

to another, the Romans enumerated both extremes; so that whereas the day before any fixed date is called *Pridie*, the day but one before is called the third day. This and the other peculiarities of the calendar are fully exemplified in the following table, which may easily be extended to form a complete almanack. The letters *a.d.* are equivalent to *ante diem*, and *e.g.* the abbreviation; *a.d. III. Cal. Febr.* is equal to *ante diem tertium Calende's Februarias*, i.e. January 30th:—

Days of the Months.	Januarius.	Martius.	Aprilis.	Februarius.
1	Cal. Jan.	Cal. Mart.	Cal. April.	Cal. Febr.
2	a.d. iv. Non. Jan.	a.d. vi. Non. Mart.	a.d. iv. Non. April.	a.d. iv. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. III. "	a.d. v. "	a.d. III. "	a.d. III. "
4	<i>Pridie</i> "	a.d. iv. "	<i>Pridie</i> "	<i>Pridie</i> "
5	Non. Jan.	a.d. III. "	Non. April.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. viii. Id. Jan.	<i>Pridie</i> "	a.d. viii. Id. April.	a.d. viii. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. vii. "	Non. Mart.	a.d. vii. "	a.d. vii. "
8	a.d. vi. "	a.d. viii. Id. Mart.	a.d. vi. "	a.d. vi. "
9	a.d. v. "	a.d. vii. "	a.d. v. "	a.d. v. "
10	a.d. iv. "	a.d. vi. "	a.d. iv. "	a.d. iv. "
11	a.d. III. "	a.d. v. "	a.d. III. "	a.d. III. "
12	<i>Pridie</i> "	a.d. iv. "	<i>Pridie</i> "	<i>Pridie</i> "
13	Id. Jan.	a.d. III. "	Id. April.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. xix. Cal. Febr.	<i>Pridie</i> "	a.d. xviii. Cal. Mai.	a.d. xvi. Cal. Mart.
15	a.d. xviii. "	Id. Mart.	a.d. xvii. "	a.d. xv. "
16	a.d. xvii. "	a.d. xvii. Cal. April.	a.d. xvi. "	a.d. xiv. "
17	a.d. xvi. "	a.d. xvi. "	a.d. xv. "	a.d. xiii. "
18	a.d. xv. "	a.d. xv. "	a.d. xiv. "	a.d. xii. "
19	a.d. xiv. "	a.d. xiv. "	a.d. xiii. "	a.d. xi. "
20	a.d. xiii. "	a.d. xiii. "	a.d. xii. "	a.d. x. "
21	a.d. xii. "	a.d. xii. "	a.d. xi. "	a.d. ix. "
22	a.d. xi. "	a.d. xi. "	a.d. x. "	a.d. viii. "
23	a.d. x. "	a.d. x. "	a.d. ix. "	a.d. vii. "
24	a.d. ix. "	a.d. ix. "	a.d. viii. "	a.d. vi. "
25	a.d. viii. "	a.d. viii. "	a.d. vii. "	a.d. v. "
26	a.d. vii. "	a.d. vii. "	a.d. vi. "	a.d. iv. "
27	a.d. vi. "	a.d. vi. "	a.d. v. "	a.d. III. "
28	a.d. v. "	a.d. v. "	a.d. iv. "	<i>Pridie</i> "
29	a.d. iv. "	a.d. iv. "	a.d. III. "	
30	a.d. III. "	a.d. III. "	<i>Pridie</i> "	
31	<i>Pridie</i> "	<i>Pridie</i> "		

The division into weeks of seven days was, of course, unknown to the Romans. But the distribution of time into portions of eight days, of which every eighth was called

Nundina (*Nundinæ* -arum, *f*'), dated from very early times. This eighth day was originally a market day, by which term *nundina* is sometimes translated; and continued to be set apart for certain species of public business.

The Romans divided the day and the night, each into twelve equal parts, called hours (*hora*); but as it was the natural day and night which were thus divided, it follows that the hours were never of the same length on two successive days. Thus, the only Roman points of time which correspond to our divisions of the day are, mid-day and mid-night, which are invariable; and to determine the length and termination of any hour, it is necessary to calculate the length of daylight and darkness on the particular day intended. Only at the equinoxes would the hours correspond to ours, and consist of sixty minutes each.

OF THE ROMAN METHOD OF COMPUTING MONEY.

The *as*, which was the unit of value in the Roman coinage, was a copper coin, originally of the weight of 120rs. This weight was gradually reduced to 20zs., which, of course, caused a corresponding reduction in the value of the coin. As the *as* of 20zs. was made equal $\frac{1}{16}$ of a denarius, which is estimated at 8½d. of our money, it may be taken to represent 2½ farthings. *Asses* of even less weight than 20zs. are still in existence.

The *as* was divided into parts, which derived their names from the number of ounces which they originally contained. These were the *deunx* (110zs.), *dextans* (100zs.), **dodrans* (90zs.), *bes* (80zs.), *septunx* (70zs.), **semis* (60zs.), **quincunx* (50z.), **triens* (40zs.), **quadrans* or *teruncius* (30zs.), **sextans* (20zs.), *sescunx* or *sestuncia* (1½z.), and **uncia* (1oz.) Those marked * are still represented by extant coins. After the *as* had been reduced in weight, coins were struck of the value of 2 *asses* (*dussis*, *dupondius*), 3 *asses* (*tressis*), 4 *asses* (*quadrussis*), 10 *asses* (*decussis*).

The chief silver coin was the *denarius*, originally, as its name imports, equal to 10 *asses*, but afterwards to 16 *asses*. It was worth about 8½d. of our money. Divisions of the *denarius*, all of which are said to have been coined in silver, though not all thus extant, are as follows:—*quinarius* or *victoriatas* ($\frac{1}{2}$ denarius), *sestertius* ($\frac{1}{4}$ denarius), *libella* ($\frac{1}{16}$ denarius), *sempella* ($\frac{1}{32}$ denarius), *teruncius* ($\frac{1}{16}$ denarius).

The *aureus nummus* or *denarius aureus* was a gold coin, equivalent in value to 2½ denarii, or about 17s. 8½d. Comparing, however, the amount of gold contained in the extant *aurei* with that in an English sovereign, the value of the *aureus*, according to the present price of gold, is £1 1s. 1½d.

Large sums were usually computed by the Romans in terms of the *sestertius*, which was $\frac{1}{4}$ denarius, or 2½ pence. It is denoted in MSS. by the symbol H.S. or IIS. The sum of a thousand *sestertii* was called *sestertium*, and equal to £8 17s. 1d. Thus, 600 *sestertia* = 600,000 *sestertii*. When the sum exceeds 1000 *sestertia* (100,000 *sestertii*), the numeral adverbs in *ies* are used, to which, if the sum is to be converted into *sestertii*, the words *centena millia* must be supplied; e.g. *vicies sestertium* = 20 times a hundred thousand *sestertii* = 2000 *sestertia*. If two of these adverbs be used to describe the sum, they are to be added together if the larger numeral precedes the smaller; to be multiplied if the contrary be the case; it being understood that the *centena millia* are not to be included in the operation more than once. It is sometimes difficult to know if by the numerals are intended *sestertii* or *sestertia*. In the latter case a line is sometimes placed over the figures: e.g.

H.S. $\overline{\text{CL}}$ = 150 *sestertia* = 150,000 *sestertii*.

H.S. CL = 150 *sestertii*.

Interest of money at Rome was reckoned by the month. If one *as* per month were paid for the loan of a hundred, this was variously called *asses usuræ*, or *centesima usura* = 12 per cent. per annum. We sometimes hear of *binæ centesimæ*, 24 per cent., and even *quaternæ centesimæ*, 48 per cent. At the close of the republic and under the emperors, 12 per cent. was the usual and legal rate. Compound interest was called

anatocismus anniversarius, or *usura renovata*: thus, by *centesima renovata*, Cicero means 12 per cent. compound interest. The following is a Table of rates of interest, which were designated according to the divisions of the *as* :—

Quaternæ	centesimæ	usuræ	=	48	per cent. per annum.
Bino	centesimæ	"	=	24	"
Asses or	centesimæ	"	=	12	"
Deunces	"	"	=	11	"
Dextantes	"	"	=	10	"
Dodrantes	"	"	=	9	"
Besses	"	"	=	8	"
Septunces	"	"	=	7	"
Semisses	"	"	=	6	"
Quincunces	"	"	=	5	"
Tricentes	"	"	=	4	"
Quadrantes	"	"	=	3	"
Sextantes	"	"	=	2	"
Unciæ	"	"	=	1	"

OF ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit of Roman measures of length was the *pes* or foot. As to the exact length of this opinions vary, but it may be taken = 9710 foot, and accordingly was slightly less than the English measure of the same name. Its sub-divisions were the *palmus* ($\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), the *uncia* or inch ($\frac{1}{12}$ *pes*), and the *digitus* or finger's breadth ($\frac{1}{16}$ *pes*). The multiples of the *pes* were, *palmipes* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), *cubitus* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), *gradus* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pes*), *passus* or pace (5 *pes*), *decempeda* (10 *pes*), *actus* (120 *pes*), *milliare*, *milliarium*, *mille passuum* or mile (1000 *passus* = 5000 *pes*). The Roman mile is, therefore, less by some yards than the English mile.

OF ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

In describing the Roman measures of liquid capacity, the *sextarius* is usually taken as the unit to which all others are referred. This was a little less than an English imperial pint. It was divided into 12 parts, named like the 12 parts of the *as* (*vid.* article on Roman money). The *uncia*, or twelfth part of the *sextarius*, was also called *cyathus*. The divisions and multiples of the *sextarius* were as follows :—

Culeus	containing	960	Sextarii.
Amphora	"	48	"
Urna	"	24	"
Congius	"	6	"
Sextarius	"	1	"
Hemina	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Quartarius	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Acetabulum	"	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Cyathus	"	$\frac{1}{12}$	"
Ligula	"	$\frac{1}{48}$	"

The Roman dry measures are nearly the same as these, except that the standard to which they are generally referred is the *modius*; which was one-third of an *amphora*, and somewhat less than two imperial gallons. By a reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that the *modius* was equal to 2 *semimodii*, or *semodii* = 16 *sextarii* = 32 *heminae* = 64 *quartarii* = 128 *acetabula* = 192 *cyathi* = 768 *ligulae*.

OF ROMAN WEIGHTS.

The unit of Roman weight was the *as* or *libra*, corresponding to the English pound, and, within a very little, equal in weight to 12ozs. avoirdupois. The *libra* was divided into 12 *uncia*, or ounces, whence resulted the following weights:—

<i>Libra</i> or <i>As</i>	=	12	<i>uncia</i> .
<i>Deunx</i>	=	11	"
<i>Dextans</i> or <i>Decuncis</i>	=	10	"
<i>Dodrans</i>	=	9	"
<i>Bes</i> or <i>Bessis</i>	=	8	"
<i>Septunx</i>	=	7	"
<i>Semis</i> or <i>Semissis</i>	=	6	"
<i>Quincunx</i>	=	5	"
<i>Triens</i>	=	4	"
<i>Quadrans</i> or <i>Teruncius</i>	=	3	"
<i>Sextans</i>	=	2	"
<i>Sescuncia</i> or <i>Sescunx</i>	=	1½	"
<i>Uncia</i>	=	1	"

The *uncia*, which thus very nearly represents the English ounce avoirdupois, was again sub-divided. *Uncia* = 2 *semuncia* = 3 *duella* = 4 *sicilici* = 6 *sextula* = 24 *scrupula*. When the Greek *drachma* was introduced into the Roman system of weights, it was made = ½ *uncia* = 3 *scrupula*. We also find the following sub-divisions of the *scrupulum* = 2 *oboli* = 4 *semi-oboli* = 6 *siliqua*.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF NUMERICAL NOTATION.

I.	1	XI.	11	XXI.	21	XL.	40	D or ID.	500
II.	2	XII.	12	XXII.	22	L.	50	DC.	600
III.	3	XIII.	13	XXIII.	23	LX.	60	DCC.	700
IV.	4	XIV.	14	XXIV.	24	LXX.	70	DCCC.	800
V.	5	XV.	15	XXV.	25	LXXX.	80	DCCCC.	900
VI.	6	XVI.	16	XXVI.	26	XC.	90	M or CID.	1000
VII.	7	XVII.	17	XXVII.	27	C.	100	MM.	2000
VIII.	8	XVIII.	18	XXVIII.	28	CC.	200	ICD.	5000
IX.	9	XIX.	19	XXIX.	29	CCC.	300	CCICD.	10,000
X.	10	XX.	20	XXX.	30	CCCC.	400	CCCCICD.	100,000

A LIST

OF

CERTAIN COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

A. Aulus, Augustus, Augusta, amicus, absolvo, antiquo, anno.

Abn. Abnepos.

A.c. Anno currente.

A.D. Anno Domini, ante diem.

Aed. Cur. Ædilis curulis.

A.F. A.N. Auli filius, Auli nepos.

A.M. Ante meridiem.

Anien. Aniensis (sc. tribus).

Ann. Annæus.

Ap. Appius.

A.pr. Anno præterito.

A.C. Ante Christum.

A.U.C. Ab urbe conditâ, anno urbis conditæ.

B.M. Bene merenti.

C. Caius, conjux, condemnno, caput.

Cal. Calendæ.

C.D. Consul designatus.

Cf. conf. Confer, conferatur.

Cn. Cnæus.

C.F. Cn.F. Caii filius, Cnæi filius.

Cl. Claudius.

Col. Collega.

Conl. Conlibertus.

Cons. Cos. Consul.

Coss. Consules.

Cos.II. Consul iterum.

Corn. Cornélius.

D. Decimus, Divus, Decius, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.

DD. Dederunt.

D.D. Dono dedit.

D.D.D. Dono dedit dicavit; dat dicat (donat) dedit.

D.E.R.I.S.C. De ea re ita senatus censuit.

Des.dess. Designatus, designati.

Dn. Dominus.

D.M. Dns manibus.

D.S. De suo.

D.S.P.P. De sua pecunia posuit.

D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.

D.V. Deo volente.

E. Ego, est, exercitus.

E.g. Exempli gratiâ.

Ep. Epistola.

Eq. Rom. Eques Romanus.

F. Filius, filia, frater, fastus.

F.C. Faciendum curavit.

F.F.F. Felix faustum fortunatum.

Fl. Flavius.

Fr. Frater.

G. Gaius.

H. Heres.

H.C.E. Hic conditus est.

H.L. Hoc loco, hac lege.

H.C.N. Have carissime nobis.

H.O.S. Hic ossa sita.

H.S. Sestertius, sestertium: e.g. HS.X. Sestertii decem; HS.X. Sestertia decem; HS.X. Sestertium decies.

H.S.E. Hic situs est.

I.s. Julius.

Ictus. Jureconsultus.

I.E. Id est.

Imp. Imperator.

Id. Idus.

J.O.M. Jupiter optimus maximus.

Jul. Julius.

K. Kæso.

Kal. Kalendæ.

L. Lucius, libra, libertus, loco, lege.

L.C. Loco citato.

Leg. Legatus, legio.

L.F. Lucii filius.

L.L. Loco laudato.

L.M. Libens merito.

L.S. Loco sigilli.

LL. Dupondius.

L.L.S. Libra libra semis.

M. Marcus, maritus.

M.T.C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.

M'. Manius.

Mam. Mamæus.

M.F. Marci filius.

MS. Manuscriptus, pl. MSS.

N. Numerius, nepos, nefastus.

Nep. Nepos.

N.L. Non liquet.

Non. Nonæ.

Ob. Obui.

O.E.B.Q.C. Ossa ejus bene quiescant condita.

Opt. Optimus.

Opt. Max. Optimus maximus.

P. Publius, pater, plebs, populus, prætor, passus, pedes, posuit.

P.F. Publii filius.

P.C. Patres conscripti.

P.M. Pont. Max. Pontifex Maximus.

P.M. Post meridiem.

P.R. Populus Romanus.

Pag. m. Pagina mea.

P.S. Post scriptum, plebisctum.

Pl. Plebis.
Præf. Præfectus.
Præt. Prætor.
 Prid. Pridie.
 Proc. Procons. Proconsul.
 Pron. Pronepos.
 Prop. Proprætor.
 Pop. Populus, Popilia, Popinia (*sc.* tribus)
 Pompt. Pomptina (*sc.* tribus).
 Pr. Ur. Prætor urbanus.

 Q.Qu. Quintus, que.
 Q.F. Quinti filius.
 Q.D.B.V. Quod deus bene vertat.
 Q.F.B.F.Q. Quod felix bonum faustumque
 sit.
 Quir. Quirites,
 Quæst. Quæstor.

 R. Rufus, Roma, Romanus.
 R.P. Respublica.
 R.P.C. Reipublicæ causa.
 R.R. Rationum relatarum.

 S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis, sacrum, salutem,
 si.
 S.C. Senatus consultum.
 Scil. Scilicet.
 scr. Scribam.

S.D. Salutem dicit.
 S.P.D. Salutem plurimam dicit.
 S.P.Q.R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.
 S.E.V. Si eis videretur.
 S.V.B.E.E.V. Si vales bene est, ego valeo.
 S.T.E.Q.V.B.E.E.V. Si tu exercitusque vale
 bene est, ego valeo.
 Seq. seqq. Sequens, sequentia.
 Sei. Servius.
 Serg. Sergius.
 Sex. Sextus.
 Sp. Spurius.

 T. Titus, Tullius.
 Tib. Tiberius.
 Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.
 Tr. pot. Tribunia potestate.

 V. Valeo, vales, etc., vir, versus, urbs, vixit.
 V.R. Uti rogas.
 V.S. Voto suscepto.
 V.C. Vir clarissimus.
 Vid. Vide, videatur.

 X.V. Decumvir.
 XV.V. Quindecimvir.
 XV.V.S.F. Quindecimvir sacris faciundis.

ABBREVIATIONS, ORIGINALLY LATIN, IN USE AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

A.B. Bachelor of Arts.

A.M. Master of Arts.

B.A. Bachelor of Arts.

B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.

D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D. Doctor of Divinity.

LL.B. Bachelor of Laws.

LL.D. Doctor of Laws.

M.B. Bachelor of Medicine.

M.D. Doctor of Medicine.

Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.

S.C.L. Student of Civil Law.

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

OF THE

LATIN NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

- ABBATISCELLA, Appenzell; — villa (Abba-
 villa), Abbeville.
 Aberdonia, Aberdona, Aberdeen.
 Abergonium, Abergavenny.
 Abintonia, Abingdon.
 Abrantium, Abrantes.
 Abrincæ, Abrincantæ, Avranches.
 Abus, the Humber.
 Accipitrum insulæ, the Azores.
 Ace, Ptolemais, St. Jean d'Acre.
 Acerræ, Acerra.
 Acherusia, Lago della Collucia.
 Acragas = Agrigentum, *q.v.*
 Addua, the Adda.
 Adjacium, Ajaccio.
 Advincas, Vincennes.
 Edunum, Noviodunum Eduorum, Nivernum,
 Nevers.
 Egila, Egilum, Caprarin, the Island of Capraja.
 Egusa, Caprarin, the Island of Favagnana.
 Enaria, Pithecusa, the Island of Ischia.
 Enus = Cenus, *q.v.*
 Ethonia, Estia = Estonia, *q.v.*
 Ethalia, Ilva, Elba.
 Agrigentum, Acragas, Girgenti, or Giorgenti.
 Alatrium, Alétrum, Alatri.
 Alba, the River Aube.
 Alba-regalis, Stuhlweissenburg in Hungary.
 Albion = Anglia, *q.v.*
 Albis, the River Elbe.
 Albucium, Albucum, Aubusson.
 Allia, the Laminæ, a tributary of the Tiber.
 Alone, Alonæ, Alicantium, Alicant.
 Alotum, Alost.
 Alpes, the Alps.
 Alsatia, Alsace.
 Altonaria, Altonavia, Altona.
 Alvernin, Auvergne.
 Amasia Cattorum = Marburgum, *q.v.*
 Ambasia, Ambacia, Amboise.
 Ambianum, Samarobriua Ambianorum, Amiens.
 Ambletosa, Ambletouse.
 Amphipolis, Emboli in Macedonia.
 Amsanctus, Lago d'Ansante.
 Amstelodamum, Amsterodamum, Amsterdam.
 Anagnia, Anagni.
 Anas, the River Guadiana.
 Ancon, Ancona, Ancona.
 Andegavensis ager, Andegavi, Andes, Anjou.
 Andegavum, Andegava, Juliomagus Andium,
 Jagers.
 Andematunum, Civitas Lingonum, Langres.
 Andernacum, Internacum, Antoniacum, Ander-
 th.
 Andes, the village of Pietola, near Mantua.
 Andra, Augris, the River Indre.
 Anglia, Albion, Britannia, England.
 Anhaltinum, Anhaltinus Principatus, Anhalt.
 Anio, the River Teverone.
 Annecium, Annesiacum, Annesium, Annecy.
 Anternacum = Andernacum, *q.v.*
 Antiochia, Antioch.
 Antipolis, Antibes.
 Antislodorum, Auxerre.
 Antoniacense Castellum, Antoniacum = Ander-
 nacum, *q.v.*
 Anxur, Terracina.
 Aprutium, Abruzzo.
 Aquæ, Aquisgranum, urbs Aquensis, Grand
 palatium, Aix-la-Chapelle.
 Aquæ Calidæ, Bath.
 Aquæ Gratiannæ, — Sabaudicæ, — Allobrogum,
 Aix in Savoy.
 Aquæ Mattiacæ, Wiesbaden.
 Aquæ Pannonicæ, Baden-Baden in Austria.
 Aquæ Sextiæ, Aix in France.
 Aquila, Aquila in Naples.
 Aquinum, Aquinium, Aquino.
 Aquisgranum = Aquæ, *q.v.*
 Aquitania, Guienne.
 Ara Bacchi = Bacchiara, *q.v.*
 Ara Ubiorum = Bonna, *q.v.*
 Arar, Araris, the River Saône.
 Araugia, Aravia, Arovia, Aarau.
 Arca, Arcua, Arques.
 Arcopolis = Berna, *q.v.*; 2. Bernburg in An-
 halt.
 Aredatum = Lentia, *q.v.*
 Arelas, Arelate, Arelatum, Arles.
 Arenacum = Arnheimia, *q.v.*
 Aretium, Arezzo.
 Argentoratium, Argentinum, Strasburg.
 Argolia, Argonia, the Aargau.
 Aribalinum, Mühlhausen.
 Arica, Ebodia, Evodia, the Island of Alderney.
 Ariminum, Rimini.
 Armorica, Bretagne.
 Arnheimia, Arenacum, Arnheim.
 Arnus, the River Arno.
 Arola, Arula, Abrinca, the River Aar.
 Arovia = Araugia, *q.v.*
 Artesia, Arola.
 Arverna, Urbs Arvernorum, Augustonemetum,
 Clermont.
 Arvernin, Auvergne.
 Asculum, Ascoli.
 Asta Colonia, Asti.
 Asturica Augusta, Astorga.
 Atella, Aversa.
 Athenæ, Athens.
 Atheris, Attianus, the Adige.
 Athos, Mount Athos, Monte Santo.

Atrebatæ, Atrebatum, Origiæcum, Arras.
 Audomaropolis, St. Omer.
 Aufidus, the River Ofanto.
 Augeris = Andra, *q.v.*
 Augusta Cebanum, Geneva.
 Augusta Ebaronum, Liege.
 Augusta Emerita, Merida.
 Augusta Nemetum, Spire.
 Augusta Suessionum, Soissons.
 Augusta Taurinorum, Turin.
 Augusta Tiberii, Ratisbon.
 Augusta Treverorum, Trèves.
 Augusta Ubiorum, Cologne.
 Augusta Vangiorum, Worms.
 Augusta Veromanduorum, St. Quentin.
 Augusta Vindellicorum, Augsburg.
 Augustobona, Augustomana, Treca, Troyes.
 Augustobriga, Ciudad Rodrigo.
 Augustodunum, Autun.
 Augustonometum, Clermont.
 Augustoritum, Poitiers; 2. Limoges.
 Aurelia, Aurelianum, Aurelianensis urbs, Orleans.

Aurunca, *vid.* Suessa.
 Austria, Austria.
 Autricum, Chartres.
 Auvona, the River Avon.
 Avara, the River Eure.
 Avaricum, Avaricum, Bourges.
 Avella, Avia, Aquila.
 Aveno, Avignon.

BACCHIARA, Baccaracum, Bacharach.
 Badena, Baden-Baden.
 Bæti, the River Guadalquivir.
 Bagyna, Bajonna, Bajonium, Bayonne.
 Bajoria, Bavaria, Bojaria, Bavaria.
 Bajocæ, Bajocasses, Bajocassium Civitas, Bayeux.

Bamberga, Bamberg.
 Barcino, Barcelona.
 Barium, Bari in Naples; — ducis, Bar-le-Duc;
 — ad Albulam, Bar-sur-Aube; — ad Sequanum,
 Bar-sur-Seine.

Baranthum, Baireuth.
 Basilea, Basle.
 Batavia, Holland.
 Bavaria, Bavaria.
 Bearna, Bearn in France.
 Belgium, Belgium.
 Belogradum, Belgradum, Belgrade.
 Bellovacum, Beauvais.
 Benacus, Lago di Garda.
 Benecharnum, Bearn in France.
 Beneventum, Benevento.
 Bennopolis, Hildesheim.
 Bergomum, Bergamo.
 Berna, Berne.
 Bernburgum, Bernburg in Anhalt.
 Berlinum, Berlin.
 Berytus, Beyrout in Syria.
 Besontium, Bisontium, Besançon.
 Betonia, Estremadura.
 Bipontum, Zweibrücken, Deuxponts.
 Bituricum, Bituricum, Bourges.
 Blesæ, Blesum, Blois.
 Bodincus, Bodungus, the River Po.
 Bohemia, Bohemia.
 Bojaria, Bavaria.
 Bolerium Promontorium, the Land's End.
 Bolonia, Boulogne.
 Bonna, Bonn.
 Bononia, Bologna.
 Borbetomagus, Borbitomagus, Worms.
 Borussia, Prussia.
 Borythènes, the River Dnieper.
 Bosphorus Thracicus, the Straits of Constantinople.
 Bragantia, Braganza.

Branovium, Worcester.
 Bratislavia, Breslau.
 Britannia, Britain, England; — minor, Bretagne; — secunda, Wales.
 Brivates Portus, Brestia, Brest.
 Brixia, Brescia.
 Brovomacum, Carlisle.
 Bruga, Bruges.
 Brundisium, Brindisi.
 Brunsviga, Brunsvicum, Brunonis vicus, Brunopolis, Brunswick.
 Bruxellæ, Brussels.
 Buda, Ofen in Hungary.
 Budoris, Heidelberg.
 Bulgaria, Bulcaria.
 Burdigala, Bourdeaux.
 Burgi, Burgos.

CABILLONUM, Cabillio, Chalons-sur-Saône.
 Cadomum, Caen.
 Cære, Cerventere or Cervetro.
 Cæsar Augusta, Saragossa.
 Cæsaica, Kaisarieh in Syria; 2. Island of Jersey.
 Cæsaris Burgus, Cherbouurg.
 Cæsarobriga, Ciudad Rodrigo.
 Cæsarodunum, Tours.
 Cæsaromagus, Beauvais.
 Cajeta, Gaeta.
 Calabria, Calabria, Terra di Otranto.
 Calaguris, Calaguria Fibularia, Calahorra.
 Calaris, Cagliari.
 Calegia, Wittenberg.
 Caletum, Calais.
 Calpe, Gibraltar.
 Camalodunum, Maldon.
 Camaracum, Cameracum, Cambray.
 Camarinum, Camerino.
 Camboicum, Cambridge.
 Cambria, Cambro Britannia, Wales.
 Campania, the Campagna of Italy; (2) Champagne in France.
 Cannæ, Canne.
 Canopus, Aboukii in Egypt.
 Cantabria, Biscay.
 Cantabrigia, Cambridge.
 Cantium, Kent.
 Cantuarium, Canterbury.
 Canusium, Canossa.
 Capraria = Agila, Agusa, *q.v.*
 Careaso, Carcasum Volcarum, Carcassonne.
 Carinthia, Carinthia.
 Carleolom, Carlisle.
 Carnutum, Chartres.
 Caroburgum, Cherbouurg.
 Carodunum, Cracow.
 Carpathus, the Carpathian mountains.
 Carpathus, the Island of Scarpanto.
 Carthago Nova, Carthage.
 Caspium mare, Caspius oceanus, the Caspian Sea.

Cassiterides, the Scilly Islands.
 Castella Nova, New Castile; — Vetus, Old Castile.
 Castellio, Châtillon.
 Catalaunum, Chalons-sur-Marne.
 Catana, Catina, Catania.
 Caucasus, the Caucasus.
 Cebanum, Geneva.
 Centumcella, Civita Vecchia.
 Ceos, the Island of Gila or Cea.
 Cephalenia, Cefalonja.
 Cestria, Chester.
 Cevenne, Cabenne, Gebennici montes, Cevennes.
 Chersonesus Aurea, the Peninsula of Malacca;
 — Cimbrica, Jutland; — Taurica, the Crimea; —
 Thracica, Peninsula of Gallipoli.
 Cicestria, Chichester.
 Cimbrica, Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein.

Circeli, San Felice.
Cistercium, the Abbey of Cîteaux.
Civitas Eduorum, Autun.
Civitas Durocortorum; — Remorum, Rheims.
Civitas Nemetum, Spire.
Clanis, the River Claire.
Claramontium, Clermont.
Claravallense, Clara-valle, the Abbey of Clairvaux.

Claudia Castra, Gloucester.
Claudipolis, Clausenburg.
Clitumnus, the River Clitunno.
Cluniacum, Clugny.
Codia, Copenhagen.
Colonia Agrippina, Cologne.
Colonia Allobrogum, Geneva.
Colonia Julia; — Pisa, Pisa.
Colonia Pacensis; — Pax Augusta, Badajoz.
Colonia Patricia, Cordova.
Colonia Romaulea, Hispalis, Seville.
Colonia Ublorum, Cologne.
Complutum, Alcalá de Henares.
Comum, Como.
Concangium, Kendal.
Confluentes, Confluentia, Coblenz.
Conimbrica, Coimbra.
Constantia, Constance; 2. Coutances.
Conventria, Coventry.
Coreyra, the Island of Corfu.
Corduba, Cordova.
Corinium, Cirencester.
Cornubia, Cornwall.
Cortracum, Courtray.
Cracovia, Cracow.
Crete, Crete, Candia.
Cumbria, Cumberland.
Cythera, the Island of Cerigo.

DALECARLIA, Dalia, Dalecarlia.
Danapris, the River Dniester.
Danastris, the River Dniester.
Dania, Denmark.
Danmoniorum Promontorium, Lizard Point.
Dantiscum, Dantzic.
Danubius, the River Danube.
Debretinum, Debreczin in Hungary.
Decumanorum Colonia, Narbonne.
Delos, the Island of Dili.
Delphinatus, Dauphiné.
Deppa, Dieppe, Dieppe.
Dermuta, Dartmouth.
Dertona, Tortona.
Dertosa, Tortosa.
Deruentia, Derby.
Derna, the River Dec.
Devoniam, Devonshire.
Dibio, Divio, Divionum, Diviodunum, Dijon.
Diviodurum, Divodurum, Metz.
Donaverda, Donauwerth.
Dordracum, Dordrechtum, Dordrecht.
Dornavaria, Dorchester.
Dravus, the River Drave.
Drepanum, Trapani.
Duacum, Douay.
Dublinum, Dublin.
Dubra, Portus Dubris, Dover.
Dunelmum, Durham.
Duris, the River Douro.
Durnovaria, Durnum, Dorchester.
Durobrive, Rochester.
Durovernum, Canterbury.
Dyrhachium, Durazzo in Albania.

EBLANA, Eblena, Dublin.
Eboracum, York.
Eborica, Eborice, Eboricum, Ebaro, Etreux.

Edinum, Edinburgh.
Elbovium, Elbow.
Eleutheropolis, Freistadt in Silesia.
Elesia, Lepina.
Emerita, Augusta Emerita, Merida.
Engolisma, Angoulême.
Enus, the River Inn.
Epidamnus, Durazzo in Albania.
Epidaurus, Ragusa Vecchia in Dalmatia.
Erfordia, Erfurtia, Erfurt.
Eridanus, the River Po.
Eryx, Trapano del Monte in Sicily.
Estonia, Esthonia.
Etona, Eton.
Etruria, Tuscany.
Eubœa, Island of Negropente.
Eugubium, Gubbio or Eugubio.
Euphrates, the River Euphrates.
Exonia, Exeter.
Extrema Duris, Estremadura.

FÆSULÆ, Fiesole.
Falerii, Civita Castellana.
Fama Augusta, Famagusta in Cyprus.
Favum Sancti Asaphi, St. Asaph.
Faventia, Faenza.
Felicitas Julii, Lisbon.
Fenningia, Fennonia, Finland.
Finnia, Finland.
Florentia, Florence.
Formice, Mola di Gaeta.
Forojulium, Forum Julii, Fréjus.
Fortunata insula, the Canary Islands.
Forum Corneli, Imola.
Forum Livii, Forlì.
Fossa Clodia, Chiozza.
Francofurtum ad Mœnum, Frankfort-on-the-Main; — ad Viadrum or ad Oderam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
Fretum Gaditanum, Herculeum, Hispanum, the Straits of Gibraltar.
Fretum Siculum, Siciliense, the Straits of Messina.
Frisia, Friesland.

GADES, Cadiz.
Gallaecia, Galicia.
Galesus, the River Galaso.
Gallia, Gallofrancia, France.
Gandavum, Ganda, Ghent.
Ganges, the River Ganges.
Garianonum, Yarmouth.
Garumna, the River Garonne.
Gebenna, Geneva.
Gebennici Montes, the Cevennes.
Gedanum, Dantzic.
Geminus Pons, Deux Ponts or Zweibrücken.
Genabum, Orleans.
Geneva, Geneva.
Genna, Genoa.
Germania, Germany.
Gesoriacum, Boulogne.
Giennum, Jaen in Spain.
Glasconia, Glastonbury.
Glasgus, Glasgow.
Glevum, Gloucester, Gloucester.
Gornetia, Worms.
Gottinga, Göttingen.
Graecia, Greece.
Graino Alpes, Grains Saltus, the little St. Bernard.
Grandis Villa, Granville.
Gratianopolis, Grenoble.
Gryphiswaldia, Grypeswaldia, Greifswalde.
Guarmata, Worms.
Guelpherbyturn, Wolfenbüttel.

HADRIA, the Adriatic Sea.
Hæmus, the Balkan mountains.
Hafnia, Havnia, Copenhagen.
Haga Comitatus; — Comitum, the Hague.
Hamburgum, Hammonia, Hamburg.
Hassia, Hesse.
Havnia = **Hafnia**, *q.v.*
Hedua, Autun.
Helenopolis, Frankfort-on-Main.
Helvetia, Switzerland.
Hesychia Carolina, Carlsruhe.
Hibernia, Ireland.
Hierassus, the River Pruth.
Hiericho, Jericho.
Hieropolis, Ratisbon.
Hierosolyma, Jerusalem.
Hispalis, Seville.
Hispania, Spain.
Holmia, Stockholm.
Holsatia, Holstein.

JANOBA, Janua, Geneva; 2. Genoa.
Iapygia, the Abruzzo.
Jathrippa, Medina in Arabia.
Iberus, the River Ebro.
Ierne, Ireland.
Iguvium, Gubbio, Eugubio.
Ierda, Lerida.
Ilya, Elba.
Imaus, the mountains of Mustag in Asia.
Imbriopolis, Ratisbon.
Inarime, the Island of Ischia.
Inculisma, Angoulême.
Indus, the River Indus.
Insula, Lille.
Interamna, Interamnium Terni.
Joppa, Jaffa in Syria.
Jordanes, the River Jordan.
Jovavium, Joviavum, Juvavia, Salzburg.
Isara, the River Isère.
Isca Damnoniorum, Exeter.
Ischalis, Ilchester.
Islebia, Eisleben.
Ister, the River Danube.
Juliacum, Juliers.
Jutia, Jutland.
Juvavia = **Jovavium**, *q.v.*

LABACUM, Laybach.
Lacus Benacus, Lago di Garda.
Lacus Limanus, Lemannus, Lausinium, Lauenium, Losanete, Lake Lemman, Lake of Geneva.
Lacus Mæotis, Mæotius, the Sea of Azof.
Lacus Tigurinus, the Lake of Zürich.
Lacus Verbanus, Lago Maggiore.
Lacus Larius, Lake of Como.
Lappia, Lapponia, Lapland.
Latium, the Campagna di Roma.
Lauretum, Loreto.
Lausanna, Lausona, Lausonium, Lausodunum, Lausanne.
Lebadea, Livadia.
Lectodurum, Bedford.
Legia, Liège.
Lemovicum, Limoges.
Lentia, Lintia, Lintium, Linz.
Leona, Lyons.
Letavia, Bretagne.
Leucadia, the Island of St. Maura.
Leucorea, Wittenberg.
Lexovium, Lisieux.
Libanus, Mount Lebanon.
Liburnus Portus, Leghorn.
Liger, Ligeris, the River Loire.
Lindum Colonia, Lincoln.
Lipara, the Island Lipari.

Lipsia, Leipzig.
Liris, the River Garigliano.
Lissabona, Lisbona, Lisbon.
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Livonia, Livonia.
Londinium, Londinum, London.
Longobardia, Lombardy.
Longovicum, Lancaster.
Lotharingia, Lorraine.
Lubeca, Lübeck.
Luca, Lucca.
Luceria, Lucerne.
Lugdunum, — Segusianorum, Lyons.
Lugdunum Batavorum, Leyden.
Lugo Vallum, Carlisle.
Lunaris Villa, Luneville.
Lusitania, Portugal.
Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum, Paris.

MADRITUM, Matritum, Madrid.
Mæotis, Mæotica Palus, the Sea of Azof.
Major Balearis, Majorca.
Malaca, Malaga.
Mancunium, Manchester.
Mantua, Mantua; 2. — Carpetanorum, Madrid.
Maraacanda, Samarcand.
Marburgum, Marburg.
Mare Ægeum, the Archipelago; — Balticum, the Baltic Sea; — Britannicum, the British Channel; — Caspium, Hyrcanum, the Caspian Sea; — infernum, the Gulf of Genoa; — internum, Mediterraneanum, the Mediterranean Sea; — nigrum or Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea; — rubrum, Erythraeum, the Red Sea; — superum, the Adriatic Sea.
Maridunum, Caermarthen.
Massilia, Massalia, Marseilles.
Materna, Matrona, the River Marne.
Mauritania, Fez and Morocco.
Mechlinia, Malina, Mechlin, Malines.
Mechoraba, Mecca.
Mediolanum, Milan.
Megalopolis, Mecklenburg.
Melita, Malta.
Melodunum, Melun.
Messana, Messina.
Metæ, Metis, Mediomatricum, Metz.
Mincius, the River Mincio or Menzo.
Minus, the River Minho.
Minor Balearis, Minorica, Minorca.
Misenum, Cap di Miseno.
Mœnus, Mœnis, the River Main.
Moguntiacum, Moguntia, Mayence.
Mona, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglessey.
Monachium, Munich.
Moravia, Moravia.
Moscovia, Moscuia, Mosqua, Moscow.
Mosella, Mosula, the Moselle.
Mutina, Modena.
NÆOMAGUS, Bayeux.
Namurcum, Namurum, Namur.
Nancejum, Nancy.
Nannetes, Nannetes, Namnetæ, Nantetum, Nantes.
Nar, the River Nera.
Narbo Martius, Narbo, Narbonne.
Narnia, Nequinum, Narni.
Naupactus, Lepanto.
Nauplia, Naphia di Romani.
Navarra alta, Navarre.
Neapolis, Naples.
Nemausus, Nismes.
Nemorosium, Nemosium, Nemours.
Neoburgum, Neocastrum, Neocotinum, Neuchâtel.

Nequium = Narnia, *q.v.*
 Neustria, Normannia, Normandy.
 Nicæa, Nicia, Nice.
 Nilus, the River Nile.
 Norba Cæsarea, Alcantara.
 Norimberga, Nuremberge, Nuremberg.
 Normannia = Neustria, *q.v.*
 Noviomagus, Lisieux; 2. Spire; 3. Noyon; 4. Nimeguen.
 Novocomum, Como.
 Novum Castrum, Newcastle.

OCCITANIA, Languedoc.
 Oceanus Cantabricus, the Bay of Biscay; —
 Sarmaticus, the Baltic Sea.
 Oenone, the Island of Ægina.
 Oenus, the River Inn.
 Olisipo, Lisbon.
 Olmutium, Olomucium, Olmütz.
 Oræades, the Orkney Islands.
 Ostium Cenionis, Falmouth.
 Ovetam, Oviedo.
 Oxonia, Oxonium, Oxford.

PABERBERGA, Bamberg.
 Pachynum, the promontory of Passaro.
 Padus, the River Po.
 Pæstum, Posidonia, Pesti.
 Palatinatus, the Palatine.
 Pampelona, Pampelo, Pamploña.
 Panormus, Palermo.
 Papia, Pavia.
 Parisii, Paris.
 Parthenope, Naples.
 Parthenopolis, Magdeburg.
 Patavium, Padua.
 Pax Augusta, Badajoz.
 Pedemontium, Piedmont.
 Peloponnesus, the Morea.
 Persia, Perugia.
 Petroburgum, Peterborough.
 Petropolis, St. Petersburg.
 Picenum, Ancona.
 Pictarium, Poitiers.
 Piscæ, Pisa.
 Pistorium, Pistoia.
 Pithecusa = Ænaria, *q.v.*
 Placentia, Piacenza.
 Polonia, Poland.
 Pomerania, Pomerania.
 Pontus, Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea.
 Populonia, Plumbinum, Piombino.
 Portus Magnus, Portsmouth.
 Portus Regius, Port Royal.
 Posidonia = Pæstum, *q.v.*
 Præneste, Palestrina.
 Prochyta, the Island of Procida.
 Proconnesus, the Island of Marmora.
 Promontorium Album, Cape Spartel; — Celti-
 cum, Neritum, Cape Finisterre; — Hercules,
 Cape Nun; — Iapygium, Cape St. Maria; —
 Lilybaeum, Cape Boco in Sicily; — Sacrum, Cape
 St. Vincent.
 Propontis, Sea of Marmora.
 Provincia, Provence.
 Prusii, Prussia.
 Puteo i, Puzzuoli.
 Pylus, Navarino.
 Pyrenæus, the Pyrenees.

Reate, Rieti.
 Reginoburgum = Ratisbona, *q.v.*
 Regiomontum, Königsberg.
 Remi, Rheims.
 Reussia, Rusa, Russia, the River Reuss.
 Rha, the River Volga.
 Rhasiuum, Ragusa.
 Rhegium, Reggio.
 Rhenus, the River Rhine.
 Rhodanus, the River Rhone.
 Rodomum, Rothomum, Rothomagus, Rouen.
 Rossa = Durobriva, *q.v.*
 Rupella, Rochelle.
 Rupisfortium, Rochfort.
 Russia, Ruthenia, Russia.
 Rutupia, Richborough.

SABAUDIA, Sabogia, Saboia, Savoy.
 Sabis, the River Sambre.
 Sabrina, Sabriana, the River Severn.
 Saguntum, Murviedro.
 Salamantica, Salmantica, Salamanca.
 Salamis, the Island of Koluri.
 Salernum, Salerno.
 Salisburgum, Salzburg.
 Salmurus, Salmarium, Saumur.
 Salona, Salona.
 Salopia, Shrewsbury.
 Salucia, Saluciarum Civitas, Salutia, Salutium,
 Saluzzo.
 Sangallum, St. Gall.
 Santonia, Saintonges.
 Sarsisberia, Sarum, Salisbury.
 Sarnia, Island of Guernsey.
 Saxonia, Saxony.
 Sciathus, Island of Sciatho.
 Scodra, Scutari.
 Scotia, Scotland.
 Scyllacium, Squillace.
 Seguntia, Seguenza.
 Senna, Senu Gallia, Senorallica, Senigaglia.
 Sequana, Sigonna, the River Seine.
 Setia, Setinum, Sezza.
 Sicilia, Sicily.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Silva Hercynia, the Harz forests.
 Sinus Corinthius, the Gulf of Lepanto; — Coda-
 nus, the Cattagat; — Tarentinus, the Gulf of
 Tarento.
 Sitomagus, Thetford.
 Solyma = Hierosolyma, *q.v.*
 Spalatum, Spalatro.
 Spira Nemetum, Spira Augusta Nemetum,
 Spire.
 Spoletium, Spoleto.
 Stampæ, Etampes.
 Strongyle, the Island of Stromboli.
 Styria, Stiria, Styria.
 Suecia, Sweden.
 Suesia Aurunca, Sessa.
 Sævia, Swabia.
 Surrentum, Sorrento.
 Syracusæ, Siragossa, Syracuse.

TAGUS, the River Tejo or Tagus.
 Tamaris ostium, Plymouth.
 Tamesis, Thamesis, the Thames.
 Tanais, the River Don.
 Taprobane, Ceylon.
 Tarentum, Taranto.
 Tarraco, Tarragona.
 Taurinum = Augusta Taurinorum, *q.v.*
 Tergeste, Trieste.
 Theodorodunum, Wells.
 Thermæ Carolinæ, Carlsbad.
 Thesaronicus, Salonichi.

RABA, Arraba, Raba.
 Racovi, Racow in Poland.
 Ratæ Cantanorum, Leicester.
 Ratiauum, Arcouëtme.
 Ratisbona, Ratisbon.

Thuringia, Thuringia.
 Tiberis, Tiberis, the River Tiber.
 Tibiscus, the River Theiss.
 Tibur, Tivoli.
 Ticinum, Pavia.
 Ticinus, the River Tessino.
 Tigurum, Thuricum, Thuregum, Zurich.
 Toletum, Toledo.
 Tolosa, Thoulouse.
 Tomi, Temeswar.
 Trajectum ad Mosam, Mæstricht.
 Trajectum ad Oderam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
 Trajectum ad Rhenum, Ultrajectum, Utrecht.
 Trebia, the River Trebbia.
 Tridentum, Trent.
 Tripolis, Tripoli, Tripolizza.
 Tubinga, Tübingen.
 Tugium, Zug.
 Tunes, Tunetum, Tunis.
 Turcia, Turkey.
 Turicum, Zürich.
 Tuscania, Tuscia, Tuscany.
 Tuscolum, Trascati.
 Tyrrhenia, Tuscany.
 Tyrus, Tyre.

ULTRAJECTUM, Utrecht.
 Ulysea, Ulyssipolis, Lisbon.
 Untervaldia, Unterwalden.
 Urbinum, Urbino
 Uria, Uri.
 Urso, Ossuna.

VAGI, the River Wye.
 Vagas, the River Waag.
 Valachia, Wallachia.

Valentia, Valence; 2. Valencia.
 Valentianæ, Valencenne, Valencienues.
 Valesia, Valois.
 Vallia, Wales.
 Vallisoletum, Valladolid.
 Vandalitia, Andalusia.
 Vangio, Vangiona, Worms.
 Varsovia, Warsaw.
 Vasconia, Gascony.
 Vecta, Vectis, the Isle of Wight.
 Velitrae, Velletri.
 Venafrum, Venafrò.
 Venetia, Venice.
 Venta, — Belgarum, Winchester; — Silurum, Bristol.
 Venusia, Venosa.
 Versalia, Versailles.
 Viadrus, the River Oder.
 Vicetia, Vicentia, Vicenza.
 Vienna Allobrogum; — Gallie, Vienne; — Austria, Vienna.
 Vigornia, Worcester.
 Villa Albani, St. Alban's; — Faustini, Bury St. Edmund's.
 Vinaria, Weimar.
 Vindobona, Vienna.
 Vindocinum, Vendôme.
 Vistula, the River Vistula.
 Visurgis, the River Weser.
 Vitemberga, Wittenberg.
 Vratislavia, Breslau.
 Vulturum, Castel Vulturno.

WORMATIA, Worms.

ZACYNTHUS, the Island of Zante.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

~ over a vowel denotes that it is metrically short.

˘ over a vowel denotes that it is metrically long.

˙ over a vowel denotes that the quantity is doubtful.

.. over the second of two successive vowels denotes that they are to be pronounced separately.

* before a word, or the signification of a word, denotes that the word or signification is found in but one passage of a single Latin author.

= the sign of equality, denoting that one word, &c., is the equivalent of another.

— denotes that the word or phrase under explanation must be repeated, of course in the proper mood, case, &c.

1. 2. 3. 4. after a verb, denote the conjugation to which it belongs.

Spaced words in English denote that they are derived etymologically from the Latin words under which they occur.

abl. ablative.
abs. absolutely.
acc. accusative.
act. active.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
c. common.
comp. comparative.
conf. confer, compare.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
dep. deponent.
dim. diminutive.
e.g. exempli gratia, for example.
esp. especially.
etc. et cetera.
f. feminine.
foll. followed by.
freq. frequently.
fut. future.

gen. genitive.
i.e. id est, that is.
imp. imperative.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal.
indel. indeclinable.
indic. indicative.
inf. infinitive.
m. masculine.
met. metaphorically.
meton. by metonymy.
mid. middle or reflexive.
ms. manuscript.
mss. manuscripts.
n. neuter.
neut. neuter.
nom. nominative.
opp. opposite to.
pass. passive.
perf. perfect.
pers. person.

pl. plural.
pluperf. pluperfect.
prep. preposition.
pres. present.
prob. probably.
prov. proverbially.
ptcp. participle.
poet. poetically.
q.v. quod or quæ vide, which see.
sc. scilicet, that is to say, namely.
sing. singular.
snins. sometimes.
subj. subjunctive.
subst. substantive.
superl. superlative.
sup. supine.
vid. vide, see.
voc. vocative.

The following letters placed after a word, or the signification of a word, indicate the Latin Author in whose works it is to be found.

C. Cicero.
Ca. Cæsar.
Cl. Celsus.
Cb. Columella.
Cl. Catullus.
H. Horace.
Jv. Juvenal.
L. Livy.
Lc. Lucretius.

M. Martial.
N. Nepos.
O. Ovid.
P. Plautus.
Ph. Phædrus.
Pl. Pliny.
Pr. Per-jus.
Pt. Propertius.
Q. Quintilian.

S. Sallust.
Sc. Seneca.
St. Suetonius.
T. Terence.
Tb. Tibullus.
Tc. Tacitus.
V. Virgil.
Vr. Varro.
Vt. Vitruvius.

Aug. Augustan; of classical authors, not above specified.

A. Aug. Ante Augustan; of authors previous to the Augustan age, not above specified.

P. Aug. Post Augustan; of authors subsequent to the Augustan age, not above specified.

GENERAL

LATIN DICTIONARY

A

A, *a*, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek Alpha (*A*, *α*). In words of Greek origin, the Latin *a* often represents both *o* and *η* (*laurea*, *λόγος*). In compound words, *a* long by nature usually remains unchanged (*gnarus*, *ignarus*); when short, it is frequently changed into *i* (*facio*, *efficio*), or when long by position, into *e* (*cūpio*, *concupio*, *conception*). For the uses of *A* as a Latin abbreviation, see the Table.

Ā. (= *Ab*, *conf. pro* = *proh*), *interj.* *Ab!* P. Aug.

A, *ab*, *abs*, *cid*, *ab*.

Ab, *prep.* with *abl.* (changed in composition into *a*, *abs*, *au*; when standing alone, *a* and *ab* are used indiscriminately before consonants; before all vowels and *h*, *ab* always. In the time of Cicero, the use of *abs* was almost exclusively confined to account books). **Ab** denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (*opp. ad*). (1) **IN SPACE**, from; *ne a portu pramisit*, P; *a me*, from my house, Pt; — *stirpe*, — *radice*, — *fundamento* *interire*, to perish utterly; *ab humero*, from the shoulder downwards, V. Also used with *distare*, *disesse*, and the adverbs *procul*, *longe*, *prope*, to express distance from a place; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, and figuratively with *disferre*, *discrepare*, *disserere*, &c., *quantum multatus ab illo*, A. Aug.; *non ab re*, *sc. alienum* = useful, advantageous, P. It expresses rank or order; *quartus ab Arresita*, C. Also the side or direction in which an object is viewed; *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a fronte*, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente* = *at* or *on*; thus, *ab aliquo stare, facere, sentire*, &c., to be on any one's side; *hoc est a me*, this is in my favour; *a nobis contra cosmetipies*, in our favour against yourselves, C; *ab innocentia*, on behalf of innocence, C. (2) **IN TIME**, after; *ab re dicta*, after the sacrifice, Pl; from one fixed point of time to another; *a principio*, from the very beginning, T; *ab hora tertia*, from the third hour, C; *a patre*, from boyhood; since, *ab interitu Clodii*, since the death of Clodius; *ab urbe condita* (A.U.C.), since the building of the city; and with *statim*, *confestim*, *recens*, &c., *confestim a prelio*, L. (3) **IN OTHER SENSES**, especially with passive or intransitive verbs, to denote the cause of anything, if a living being = by, a *pater laudari*, *ab aliquo discurrere*, &c.; with verbs signifying to bind; *a puppi relinquitur*, tied to the stern; *abscisci* or *ab aliquo*, to avenge one's self on any one; *ab initio*, — *principio*, — *primo*, at the

ABD

beginning, Pl; *a se*, of his own accord, P; *a manu serrus*, a secretary, St.

• **Abactus** -ū, *m.* a driving away, Pl.

• **Abædulus** -i, *m. dim.* a small die made of coloured glass, Pl.

Abæus -i, *m.* (*ἄβας*, *akos*). (1) A table employed in making arithmetical calculations, called the multiplication table of Pythagoras, P. (2) A table divided into compartments for playing a game similar to our backgammon. (3) A sideboard placed in the triclinium or dining-room, C. In architecture (a) a pannel in the wall of a room; (b) the slab which formed the original capital of the Doric column.

Abalienatio -ōnis, *sf.* an alienation of property, C.

Abalieno, *v.* to separate, alienate, put away, reject, C; *abalienati jure civium*, robbed of the rights of citizens, L.

Abas -antis, *m.* the twelfth king of Argos; *adj.* **Abantiæus** -a -um, O; **Abantides** -æ, *m.* O; **Abantias** -adis, *f.* descendant of Abas, Perseus, Acrisias, Danaë; **Abantias**, Pl, an old name of Eubœa, so called from Abas; **Abantius** -a, -um, Eubœan.

Abavus -i, *m.* a great-great-grandfather, C; and in general, forefather, C.

Abcido -cidi, *3.* = *abscido*, *q.v.* O.

Abdera -æ (*Ἀβδηρα*), a city of Thrace, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; *hic Abdera*, here reigns stupidity, C; **Abderita** -m, an Abderite, C; also *adj.* **Abderitanus**, M; **Abderiteus**, C.

Abdicatio -ōnis, *f.* — *dictatura*, L, abdication; — *filii*, the expulsion of a son from his father's house, and consequent disinheriting of him, Q.

Abdico, *v.* with *se* and *abl.* of the object, to renounce, give up connexion with; — *se magistratu*, C; — *se tutela*; used *abs.* *abdicato magistratu*, S; to do away with, abolish, remove; — *legem*, Ph, to repeal; — *filium*, Q, to reject and disinherit a son.

Abdico -xi -ctum, *3.* (*opp. addico*, and peculiar to the language of lawyers and augurs;) (1) of an unlucky omen, not to assent to, C; (2) — *alicui aliquid*, to deny, refuse, L.

Abdite, *secretly*, C.

• **Abditivus** -a -um, removed, separated, P.

Abditus -a -um (*præp. abdo*), concealed; — *a conspectu*, L; secret, hid, C; in *abditio*, in secret, Pl; *abditæ rerum*, H; *abditæ res*.

Abrōgatio -ōnis, *f.* abrogation; *legis* —, repeal, C.

Abrōgo, 1, to abrogate, repeal; — *legem*; *alicui magistratum* —, *alicuius imperium* —, to deprive any one of his office, C; generally, to take away, destroy; — *fidem*, to destroy credit, P.

Abrōtūm -i, *n.* (*ἀβροτον*), wine made of southernwood, C.

Abrōtūm -i, *n.* (*ἀβροτον*), southernwood, an aromatic herb, Lc H.

Abrumpo -ūpti -ūptum, 3, to break off, loosen, separate, H. V. O; *abrupti nubibus igitur*, Lc lightning, — *vitam*, to commit suicide, V; to break or violate a law, — *fas*, V; — *vitam a civitate*, to forsake the state (in order to live elsewhere), Tc.

*Abrūmus -a -um, — *agni*, Vr. weaned.

Abrūto -ōnis, *f.* tearing away, used by C.

= divorce

Abruptus -a -um (*prēp.* abruptum), torn off; none, steep, precipitous; *abruptum* -i, *n.* steepness either in height or depth, V, *per abrupta*, by uneven ways, i. e. through obstinacy, and opposition, Tc; (2) of discourse, short, broken, abrupt, Q; *adi. abrupte*, overhastily, incon-

siderately, abruptly, Q.

Absecdo -cedi, -cesum, 3, to go away, depart; *abscēde hinc*, be off, P; *latere tecto* —, to get off with a whole skin, I; — *manibus æquis*, to get off the field of battle without a victory on either side, Tc; — *incepto*, to cease, L; (2) in architecture, to retire, fall back, *alia abscedentia*, *alia promissa*, I; (3) of the heavenly bodies, to set, Pl, (4) to form an absciss, C.

Absecssio -ōnis, *f.* a going-away, a separation, C.

Absecsus -us, *m.* a going-forth, a removal to a distance, C; (2) an absciss, C.

Abscido -cidi -cisum, 3 (-cedo), to hew off, cut off; *prēp.* abscissus, steep, precipitous, Tc.

Abscido -cidi -cisum, 3, to tear off, wrench away, C; — *enas*, to open the veins so as to produce death, Tc.

Abscisso -ōnis, *f.* a breaking off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abseconde, obscurely, abstrusely, C.

Abseconde -condi (-condidit) -conditum (-consum), 3, to put out of sight, hide carefully; *pass.* used of heavenly bodies after they have set, V; (2) to leave behind in a journey; as objects become invisible, *Phæacum arces*, V; — *puerum*, Sc.

Abstilla -a, *f.* (absum), a drop, C.

Abstillo -li (-ni), no *sup.* 3, to spring forth or away, Lc.

Abstulus -e, unlike, St.

Abstinatus, containing wormwood, Sc.

Abstinatus -a, *m.* (*ἀβστιν*), wormwood wine, C. Pl.

Abstinium -i, *n.* (*ἀβστιν*), wormwood, P. Lc; *met.* anything wholesome and bitter, Q.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

of by paying, and generally, to dismiss, release, P, (4) of a work of art, to finish, complete, C.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abstrahere -ahere, *f.* (*abstrahere*), to vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) of a paræ or channel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Abundantia -æ, *f.* abundance, richness, plenty; (2) used by *Te*, *abs.* = riches, wealth.

Abunde, *adj. neut.* (from obsolete *abundis* -e), superfluous, abundant; used in three ways (1) with or without *satis* = enough and more than enough; (2) *subst.* with the *gen. terrorum et fraudis* — *est*, *V*; (3) *adv.* with other *adj.* — *magna præsidia*, *S.*

Abundo, *I.* to overflow, *flumina* — *ut facerent*, *Le*; to sprout up abundantly, *de terris abundant herbarum genera*, *Le*; (2) to be in abundance, to abound, *L*; *rilla abundat porco*, *C*; *abs.* to be rich, *C*; poet. *abundas amore*, thou art too fortunate in love, *T.*

Abusio -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, a harsh use of tropes, *C*.

Abusive, by a false use of metaphors, *Q.*

Abusque, *prep.* with *abl.* from — to; from — as far as, *V*, *Te*; *Sicula prosperit* — *Paeyno*, *V*.

Abusus -ūs, *m.* a consuming, or wasting, *C*.

Abutor -ūsus, *3. dep.* to use entirely, consume; (2) to misuse, to abuse, *C*; — *patientia*, *C*.

Ac, *vid.* atque.

Acacia -æ, *f.* (ἁκακία), the acacia, *Pl*; (2) the juice or gum of the acacia, *Cl*.

Acadēmia -æ, *f.* (Ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught; *Philosophia Academicā* = the Platonic philosophy; (2) hence *meton.* the academic philosophy, *C*; *adj.* *Acadēmice* -æ, *C*.

Acālanthis -idis, *f.* (Ἀκαλανθίς) = acanthus, *q.v.* *V*.

Acanthinus -a -um, resembling the bear's foot, or acanthus, *Co*.

Acanthis -idis, *f.* (Ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, *Pl*.

Acanthus -i, *m.* (Ἀκανθός), (1) bear's foot, a plant, *V*; (2) a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, *V*.

Acapnos -on (ἄκαπνος), without smoke; — *ligna*, burning without smoke, *M*.

Acēlum -i, *n.* (Ἀκέλιον), a small Greek vessel, with whose peculiar qualities we are unacquainted, *Pl*.

Accedo -cessi -cessum, *3.* to come towards, approach; — *ad aliquem*; — *ad locum*; — *in locum*, *C*; — *locum*, *V*, *Te*; *hostis cohortes* —, to attack, *C*; *ad similitudinem aliquis* —, to become like; (2) to befall, to happen, *num tibi stultitia accessit*? have you become a fool? *P*; (*conf.* *accido*) (3) to be added (= *addi*), *accedit quod* — *ut*, added to that, a form of transition; *ad virtutis summam nihil accedere potest*, nothing can be added, *C*; (4) to assent, *accede* to; — *alicui*, *Te*; — *ad aliquid*, *C*; (5) to succeed to, enter upon, take upon one's self; — *ad rempublicam*, to enter upon public life, *C*; — *ad causam*, the management of a suit; — *ad vectigalia*, the collection of taxes, *C*; (6) to appear as a bidder at an auction, *L*; *accedit pretium*, in commerce, the price rises, *Pl*.

Accēlēratio -ōnis, *f.* hastening, acceleration, *C*.

Accēlō, *I. act.* to accelerate, to hasten, *C*. *Te*; (2) *neut.* to hasten, *C*.

Accendo -di -sum, *3.* to kindle (properly from above that it may burn downwards, *opp. succendere*); — *ignem*, *V*; — *faces*, *C*; — *aurum*, *Pl*, to melt; — *undas*, to cause to boil, *P*, *Aug.* (2) to illuminate, *luna radiis solis accensa*, *C*; (3) to inflame a person or thing; to incite, stir up, — *aliquem contra aliquem*, *S*; — *curam*, *quem alicui*, *L*.

Accensio -sui -stium (-nsium) *2.* to reckon in addition, *L*; *accensor illi*, I am his comrade, *O*.

Accensus -i, *m.* an officer attached to the service of Roman magistrates, who summoned parties to the courts of justice and kept order there, *C*; (2) the marshal of a funeral procession, *C*; (3) one

of a body of soldiers who fought in the rear; originally engaged as supernumeraries, but afterwards formed into a separate corps of light-armed troops, *L*.

***Accensus** -ūs, *m.* a kindling, *Pl*.

***Accentus** -ūs, *m.* the accentuation or accent of a word, *Q*.

Acceptio -ōnis, *f.* a reception, acceptance, *C*; — *frumenti*, receipt, *S*.

***Acceptito**, *I.* to receive, accept, *P*, *verb freq.* from *accepto*.

Accepto, *I.* to receive, accept, *P*, *verb freq.* from *acceptio*.

Accceptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives a tale as true, *P*. ***Acceptria** -ōis, *f. P*.

Acceptus -a -um (*ptcep.* *accipio*), welcome, pleasant, acceptable (= *gratus*), *C*.

Accerso = **Accerso**, *q. r.*

Accessio -ōnis, *f.* a going or coming to, *C*; — *febris*, a pyroxyism, *Cl*; (2) addition, increase, accession, — *pecunia*, *N*; (3) that which is added, *accessionem junxit cedibus*, *C*; (4) in rhetoric an additional sentence to amplify a definition, *C*.

Accessus -ūs, *m.* an approach to, *C*; — *discussus que*, ebb and flow, *C*; (2) liberty of access to any one, *dare* — *alicui*, *O*; (3) a gate, entrance, *V*.

Accidens -tis, *n.* that which is accidental (*opp.* to essential) in any object, *Q*; (2) an accident, an unlucky chance, *Q*.

Accido -cidi -cisum, *3.* (*credo*), to hew or hack at; — *arborem*, *Ca*; (2) to cut down, hew down, cut off, *accisa ornus*, *V*; *accisis erinibus*, *Te*; (3) to consume, *accisis dapibus*, *V*; *ptcep.* *accisus* -a -um, cut down, destroyed; *res accisæ*, *opp.* *res integræ*, *L*.

Accido -cidi, *no sup.* 3. (*cado*), to fall down, to fall to; — *ad genua*, *T*; *quo accidam*? At whose feet shall I fall (as a suppliant)? *vox ad aures (auribus) accidit*, fell upon the ear, *C*; (2) *accidit*, it happens; — *ut*; — *quod*; or with *inf.* *C*; generally used of unlucky but sometimes of lucky events, *si quid mihi accidat*, if any thing should happen to me (*i.e.* death), *C*; (3) to fall out, to turn out, *incertum hoc quorsum accidat*, *T*; (4) (in grammatical language), to belong to, *numeri verbis accidunt duo*.

***Accido**, *2.* obs. form of *accio*, *q.v.* *P*.

Accingo -nxi -nctum, *3.* to gird to or on; — *ensem lateri*, *V*; *miles non accinctus*, unarmed, *Te*; to equip, provide with; (2) *accingere se*, *accingi*, to enter upon an undertaking with loins girded, *i.e.* well prepared; *accingere*, make ready, *T*; *omnes accingunt operi*, all apply themselves to the work, *V*.

Accio -ivi -itum, *4.* to call to, summon, fetch; *acciri peregre*, to be fetched from a distance, *L*; *nisi virtus voluptatem acciret* = *afferret*, *efficeret*, *C*.

Accipio -ēpi, -eptum, *3.* to take, receive, accept; *aliquid ab aliquo* —, *C*; — *a majoribus*, to inherit; — *urbem in deditionem*, *S*, *L*; — *aliquem in amicitiam*, *C*; — *honorem*; — *vultus*; — *injuriam*, *C*; — *sensu*, to perceive by the senses, *C*; — *auribus*, to hear, *N*; *de Socrate accepimus*, we have heard concerning Socrates; to comprehend, understand, *parum accipi*, I have not rightly understood; *in aliquam partem* —, to look at in a particular point of view, understand in a particular manner; — *in omen*, to regard as a favourable omen; *Romanos tumuli acceperunt*, the Romans ascended the hillocks; — *male*, — *severe*, to be badly treated; to receive = take upon one's self, — *causam*, *C*; — *pugnam*, *L*; *abs. accipio*, food? I am satisfied, *H*; *aliquid acceptum referre*, to enter in the account-book as paid; *pecuniam tibi acceptam referre*, the form of a receipt; *in acceptum*, in *accepto referre*, to look upon as received, *L*.

Accipiter -tris, *m.* a hawk; — *pecunia*, an avacious person, *P*.

Accitus -ūs, *m.* a summons, *C*.

Accius, *vid.* *Attrus*.

Acclamatio -ōnis, *f.* a loud cry, acclamation, used by C; = a cry of disapprobation; in L, always = a cry of approbation; (2) = exclamation, Q.

***Acclāmito**, 1. to shout repeatedly, P.

Acclāmo, 1. to call loudly on any one, — *alicui*; in Tc, of approbation; in C, of disapprobation; abs. L.

***Acclaro**, 1. to make clear, explain, L; used of explaining omens.

Acclino -e, leaning on anything, V; *met.* inclined, disposed to, ll.

Acclino, 1. to lean on anything, O; *met.* to be inclined to, L.

Acclivis -e (-nis -a -um), hilly, gently inclined upwards, Ca. L.

Acclivitas -itatis, *f.* acclivity, gentle inclination upward, Ca.

Accola -ae, *m.* one who lives near, a neighbour; — *loci*, L; — *Cereres*, an enthusiastic votary of Ceres, C; *accolae fluvii*, neighbouring rivers, Te.

Accolo -ui -cultum, 3. to live near; — *locum*, C; (2) = colo, to tend, cherish, Ct.

Accommodāte, agreeably to, *dicere quam maxime ad veritatem* — C.

Accommodatio -ōnis, *f.* a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another, a accommodation, C; (2) accommodation of manners, courteousness, complaisance, C.

Accommodatus -a -um (*ptep.* accommo), proportionate, adapted, suitable to, C.

Accomodo, 1. to fit, accommodate, adapt one thing to another; — *personam sibi*, to put on a mask, C; — *ensem lateri*, V; — *se*, to accommodate one's self to another person; — *alicui in aliqua re*, to be complaisant in anything, C; (2) to apply to a purpose; *testes ad crimen* — C; *se ad res magnas gerendas*, to apply one's self to public life; of money, to lend for use, a accommodate with, C.

Accommodus -a -um, *poet.* fit, adapted to, V.

***Accongerō** -essi -ectum, 3. to carry or bring to, P.

Accredo -iddi -ditum, 3. to believe upon a person's word, give credence to, P.C.H.

Accrementum -i, *n.* an increase, Pl.

Accresco -crevi -cretum, 3. to grow to, to increase by growth; *accrescit labor*, P; — *lumen*, C; (2) to be added by way of increase, H.L.

***Accretio** -ōnis, *f.* increase, C.

Accubito -ōnis (*accubatio*), the act of reclining at table, C.

Accubitus -ūs, *m.* = accubitio, *q.r.*

Accubo -ui -itum, 3. to lie by the side of; *alicui* —, P abs. V; (2) usually of the reclining at meals on the triclinium; — *alicui*; — *apud aliquem*, C; (3) to sleep with, P.

***Accubō**, *ade.* lying near, P.

***Accudo**, 3. to stamp upon, to coin, P.

Accumbo -cubui -cubitum, 3. to lie down; — *in loco*, P, especially used of the position adopted by the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow, and helping himself with the right arm; — *in sinu alicujus*, L, to sit next to any one at table.

Accumulate, abundantly, copiously, C.

***Accumulator** -ōris, *m.* one who heaps together, Te.

Accumulo, 1. to heap up, to accumulate, C; (2) *esp.* to heap earth round the roots of trees to protect them, Pl.

Accurrite, carefully, exactly, accurately, C.

Accuratio -ōnis, *f.* accuracy, carefulness, C.

Accuratus -a -um (*ptep.* from *accuro*), careful, exact, accurate, C; — *malitia*, P, carefully, *devisum*.

Accuro, 1. to take care of; to prepare with care, P. T. C.

Accurro -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. to run to, run up; either on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle.

Accursus -us, *m.* a running to, concourse, Tc.

***Accusabilis** -e, blameworthy, C.

Accusatio -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, C; an indictment, C.

Accusativus -a -um; — *casus*, Q, the accusative case.

Accusator -ōris, *m.* an accuser (strictly only in regard to state offences, while *petitor* is a plaintiff in a private suit); (2) an informer, Jr.

Accusatorius -a -um, pertaining to an accuser; — *lex*, C; *adv.* *accusatorie*, C.

Accusatrix -trix, *f.* a female accuser, P.

***Accusito**, 1. (*freq.* from *accuso*), to accuse frequently, P.

Accuso, 1. to accuse, P. C; generally in public cases; — *capitis*, to bring a capital charge; — *de ieneficiis*, of poisoning; — *inter sicarios*, of assassination; (2) to blame, find fault with, — *aliquem de negligentia*, C.

Accusitus -a -um (*accusator*), spotless, Pl.

***Acēo** -ui, 2. to be sour, acid, A. Aug.

Acer -ēris, *n.* the maple tree, the wood of which was used for writing-tablets, O.

Acer -cris -cre, sharp, pungent, piercing (applied to bodily sensation of all kinds); (2) violent, strong; — *amor*, Tb; — *dolor*, Lc; — *supplicium*, C; (3) of human character both in a good and a bad sense, vehement, passionate, ardent, hasty, fierce, severe, C; (4) of intellectual qualities, subtle, penetrating, acute, C.

Acerbe, bitterly, harshly, painfully, C.

Acerbitas -itatis, *f.* bitterness of taste, acerbity, C; (2) harshness, unfriendliness; — *morum*, C; (3) sorrow, calamity, C.

Acerbo, 1. to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten anything unpleasant, V.

Acerbus -a -um, bitter in taste, sour, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = raw, unripe, immature; — *ura*; — *partus*, O, premature; — *rox*, harsh, grating; of men = rough, repulsive, morose; of inanimate things, painful, sorrowful, — *incendium*, C.

Acernus -a -um, made of maple wood, V. H.

Acerria -ae, *f.* a casket for keeping incense, V. H.

Acerseōmēs -ae, *m.* (*ἀκέρσεος*), having uncut hair, a youth, Jr.

Acērus -a -um (*ἀκρος*), without wax, — *mel*, Pl.

***Acervallis** -e, that which is heaped up, used by C; = *ωσπερ*, a sophism by accumulation.

Acervatim, *adv.* in heaps; — *dicere*, to sum up, to speak comprehensively, C.

Acervatio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, accumulation, Pl.

Acervo, 1. to heap up, to increase by accumulation, L.

Acervus -i, *m.* a heap; *met.* multitude, — *facinorum*; (2) = *acervalis*, *q.r.*

Acresco -acui, 3. to grow sour, H.

Acetabulum -i, *n.* orig. a vessel for vinegar; afterwards a goblet, Q; (2) the socket of the hip bone, Pl; (3) the cup or calyx of a flower, Pl.

***Acetaria** -arum, *n.* a salad prepared with oil and vinegar, Pl.

Acetum -i, *n.* vinegar, C; *met.* acuteness of mind, wit, P.

Achēmēnēs -is, *m.* the first king of Persia, grandfather of C; *rus*, H; *adj.* Achæmænius -a -um = Persian, O.

Achæus -a -um (*Ἀχαιοί*), Achæan, Lc; Greek, Jr; *subst.* Achæi -orum, the Achæans, L; the

Grecks, Pl.; Achæus, Achæus, Achæus -idis, Achæis -idis, Greek; Achæia -æ, f. a country in the north of Greece; afterwards the whole of Greece as a Roman province.

Achëlous -i, m. (Ἀχελώος), a river between Acarnania and Ætolia; Acheloides -um, f. the Sirens, C.

Acheron -ontis, m. Achërûn -untis, C (Ἀχέρων), a river in Epirus; also a river in Hades, and used abs. for the lower world; adj. Acherunticus, Achërûsius.

Achilles -is, m. (Ἀχιλλεύς), a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis; met. a brave handsome man, P.V; adj. Achilleus -a -um.

Achivus -a -um = Achæus, q.v. O; Achivi -drum, the Greeks before Troy, C.H.

Achras -idis, f. (ἄχρας), wild pear-tree, Co.

Acia -æ, f. a thread for sewing, Cl.

Acidalia -æ, f. a surname of Venus, V; adj. Acidalus -a -um, M.

Acidus -a -um, sour in taste, acid, V.H; met. disagreeable, unpleasant, H.

Acies -ei, f. the sharp edge of a sword, — *securis*, C; the point of a spear, O; (2) keen power of vision, — *oculorum*; brightness, *stellis* — *obtusum videtur*, V; *the pupil of the eye, C; an attentive survey, *prima acie*, Lc. = *primo aspectu*; (3) sharpness, acuteness of mind, C, always with *gen*; (4) the line or order of battle, — *instruere*, *instituere*, *statuere*, *dirigere*, to draw up the line of battle; — *prima*, the vanguard; — *novissima*, the rear; — *dextra*, the right wing; (4) a battle in general, a dispute, C.

Acinaces -is, m. (Ἀκινάκης), a short Persian sabre, H.

*Acinarius -a -um; — *vasa, dolia*, Vr, for holding bunches of grapes.

Acinōsus -a -um, full of grapes, Pl; (2) resembling grapes, Pl.

Acinus -i, m. (ἄκινον -i, n.), a berry (esp. a grape); (2) the seed in a berry, C.

Acipenser -eris (Ἀκίπενσις -is, m.), an unknown fish, very highly prized by the Roman, C.H.

Acis -idis, f. a small javelin, V.

Acna or acna -æ, f. (ἄκνα), a land measure consisting of 14,400 square feet, Vr.

Acenōbētus -i, m. (Ἀκαιοβήτης), one who does not possess common human understanding, Jv.

Acōniti (Ἀκονίτι), without dust; i.e. without labour or trouble, Pl.

Acōnitum -i, n. (Ἀκόνιτον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, a conite, V.

Acōnitiæ -drum, f. (Ἀκονίτιας), a kind of meteor with an arrow-like train, Pl.

Acor -ōris, m. the sour taste of vinegar, Q.

Acquiesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to rest, repose (physically), C; to sleep, to die, N; — *res familiaris acquiescit*, the property does not diminish; (2) to be pleased with, to acquiesce in anything, to rejoice, — *in re*; — *re*, C.

Acquiro -ēvi -sītum, 3. to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed, *res acquirit eundo*, V; (2) generally to acquire, get, — *aliquid aliquid*, C.

Acra -drum, m. (ἄκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Pl.

Acraeus -a -um (Ἀκραιός), that which is upon a height; surnames of Jupiter and Juno, L.

Acraëphrōdum -i, n. (Ἀκραεφρόδον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, C.

Acraëda -m, f. an unknown bird mentioned by C.

Acriculus -a -um, somewhat sharp, violent, C.

Acrimonia -æ, f. sharpness of taste; (2) energy of speech and demeanour, C.

Acristus -i, m. (Ἀκρίστης), a king of Argos, father

of Danaë. Acrisidōnē -es, f. Danaë; Acrisidōnīdes -æ, m. Perseus, son of Danaë; Acrisidōnēus -a -um, adj. — *arces*, Argos, O.

Acriter, sharply, violently, strongly; — *persequi*; — *agere*; *acriter expectare*, to wait impatiently; — *se morti offerre*, bravely; (2) acutely, exactly, — *intelligere*, C.

Acroamā -ktis (Ἀκρόαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; especially an entertainment at table of reading or music, (2) the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, C.

Acroasis -is, f. (Ἀκρόασις), an assembly of learned persons to listen to reading aloud, C.

Acrochordon -ōnis, f. (Ἀχροχορδών), a kind of wart, Cl.

Acroteria -drum, n. (Ἀκροτήρια), the pedestals on the summit and angles of a pediment, placed there to receive statues, Vt.

Acta -æ, f. (ἄκτι), a pleasant sea shore, C.

Acta -drum (priep. ago), that which has happened, events, circumstances, public acts; — *tribunatus tui*, C; in — *divi Augusti jurare*, Tc; (2) — *publica*, or abs. a record of public transactions in the senate or assembly of the people; — *forensia*, the register of a court of law.

Actæus -a -um, Attic, belonging to Attica, Athenian, V; also Actiis -idis, f. V.

Actiānus -a -um, pertaining to Actium, and the battle there fought; also Actus, V.H.

Actio -ōnis, f. a doing, acting, performing an act, action; — *gratiarum*, C, a thanksgiving; — *honesta*, (2) public actions, duties; *actiones tribunorum*, the official duties of the tribunes, L; — *de pace*, C, negotiation; esp. in judicial sense, an action, suit, process, an accusation, an indictment, a permission to bring an indictment, *alici* — *dare*, C; (3) the gesticulation or action of a speaker or actor.

*Actiōsus -a -um, full of business, restless, P.

Actio, 1. to be very active, used only of the theatres and courts of law, C.

Activus -a -um, active; — *philosophia*, practical (opp. contemplativa), Sc.

Actor -ōris, m. a driver; — *pecoris*, O; (2) a manager, performer, doer, — *rerum*, C; (3) a plaintiff, C; (4) an agent; — *publicus*, Tc; (5) an actor, — *secundarum et tertiarum partium*, C.

Actuariolum -i, n. a small vessel, readily obeying the helm, C.

Actuarius -a -um, easily moved, swift; — *navis*; — *navium*; subst. a swift writer.

Actuosus -a -um, active, full of business, C; adv. actuose, C.

Actus -us, m. (ago), a driving; — *pecoris*, O; a right of road for driving cattle, C; (2) the doing of a thing, act, management of public affairs; (3) the action of a speaker, the representation of a part by an actor, Q.C; the act, or division of a play.

Actūtum, immediately, directly, P.V.

Aculeatus -a -um, of plants and animals provided with prickles or stings, Pl; (2) sharp pointed, stinging, P.C; — *sophisma*, hair-splitting, subtle, C.

Aculeus -i, m. dim. the sting of animals, C; the spur of a cock; met. a stinging speech, a harsh course of procedure, C.

Acumen -inis, n. the sharp point of anything, Lc.C; the sting of an animal; (2) acuteness of understanding, acumen, subtlety; poet. deceit, cunning, H.

Acumino, 1. to sharpen, make pointed, Pl.

Acuo -ui -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, to whet a cutting instrument, C; (2) met. — *linguam*, *mentem*, *prudentiam*, to practise, G; (3) *aliquem ad aliquid* —, to incite, spur on, C;

— *aliquid*; to excite, *accitisse furores*, V; (4)
— *syllabam*, Q, to accentuate.

Acus -ūs, *f.* a needle, either for sewing or worn as an ornament; *n.* bodkin, hair-pin; *acu* *pungere*, to embroider, V; *acu* *em* *tangere*, P; to hit the right nail on the head.

Acutulus -a -um (*dim.* *acutus*), somewhat subtle, C.

Acutus -a -um (*ptcp.* *acno*), sharpened, pointed, acute, P. II. V; (2) of the senses, sharp in hearing, sight, or smell; of voice, piercing in tone; *sonus acutissimus*, the highest treble (*opp.* *gravis*), C; of accent, acute (*opp.* *gravis*), Q; of warmth or cold, H. O. V; (3) of mind, acute, clever; — *homo*, C; *ado.* *acutē*; — *cernere*, Lc; — *sonare*, — *cogitare*, C.

Ad, prep. with *acc.* (1) (*opp.* *ab*), motion towards an object, to, towards; *venire* — *aliquem*; *mittere* — *aliquem*; *spectare* — *meridiem*, C; *hostis* — *manum* *venit*, to fight hand to hand, L; *pecunia* — *cum* *pervenit*, comes to him; with names of towns, where in other cases the simple *acc.* is used; — *Capitum*: of definitions of time, measure, and number; (a) time, — *caeserum*, about evening; — *hiemem*, towards winter; — *noctem*, till late at night; — *horam* *destinatam*, at the appointed hour; — *lucem*, at daybreak; (b) number and measure; — *ducentos*, about 200; — *unum omnes*, without exception, to the very last, C; — *ausum*, to the last furthing, H; (2) nearness to, or presence with an object, at, near, with; — *pedes jacere*, at the feet; — *manum* *habere*, to have at hand, L; — *omnes* *nationes*, among all nations, C; hence (3) various other meanings; in addition to — *hoc*; — *hac*, besides this, S; expresses an object; *pecunias* — *ludos* *decernere*, money for the games, C; — *aliquid* *esse*, to be good for any disease; in comparison of, *nihil* — *Persium*, nothing compared to Persius, C; according to, — *voluntate* *omnia* *loqui*, C; (4) used adverbially; *ad* *omnia*, to crown all, L; *nihil* — *me*, nothing to me; *nihil* — *rem*, does not concern the matter in hand, C; — *tempus*, at a fixed time, at a convenient time, for some time, according to circumstances; — *præsens*, for the moment, C; at present; — *locum*, on the spot, L; — *verbum*, word for word, C; — *liquidum*, with certainty, L; — *summum*, on the whole, in short, C; — *extremum*; — *ultimum*; — *postremum*, at the end, at last, either in place or time; in L = wholly. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive, *quam* — T; with numerals *ad* is used adverbially, = about; *oculis* — *hominum* *millibus*, Lv. Ca; in composition the *d* of *ad* is assimilated to *c*, *f*, *g*, *i*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*; sometimes disappears before *g* and *s*, and before *gu* is changed into *c*.

Adactilo -ōnis, *f.* a driving to; — *jurisjurandi*, L.

**Adactus* -ūs, *m.* a bite, Lc.

Adæque, in like manner, P.

Adæquo, 1. to make equal with, C; *met.* to compare to, Tc; to become equal to, C; to be equal to, C.

Adaggerso, 1. to heap up, A. Aug. Pl.

Adagio -ōnis, *f.* Vr; *Adagium* -i, *n.* P. Aug. a proverb, a sage.

Adalligo, 1. to bind to, fasten to, Pl.

Adamantinus -a -um (*adamantinus*), *adamantinus* -a -um, made of hard steel, adamant, O. II.

Adamas -antis, *m.* (*adamas*), the hardest steel, adamant, used poet. for everything that is firm, unyielding, and durable, V. O. M.

Adambulo, 1. to walk by or near anything, P.

Adamo, 1. to begin to love, to conceive a liking for, C.

Adamusim, *rid.* *amussis*.

Adāpērio -ui -ertum, 4. to open fully, L; (2) to uncover, lay bare, Sc.

**Adkperitilis* -c, that which is capable of being opened, O.

Adapto, 1. to fit to, a *dapt*, St.

Adāquor, 1. *dep.* to fetch water; hence of cattle, to go to drink, St.

**Adaresco* -ui, 3. to become dry at, or on, A. Aug.

Adauctus -ūs, *m.* an increase, Lc.

Adaugēo -xi -ctum, 2. to increase, to augment, C.

Adaugesco, 3. to begin to increase, C.

Adbibō -bibī -bibitum, 3. to drink, drink in; *met.* — *verba*, H; — *orationem*, P.

Adbito, 3. to go to, near, P.

Addecet, *v. impers.* it becoms, is proper, P.

Addenseo, 2. to make thick, V.

Addenso, 1. to make thick, Pl. V.

Addeco -xi -ctum, 3. to assent to, award to; *alicui* *aliquid* —, to knock down to the highest bidder, C; *bona* *alicuius* *in publicum* —, to confiscate, Ca; *alicui* *aliquem* —, to assign a debtor as a slave to his creditor; also *aliquem* *in servitutem* —, L; (2) to sell, and *met.* to yield, resign, devote; *aliquem* *alicui* —; (3) of omens, to be favourable *aves* *non addiderunt*, L.

Addictio -ōnis, *f.* the judge's award, C.

Addictus -a -um (*ptcp.* *addico*), devoted, inclined; *nullius* — *iurare* *in verba* *magistri*, H; (2) bound, necessitated, addicted; *subst.* *addictus* -i, *m.* a debtor who has been enslaved to his creditor, P.

Addisco -disci, no *sup.* 3. to learn in addition, C.

Additamentum -i, *n.* an addition, C.

Additio -ōnis, *f.* an addition, Q.

Addo -didi -ditum, 3. to give to, to give; *Joci custodem* — C; *judices* *qui adiuvant diviti* *addunt pauperi*, T; (2) *met.* to bestow, impart; *alicui* *animum* —, to impart courage; — *calcar*, H; to spur on; (3) to give by way of increase, to add; *rem* *rei*, *ad rem*, in *rem* — C; — *gradum*, to walk quickly; *imp.* *adde*, C; *adde* *quod*, O, in addition to which; *ptcp.* *additus* -a -um, inimical, V.

Addōco -ui -ctum, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, C. II.

**Ad dormire*, 3. to go to sleep, sleep, St.

Addubito, 1. to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; — *de re* — *in re*, C; — *aliquid*, to call in question, C.

Adduco -xi -ctum, 3. to bring, or lead any person or thing with one; *aliquid* *v.* *aliquem* *in locum* —; *aliquem* *ad locum* —; *aliquem* *alicui* *v.* *ad aliquem* —; *aliquem* *secum* —, C; — *atque*, H, to be the cause of; (2) to bring to a certain place; *in incidium*, *in honorem* —, C; *ad ultimum* *discrimen* —, L, to a final decision; *aliquem* *alicui* *in suspicionem* —, to cause to be suspected, N; — *in spem*, C, to cause hope in any one; *adduci*, to be moved, induced, foll. in C. by *ut*; (3) — *pedem*, O, to lift; — *arcum*, to string, V; — *habenas amicitiae*, to tighten, C; — *cute*, to wrinkle, C.

Adductus -a -um (*ptcp.* *adduco*), stretched, strained; (2) of character, grave, severe, Tc; *ad.* *adductē*.

Addō -ēdi -tsum, 3. to begin to eat, to nibble at, L. V; (2) *met.* — *pecuniam*, C; — *fortunas*, Tc.

Ademptio -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, C.

Adēo (compounded of *ad* -eo, like *quoad*, *posthac*, etc.), (1) so far; of space, *res* — *redii*, the matter has proceeded so far, T; of time, so long, until, sometimes preceded by *usque* and followed by *dum*, *donec*, P. T.; to such a degree, followed by *ut*, *adeo* *me* *injustum* *esse* *existimasti* *ut* *tibi irascerer*! C; *hec dicta* — *nihil* *moerunt* *quoniam*, L, absolutely nothing; *non obtusa* — *gestamus* *pectora*, so absolutely dull; often used by

L. To. to begin the second clause or parenthesis of a sentence which explains the rest; in a negative sentence = much less, *nullius repentinus honoris — non principatus appetens*, Tc.; (2) to that end, followed by *ut*, P; (3) moreover, besides, P; (4) used enclitically with pronouns, to give emphasis to something which has gone before; *is — tu es*, just such an one art thou, P; or with other words, *aut si adeo*, or if indeed, T; *nunc adeo*, now indeed; *quot adeo*! how very many! P; *sive adeo*, or much more, C; (5) poet. = *admodum*, very; *non sum — informis*, V.

Adproh -i (-ivi) -itum, 4. to go or come to, approach; *locum*, ad locum —, C; in *his* —, to go before the judge, C; — *hiberna*, Tc; — *oppida*, S; to make a visit of inspection; to go to a person to make a request; — *aliquem*, *ut*, St; to attack, T.V; (2) to undertake; — *ad causas*, to undertake law-suits; — *ad rempublicam*, C; — *periculum*, to incur danger, C; — *hereditatem*, to take possession of an inheritance, C; prov. *adire manum alicui*, to make sport of, deceive the expectations of, P.

Adpes -apis, C; fat, grease, lard, C; (2) fat fertile earth, marl, Pl; (3) the soft portion of wood; that which is full of sap, Pl.

Adptio -onis, f. an attainment, C.

Adquisto, 1. to ride to any place, L. Ca; (2) to ride near or by the side of, St.

*Adesum or Ades dum, come hither, T.

*Adesurio, 4. to hunger after any thing, P.

*Adexpto, 3. to desire in addition, Sc.

Adf . . . rid. aff. . .

Adg . . . rid. agg. . .

Adhæreo -hæsi -hæsum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere, Lc; *mihi cognomen adhæret*, the nickname sticks to me, (2) *met.* to be near, close to, *sive adhæret*, Tc.

Adhæresco -hæsi -hæsum, 3. to hang to, to adhere; — *ad locum*, — *in loco*, C; *justitiæ* —, *ad disciplinam* —, to be devoted to; of a speaker, to stick fast; *ad studium alicujus* —, to accommodate to, correspond with, C.

*Adhæstatio -onis, f. a hanging together, C.

Adhæsus -us, m. an adhering, Lc.

Adhælo, 1. to breathe, inhale, Pl.

Adhibeo -hi -itum, 2. (habeo), to bring one thing to another, to apply to; — *auris*, P; — *vultum*, O; — *animum*, C; — *consolationem alicui*, C; (2) of persons, *si adhibebitur deus*, if a god shall be brought upon the stage, H; — *in consilium*, to send to for advice, Ca; in which sense *adhibere* is also used abs. *adhibere alicum epulis*, to invite, H; abs. to receive, entertain; *se — ad aliquid*, to devote one's self to, C; abs. *se adhibere*, to behave one's self; (3) *aliquid* —, to apply to a deficient purpose; *remedia morbis* —, C; *preces diis* —, C; *modum* — *civito*, C, to set bounds to.

Adhinnio, 4. to neigh to, O; to lust after, C.

Adhortatio -onis, f. an exhortation, C.

Adhortator -oris, m. one who exhorts, L.

Adhortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, encourage, C.

Adhuc, (1) of place, hitherto, thus far, *continent — utriusque verba*, P; — *impudens*, C, to such a degree; (2) of time, until now, hitherto; qualified with *usque*, *semper*, *dum*; *adhuc non*, not yet; *nihil adhuc*, not at all as yet, P; still, yet, *adhuc stertis*? are you still snoring! P; now first, *quum adhuc* = since, now for the first time, P; *adhuc* is also sometimes used = *adeo*, *g.v.*

Adigo -egi -actum, 3. (ago), to drive to, — *ad locum*, P; — *loco*, Ca; *gladium in v. per pectus* —, to thrust, O; — *tempus*, to cause to approach, Lc; (2) to bring to, drive to, compel, *aliquem ad mortem* —, Tc; *ad jussurandum*, *furejurando*, *sacramento* —, to bind by an oath; also used abs. in the same sense.

Adimo -emi -emptum, 3. to take to one's self, and hence to take away from another; *alicui pecuniam* —, C; *aliquem* — *leto*, H.

Adimplio -evi -etum, 2. to fill full, L.

*Adino, 3. to put in additional, A. Aug.

Adiputus -a -um, full of fat, Jv.

Adipiscor -eptus, 3. *dep.* to arrive at a place by striving; *fugientes* —, to overtake, L; (2) *met.* to attain, obtain by perseverance; (*hancisci*, to obtain by chance; *impetrare*, by request.)

Aditatio, sc. cæna, Vr; the banquet which Roman magistrates were accustomed to give to celebrate their entrance upon office.

Aditio -onis, f. a going to, an approach, P.

Aditus -us, m. a going to, an approach, the possibility of an approach, access; *honoris*; *aditus*, L, difficult of access; *facies* — *ad eum*, C; — *dare*, *intercludere*, *postulare*, N. C. Tc; (2) the place of access, entrance; — *insula*, the access to the island, C; *met.* — *ad causam*, C.

Adjaceo -cui, no *sup.* 2. to lie by the side of, to be adjacent; — *agro Romano*, L.

Adjacio -onis, f. an adding to; — *illiberalis*, a small addition, L; *adjectiones familiarum*, the settlements of new families, Tc; (2) in rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, Q.

Adjactus -us, m. an adding to, Lc.

Adjicio -eci -ectum, 3. to throw to, apply to, *met.* of looks, mind, desire; *ad virginem animum* —, T; to add to, *aliquid ad rem*, in *rem* —, C; to add to what is already said, *Tiberius addecerat*, Tc; to overbid at an auction, C.

Adjudico, 1. to award as a judge, a *judicante*, C; to decide as a judge, P; — *causam alicui*, in favour of any one; — *regnum Ptolemæo*, to allot the kingdom to Ptolemy; sometimes used without reference to judicial functions, C.

Adjugo, 1. to bind the vines to the supporting poles or trees, Pl.

Adjumentum -i, n. help, assistance, C.

Adjunctio -onis, f. a joining to, adding to, connexion, union; — *verborum*, C; in rhetoric, a figure of speech consisting in the repetition of the same word, C.

*Adjunctor -oris, m. one who joins, connects, C.

Adjunctus -a -um (*præp.* adjungo), bound to, belonging to; hence, *adjuncta -orum*, things closely connected with, or suitable to, any thing.

Adjungo -xi -nctum, 3. to join to, bind to; — *tauros aratro*, Tb, to yoke; *sibi aliquem socium* —; *sibi aliquid* —, C, to procure; *sibi aliquem beneficio* —, T, to lay a person under obligations; *animum ad rem* —, T, to direct the attention to; of discourse, to add, *si hoc unum adjungo*, O, N.

Adjuro, 1. to swear with a view to excite confidence, *ad jure*; *per deos* —, T; — *caput*, V, = *per caput*; (2) to swear in addition, L.

*Adjutabilis -e, full of help, serviceable, P.

Adjuto, 1. to be serviceable, to help, P.T.

Adjutor -oris, m. a helper, C; *me adjutore*, C, with my assistance; (2) the official term for an assistant, a deputy, etc. C.

Adjutorium -i, n. help, assistance, Q.

Adjutrix -icis, f. a female assistant, C.

Adjuvo -juxi -jutum, 1. to help, assist, support; — *in re*; — *ad rem* —, to nourish, — *insaniam*, P; abs. to be of use, service, C.

Adl . . . rid. all . . .

*Admâturo, 1. to bring to maturity, Ca.

Admêtior -mensus, 4 *dep.* to measure to, C.

*Admiro, 1. to wonder to, to come to, P.

Admînuculo, 1. (*admiñiculator*, C.), to support, prop. *Admînuculum* -i, n. a prop, support; *orig.* the pole on which a vine is trained, C; *met.* aid, help, L. C.

Admînister -ri, m. an attendant, an assistant; *cupiditatum* —, C.

Admînistra -re, f. a female helper, C.

Administratio -ōnis, *f.* the giving of help, C; (2) direction, administration; — *republica*, C; — *belli*, C.

***Administrativus** -a -um, administrative, practical, Q.

Administrator -ōris, *m.* an administrator, manager, Q.

Admirator, 1. to help, assist; *alicui ad rem* —, P; (2) to manage, direct, administer, *rem* —; *republicam* —, C; — *navem*, to steer; *abs.* to work, S.

Admirabilis -e, worthy of admiration, admirable, C; (2) wonderful, astonishing, C.

Admirabilitas -ātis, *f.* admirableness, C.

Admirabiliter, admirably, wonderfully, C.

Admirandus -i -um (*præp.* admiror), = admirabilis, *q.v.* C V.

Admiratio -ōnis, *f.* admiration; — *efficiere*, C; — *injurere*, N, to excite admiration, (2) astonishment; — *moovere*, — *habere*, C, me incessant —, I, I was astonished

Admirator -ōris, *m.* an admirer, Q.

Admiror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at, be astonished at, admire, — *aliquid*, C; often followed by *quod* or *ut*

Admiscere -scēdi -xtum, 2 to mix with, to add to by mixing; *aliquid re*, *rei* —, C; *met.* to mingle with, *se* —, to meddle with, T.

Admissarius -i, *m.* a stallion, *met.* a lewd man, C.

Admissio -ōnis, *f.* an audience, *i.e.* of a royal person, St.

Admissum -i, *m.* a crime, C

Admissura -æ, *f.* the putting of a male and female animal together, Vr.

Admitto -misi -missum, 3. to send to; hence, to let in, allow access to, admit; *aliquem in locum*, *ad rem* —, C; — *ad consilium*, to call into council, C, *legatos* —, to give audience to, L; (2) to permit, allow, C, *aves admittunt*, L, spoken of the omens; *precationem* —, to hear a request favourably; *sumptum* —, to take the expense upon one's self; — *culpam*, to commit a fault, (3) to let go, — *equum*, *equo admisso*, at full speed; hence, *admissus* = swift; — *vota*; — *aqua*, O

Admixtio -ōnis, *f.* a mingling, an admixture, C.

***Admoderate**, appropriately, Lc.

***Admoderor**, 1. *dep.* to moderate, P.

Admodum (ad-modum), very, quite, altogether, completely, with *adj.* — *gratum*, C; — *nihil*, nothing at all; with *subst.* — *adolescens*, C; with *verbs*; — *diligere*, C, with *adv.* — *raro*, C; (2) with numerals, fully, exactly, *turres* — *CXX*, C; *asapho* — *mense Febr.* L; (3) in answers = in emphatic affirmative; *bella ne videtur specie mulier?* *admodum*, P.

***Admoeno**, 4. to besiege, P.

Admoeror, 4. *dep.* to move to; — *manus*, to lay hands on, P; (2) to strive after, P.

Admonere -ul -itum, 2. to admonish, remind, call the attention to; *aliquem aliquis rei* — S L; *aliquem* — *de re*; *aliquem* — *aliquid*, C; *solli* by *ut*, *ne*, *acc.* with *inf.*, *ad* with *gerund.* C.

Admonitio -ōnis, *f.* an admonition, a mild remonstrance, C; a reminding, C.

Admonitor -ōris, *m.* one who reminds, C; *fem.*

***Admonitrix** -icis, P.

***Admonitum** -i, *n.* an admonition, a calling to mind, C.

Admonitum -ūs, *m.* a reminding, admonishing, C

Admordere -mordi -sum, 2 to bite at, to gnaw, P; *met.* to fleece, P.

***Admotio** -ōnis, *f.* a moving to, applying to, C.

Admotio -mōvi -mōtum, 2 to move, bring, lead, convey to, *aliquid* — *in locum*, *prope locum*, *ad locum*, C, L; — *oscula*, to kiss, O; — *ignem loco*, to set on fire, Tb; hence, *præp.* *ad motus* -a -um, near; *supremis admotus*, near

death, Tc; *aliquem alicui* —, to reconcile; (2) *met.* to apply, direct to an object; *orationem ad inflammandos animos* —, C; *alicui terrorem* —, to strike with terror, L.

Admugio, 4 to bellow to, O.

Admurmuratio -ōnis, *f.* a murmuring (either of approbation or the contrary), C.

Admurmuro, 1. to murmur to, C.

Admutilo, 1. to shear, shave; hence, *met.* to fleece; — *usque ad cutem*, P.

Adn . . . *cid* agn . . . or ann . . .

Adobro, 3. to cover with euth, Co.

Adobro -ui (viri) -ultum, 2 used only in religious language; to offer, and generally to burn, a gift upon the altar, — *tur*, V, *cruore captivo* — *aias*, Ic, to sprinkle with hostile blood; *flammis* — *penates*, V, to honour the penates with a burnt offering

***Adobro**, 2, to emit a scent, P.

Adolescens -entis (*præp.* *adolesco*), young; *subst.* *m.* a young man, C, *f.* a young woman, T.

Adolescentia -æ, *f.* youth, the period from the 15th to the 30th year; *ab* —, from youth upwards, C.

Adolescentula -æ, *f.* a very young girl, P, used as a term of endearment.

Adolescentulus -i, *m.* a very young man; applied by C. to himself in his 27th year.

Adolesco -vi -ultum, 3 to grow, to grow up to maturity, use of men, animals, and vegetables, *met.* *adolescent cupiditas*, C; (2) in religious language, to burn, *ignibus adolescent aræ*, V.

Adoneus -ei, *m.* = Adonis, *q.v.* F.

Adonis -idis, or -Is, *m.* (Ἄδωνις), a beautiful youth, son of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, O.

Adopario -erdi -ertum, 4. to cover, L; — *fores*, to close, St.

***Adoptior**, 1. *dep.* to think a second time, Lc.

Adoptivus -a -um, adopted as a child, P.

Adoptio -ōnis, *f.* = adoptio, *q.v.* S.

Adoptio -ōnis, *f.* the adoption of a child, C; *conf.* *arrogatio*; (2) applied to plants, grafting, Pl.

Adoptivus -a -um, relating to adoption; — *filius*, an adopted son, St; — *nobilitas*, O, nobility obtained by adoption; — *nomen*, St; (2) *met.* relating to grafting of fruit, O.

Adopto, 1. to choose any one for one's self; *sibi aliquem patronum* —, C; of things, — *opes*, O; (2) to adopt a child or grandchild, *aliquem sibi filium* —, C; *pro filio*, P; *ab aliquo* —, C, from the natural father; — *nomen*, M, to take a new name; (3) alluding to the grafting of fruit trees, *ramus ramum adoptat*, O.

Ador -ōris, *n.* a species of grain; spelt, *triticum spelta*, Linn.

Adoratio -ōnis, a praying to, adoration, L.

Adoratus -a -um, relating to spelt; *subst.* *adorea* -æ, *f.* a reward of military valour, which in early times often consisted of grain; hence (2) glory, fame, H.

Adorior -ortus, 4. *dep.* to rise up, to address a person, T; to attack, C; to undertake anything difficult, C.

***Adornate**, — *dicere*, St; ornately, elegantly.

Adorno, 1. to prepare, furnish, provide; — *naves*, Ca; — *nuptias*, P; — *accusationem*, C, (2) to adorn, ornament, C.

Adro, 1. to speak to any one with a request, — *doxa aliquid*, L; (2) to respect, reverence, *ad ore*, (3) to admire, respect, Pl.

Adp . . . *vid.* app . . .

Adq . . . *vid.* acq . . .

Adr . . . *cid.* arr . . .

Adrado -ai -sum, 3. to scrape, shave, P.

Adria, Lc, = *Iadria*, Lc, *q.v.*

***Adrio**, 3. to scrape up, heap up, Vr.

Ads... *vid.* ass...
 Adsc... *ndsp*... *ndst*... *vid.* asc... *asp*...
 act...
 Adt... *vid.* att...
 Adūlans -us (*ptep.* adulator); — *verba*, Pl;
 flattering, adulatory.
 Adulatio -ōnis, *f.* originally the wagging of a
 dog's tail to his master, C; of men, a dulation,
 caressingness, C. L.
 Adulator -ōris, *m.* a base flatterer, C.
 *Adulātorius -a -um, flattering, Te.
 Adūlo, 1. to fawn like a dog, *Le*; *met.* to
 flatter, C.
 Adūlor, 1. *dep.* to wag the tail like a dog; hence,
 to pay servile respect to, *L*; to flatter in a low
 mean way, C.
 Adulter -i, *m.* Adultera -m, *f.* an adulterer,
 C; a fornicator, O.
 Adulter -ēra -erum, adulterous, O. II;
 licentious, H.
 Adulteratio -ōnis, *f.* a adulteration, Pl.
 Adulterinus -a -um, adulterous, Pl; (2) not
 genuine, adulterated, forged, S. C.
 Adulterium -ii, *n.* adultery, C; (2) adultera-
 tion, Pl.
 Adultēro, 1. to commit adultery; (2) *met.* to
 falsify, — *ius civile pecuniā*, C.
 Adultus -a -um, grown up, adult; — *virgo*;
etate jam adultā, Te, in the middle of
 summer.
 *Adumbrātim, drawn in outline, shadowed
 forth, *Le*; (*opp.* adamussim).
 Adumbratio -ōnis, *f.* an outline, C.
 Adumbrātus -a -um (*ptep.*), apparent, counter-
 feited, feigned (as the shadow compared with the
 substance), — *vir*, — *comitia*, C. *Le*.
 Adumbro, 1. to overshadow, *St*; to shade in
 painting, Q; and hence (2) to represent an object
 in its proper form and colour, C, or only in out-
 line, C.
 Aduncitas -itatis, *f.* an inward curvature, —
rostrorum, C.
 Aduncus -a -um, curved inward, C; — *nasus*, an
 aquiline nose, T.
 Adurgēo, 2. to press to, or against; *poet.* to pur-
 sue closely, H.
 Adūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to set fire to, to kindle;
 T. C; to burn slowly, Pl; to burn with love, H;
 to destroy by cold and frost, O. V.
 Adusque = usque ad, with *acc.* as far as, V; (2)
adv. thoroughly, entirely, O.
 *Adustio -ōnis, *f.* in medicine, a burn, an in-
 flammation, Pl.
 Adustus -a -um (*ptep.* aduro), burnt by the sun,
 brown, L.
 *Adūtor -ūsus, 3. *dep.* to use up, consume by
 use, A. Aug.
 *Advectio -ōnis, *f.* a bringing, transporting
 to, Pl.
 *Advectus -ūs, *m.* a conveying, carrying, Te.
 Advēho -ci -ctum, 3. to carry, bring, convey to a
 place, C; *advēhi*, to come to, whether on foot, on
 horseback, or in a vehicle, C.
 Advēlo, 1. to draw a veil over; *poet.* to crown,
 V.
 Advēna -æ, *c.* a stranger, foreigner (*opp.* indi-
 gena), C; (2) a stranger to, i.e. ignorant of any-
 thing, C.
 Advēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to a place,

arrive at; — *in locum*, C; — *ad locum*, P; —
locum, V; used also of the advent of time.
 Adventicius -a -um, foreign, strange; — *copiæ*,
 C; — *doctrina*, C; (2) — *pecunia*, not earned by
 the possessor's exertions, but inherited, received
 as a gift, etc. C, (3) extraordinary, L; (4) relating
 to an arrival; — *cana*, St.
 Advento, 1. to approach hastily, arrive at,
 C. L.
 Adventor -ōris, *m.* one who arrives, a visitor,
 P.
 Adventorius -a -um, relating to an arrival; —
cana, M.
 Adventus -ūs, *m.* an arrival, C.
 Advērbium -ii, *n.* an adverb, Q.
 Adversaria -orum, *n.* a day-book; a common-
 place book, C.
 Adversarius -a -um, adverse, opposed to (ap-
 plied to persons, while *contrarius* is used of
 things); — *dux*, C; *adversaria ererere* (*sc.* *ar-
 gumenta*), C.
 Adversarius -ii, *m.* adversaria -m, *f.* an adver-
 sary, C.
 Adversatrix -icis, *f.* a female adversary, P. T.
 Adverso, 1. to remark eagerly, P.
 Adversor, 1. *dep.* to oppose, resist; — *alicui*, C;
 — *aliquem*, Te.
 Adversus -a -um, opposite to, and turned to-
 wards; — *sol*, C; hence in front, — *vulnus*, a
 wound on the breast; — *dentes*, the front teeth;
 against, *adverso flumine*, against the stream;
subst. adversum -i, *n.* the opposite side; *ventus
 tenet adversum*, the wind is contrary; *ex adverso*
 = opposite, L; (2) opposed, adverse, hostile,
 unfavourable; — *taletudo*, L; — *casus*, misfor-
 tune, N; *res adversæ*, C; or *abs.* adversa -orum,
n. misfortunes, T. Te.
 Adversus, Adversum, *prep.* with *acc.* (1) of
 place, towards, opposite to, before; — *speculum*,
 before the mirror; *gratum fuit — te*, he has found
 favour in thine eyes, T; — *aliquem dicere, loqui*,
 to speak evil of any one, P. T; in comparison
 with, against, L; in relation to, considering, Ca;
 (2) of motion, *impetum — colles facere*, Ca; *se
 gerere — aliquem*, to behave towards any one,
 when the *prep.* expresses both a favourable and an
 unfavourable meaning.
 Adversus, Adversum, *adv.* opposite = to,
 against, toward; *hero — ire*, to go to meet his
 master, P; *arma — ferre*, N.
 Advēto -ti -sum, 3. to turn to, towards; *aliquid
 in locum*, L; often used in navigation, — *clausum
 in portum*, L; *terre — proras*, V; — *animum*,
 C; to attend to, observe, *animum — ad rem*,
 L; *rebus*, Te; (2) *animum — aliquid*, to perceive;
hanc editionem nisi animum advertitis omnes,
 P; with relative, *quam multarum rerum ipse in-
 narus esset, animum advertit*, L; (3) to draw at-
 tention to, *octo aquila imperatorem advertere*,
 Te, apprised the commander; (4) to warn, Te. Sc;
 (5) — *in aliquem*, to punish, Te.
 Adverserascit -avit, 3. (*impers. inch.*), it grows
 dark, C.
 Advigilo, 1. to watch by, to guard; — *nepoti*,
 Te, — *ad rem*, C; to be watchful, T.
 Advocatio -ōnis, *f.* any legal assistance, a d v o-
 c a c y, C; (2) the assembly of advocates, the bar,
 C; (3) the delay allowed for procuring the help of
 an advocate, C; (4) delay, Sc.
 Advocatus -i, *m.* one who is called in to help in
 a legal process, whether as an advocate or as
 witness, C; (2) an advocate, a barrister, Q. Te.
 Advoco, 1. to summon, to call to a place for a
 particular purpose; *populum in concione —*, L;
met. animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we turn our
 mind upon itself, C; (2) to call to help, espe-
 cially before a court of law as a witness or ad-
 viser; *aliquem —*, C; generally to collect friends
 to counsel, C.
 *Advolatulus -ūs, *m.* a flying to, C.
 Advolito, 1. to fly to frequently, Pl.

Advolo, 1. to fly to; — *ad locum*; — *in locum*; — *locum*, C; — *loco*, V.

Advolve -vi -volutum, L; 3. to roll to, V; of suppliant, *se genibus* —, I; *genus* —, Te.

Advorsum, advorsus, advorto = adversum, adversus, adverto, *q.v.*

Adytum -i, n. the inmost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, H; the abyss of the grave, V; — *cordis*, Lc, the bottom of the heart.

Æacus -i, m. (*Ἄϊακας*), a mythical king of Ægina, father of Pelous and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions. Hence *Æacides* -æ, descendant of Æacus; Pelous, Phocus, Achilles, O; Pyrrhus, Perses, V; *Æacideus* -a -um, O; *Æacidianus* -a -um, P.

Æacus -a -um (*Ἄϊακος*), belonging to Ææon, the island of Crete; hence, *Æææ artes*, O, magical arts; (2) belonging to Ææa in Colchis = Colchian, V; — *puella*, Pt, Calypso.

Ædes (ædis) -is, f. a habitation; in the sing. the habitation of the gods, a temple generally, a simple building consisting of a single room, C; (2) usually plur. a dwelling for men, a room, P; *met. the household* = *familia*, P; * the cells of bees, V; * *ædes aurum* = *aures*, P; * — *aurata*, St; a catafalque.

Ædœula -æ, f. *dim.* a small temple, C; a small room, P; (2) plur. a little house, T.C.

Ædificatio -ōnis, f. the act of building, C; (2) a building, an edifice, C.

* **Ædificatio** -ne, f. *dim.* a small building, C.

Ædificator -ōris, a builder, architect, C; (2) one who has a passion for building, Jr.

Ædificium -i, n. a building, an edifice, C.L.S.

Ædifico, 1. to build, erect, establish; — *domum, urbem, natem, hortos*; *ædificare mundum*, to create, C.

Ædilitus -a -um, relating to the *Ædiles*; — *munus*, C; *Ædilitus* -i, m. one of *ædilitian* rank, C.

Ædilis -is, m. an *Ædile*, a public officer at Rome, whose business it was to look to the public buildings, and superintend the spectacles. There were *ædiles plebei* or *plebis*, and *ædiles curules*, who were all required to be at least 35 years of age.

Ædilitas -atis, f. the *Ædileship*, C.

Ædilitus -i, m. (*ædilitus*), C; an old form of *ædilitus*, *q.v.*

* **Ædilitens** -entis, m. Lc; = *ædilitus*, *q.v.*

Ædilitus -i, m. the keeper or guardian of a temple, C, whose business it was to show them to strangers, H.

Ædon -ōnis, f. (*Ἄδων*), a nightingale, So.

Æetes -æ, m. (*Ἄϊης*), king of Colchis; father of Medea; hence *Æetias* -idis, f. *Æetine* -es, f. O, Medea; *Æetruus* -a -um, belonging to Colchis, Cl.

Ægeus -a -um, (*Ἀἰγέως*), *Ægean*; — *mare*, the *Ægean sea*, the Archipelago; *Ægeum* -i, subst. the *Ægean sea*, H.

Æger -gra -grum, sick, ill; indisposed, unwell; — *gravi morbo*, C; — *pedibus*, S, affected in the feet; subst. *æger* -ri, m. a sick man; (2) met. — *pars reipublicæ*, C; — *oculis*, evil-eyed, envious, T; *spes ægræ*, faint hopes; (3) ill in mind, from love, hope, fear, etc., low-spirited, morose, sorrowful; — *amore*, L; — *curis*, V.

Ægeus -i, m. (*Ἀἰγέως*), king of Athens, father of Theseus; hence *Ægides* -æ, m. Theseus, or any one of his descendants, O.

Ægina -æ, f. (*Ἄγινα*), an island near Athens; *Æginensis* -æ, *Æginetia* -æ, C, a native of Ægina.

Ægis -idis, f. (*ἄγίς*), the ægis, or shield of Jupiter, V; of Minerva with the Medusa's head, O; (2) met. * a protection, bulwark, O.

Ægiathus -i, m. (*Ἀἰγίθορ*), son of Thyestes, mur-

derer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, and himself murdered by Orestes, C. O.

Ægecrōs -ōtis, m. (*αἰγέκροσ*), the sign of the zodiac, Capricorn, Lc.

Ægre, with pain, unwillingly; *aliquid* — *ferre*, *habere*, L; — *pati*, V, to be discontented; *alicui* — *facere*, to give pain to; T; (2) with difficulty, scarcely, C; — *risum continere*, P.

* **Ægreō**, 2. to be sick, Lc.

Ægresco, 3. to fall ill, Lc; *met.* to become worse, more violent; *ægræscit cura*, V; to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self, Te.

Ægrimōtia -æ, f. grief, trouble of mind, C.

Ægritudo -inis, f. sickness of body, Pl. Te; (2) of mind, C.

Ægor -ōris, m. sickness, Lc.

Ægritatio -ōnis, f. sickness, strictly of body, and only metaphorically applied to the mind, C.

Ægrō, 1. to be sick in body, C. H; in mind, *ex re* — *animus*, C; used of abstract things, P. Lc.

Ægrōtus -a -um, sick, ill in body, C; in mind, P. T; of abstract things, — *respublicæ*, C.

Ægyptus -i, m. (*Ἀἰγύπτος*), a king of Egypt, brother of Danaus; (2) f. Egypt; *adj.* *Ægyptiacus* -a -um, Pl; *Ægyptus* -a -um, C, Egyptian; *Ægyptus* -i, C, an Egyptian.

Ælfnos -i, m. (*αἰλfnος*), a dirge, O.

Æmilianus -a -um, relating to the gens *Æmilia*, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of Paulus *Æmilius*, *vid.* Scipio.

Æmilius -a -um, — *gens*, one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome. The family names of the principal branches were Lepidus, Paullus, Scaurus, *q.v.*; — *via* three roads in different parts of Italy, so called from the consuls and censors of the *Æmilian* family, under whose administrations they were formed; conf. — *pons*, Jr; — *ratia*, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home, Pt; — *ludus*, a public amusement introduced by P. *Æmilius* Lepidus, H.

Æmōnia, etc. *vid.* *Hæmōnia*.

Æmūlatio -ōnis, f. a striving after or up to, emulation; in a good sense, — *laudis*, N; in a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry, C. Te.

Æmūlātor -ōris, m. a rival, C; imitator, So.

Æmūlātus -ūs, m. Te; = *emulatio*, *q.v.*

Æmūlor, 1. dep. to rival, emulate, strive to attain to, — *aliquem*, N; — *aliquid*, C. L; to rival enviously, to envy, — *alicui*, C; — *cum aliquo*, L; *emulari umbras*, Pt, to fight with shadows.

Æmūlus -a -um, emulous, vying with; — *laudis*, C; *dicta factaque* —, S; (2) envious, *Carthago emula imperis*, S; (3) rivaling, comparable to, *Cæsar summis oratoribus* —, Te; *emūlus* -i, m. a rival.

Æneās -æ, m. (*Αἰνείας*), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Virgil's *Æneid*; hence *Æneis* -idis, f. the *Æneid*, Virgil's epic; *Æneides* -æ, m. Anchises, son of Æneas, applied both to Romans and Trojans, V; to Augustus, O; *Æneius* -a -um, relating to Æneas, V.

Ænētōr -ōris, m. a trumpeter, St.

Ænēus -a -um (*ἀνένης*), made of brass, copper, bronze, C; (2) f a bronze colour, St.

Enigmā -tis, n. (*αἰνίγμα*), a riddle, enigma, mystery; obscure allegory, C.

Enlpes -edis, brazen-footed, O.

Æneus -a -um (*post.* = *ἀνένης*), made of brass, copper, or bronze, V. O; *añeum* -i, n. a brazen vessel, V; (2) firm, inexorable, H.

Æolia -æ, f. (*Αἰολία*), the habitation of Æolus, god of the winds, V.

Æolis -idis, f. (*Αἰολίς*), a country of Asia Minor, L.

Æolius -a -um, belonging (1) to *Æolia*; (2) to *Æolis*; (3) to *Æolus*; — *puella*, H, Sappho the Lesbian poetess; — *fidius*, H; *Æoli* -orum = *Æoles*, inhabitants of *Æolis*.

Æolus -i, m. (*Αἰόλος*), the god of the winds, V.

Æquabilis -e, like, similar, *æqua*; *prædæ* — *partitio*, C; (2) that which is equal to itself, uniform, *equable*; — *fluvius*, C; a river which never dries up or overflows; (3) fair, just, *jus* —, C.

Æquabilitas -ätis, *f.* uniformity, *equability*, C; — *juris*, impartiality; C; political equality of rights, C; uniformity of style in discourse, C.

Æquabiliter, *equably*, uniformly, C.

Æquum -a -um, of equal age, V.

Æqualis -e, equal; *pars* — *alteri parti*, C; (2) equal in age, contemporary, C. T.; in the comic dramatists often connected as a *subst.* with *amicus*; *O amice atque æqualis*, P; of things which happen during the same period; — *memoria*, memory of our own times, C; (3) equal in size; *chorus* — *dryadum*, V; (4) uniform, *imber æqualior*, L.

Æqualitas -ätis, *f.* equality, C; of political privilege, *Te*; of age, C; evenness, levelness of a place, *Sc*, Pl.

Æqualiter, *equally*, uniformly, C.

Æquāmitas -ätis, *f.* inclination towards, good will, T; (2) patience, *equanimity*, Pl.

Æquatio -ōnis, *f.* a making equal, C.

Æque, in like manner, *equally*, *foli.* by *cum*; — *metum*, P; *abl.* of *comp.* P; *et, que*, C; *atque*, *ac*, *ad*, *si*, T. C. *Te*; *quam*, P. L; *ut*, P. Aug; *æque*, *æque*, II; (2) justly, *equitably*, P.

Æquidistatio -ōnis, *f.* the uniform distance of two parallel lines, Vt.

Æquilibrium -e, in perfect equipoise, horizontal, Vt.

Æquidistantia -ätis, *f.* the law of equality of natural forces, C; — *isoptia*.

Æquilibrium -ii, *n.* equilibrium, *Sc*.

Æquum -um -ii, *n.* an open space in Rome under the capitol, where the house of *Spurius Mælius* had once stood, C; perhaps in the time of C, used as a cattle-market.

Æquinoctialis -e, equinoctial, relating to the equinox, Vt. *Sc*.

Æquinoctium -ii, *n.* the equinox, C.

Æquiparabilis -e, comparable, P.

Æquiparo, I. to compare; *rem ad rem* —, P; *aliquem alicui* —, L; (2) to become equal to, to equal, L.

Æquilibrium -ii, *n.* a counterpoise, Vt.

Æquitas -ätis, *f.* uniformity, symmetry, St; (2) fairness, *equity*, courtesy, C; (3) *equability* of mind and temper, moderation, C.

Æquo, I. to make equal, *equalize*; *dicta factis* —, to make a speech commensurate with the deeds, L; *templum solo* —, *Te*, to level with the ground, *met.* — *dictatum amolo*, L, to abolish; (2) to level, *æquata planities*, C; (3) to make equal in words, *i.e.* to compare, — *aliquem cum aliquo*, C; *alicui*, L; *techn. frontes* —, to form a front of an array, L; — *sortes*, to examine into the lots, to see if they be of the right number, etc. P; (4) *intr.* to become equal with, attain to, with *dat.* and *acc.* L. C.

Æquor -ōris, *n.* a flat surface, *camporum* —, C; (2) *esp.* the surface of the sea, the sea in repose, V; (3) used by V. for the calm surface of a river.

Æquoreus -a -um, belonging to the sea, V. O.

Æquus -a -um, (1) flat, even, level; *ex æquo loco* *dicere*, to speak in the senate (*opp. ex inferiore*, before the judge; *ex superiore*, to the people from the rostra); *æquum* -i, *n.* *subst.* a plain, in *æquo campi*, L; a gradual ascent, in *æquum entis*, *Te*; in war = favourable, advantageous (*opp. iniquus*), *locus ad dimicandum* —, Ca; of time, *æquore tempore*, C; *met.* favourable, well inclined to, *acquistimæ aures*; — in *aliquem*, C; in *aliquo*, Tb; *alicui*, O; *subst.* *æquus* -i, *m.* a patron, friend, C; (2) equal to; — *pars*, the half, T; — *pugna*; — *martæ pugnare*, L, a drawn battle; *ex æquo*, *equally*; in *æquo esse*, to be equal; *aliquem in æquo alicui ponere*, L, to make equal; (3) *equitable*, fair, *so* — *probere alicui*, C; *gravius æquo* (*largius*, H), more than fair, S; *æquum est*, it is reasonable, *foli.* by *acc.* and *inf.* C; *æquum est bonum* = *æquitas*, *gr.*

P; (4) composed in mind, tranquil; *æquo animo ferre, tolerare*, to bear with equanimity, S. N.; *æqui bonique facere aliquid*, to put up with, to take a thing not amiss, L. C.

Ær -ōris, *m.* (*æip*), the air, atmosphere; *air summus arboris*, V, the airy summit of a tree; *ære septis*, V, surrounded by a cloud.

Æra -æ, *f.* (*æipa*), a weed growing among grain; darnel, tares, Pl.

Ærimentum -i, *n.* bronze or copper ware, Pl.

Æraria -æ, *f.* a copper mine, building for smelting copper, Pl.

Ærarum -i, *n.* the treasury of the Roman state, C; (2) the state treasury, C; in the P. Aug. age, *diff.* from *fiscus* = the imperial private property.

Ærarius -ii, *m.* a coppersmith, M; (2) one of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a capitation tax, and had no vote; *referre in ærarios*, C; *ærarium facere*, L, terms of insult.

Ærarius -a -um, relating to brass, copper, etc. Pl; (2) relating to money, C; — *milites*, mercenaries; — *tribunus*, the tribune who made payments from the state treasury.

Æratus -a -um, covered with brass, bronzed, C; *poet.* — *acies*, an armed line of troops, V; (2), brazen, Pt; (3) sarcastically applied to a very rich man, C.

Æreus -a -um, made of brass or copper, V; (2) covered with brass, V.

Ærifer -a -um, bearing brazen cymbals, O.

Ærifice, artfully, ingeniously, Vt.

Ærinus -a -um, made of darnel or tares, Pl.

Æripes -edis, brazen-footed, O. V.

Ærius -a -um, belonging to the air, airy, C. O. H; penetrating the air, lofty, — *Alpes*, V; — *quercus*, V.

Æro -ōnis (*æpō*), a wicker basket, Pl. Vt.

Æroditides -æ, air-coloured, resembling air, Pl.

Ærosus -a -um, rich in copper; — *aurum*, Pl, mixed with copper.

Ærūca -æ, *f.* a green colour, artificially produced in imitation of the natural rust on bronze, Vt.

Æruginosus -a -um, covered with verdigris, or copper rust, *Sc*.

Ærugo -inis, *f.* the rust of copper, verdigris, C; *met.* money, Jv; (2) envy, avarice, ill will, H.

Æruma -æ, *f.* (contr. from *ægrimonia*), hard labour, toil, hardship, need, C.

Ærumnabilis -e, calamitous, pitiable, Lc.

Ærumnōsus -a -um, full of hardship and calamity, C.

Æruseo, I. to gain a livelihood as an itinerant juggler, *Sc*.

Æs -æris, *n.* copper, the alloy of copper, brass, bronze; — *Cyprium*, copper, P. C; (2) whatever is made of copper, statues, weapons, trumpets, cymbals, tables of the law, and *esp.* money; *æs* = *as*; *millia æris* = *assium*; *græve æs*, asses of a pound weight, L; — *alienum*, debt; — *alienum facere, conflare, contrahere*, to contract debts; *prov. in ære meo est*, C, he is part of my property, *i.e.* my friend; (3) wages, pay, *esp.* of soldiers; *pl. æra*, time of military service (*conf. stipendia*); (4) *pl.* counters, and hence the items of an account, C.

Æsculāpius -ii, *m.* (*Ἄσκληπιός*), the god of medicine, son of Apollo; hence *Æsculāpium* -ii, *n.* a temple of Æsculāpius, St.

Æscultum -i, *n.* an oak wood, H.

Æsculeus -a -um, relating to the winter oak, O.

Æscilius -i, *f.* the winter or Italian oak, V.

Æson -ōnis, *m.* (*Ἄσων*), a Thessalian prince,

father of Jason; *Æsonides* -æ, *m.* Æsonius, *so.* heros, Jason, O.

Æstas -ätis, *f.* summer; — *invenite*, C; — *noīā*, V, at the beginning of summer; — *mediā*, C; — *adultā*, *Te*, in the middle; — *affected*, C, towards the end of; — *summā*, C; — *exactā*, S, at the end of; *met.* clear, summer weather, V; summer heat, S. L; used for the whole year, *Te*.

Æster -ra -rum, heat bringing, V; — *ignis*, *Le*.

Æstimābilis -c, estimable, C.

Æstimāto -ōnis, *f*, an appraising according to value in money; — *frumenti*, — *pecunie*, C, mulet, fine; in *æstimationem accipere*, to receive real estate in payment in lieu of money, C; *æstimationes* = *prædia*, the real estate so received; and as this mode of payment was hard upon the creditor, C. uses — *accipere* = to be injured; (2) an estimate according to intrinsic value, C; *post*, worth, value, C.

Æstimātor -ōris, *m*, one who estimates, an appraiser, C.

Æstimātus -ūs, *m*, Pl. = *æstimatio*, *g.v*.

Ætimo, *l*, to appraise, estimate the pecuniary value of any thing; — *tenuissime*, C, to estimate very low; — *magno*, form a high estimate; *item alicui* or *alicuius* —, to fix the damages in a cause, C; (2) to estimate the intrinsic value; *magno*, *magno*, *permagno*, to estimate highly; — *deus audis*, *Te*, to value at 10 aces.

Æstiva -orum, *n*, summer encampment, summer quarters; and as war was chiefly carried on in summer = a campaign; (2) a summer pasturage for cattle, Pl; and in *V*, cattle.

Æstivē, after the fashion of summer, P.

Æstivo, *l*, to pass the summer, St.

Æstivus -a -um, relating to summer, C.

Æstivarium -i, *m*, the muddy sea coast, left bare by the ebb tide, Ca; (2) a creek, inlet, estuary, into which the flood tide enters, Ca, *Te*.

Æstivatio -ōnis, *f*, a boiling up; *met*, agitation of mind, Pl.

Æstio, *l*, to be in violent motion, to boil up, to be warm, hot, C; of the sea, *V*, II; *arbor* —, *Le*; (2) of fire, or heat; to rage, *ignis* —, O; (3) *met*, to be violently excited, — *desiderio*, C; *æstuant pudor et insania*, *V*; (4) to waver, hesitate, vacillate, — *æditatione*, C.

Æstus, *notly*, P.

Æstivus -a -um, in great commotion, — *fieta*, II; (2) very hot, C, II.

Æstus -us, *m*, the tossing of the sea; *æstuum accessus et recessus*, flood and ebb tide, C; *decessus æstus*, ebb tide, Ca; the boiling of water in a kettle, *V*; (2) glow, heat, — *solis*, *L*; (3) power, glow, ardour, of any passion; (4) vacillation, wavering, C.

Ætas -ātis, *f*, age, lifetime; *ætatem agere*, *consumere*, *agere*, *conterere*, C, to live; *ætate procerdere*, to become older, C; *id ætatis esse*, to be of that age, C; *ætatem, æde*, throughout life, P, T; a long time, T; in *ætate*, sometimes, always, P, T; (2) a generation, *Æster tertium* — *curabat*, C; (3) an age; *auræ* —, O, the golden age; *ætatisimus imperator sue ætatis*, *L*, of his own times; (4) of things without life; *ætatem fert*, C, of wine, it keeps well.

Ætalla -æ, *f*, a youthful, effeminate age, P, C; (2) youthful passion, voluptuousness, Sc.

Æternitas -ātis, *f*, eternity, C; (2) everlasting duration, C; (3) in imperial times a title of the Emperor, similar to *majestas*, *divinitas*, etc. Pl.

Æterno, *l*, to make eternal, to immortalize, II.

Æternus -a -um, eternal, immortal, everlasting, C; in *æternum*, for ever, *L*; *æternus*, *V*; *æternus*, Pl. continually.

Æther -ōris, *m*, (*æther*), the upper air, the ether; *post* = heaven, *Le*, *V*; (2) the atmosphere generally, *V*, H; (3) the upper world, the earth, opp. the infernal regions, *V*.

Æthærus -a -um (*Æthærus*, *æthærus*), *ethæral*, relating to the ether; — *domus*, II, heaven; (2) celestial; — *verres*, reaching to the clouds, *Tb*; — *ignis*, heavenly inspiration, O; (3) belonging to the air; (4) belonging to the upper world, *V*; *conf. æther*, S.

Æthiopia -æ, *f*, (*Æthiopia*), Ethiopia; *Æthiops*

-ōpis, *m*, *Æthiopus* -i, *m*, *Æthiopissa* -æ, *f*, a native of Ethiopia; *Æthiops* -a -um, *Æthiopian*. *Æthra* -æ, *f*, (*æthra*), the clear sky, *V*; (2) = *æther*, C; (3) the air, sky, *V*.

Æthologia -æ, *f*, (*æthologia*), an allegation of real ones, production of proofs, Sc.

Ætna -æ, *f*, (*Ætna*), a volcano in Sicily; *Ætneus* -a -um, belonging to Etna; — *fratres*, the Cyclopes, *V*; — *tellus*, O, Sicily.

Ætolia -æ, *f*, (*Ætolia*), a country of Greece; *Ætolleus* -a -um, *L*; *Ætoliæ*, O; *Ætoliæ*, II, *Ætollan*; *Ætollis* -idis, *f*, an Aetolian woman, O; *Ætoliæ* = Diomedela, from the fact that Diomedes once reigned in Aetolia; — *arma*, O.

Ævum -i, *n*, eternity, *Le*, II; in *ævum*, *H*, for ever; (2) lifetime, life, — *degere*, *Le*; *traducere*, *agere*, *H*, to pass life, to live; *ævo expelli*, *Le*, to die; *æcum percontari*, II, to enquire a person's age; *ævo confectus*, *V*, worn out with old age; (3) a generation, II; (4) an age; *omnis ævi homines*, men of every age, St.

Æfer -ra -rum, African, *L*; *Æfer* -ri, *m*, an African = Hannibal, *H*.

Æffabilis -c, easy to be spoken to, affable, *L*.

Æffabilitas -ātis, *f*, affability, C.

Æffibre, in a workmanlike way, skilfully, C.

Æffitum, sufficiently, enough, C, *L*.

Æffatus -ūs, *m*, an address, speech, accosting, *V*.

Æffectatio -ōnis, *f*, a violent desire and striving, *Te*; (2) affectation in speech, Q.

Æffectator -ōris, *m*, one who strives earnestly after anything, Q.

Æffectatus -a -um (*prtecp*, *affecto*), in rhetoric, choice, studied, Q.

Affectio -ōnis, *f*, the state or condition of anything; — *corporis*, C; — *astrorum*, the relative position of the stars, a constellation, C; — *animi*, condition of mind, and *obs* = disposition; *esp*, favourable inclination, affection, love, *Te*; *affectio ad aliquid*, relation to somewhat, C.

Affecto, *l*, to strive after; — *ciam*, P, T, *V*; — *iter*, C, to enter on a certain course, in order to get anything; — *navem*, to grasp at a ship, *V*; *morbo affectari*, *L*, to be seized or affected with a disease; (2) to endeavour to possess, — *regnum*, *L*; (3) to endeavour to attract to one's self, S, *Te*.

Affectus -ūs, *m*, a condition of mind, disposition, affection, C; (2) love, desire, good will, pity, O, *Te*, *Jv*; (3) low passion or desire, Pl, *Sc*.

Affectus -a -um (*prtecp*, *affectio*), provided, furnished with, *lictore* — *utinis virgis*, *P*; (2) disposed, constituted, C; (3) of the body, affected by disease, weakened, suffering, C; *met*, *res affectæ*; evil condition of affairs, *spem rebus affectis orare*, *L*; (4) of time, approaching to an end, C.

Affero, *attuli*, *allatum*, *afferre*, to carry, or bring to, — *nuncium*, and *abs*, to bring news, C; *se* —, to come; *urbem afferimus*, we come to the city, *V*; — *manus abeui*, to lay hands on; in a good sense, to help; in a bad sense, to assail; — *manus sibi*, to commit suicide, C; (2) to bring on, and hence, cause, prepare anything, — *finem*, — *mortem*, C; (3) to produce, bring forward, in support or contradiction, — *causas*, *T*; — *rationes*, C; (4) to make use of, *aliquid alicui* —, C; (5) of fields, to produce, bear, C.

Afficio -fici -fectum, 3, to influence, affect, either in mind or body, C, *labor afficit corpora*, *L*; *illæce tua sic me afficiunt*, C; *aliquem aliqua re* —, to influence any one by means of anything; *aliquem honore*, *ignominia*, *perâ* —, *aliquem morte* —, C, to kill; *bonis munitis* —, P, to make joyful by good news; *beneficio* —, to show kindness to; *affici vulnere*, *Ca*, to be wounded.

Affecticus -i -ur, added to, *Vr*.

Afflicto -ōnis, *f*, an adding to, *Th*.

Affigo -xi -ctum, 3, to fasten to, affix, C; *animo* —, to impress upon the mind, Q.

Affingo -inxi -ictum, 3. to form, feign, invent in addition, to add to, C.

Affinis -e, neighbouring, L; (2) related; *subst.* **Affinis** -is, c. one related by marriage, C; (3) taking part in, pury to, — *facinori*, C.

Affinitas -itās, f. a relationship by marriage, affinity, C; the persons so connected, P.

Affirmare, certainly, positively, C.

Affirmatio -ōnis, f. asseveration, affirmation, C.

Affirmo, 1. to affirm, assert, C; (2) to confirm, corroborate, C.

Affixus -a -um (*ptcp.* affigo), fixed to, closely joined to, affixed, C; — *Pyrenæo*, closely adjacent to.

Afflatus -ūs, m. a blowing or a breathing on; — *maris*, sea breeze, Pl; used of the breath of men and animals; (2) inspiration, — *divinus*, C.

Affleo -ēvi -ctum, 2. to weep at, P.

Afflictio -ōnis, f. bodily pain, torture, C.

Afflictio -ōnis, f. suffering, affliction, Sc.

Afflicto, 1. to trouble, agitate, or torment greatly, *tempestas* — *naves*, Ca; met. *afflictari morbo*, C; *se afflictere* = *afflicti*, to be in pain or anxiety, to afflict one's self, T.C.

Afflictor -ōris, m. one who strikes anything to the ground, C.

Afflictus -a -um (*ptcp.* affligo), bowed down, wretched, afflicted, C; (2) spiritless, C; (3) abject, despicable, C.

Affligo -xi -ctum, 3. to strike, dash against; *esp.* to dash to the ground; (2) to prostrate, ruin, cast down; *causam susceptam* —, C. to abandon a lawsuit which has been begun; (3) — *rem*, to lessen in value, C; — *animos*, to dishearten, C.

Afflo, 1. to blow to, to breathe on; *cu amor afflat*, whom love breathes upon, Tb; *divino quodam spiritu afflari*, C. to be inspired; *incendio afflari*, to be touched or scorched, L.

Affluens -entis (*ptcp.* affluo), rich, affluent, abundant, C; *ex affluenti*, in abundance, Te.

Affluenter, richly, abundantly, C.

Affluentia -m, f. overflow, abundance, C; *esp.* immoderate splendour of house-keeping, N; — *frumento*, P.

Affluo -xi -xum, 3. to flow to, L.C; of persons, to hasten to, *affluant copia*, L; (2) *aliqua re* —, to abound, to be in overplus; *opes affluunt*, L; (3) to overflow, — *voluptatibus*; *otio et ingenio*, C.

Afflūto, 3. to dig in addition to, Pl.

Affor, 1. *dep.* to accost, address, C; — *deos*, to pray to, V.

Afformido, 1. to be in fear, P.

Affricco -ui -ctum, to rub, Pl; hence, to rub from one's self on to another, Sc.

Affricetus -us, m. a rubbing on, friction, Pl.

Affrio, 1. to rub, or crumble to pieces, Vr.

Affulgeo -si, 2. to shine, glitter; of the planet Venus, *affulsit*, O; met. — *vultus*, H; — *spes*, L.

Affundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour to, — *rem rei*; *oppidum affusum amne*, having its walls washed by a river, Pl; (2) to add to, to send in haste, Te; *se affundere* = *affundi*, to throw one's self upon the ground.

Afranius, L. a Roman comic poet, of whose comedies we still have the titles and fragments of more than twenty. The scene and incidents of his plays were all Roman, and they continued to be acted till the time of Nero. He seems to have flourished at the beginning of the first century B.C. (2) L. Afranius, a general whose name is frequently met with in the last years of the republic, as the lieutenant and partizan of Pompey. In conjunction with Petreius, he was opposed to, and defeated by, Cæsar, in Spain, B.C. 49. He adhered to the last remnants of Pompey's cause, and perished, with the wreck of his army, in Africa.

Africa -æ, f. Africa; (2) the region round about Carthage; hence, *adj.* **Africus**, L. — *ventus*; or *abz.* **Africus** -i, m. H, a S.W. wind; **Africanus** -a

-um; **Africanæ**, sc. *feræ*, panthers, L; **Africanus**, as a surname, *vid.* Scipio.

Agamemnon -ōnis, m. (*Ἀγαμέμνων*), a king of Mycenæ, leader of the Grecian expedition to Troy; **Agamemnonides** -æ, m. Jv, Orestes; **Agamemnonius** -a -um, V, relating to Agamemnon; — *puella* = *Iphigenia*, Pt.

Aganippe -es, f. (*Ἀγανίπη*), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, V; **Aganippis** -idis, O; **Aganippus** -a -um, Pt, relating to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses.

Agäso -ōnis, m. a horseboy, groom, P. H.

Agellulus -i, m. *dim.* a little field, Ct.

Agellus -i, m. *dim.* a little field, T. C.

Agēma -ātis, n. (*ἄγμα*), a subdivision in the Macedonian army, L.

Agēnor -ōris (*Ἀγήνωρ*), a king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, *urbs Agenoris*, V, Carthage; **Agēnorides** -æ, m. Cadmus; **Agēnoræus** -a -um, O, relating to Agenor, or Carthage.

Agens -ntis (*ptcp.* ago), lively, active, C.

Agēr -ii, m. territory; — *Helvetius*, Ca; (2) a field, land in course of cultivation; — *colere*, C, — *conserere*, V; (3) open country in opposition to the town, T. L. C; (4) in *agrum*, in depth, H; *opp. in fronte*, in length.

Aggēro, 3. to groan at, to weep at, O.

Agger -ēris, m. material brought together to form a heap or mound; *aggerem comportare, petere; fossam, paludem agger e experire*, Ca; (2) a mound, wall, rampart; — *apparare, jacere, facere*, Ca; *esp.* in besieging a city; — *vite*, V. Te, a military road.

Aggēro, 1. to form an agger, to heap up, V; *met.* to increase by heaping, — *in as*, V.

Aggēro -essi -estum, 3. to carry to, bring to, C; *foli.* by *ad* or *dat.*

Aggestus -ūs, m. a carrying to, accumulation, Te.

Agglōmēro, 1. to add to; *se* —, to connect one's self with, V.

Agglutinō, 1. to glue to, to fasten to, C.

Aggravēso, 3. *inch.* to become severe, to grow worse, T.

Aggrāvo, 1. to make heavier, to aggravate, to oppress, luiden, L.

Aggrēdiōr -gressus -sum, 3. *dep.* (aggreddio, P.), to go to, approach; — *ad aliquem*, P; *aliquem*, to approach with hostile intent, attack, C. S; with friendly intent, to ask a favour, C; — *pecunia*, S; — *animos largitione*, Te, to bribe; (2) to go to a thing, *i.e.* to undertake it, C.

Aggrēgo, 1. to add to, join with; — *in numerum amicorum*, C; *se* — *ad amicitiam alienius*, C.

Aggressio -ōnis, f. the introduction of a speech, C.

Agilis -e, easily moved; — *classis*, L; (2) quick, active, agile, H. O.

Agilitas -itās, f. the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility; — *narium*, L; — *natura*, C.

Agiliter, nimbly, quickly, Co.

Agitabilis -e, capable of easy motion; — *air*, O.

Agitatio -ōnis, f. a state of motion, a agitation, C; *met.* — *animi*, C.

Agitator -ōris, m. one who sets in motion, a driver; — *avelli*, V; (2) a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus, P. C.

Agitatus -ūs, m. Vr, = *agitatio*, q.v.

Agito, 1. to put in motion, to agitate; — *mare*, O; — *greges*, V, to drive, tend; — *ares, feras*, to hunt, pursue; hence, to persecute, torment, T; *agitari scelus pœnis*, C; (2) to engage in, occupy one's self with; *secum aliquid* —, to reflect upon, T; — *aites*, C, to practise; — *convivia*, T, to celebrate; *ctum* —, to live, S; *abs. Libyes*

prope mare agitant, S; *animo* —, S, to deliberate upon, to consider, to talk of, speak of, S. L.

Aglaeplis -Idis, m. a soldier with a shining shield, L.

Agmēn -inis, n. a train of numerous single objects in motion; — *aquarum*, rain; — *remorum*, V, — *navium*, L, — *stellarum*, O; — *aligerum*, birds, V; — *impedimentorum*, L, baggage; *ad urbem ire agmine*, L, in a procession; (2) the march of an army; *in agmine*, S, on the march; hence, the army itself; — *justum*, Te, marching with closed ranks; — *primum*, the van-guard; — *extremum*, *novissimum*, the rear-guard, L; — *claudere*, C, *cogere*, L, to bring up the rear; *agmina*, L, = the battalions of an army on the march; poet. *agmen* = *exercitus*, V. H.

Agna -æ, f. a female lamb, H. O.

Agnalia -ium, O, = *Agonalia*, q.v.

Agnascor -natus, 3, to be born to, in addition, C, used of children born after the father's will has been made.

Agnatio -ōnis, f. relationship on the father's side, C.

Agnatus -i, m. a relation on the father's side, C; (2) a child born after the father's will has been made, Te.

Agnellus -i, m. dim. a little lamb, P.

Agnus -a -um, relating to a lamb, P; *Agnina* -æ, f. (sc. caro), lamb's flesh, P.

Agnitio -ōnis, f. knowledge, comprehension, C; (2) recognition, Pl.

Agnosco -nōvi -nītum, 3, to recognise, to know again, V; (2) to recognise, perceive, *deum ex operibus* —; (3) to acknowledge, — *crimen*, C; — *filium*, N.

Agnus -i, m. a lamb, C; prov. *agnum lupo eripere velle*, P, to undertake the impossible.

Agro -ēgi -actum, 3, act. to drive, set in motion; (a) forwards, *hominem ante se* —, N; — *boem*, *jumenta*, L; *cervum*, V, to hunt; *aliquem rem* —, to accuse, L; *se* —, P. T, to go, to come; (b) to a given place, — *capellas potum*, V; *aliquem in exilium* —, C; (c) to bring with one's self, *agentes frigora ventos*, V; *scintillas* —, Lc, to throw out sparks; hence, — *animum*, to give up the ghost; (d) to drive or strike down, — *radices*, O; (e) to drive away, — *prædas*; *ferre et agere*, to plunder, L; (f) to pass, *vilam ruri* —, L; *quartum annum ago et octogesimum*, C, I am 84 years old; (2) to do, to manage, to perform; *quid agis*? what are you doing? C; *quid agitur*? T, how are you? *nil agere*, to exert one's self in vain, C; — *forum*, C, to hold a court; — *gratias*, C, to give thanks; *imp. age*, *agedum*, T, *agite*, V, an exclamation of encouragement, come on! up! also = well! well! then! a particle of transition, C; pass. *quid actum est*? what has happened? *actum est de alio*, it's all over with, C; *rem actam agere*, L, to undertake fruitlessly; *actum habere*, C, to acquiesce in, be contented; (3) to act, i.e. on the stage; — *aliquem*, to mimic; — *primas*, T, *prioris partes*, C, to play the principal parts; *se* —, to behave, conduct one's self, S. Te; (4) to transact publicly; — *causam aliquis*, to manage another's law-suit, N; *res agitur*, the affair is in question, T, is at stake, C. L; (ix. *neut.* to be busy; *bene cum aliquo* —, to treat well; pass. *præclare mecum actum est*, it has gone well with me; (2) to treat with, negotiate with; *cum populo* —, to lay a proposition before the people; (3) to prosecute, to accuse, C; (4) in the sacrificial language, to slay the victim, O.

Agōn -ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Pl. St.

Agonalia -æ, sc. dies; — *lux*, O; *Agonalia* -ium, the festival of Janus; also, *Agonia* -ium, O.

Agōrānōmis -i, m. (ἀγοράνομος), a market inspector, P.

Agriarius -a -um, relating to land; — *lex*, L, — *res*, the division of public lands; — *tribunus*, the officer who presided over the divisions; *subst.*

Agriaril -orum, m. those who agitated the Agrarian laws, C. L.

Agricolā, Gnaeus Julius, a distinguished Roman general, and statesman, the father-in-law of Tacitus, by whom his life has been written, was born at Forum Julii in Gaul, A.D. 37, of a senatorian family. He went through the nominal round of the magistracies; was elected consul, A.D. 77, and in 78 was appointed governor of Britain, where he remained seven years, not only distinguishing himself as a general against the barbarous natives of the north, but by his skill in spreading the arts of civilization among the Britons, and reconciling them to the Roman yoke. He was recalled in 84 by Domitian, and, till his death in 93, an event which was said to have been hastened by the jealousy of the emperor, lived in retirement at Rome.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, one of the most eminent statesmen of the age of Augustus, was born B.C. 63, of a family before unknown. His friendship with Octavianus seems to have taken its origin at the time when they studied together at Apollonia, in Illyria; and he appears as an intimate adviser of the future emperor, after the murder of Cæsar in 44. In 41 he distinguished himself in the war of Perusium; in 38 he put down a rebellion in Gaul; and in 37 was elected to the consulship and appointed to the command against Sextus Pompey, whom in the succeeding year he completely defeated. His mediocrity in 33 was signalized by a very large expenditure on public works. In 31 the victory of Actium, where he was admiral-in-chief, was in a great measure owing to his nautical skill; and in 28 and 27 he was consul for the second and third time with Augustus, whose niece, Marcia, he afterwards married; but again divorced in 21, to form a union with Julia, the daughter of the emperor. During the remainder of his life he was active in all parts of the empire as an able and successful statesman, and died suddenly in the year 12, being only in the 51st year of his age. His daughter, Vipsania, by his first wife, the sister of T. Pomponius Atticus, was afterwards married to the emperor Tiberius; his three sons by Julia were adopted into the imperial family. For his daughter, Agrippina, see below.

Agrippina (1) daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by Julia, daughter of Augustus, was married to Cæsar Germanicus (see Germanicus), and seems to have been a woman of talent, energy, and character. Both on her own account, and her husband's, she was exceedingly popular in Rome; and after the murder of the latter was received in the city with extraordinary interest and solemnity. She fell a victim at last to the jealousy of her brother-in-law Tiberius; was banished by him to the island of Pandataria, the place of punishment of her mother Julia, and there died, probably by their own act, A.D. 33. Her son Caius afterwards ascended the imperial throne, and is usually known by the name of Caligula.

Agrippina (2) the daughter of the last named, a woman infamous for her crimes, was born at Cologne about A.D. 15, and first married to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she was the mother of the Emperor Nero. A second husband was Crispus Passienus, whom she was said to have poisoned. In 49 she succeeded in marrying the Emperor Claudius, although her own uncle, and persuaded him to adopt her son, Domitius Nero, in place of his own child, Britannicus. In 54, alarmed by some incautious expressions of her husband, she poisoned him, and Nero ascended the throne. Her ambition at last proved her ruin. Her son, unable to endure her overbearing disposition, ordered her to be put to death, A.D. 60.

Agrestes -æ, relating to the country, rural;

subst. Agrestes -ium, country people, rustics, C.L.; (2) rough, uncultivated, boorish, C.O.

Agriçola -æ, *m.* a husbandman, C; *adj.* agricola cœles, Tb, the deities which preside over agricultural use.

*Agriçolâtio -ōnis, *f.* Co, = agricultura, *q.v.*
Agriçultio -ōnis, *f.* C, = agricultura, *q.v.*
Agriçultor -ōis, *m.* L, = agricola, *q.v.*
Agriçultura -æ, *f.* agriculture, C.
Agriçimonia -æ, *f.* agrimony, Pl.Co; *cupatorium cannabinum*, Linn.

Agriçpeta -æ, *m.* one who is greedy for landed property, C.

Agriçus -a -um (ἀγριος), wild, Pl.

*Agriçus -a -um; — *homo*, Vr, possessed of landed property.

Agriçus -ei, *m.* (Ἀγριεύς), surname of Apello, as protector of streets, H.

Ah, an interjection, ah! oh!

Āhī, an interjection, expressive either (1) of blame and refusal; (2) of laughter.

Ahala, C. Servilius Structus, master of the horse under the dictator Cincinnatus, b.c. 439, when Sp. Mælius was said to be conspiring against the republic. The dictator was appointed suddenly in the night, and Mælius, the next morning, cited to appear before him. On his refusal to do so, he was killed by Ahala in the forum—an act which, though often mentioned by Cicero and other writers, as heroic, subjected its author to a trial for murder. To escape a judicial sentence, he went into voluntary exile.

Ahenobarbus, the name of a plebeian branch of the Gens Domitia; of whom may be briefly mentioned, (1) L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. b.c. 54, brother-in-law of Cato, a strong partisan of the aristocratic faction in Rome, and met his death in the battle of Pharsalia, fighting in the ranks of Pompey. (2) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. a.d. 32, son of the preceding, took the same side in the civil wars; is said by some to have been among the murderers of Cæsar; carried on the naval war in conjunction with Sextus Pompey, but made terms with Augustus, and died shortly before the battle of Actium. (3) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. a.d. 32, grandson of No. 2, husband of the younger Agrippina, and father of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, afterwards the Emperor Nero, *q.v.*

*Ai (αι), a Greek interjection of woe! O.

Āja, -æis, *m.* (ἄϊας), the name of two Homeric heroes: (1) Āja Telamonius, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles; (2) Āja Oileus, king of Lœri.

Ājens -entis (*prolep.* ajo), affirmative, C.

Ājo, defect. to say yes, to affirm (*opp.* nego), C; (2) to say; *ajunt*, people say; *quid ais?* what is your opinion? P.T. *ajunt*, *ajunt* *tu*, *ajunt* *terro*? P.T. do you really mean it? is it possible!

Āla -æ, *f.* a wing; — *fulminis*, V; used = oar, Pt; (2) in man, the shoulder and armpit, L.H; (3) the wing of an army; generally composed of the Roman cavalry and the allied troops, L; (4) the wing of a building, St.

Ālabraches -æ, *m.* (ἀλαβράχης), a tax-gatherer; in C, a nickname applied to Pompey.

Ālbister -ri, *m.* (*plur.* n. *alabisteros*), a peruvian tablet, tapering to a point, C.

Ālçer -eris -æ, quick, lively, cheerful, eager, C.

Ālçer -atis, *f.* quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacritas; — *republicæ defendendæ*, C.

Ālapa -æ, *f.* a box on the ear, Jv; as such a blow was a part of the ceremony observed in manumitting a slave; *alapa* sometimes = manumission, Pl.

Ālçius -a -um (*alarius* -æ, Ta.), belonging to the *vici*; — *equites*, L; — *cohortes*, C; hence *alarii*, C.Ca. = allied troops; *conf. ala*, 3.

Ālçternus -i, *f.* the evergreen thorn, Co; *rhamnus alaternus*, Linn.

Ālçtus -a -um, winged, V.O.

Alauda -æ, *f.* a lark; *legio alaudarum*, C; and sometimes *alauda*, C, the name of a legion formed by Cæsar in Gaul; perhaps so called from the ornament on their helmets.

Ālāzōn -ōntis, *m.* (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster, P.

Ālbārius -a -um, relating to the whitening or plastering of walls, Vt; *albarium opus*; or *abs.* plaster, cement, stucco, etc. Vt.

Ālbātus -a -um, clothed in white, C.

Ālbō, 2. to be white; *albente celo*, Ca, at day-break.

Albesco, 3. *inch.* to become white; *albescens capillus*, H; of day-break, V.

Ālbicēris -e (-us -a -um), whitish yellow, Pl.

Ālbidus -a -um, whitish, O.

Albinus or Albus, the name of a branch of the patrician Gens Postumia. We may enumerate as best known, (1) A. Postumius Albus Regillensis, dictator, b.c. 498, cons. b.c. 496, commander-in-chief against the Latins in the great battle of the Lake Regillus. (2) Sp. Postumius Albinus, cons. b.c. 334 - 321, in which latter year he was defeated by the Samnites at the battle of the Caudine Forks, and with his whole army, obliged to go under the yoke. Besides these, we find mention of many members of this family, who appear to have maintained a prominent position down to the last days of the republic.

Albis -is, *m.* the Elbe, Te.

*Ālbītūdō -inis, *f.* whiteness, P.

Ālbicēlis -is, *f.* a kind of vine, Co.Pl.

Ālbūgo -inis, *f.* a white spot on the eye, Pl.

Ālbūlus -a -um, whitish, Ct; *albulæ* -æ, *f.* æ. aqua; the Tiber, so called from the colour of its water, V.

Album -i, *n.* white colour, the white of the eye, of an egg, etc.; (2) a white tablet on which the Pontifex Maximus recorded the events of the year; in *albo referre*, C, = to record; — *senatorium*, Te, the roll of senators, a list generally, St.

*Ālburnum -i, *n.* the soft wood of a tree immediately beneath the bark, Pl.

Albus -a -um, white (dead white; *opp.* candidus, glittering white); (2) pale, through fear or sickness, H; *prov. alba aris*, a white sparrow = a rarity, C; *albis dentibus deridere*, to laugh so as to show the teeth, i.e. heartily, P; *et et alio aliquid opinari*, P, skillfully, slyly; *filius albe gallicæ*, a lucky fellow, Jv; *albis equis præcurrere*, H, to surpass greatly; (3) fortunate; (4) clear; — *notus*, south wind which clears the sky.

Ālcēdo -ōnis, *f.* (= αλεον, ἀλκυών), the kingfisher, P.

Ālcēdōnia -ōrum, *n.* the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm; *met.* quietness, calm, P.

Alces -is, *f.* the elk, Ct.

Ālçides -æ, *m.* (Ἀλκιδής), a surname of Hercules, as grandson of Alceus, V.H.

Ālçinus -i, *m.* (Ἀλκινόος), king of Phœacia, in the Odyssey, a kingdom noted for its gardens and orchards; hence *poma dare Alcinoi*, O, to perform a superfluous action; *Alcinoi sylva*, V, = orchards, — *zæcetus*, H, a pleasure-seeking youth.

Alcyon, alcyonia = alcedo, alcedoma, *q.v.*

Alça -æ, *f.* a die; (2) a game with dice, hazard. *ludere alça*, C; *aleam creare*, Te; (3) *met.* chance, risk, uncertainty, *rem in alçam dare*, L; to risk, — *subire*, C.

Ālçator -ōris, *m.* a dicer, hazard-player, C.

Ālçatritus -a -um, relating to a dicer, C.

Ālçç -icis, *n.* a sauce prepared from fish, P.H.

Alcetta -æ, *f. dim.* from *alec*, *γ. c.* Co.

Alco -onis, *m.* a ulcer, gambler, Ct.

Ales, alitis (*gen. pl.* alitum, V.), winged, C;
hence, *met.* swift, quick, V.O.; (2) *subst.* a bird;
regia, O; — Joris, V; abs. ales, C, the eagle;
alites, in augury, birds which give omens in their
flight, C; mala alite, II, ill-omened.

Alesco, 3; to grow up, Lo.Vr.

Alexipharmacum -i, *n.* (ἀλεξίφάρμακον), an anti-
dote, Pl.

Alga -æ, *f.* sea-weed, II; *met.* a thing of little
worth; villor algæ, II.

Algens -tis (*princ.* algeo), cold, cool, Pl.

*Algensis -e; living among, or on sea-weed, Pl.

Algeo -alsi, (2) to be cold; *algentes togæ*, M,
so old as not to warm the wearers.

Algesco, alsi, 3. *inch.* to become cold, T.

Algidus -a -um, cold, Ct.

Algor -oris, *m.* the sensation of cold, frost, P.S.

Algosus -a -um; — locus, Pl, abounding in sea-
weed.

Algos -us, *m.* P.L.c. = algor, *γ. c.*

Alias, at another time, C; alias . . . alias, at one
time . . . at another time; sometimes aliquando, in-
terdum, or sæpius, is found in one clause of the sen-
tence; alius alias, one person at one time, another
at another, C; (2) *adv.* of place = elsewhere, C;
(3) except, otherwise, else, P.Aug; (4) non alias
quam . . . on no other condition than . . . Tc; non
alias nisi . . . not otherwise . . . except.

Alibi, elsewhere, at another place, C; alibi . . .
alibi; here . . . there, I; alibi alius, one here,
the other there, L; alibi atque alibi, now here,
now there, Pl; (2) in other respects, P.

Alibilis -e, nourishing, nutritious, Vr.

Alica -æ, *f.* spelt, a kind of grain, Pl; (2) a
drink prepared from spelt, M.

*Allicina -æ, *f.* a prostitute, *i. e.* one who sat
before the spelt-mills, P.

*Allictrum -i, *n.* a kind of spring-sown spelt,
Co.

Allicubi, anywhere, C; — hic, T.C, anywhere
close to.

Allice -æ, *f.* a light upper garment, II.

Allicunde, from anywhere, from somewhere,
C.T.

Alienatio -onis, *f.* a transference, or aliena-
tion of property, C; (2) a separation between
persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of
feeling, C; (3) in medicine, loss of consciousness,
or reason, Cl.

Alienigena -æ, *m.* strange, foreign; — homo, C;
subst. a foreigner, C; (2) heterogeneous, Lc.

Alieno, 1. to change a person into another and
different one, P; (2) to alienate property, C;
(3) to alienate from one's friendship, to make
an enemy of; bonorum colitatem a se —; (4)
mentem alienare alicui, L, to take away his senses;
alienari mente, to be insane; ab re alienari, to be
disinclined to, C; in medicine alienari is said of
any limb or part of the body which has lost its
consciousness, Cl.

Alienus -a -um, that which belongs or relates to
another (alien, *opp.* to suus); es —, debt; nomina
—, debts contracted in others' names, S; subst.
alienum -i, *n.* another man's property, C; (2)
not related (*opp.* propinquus); not friendly (*opp.*
amicus); alienum esse in aliqua re, C, not to be at
home in a matter, C; strange to a thing (*opp.*
aptus); disproportioned to, different from, un-
favourable, locus —, Ca, an unfavourable posi-
tion; alienissimo tempore reipublicæ, C; (3) dis-
turbed in mind, insane, S; (4) = ἀλλοτριον, in-
different, useless, S.

Aliger -æra -trum, winged, V.

Alimentarius -a -um, relating to food; — lex,
with regard to a distribution of bread among the
poor, S.

Alimentum -i, *n.* food, a liment, C; (2) τροφή, the
return made by children to their parents for
their bringing up, C.

Alimonia -æ, *f.* P; Alimonia -ii, *n.* Te. Jv;
= alimentum, *γ. c.*

Alio, to another place; alio . . . alio . . . hither
— thither; alius alio, C, one in this direction, the
other in that, C; aliunde alio, from one place to
another, Sc.

Alioqui (alioquin), otherwise, in other respects;
locum commodum — nisi quod longinquus erat, L;
quamvis —, Lc; quanquam —, L; (2) yet, besides,
moreover, else, Te.

Alorsum, alorsus (alioversus), in another di-
rection, elsewhere, P; (2) in another manner, foll.
by atque, T.

Alpes -edis, having wings on the feet; — deus,
or abs. alipes = Mercury, O; (2) swift of foot,
— equi; abs. alipedes, horses, V.

Alpilis -i, *m.* a slave employed at the bath to
pull the hairs out of the armpits, Sc.

Alptēs (ta) -æ, *m.* (ἀλπεινός), the master of the
wrestling school, C.

Alqua, anywhere, P. C, (2) any how, in any
manner, T. L.

Aliquamdiu, for a moderately long time, C.

Aliquammultus -a -um; tolerably much, P.Aug.

Aliquando, at any time, at some time, once;
sero cerum — tamen, C, but yet once; si forte
aliquando . . . if by chance, ever . . . (*opp.* to nunc);
once, formerly, hereafter; (2) sometimes aliquan-
do . . . aliquando, C.

Aliquantillus -a -um, a very little, P.

Aliquantisper, a moderately long time, P. T.

Aliquanto, aliquantum, considerably, some-
what, rather; — post, a little after; (2) with
comparatives = much more, C.

Aliquantulus -a -um, little, small; — nume-
rus; adv. aliquantulum, a little, C.

Aliquantus -a -um, moderate, not small, S; ali-
quantum foll. by *gen.* = a good deal, a great part;
— noctis; — laudis, C.

Aliquantus, to a certain degree, in some mea-
sure, Sc. Q.

Aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, some, any, (1) any, in
opp. to some definite person or thing; (2) some, in
opp. to no, none; aliqua ex parte, in some degree,
C; (3) any other, sometimes connected with alius,
caput aut aliqua alia pars; ira aut aliqua perturbatio;
(4) with numerals, aliquos xx. dies, about 20
days, P; tres aliqui aut quatuor, some three or
four, C.

Aliquapiam, aliquapiam, aliquodpiam, some,
any, some other, any other, C.

Alquis, aliquid, some one, something, any one,
anything; *pl.* some, any, quisquis est ille, si modo
est aliquid, C, if he be any one at all; used parti-
tively, aliquis vestrum, — ex vobis, de vobis, any
one of you; with *gen.* aliquid falsi, or agree-
ing with the adj. aliquid pulchrum atque præcla-
rum; joined sometimes with the second person,
ezorare —, V, let some one arise; (2) some or any
other person or thing; (3) something important,
esse aliquem or aliquid, C, to be of some impor-
tance; est aliquid, O, it is no trifle; dicere aliquid,
C, to make a not unfounded assertion; fiet ali-
quid, something of consequence will happen, P.T;
in the comic dramatists aliquis, quid sometimes
= aliqui, quod.

Alquisquam, aliquidquam, anyone, anything,
C. L.

Aliquo, some or any whither, T; in some or any
other direction, Tc.

Aliquot, some, several, C.

Aliquotis, in some places, Vr.

Aliquoties, several times, C.

*Aliquoversum, in some direction or other, P.

Ālter, otherwise, in another way; — *atque*, — *ac*, — *quam*, P. T. C; *non* — *quam si*, *non* — *quam cum*, O. L; *non* — *acsi*, *non* — *nisi*, C; *non* — *ac* = just as, not otherwise than; *alius* —, the one in one way, the other in another, C; used without a comparative sentence; *alter esse*, to be differently constituted; (2) = *alioquin*, in another case, else, C.

Ālūb, elsewhere, Pl.

Ālunde, from some or any other direction, C; *alius* —, the one from this, the other from that quarter; *aliunde* . . . *aliunde*, L.

Ālius — *a* — *ud* (old form, *alis* — *id*, Lc. Ct.), another, other; used distributively, one, another, *aliud est maledicere*, *aliud accusare*; *alii* . . . *alii*, some . . . others, the one, . . . the other; also *ali* . . . *reliqui*, C; *alii* . . . *quidam*, L; *alii* . . . *pars*, S; *alii* . . . *alii* . . . *nonnulli*, *alii* . . . *alii quidam*, C; *aliud alio melius*, one is always better than the other; *alius alia*, the one in this way, the other in that, L; *alius ex alio*, — *super alium*, — *post alium*, one after another, C. L. S; *alius atque alius*, C, now this, now that, different; *alius* is followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et* = than; after a negative by *nisi*, *quam*, *præter*, or the *abl.*; common and classical phrases are *nihil aliud nisi*, C; *nihil* — *quam*, *quid* — *quam*? L; (2) of another nature, different, *alium facere*, P, to change, transform; *alium fieri*, C, to be transformed; in *alia omnia ire*, *descendere*, *transire*, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion, C; (3) the rest, Ca. L; (4) = *alter*, one of two; *alius Ariovistus*, a second Ariovistus, Tc.

Āliusmōdi, of another kind, C. Ca.

***Āliusvis**, *aliavis*, *aludvis*, any other.

Āllabor, *lapsus*, 3. to glide to, come to, flow to C. V.

Āllābōro, 1. to labour at, H.

Āllārimo, 1. to weep at, V.

Āllāpus — *ūs*, *m.* a gliding approach, H.

Āllātro, 1. to bark at; *met.* to reproach loudly, L.

***Āllaudābilis** — *e*, praiseworthy, P.

***Āllaudo**, 1. to praise, P.

***Āllectio** — *ōnis*, *f.* an alluring, enticing, Q.

Āllecto, 1. to entice, C.

***Āllector** — *ōris*, *m.* one who entices or allures, Co.

Āllectus — *a* — *um* (*ptēp.* *allēgo*), *allecti*, magistrates elected in addition to a collegium already formed, Vr.

Āllēgatio — *ōnis*, *f.* a sending away, C.

Āllēgatus — *ūs*, *m.* an instigation to fraud, P.

Āllēgo, 1. to send to, off, C. Tc; *allegati* = a deputation, C; (2) to incite, P. T; (3) to relate, to recount, Tc. St.

Āllēgo — *ēgi* — *ectum*, 3. to choose, to elect in addition, Ca. L.

Āllēgoria — *e*, *f.* (*ἀλληγορία*), an allegory, Q.

***Āllēvāmentum** — *i*, *n.* a means of alleviation, C.

Āllēvatio — *ōnis*, *f.* a lifting up, Q; (2) alleviation, C.

Āllēvo, 1. to lift up, to erect, S; (2) to lighten in weight, C; (3) to lighten in mind, to alleviate; — *solicitudo*, C.

***Āllēx** — *allēcis*, *m.* the thumb, used sarcastically of a little man; — *tiri*, P.

***Āllēxum** — *i*, *m.* a dish made of garlic, P.

Āllēxiō, 3. to entice, Sc.

Āllēxiō — *ēxi* — *ectum*, 3. to allure, entice, draw to one's self, C.

Āllido — *i* — *sum*, 3. to strike against, dash against, Lc. Ca; *allidi*, to suffer damage, C.

Ālligatio — *ōnis*, *f.* a tying up; — *arbutorum*, Co; (2) that which ties, a band, St.

Ālligātor — *ōris*, *m.* one who ties up, Co.

Ālligātura — *e*, *f.* a ligature, Co.

Ālligo, 1. to tie to, bind to, C; (2) to bind, bind up; *lac alligatum*, M, curdled milk; (3) to hold fast, to prevent, to lay under obligation; *furti se alligare*, T, to make one's self guilty of theft.

Āllino — *ēvi* — *ium*, 3. to smear on, or over, C. H.

Āllium — *i*, *n.* garlic, V.

Āllōcūtio — *ōnis*, *f.* an address, a speaking to, St; (2) consolation, Ct.

Āllōquium — *i*, *n.* exhortation, encouragement, consolation, L. H.

Āllōquor — *ētus* *sum*, 3. to address, exhort, encourage, C.

Āllubesco, 3. *incl.* to begin to please, P.

Āllūceo — *xi*, 2. to shine at, or upon; *fortuna faculam tibi allucet*, P, offers thee a favourable opportunity.

Āllūdō, 1. to joke at, to caress, P.

Āllūdō — *ūsi* — *usum*, 3. to jest at, to sport with, C. V; (2) used of the motion of waves and winds, *mare litoribus alludit*, C.

Ālluo — *ūi*, 3. to wash; used of the sea, *alluuntur a mari* *maris*, C.

Ālluvies — *ei*, *f.* a pool caused by the overflow of the sea, L; (2) alluvial earth, Co.

Ālluvio — *ōnis*, *f.* alluvial land; earth deposited by water, C.

Ālms — *a* — *um*, nourishing; — *terra*, — *Venus*, — *Ceres*, fair, gracious, propitious, kind, V.

Ālms — *a* — *um*, made of alder wood, Vt.

Ālms — *i*, *f.* the alder; — *evata*, V, ships.

Ālo — *ūi* — *tum*, 3. to nourish, support; *met.* — *artes*, C; — *civitatem*, Ca.

Ālōe — *ēs*, *f.* (*ἀλὼν*), the aloe; *met.* bitterness, Jv.

Ālōgia — *e*, *f.* (*ἀλογία*), unreasonable behaviour, foolishness, Sc.

Ālōidæ — *ārum*, *m.* (*Ἀλωεῖδαι*), the sons of Alceus, Otus and Ephialtes, V.

Ālōpēcia — *e*, *f.* (*ἀλωπεκία*), from a Greek word signifying fox; a disease in which the hair falls off, common among foxes, Pl.

Ālōpēcis — *idis*, *f.* (*ἀλωπεκίς*), a kind of vine, bearing bunches like a fox's tail, Pl.

Ālps — *ium*, *f.* (*sing.* *Alpem*, Jv.), the Alps; *adj.*

Ālphus — *a* — *um*, L; **Ālphus** — *a* — *um*, N.

Ālpha, *indcl.* *n.* (*ἄλφα*), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Jv; *met.* the first of a series, M.

Ālphēus — *i*, *m.* (*Ἀλφειὸς*), the principal river of the Peloponnesus; *adj.* **Ālphēus** — *a* — *um*, V.

Ālphus — *i*, *m.* (*ἀλφός*), a white spot on the skin, Cl.

Ālsūsus — *a* — *um*, frosty, freezing easily, Vr. Pl.

Ālsus (*alsus*) — *a* — *um*, frosty, cold, Lc. C.

Āltānus — *i*, *m.* a S. S. W. wind, St.

Āltāra — *ium*, *n.* the slab upon the altar (*ara*), on which the fire is lighted; (2) an unusually splendid altar, Lc; an altar generally, C.

Ālto, highly, deeply; — *cadere*, from a height; *met.* — *petere*, to seek far and wide; — *perspicere*, to inspect closely, C.

Alter — *a* — *um*, one of two, the one, the other; — *pars*, the opposite party, S; *alter* . . . *alter*, the one, the other; also *alter* . . . *iste*, *hic*, or sometimes a *subst.*; (2) as a numeral, the second, C; *alter ab illo*, the second after him, V; *dies ceterimus alter*, C, the 22nd day; *annus* — *ab undecimo*, V = the twelfth; *unus et alter* = two, C; this and that = *unus atque* —; *unus alterque*, another, a second; *sicut alterum patrem diligat*, C; with *neg.* *nullum alterum sceleriorum*, P; *alter ego*, a second self; *alterum tantum*, twice as much.

Altercatio — *ōnis*, *f.* a dispute, war of words, altercation, P. C; (2) a speech intermingled with frequent interrogatories, Q. C.

Altercator — *ōris*, *m.* an orator, who throws great part of his speech into an interrogative form, Q.

Altercor, 1. *dep.* (*alterco*, T.), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel, Ca. L; to cross-examine, C.

Alternis, alternately, by turns, Lc.

Alternō, 1. to perform an action by turns, *alter* —

hate, olea fructus alternat, Pl. bears fruit on alternate years; (2) to hesitate, V.

Alternus -a -um, one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging, C; — *armores*, dialogue, H; — *versibus*, V, in alternate song; *carmen* —, O, the elegiac metre; alternate hexameter and pentameter; (2) in the Roman courts, the prosecutor and prisoner had the privilege of challenging by turns the judges appointed by the praetor; expressed by *alternis consilio*, *alternos iudices recipere*, C, (3) lying over against, opposite, L.

Alteruter -tra -trum (altera utera, alterum alterum), one of two, C.

Alteratrinque, on both sides, in both respects, Pl.

**Alticinctus* -a -um, high girt = busy, Ph.

Altus -e, of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence, *ablis*, *altis* (ec. aris), a fowl, H.Jv; (2) rich, P.

Altissimus -i -um, high-sounding, sublime, *Maronis altissimae carmina*, Jv.

Altisonans -ntis (altisonus, Vr.), thundering from on high, Lo.

Altitudo -inis, f. height, — *montium*, C; *sublimitas*, — *oratio* us, C; (2) depth, — *fluminis*, Ca; — *auris*, C, secrecy, reserve.

**Altivolans* -i -um, a little too high, St.

Altivolans -ntis, flying high, Le.

Altor -oris, m. r nourisher, a foster-father, C.

Altriusceus, on the other side, P.

Altria -icis, f. a nurse, foster-mother, C.O.

Altrorsum, on the other side, P.

Altum -i, n. the height, ex. *ab alto* = *e caelo*; applied to the sea, the deep, C.V; (2) the depth of the sea, ex. — *emergere*, C.

Altus -a -um, high; foll. by *acc* and *gen.* *latera pedem alta*, B; *latera* = *quingagenum pedum*, Pl. — *cor*, loud, Ct, *Cesar alta mente reclusus*, C, lofty mind; — *eriguis*, O.V, ancient; (2) deep. — *radix*, C, — *somnus*, L; ex *alto* = *umo*, L, from the bottom of the heart; ex *alto* = *petere*, C; *petere*, V, to bring from afar; in discourse, far-fetched.

Alucinatio -onis, f. an hallucination, self-deceit, non, Sc.

Alucinor, 1. *dep.* to wander in mind, dream, C.

Alumen -inis, n. alum, Pl.Vt.

Aluminatus -a -um, — *agua*, Pl, holding alum in solution.

Aluminosus -i -um, rich in alum, St.Pl.

Alumna -e, f. a foster-daughter, pupil, P.

Alumnus -i, m. a pupil, H; foster-child; of a country = inhabitant, C.

Aluta -e, f. a kind of soft leather, Ca; hence, as side of it, a shoe, O; a purse, Jv, an ornamental patch, O.

Alviformis -i, n. a beehive, V.

**Alveatus* -a -um, hollowed like a trough, A.Aug.

**Alveolatus* -a -um, hollowed like a little trough, Vt.

Alveolus -i, m. *dim.* a little hollow; a tray, trough, bucket, Ph; (2) a small tray on which dice were cast, C.

Alveus -i, m. a deep hollow vessel, L; an excavation; the hollow of a tree, V; the hull of a ship, S.L; *met.* a small boat, V; a bathing vessel, C; the bed of a river, V. Lo; a beehive, Co.

Alvus -i, f. the belly, C; the womb, P; the stomach, C; hence, the excrement, Cl; diarrhoea, Co; (2) a beehive, Vr. Co.

Amabile -e, a m i a b l e, loveable, C.

Amabilitas -atis, P, amiableness.

Amabiliter, amiably; (2) lovingly, C.

**Amandatio* -onis, f. a sending away, C.

Arando, 1. to send away, to send to a distance, C.

Amans -ntis (*ptep.* amo), — *aliquis*, loving, friendly; — *uox*, — *verba*, C; *subst.* a lover, T.O.

Amanter, lovingly, C.

Amantissimus -is, m. u secretary, amanuensis, St.

Amantissimus -a -um, made of marjoram; *amantissimum* (ec. *unguenti* m), marjoram ointment, L.

Amarius -i, c. (amaricum -i, n. *amaros*), marjoram, V. Ct.

Amantissimus -i, m. (*amantissimus*), the amarantus, O.

Amare, bitterly, P.

**Ar aritas* -atis, f. bitterness, Vt.

**Amara* -as, f. bitterness, Ct.

Amara -as, f. bitterness of taste, Vr; (2) *met.* that which is bitter, unpleasant, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, — *cocis*, an excessive vehemence, harshness, Q.

Amara -oris, m. bitterness, Le. V.

Amarus -i -um, bitter in taste; (2) calamitous, — *dis*, Tb; of speech, bitter, blunt, — *dictum*, O; of behaviour, rough, ill-tempered, T. C.

Amicus -i, m. a lover, P.

Amithus -antis, f. (*Amathus*), a city of Cyprus; *adj.* Amathusius -i -um; *abs.* Amathus, O. Ct. = *Venus*; Amathusiacus -i -um, O.

Amittio -oris, f. sensual love, P.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

**Amittor* -oris, m. *dim.* a little lover, P.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

Amittor -oris, m. one who loves, a friend, — *sapientia*, — *pacies*, C; (2) lover of a woman, palamour, T. Pl. C.

ambitious; (4) desirous to please, vain, ostentatious.

Ambitus -ūs, *m.* a going round, circuit, — *siderum*, C; (2) a circumference, edge; the small space left round a house, C; (3) of speech, a period, C; — *verborum*, circumlocution; *multos — jacere circa rem*, L; (4) the desire of being conspicuous, ostentation; (5) an illegal canvassing or procuring of votes, *accusare aliquem ambitus; causam aliere de ambitu*, of bribery, C.

Ambivium -ii, *n.* a place where two ways meet, V.

Ambo -o, both, C.

Ambrōsia -æ, *f.* (ἀμβροσία), the food of the Gods, C.

Ambrōsius -a -um, ambrosial, Pl.

Ambrōsius -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, ambrosial, V.

Ambubŕje -ŕum, *f.* Syrian music women living as prostitutes in Rome, H.

Ambubŕja -æ, *f.* wild securoy, Cl.

Ambulŕum -i, *n.* a walk shaded with trees, P.

Ambulŕilis -e, moveable, V.

Ambulŕio -ōnis, *f.* a walk, C; (2) a promenade, C.

Ambulŕuncŕula -æ, *f.* a little walk, C; (2) a little promenade, C.

Ambulŕor -ōris, *m.* one who walks about, a pedlar, M.

Ambulŕius -a -um, moveable, going up and down, Pl. V.

Ambulŕix -ŕis, *f.* a female idler, loungeur, A. Aug.

Ambulo. 1. to take a walk for recreation; (2) to stride, to walk, to travel, used both of men and animals; *bene ambula*, P, a good journey! — *in ŕis*, to go before the court; — *maria*, C. to cross.

Amburo -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn round, to scorch, to burn up; (2) of wealth, *ambustus* = *scorched*; *prope ambustus*, L, one who has only just escaped judicial condemnation; (2) to benumb with cold, T.

Ambustus -ōnis, *f.* a burn, scald, Pl.

Ambustŕitus -a -um, burned round, roasted, P.

Amelus -i, *m.* the purple Italian starwort, V.

Amentis -tis, mad, insane, senseless, — *homo*, — *consilium*.

Amentia -æ, *f.* insanity, madness, C; folly, H.

Amento, 1. to furnish with a strap, e.g. javelins, C; (2) with help of the strap, to throw the missile to a height, P. Aug.

Amentum -i, *n.* a strap, thong, Ca.

Ament -ŕi, *m.* a forked pole, for suspending fowls' nets, H.

Amethystus -a -um, wearing an amethyst-coloured dress, M.

Amethystus -a -um, amethyst-coloured, M. Jr; (2) *seu*, *vel* amethysts, M.

Amethyst -i, *f.* (ἀμethystος), an amethyst, Pl; (2) a kind of vine, Co.

Amfractus = *unfractus*, *q.r.*

Amica -æ, *f.* a female friend, T; (2) a mistress, V. C.

Amice, in a friendly manner; well inclined, C.

Amicŕo -ŕui (ixi) -ŕetum, 4. to clothe, wrap round, *aliquem veste* —; *amiciri veste*, C; (2) met. *aliquid charis* —, H; *arborum titibus* —, O.

Amicŕer, P, = *amica*, *q.r.*

Amicitia -æ, *f.* friendship, *amicitiam facere*, *ŕingere*, *gerere*, *dimittere*, *dissociare*, *renunciare*, C.

Amicities -ei, *f.* Lc. = *amicitia*, *q.r.*

Amico, 1. to make friendly, propitiate, — *nunus*, P. Aug.

Amictus -us, *m.* the mode or fashion of dressing; (2) a garment, covering, C; — *nebulæ*, V.

Amictulum -i, *n.* an upper garment, cloak, C.

Amictulus -i, *m.* Amictula -æ, *f.* dim. a little friend, C.

Amicus -a -um, friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to, — *alicui*, C; *amicum est alicui*, foll. by *inf.* and *acc.* = *placet*, H.

Amicus -i, *m.* a friend, well-wisher, patron, C. H; friend to the state, C. L; minister, counsellor, N. St.

Amissio -ōnis, *f.* a loss, C.

Amissus -ūs, *m.* N. = *amissio*, *q.r.*

Amŕta -æ, *f.* a father's sister (*opp.* *matŕtera*, *q.r.*), an aunt, C. L.

Amitto -mŕsi -missum, 3. to send away, to let go, P; *alicui noŕiam* —, to forgive, P; *tempus* —, C, to let slip an opportunity; (2) to lose, *optimates* —, N, to lose the favour of the patricians.

Amnianus Marcellinus, by birth a Greek, flourished in the latter half of the fourth century A.D., and devoted his life to the profession of arms. He is now chiefly known by his Roman History, a work in the Latin language, originally consisting of thirty-one books, of which only the last eighteen are extant. When complete it comprised the events from the accession of Nerva, A.D. 96, to the death of Valens, A.D. 378; though the fragment now in existence commences with the year 353. The first books can therefore have been little more than an epitome. Though the style of Ammianus is very harsh and impure, his history is in high repute for its accuracy and fairness.

Ammodŕŕites -æ, *m.* (ἀμμοδŕŕης), a kind of African snake, P. Aug.

Ammōn -ōnis, *m.* (Ἄμμων), the name by which Jupiter was worshipped in the Libyan Oasis of Siwah, under the form of a ram, Ct.

Ammōnŕum -i, *n.* (ἀμμοδŕŕον), natron mixed with sand, Pl.

Amnŕcula -æ, *c.* dwelling by the river side, — *salix*, O.

Amnŕculus -i, *m.* dim. a little river, L.

Amnŕus -a -um, relating or belonging to a river, Pl.

Amnŕgēna -æ, *m.* river born, P. Aug.

Amnis -is, *m.* a stream of water, a river, C; *secundo amni*, V, with the stream; (2) anything flowing, liquid, V.

Amo, 1. to love; both of mental and sensual affection, C; to be in love, T. S; *ita me dŕi ament*, or *amant*, T. P, a form of asseveration, so help me God! ellipt. *ita me Jupiter*! P; *se* —, to be self-conceited; *aliquem de re*, *aliquem in re* —, to be under obligations to any one for. . . C; *amo te*, P. T. I am much obliged to you; *amado*, or *amado te*, P. T. = pray, be so good; (2) to do a thing with pleasure, to be wont, *aurum amat pe. medicos ire satellites*, H.

Amœne, pleasantly, in regard to smell, P.

Amentis -tis, *f.* pleasantness; esp. of local situation, C; — *mea*, a term of endearment, P.

Amœnus -a -um, pleasant, delightful; esp. of place, C; *subst.* *amœna* -orum, Tc, pleasant places; — *vita*, Tc; — *cultus*, luxurious, splendid, L.

Amŕŕor, 4. *dep.* to move away from a place, get rid of; *se* —, to take one's self off, P. T; — *conjugem*, Tc; (2) to avert, — *periculum*, Pl; *nomen* —, to pass over, L.

Amŕmum -i, *n.* (ἀμρων), a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared, V. O. M.

Amor -ōris, *m.* (amos, P.), love, either mental or sensual, — *erga aliquem*, *in aliquem*, C; — *atŕŕis*, H; *amorem habere erga aliquem*; *aliquem habere in amore*; *esse in amore alicui*; *aliquem amore amplecti*, *prosequi*, C; (2) a darling, *Forŕis amoris nostri*, C; (3) a desire, longing, — *consulatus*, C, a wish to become consul; (4) the god Amor, Cupid, O.

Amŕŕio -ōnis, *f.* a removing.

Amoveo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove; — se, to depart, T. I.; — *nomen*, L. to pass over silently; — *dores*, H. to steal.

Amphēlitis -idis, *f.* (ἀμφελίτις), a kind of natural pitch with which vines were smeared to preserve them from worms, Pl.

Amphēmeria -us -a -um (ἀμφημερινός), daily, Pl.

Amphikraus -i, *m.* (Ἀμφικράως), a celebrated Argive soothsayer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus; *adj.* Amphikraeus -a -um, Pl.; Amphikraides -e, O. = Alcmaeon.

Amphibolia -e, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία), ambiguity, double meaning, C.

Amphibolichys -yos, *m.* (ἀμφιβραχυς), the amphibrachys, a metrical foot thus constituted, — Q.

Amphictyones -um, *m.* (Ἀμφικτύωνες), the general council of the Greek nation, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi; the Amphictyons.

Amphimacrus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιμάκρος), the Cretic foot thus constituted — Q.

Amphimallum -i, *n.* (ἀμφιμαλλόν), a species of woollen cloth, with a long nap on each side, Pl.

Amphion -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφίων), king of Thebes and husband of Niobe; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; *arces Amphionis*, O. = Thebes.

Amphiprostylus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιπρόστυλος), a temple, having pillars in front and rear, but none on the sides, Vt.

Amphisbæna -a, *f.* (ἀμφισβαινα), a kind of African snake, Pl.

Amphitapa -e, *f.* (ἀμφιτάπη), a kind of cloth, like the amphimallum, having a long nap on each side, Vt.

Amphithalamus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιθάλαμος), an antechamber, Vt.

Amphithéatralis -e, belonging to the amphitheatre, M.

Amphithéatrics -a -um, = amphitheatralis, *gr.*

Amphithéatrum -i, *n.* (ἀμφιθέατρον), an amphitheatre, To, St.

Amphitrite -es, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη), the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea; = sea, O.

Amphitryō -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφιτρίων), king of Thebes and husband of Alcmena, who bore Hercules to Jupiter; hence, *Amphitryōnides* -e, Hercules, V. O.

Amphōra -e, *f.* (ἀμφορέα), a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, for holding liquids, generally made of clay or glass, II.; (2) a Roman fluid measure = 5 gall. 7 pints, C.

Amphorālis -e, containing an amphora, Pl.

Amphrysus -i, *m.* (ἀμφρυσός), a stream in Phliotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus, *pastor* at *Amphrisko*, V. Apollo; *adj.* Amphrysus -a -um, — *rates*, V. the Sybil.

Ample, richly, amply, C.; (2) splendidly, — *exornare*, — *loqui*, C.; (3) *amplius*, more, further, *nihil dico* —; used with numerals without *quam*, — *centum* *circa*; of time, — *triennium*, — *triennio*, *hoc amplius* = besides; of judicial proceedings, — *pronunciare*, C. to adjourn.

Amplexor -exus, 3. *dep.* (P. *pass.*), to surround, embrace, encircle; *se amplexi*, II. to esteem one's self; (2) in discourse, to handle, treat of, *aliquid plurimis verbis*, C.; (3) of understanding, to comprehend, C.

Amplexor, 1. *dep.* (amplexo, P), to surround, encircle, embrace, P. T.; to love, honour, C.

Amplexus -ūs, *m.* a surrounding, encircling, C.; embrace, V.

Ampliatio -ōnis, *f.* the putting off of a legal decision, Sc.

Amplificatio -ōnis, *f.* an enlarging, increasing, C.; (2) in rhetoric, amplification, C.

Amplificator -ōris, *m.* one who enlarges, C.

Amplifico, splendidly, Ct.

Amplifico, 1. to enlarge, amplify, C.

Amplio, 1. to make wide, enlarge, increase, H.; *aliquem, aliquid* —, C. to adjourn a judicial decision.

Ampliter, P. = ample, *gr.*

Amplus -a -um, large, spacious, ample, abundant, much, great, — *pecunia*, C.; *quid cultis amplius?* what more do you want? foll. by gen. *amplius negotii*, C.; — *morbus*, T. violent; (2) splendid; brilliant, — *res gestæ*, famous, distinguished, — *familia*, — *homo*, C.; *amplissimus*, title of consuls, senators, etc.; *amplissimus honor*, the consulship, the senatorial dignity; (3) — *orator*, one who speaks with copiousness and dignity, C.

Ampulla -e, *f.* a flask, bottle, C.; (2) bombast, project *ampullas*, H.

Ampullaceus -a -um, bottle-shaped, Pl. Co.

Ampullarius -i, *m.* a bottle-maker, P.

***Ampullor**, 1. *dep.* to speak bombastically, H.

Ampulatio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, amputation, C.

Ampulo, 1. to cut off, *esp.* of plants, to prune; *met.* to shorten, diminish, — *multitudinem sententiarum*; *amputata loqui*, to speak disconnectedly, C.

Amuletum -i, *n.* a charm, amulet, Pl.

Amurca -e, *f.* (ἀμύργη), the refuse or scum remaining from the pressing of olives, V; *adj.* amurcarius -a -um, A. Aug.

Amusa -e, *f.* (ἀμυσία), want of skill in music, Vt.

Amusus -i, *m.* (ἀμυσος), unskilled in music, Vt.

Amussis -is, *f.* a carpenter's rule; *ad amussim*, exactly, Vt.

***Amussito**, 1. to make accurate, P.

Amusum -i, *n.* a slab fixed up in the manner of a sundial, with the points of the compass marked upon it to show the direction of the wind, Vt.

Amygda -e, *f.* (ἀμυγδαλη), an almond, Pl; (2) an almond tree, C; *adj.* amygdaliæus -a -um, Pl.

Amygdalum -i, *n.* (ἀμυγδαλον), an almond, O.

Amylum -i, *n.* (ἀμύλην), starch, Cl. Pl.

Amystis -idis, *f.* (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, II.

An, or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, *utrum superbiat prius memorem an eruditatem?* C; preceded sometimes by *numquid* or *ne*, *Romam ne venio an hic maneo an Arginum fugio?* C; without any preceding conj. *eloquar an sileam?* V; used in like manner in indirect interrogations; (2) used in phrases of doubt or hesitation, *dubito* —, *nescio* —, *haud scio* —, = I almost believe, I almost think; (3) *annon*, used in direct questions, *isne est quem quæro, an non?* T; (4) *anne* = an.

Anābāthrum -i, *n.* (ἀνάβαθρον), a high seat for beholding spectacles, Jr.

Anādēma -ātis, *n.* (ἀνάδημα), an ornament, or fillet for the head, Lc.

Anāglypta -grum, *n.* a bas relief, Pl.

Anāgnōstēs -e, *m.* (ἀναγνώστης), a reader aloud, C.

Anālecta -e, *m.* (ἀναλέκτες), one who collects crumbs after a meal, M.

Anālectris -idis, *f.* (ἀνάλεκτρον), a small pillow or cushion for the shoulder, O.

Anālemma -atis, *n.* (ἀνάλημμα), a sundial, Vt.

Anālogia -e, *f.* (ἀναλογία), analogy of language, Vt.

Anālogus -a -um (ἀνάλογος), analogous, Vt.

Anancæum -i, *n.* a large drinking-cup, a bowl, P.

Anāpæstus -a -um, (ἀνάπæστος), — *pæ*; or *anapæst* —, C; *anapæstum* -i, *n.* sc. *carmen*, C. a poem in anapæstic verse.

Anāphōra -e, *f.* (ἀναφορά), the rising of the

time, O; (β) before the destined time, O; (γ) used in dates, *ante diem VIII. kalendas Decembris*, on the VIIIth day before the calends of December, i.e. Nov. 24th; *differe in ante diem*, Sc, to put off to, C; (B) *adv.* (1) in space, before, forwards; (2) of time, before, *paucis mensibus ante*, Ca, a few months before; *multo — T*; *aliquanto —*; *paulo —*, C; *soil*; by *quam*; *ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es*, a little before thou wast born; very rarely used as an adj. *neque ignari sumus — malorum*, V, of the previous evils.

Antea (old form, *antidea*), before, formerly, C sometimes foll. by *quam*, C. L.

Anteambulo —ōnis, m. a running footman, to clear the way, St. M.

**Antecānus —is*, m. a constellation, the little dog, *πρωκυών*, C.

Antecipio —cēpi —ceptum, 3. to get, receive before, C; to anticipate, S.

Antecēdo —cessi —cessum, 3. to go before, precede either in space or time, C. T; *ptcep.* used as a *subst.* *antecedentia —ium*, that which has gone before, C; (2) to surpass, exceed, to distinguish one's self, C.

Antecello —ēre, no *perf.* or *sup.* to distinguish one's self, excel, C.

Antecessor —ōnis, f. the preceding, the preceding reason, C.

Antecessor —ōris, m. pl. the vanguard, Ca.

Antecessus —a —um (*ptcep.* *antecedo*), that which has gone before; *in — dare*, Sc, to pay in advance; so also *in — solvere, accipere*, St.

Antecuro, 3. to run before, Vt.

Antecursor —ōris, m. one who runs before; pl. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Ca.

Anteco —ivi —i (*ire* old form, *antideo*, P. T.), to go before, C. II; (2) to surpass, excel, P. C.; to distinguish one's self, C; (3) to anticipate, prevent, oppose, Te.

Antefero —tūli —lātum —ferre, to carry before, Te; (2) to prefer, C; (3) **consilio —*, C, to consider beforehand.

Antefixus —a —um, fastened in front, Te; *subst.* *antefixa —ōrum*, n. L. ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses.

**Antegēnitālis —e*, before birth, Pl.

Antegredior —gressus, 3. *dep.* to go before, C.

**Antēhibeo*, 2. to prefer, Te.

Antehac (old form, *antidhac*, P.), before this time, formerly.

**Antēlogium —i*, n. prologue, P.

Antelucanus —a —um, happening before day break, C.

Antemēridianus —a —um, before noon, C.

Antemitto —misi —missum, 3. to send before, Ca.

**Antemuro*, 4. to fortify in front.

Antenna —e, f. a sail yard, C. V; (2) the sail with the yard, O.

Antepigmentum —i, n. the internal finishing and ornament of a building, Vt.

Antepes —edis, m. *the forefoot, C; (2) = *anteambulatio*, *q. r.* Jr.

Antepilani —ōrum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, L.

Antepōno —ōni —sūtum, 3. to place before, Te; (2) to prefer, C.

**Antepotens —tis*, very powerful, very fortunate, P.

Anterides —um, f. (*ἀντερίδες*), buttresses to support a weak wall, Vt.

Anteridon —i, n. (*ἀντεριδών*), a little buttress, Vt.

Antērūs —ōtis, m. (*ἀντίρως*), the genius, avenger of slighted love, C.

Antes —um, n. rows, or ranks, *c. p.* of vines, V.

Antestānus —i, n. pl. chosen soldiers, whose business it was to protect the standard, Ca; (2) met. a leader, C.

Anteto (*anteto*) —*steti*, L. to surpass; —*sc*, to distinguish one's self in.

Antestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, C.

Antēvenio —vēni —ventum, 4. to come before, P; (2) to surpass, P. S; become great, Te.

Antēverto —ti —sum, 3. to come or go before, to precede, P. C; (2) to anticipate, hinder by anticipating, C; (3) to prefer, Ca.

Antevolo, 1. to fly before, V.

Anthra —a, f. (*ἄνθραξ*), a drug prepared from flowers, Cl.

Anthinus —a —um (*ἄνθινός*), — *mel*, Pl, made of flowers.

Anthōlogia —ōrum, n. (*ἀνθολογία*), anthology, the title of a book consisting of select extracts.

Anthracinus —a —um (*ἀνθράκινος*), black as coal, Vr.

Anthrax —icis, m. (*ἄνθραξ*), red cinabar, Vt.

Anthropographus —i, m. (*ἀνθρωπογράφος*), a portrait-painter, Pl.

Anthrophagus —i, m. (*ἀνθρωποφάγος*), a cannibal, Pl.

Anthypophora —e, f. (*ἀνθυποφορά*), a rhetorical figure, in which the adversary's probable arguments are brought forward and confuted, Sc.

Antibasis —is, f. (*ἀντίβασις*), the hindmost little pillar in the pedestal of the busta, Vt.

Antiboreus —a —um (*ἀντιβόρειος*), turned towards the north, Vt.

Antichthones —um, m. (*ἀντίχθονες*), the dwellers at the antipodes, Pl.

Anticipatio —ōnis, f. a preconception, innate idea, anticipation, C.

Antispo, 1. to take or receive before, anticipate, C.

Anteus —a —um, forward, in front, C; (*οὐρανός*), posticus).

Anticyra —e, f. (*Ἀντίκυρα*), an island in the Aegean sea, famous for its hellebore, H. L.

Antidea = *antea*; *antidhac* = *antehac*; *antideo* = *anteco*, *q. r.*

Antidotum —i, n. (*ἀντίδοτον*), an antidote, Ph. St.

Antinomia —e, f. (*ἀντινομία*), a contradiction between laws, Q.

Antipathia —e, f. (*ἀντιπάθεια*), natural aversion, antipathy, Pl.

Antipodes —um, m. (*ἀντιποδες*), dwellers at the antipodes, Sc.

Antiquarius —a —um, belonging to antiquity; *subst.* m. and f. an antiquary, St. Jr.

Antique, in an ancient manner, H.

Antiquitas —atis, f. antiquity, ancient times, C; (2) met. the history of ancient times; pl. = the ancients, C; (3) the ancient virtue, C; (4) great age.

Antiquitas, formerly, in ancient times, Ca; (2) from antiquity, L.

Antiquo, 1. to leave in its former state; — *legem*, to reject a bill, C.

Antiquus —a —um, what has formerly existed, but exists no longer, old, ancient; *antiqui*, the ancients, *esp.* the ancient authors, C; (2) = *vetus*, old, yet still existing; *antiquum obtinere*, P. T, to adhere to the old way of living; (3) old, with the sense of simple, pure, virtuous, C; honourable, famous, V.

Antisophista —a (*ἀντισοφιστής*), a counter-sophist, one who takes an opposite view, St.

Antistes —stis, c. a presiding priest or priestess, C; (2) master in any art. — *artis dicendi*, C.

Antistita —e, f. a presiding priestess, C. O.

Antitheton —i, n. (*ἀντίθετον*), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, C.

Antlia —e, f. (*ἀντλία*), a pump, St. M.

**Antinaster —tri*, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, C.

Antoninus —i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are Antoninus Pius, born A.D. 86; succeeded the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 185; *ob.* A.D. 161; and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philo sophus, born A.D. 121; succeeded Antoninus, A.D. 161; *ob.* A.D. 180.

Antonius —a —um, — *gens*, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of which the

latter alone attained to eminence. Its most distinguished members were: (1) M. Antonius, born a.c. 143, cons. 99; put to death by Marius and Cinna, 87. He is usually known by the title of "the orator;" and is introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue *De Oratore*. He was rather a soldier and statesman than a professed advocate, and his speeches are described as more remarkable for energy than for literary polish. (2) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, was the friend of Catiline, and usually supposed to have been implicated in the conspiracy. He was colleague with Cicero in the consulship, b.c. 63, and was gained over to the side of the latter by the promise of the province of Macedonia. The date of his death is unknown. (3) M. Antonius Triumvir, grandson of No. 1, by his eldest son, was probably born a.c. 83, and brought up in the house of Lentulus, one of the Catilinarian conspirators. He was soon noted for the profligacy and extravagance which distinguished him through life. He attached himself to Cæsar, under whom he served in Gaul and elsewhere; whose interests he advanced as tribune of the people, 49, and by whom he was more than once intrusted with the command of Italy. The hostility manifested against him by Cicero in the orations called *Philippics*, deserves notice at this point; in 44, Antony was consul with Cæsar, after whose murder, in that year, he appeared likely to occupy the position of the first man in the state, till the appearance of Octavianus, grand nephew and adopted son of the dictator (*vide* Augustus). After a short contest, the rivals were reconciled, through the mediation of Lepidus, who, with them, formed what was called the First Triumvirate, 43; and the bargain was ratified by the proscription of the enemies of each. The victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi was gained chiefly by the military skill of Antony, who afterwards met with the celebrated Cleopatra, in Cilicia, and followed her to Egypt. A quarrel with Octavianus was followed by a reconciliation, in pledge of which Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague, and agreed to take the eastern provinces as his share of the empire. A second rupture with Octavianus took place a.c. 37, but was healed by the intervention of Octavia. In 37, the Triumvirate was renewed for a second term of five years, though the event was immediately followed by the divorce of Octavia, the self-abandonment of Antony to the charms and the influence of Cleopatra, and his adoption of all the splendour and luxury of an Asiatic king. A final quarrel ensued, which, after much preparation on both sides, ended in Antony's defeat at the naval battle of Actium, September 31, and the ensuing year.

Antinómata -a, f. (ἀντιονομασία), a figure of speech, by which an epithet of a person is put in place of his name; e.g. Evorsor Carthaginis for Scipio, Q.

Antum -i, n. (ἄντρον), a cave, O. V; the hollow of a tree, V; a litter, arcan, Jr.

Anubis -is, m. an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head, — *latrator*, V.

Andlære -is, n. (sc. genus coloris), a kind of white colour, Pl.

Andlærius -a -um, belonging to a seal ring; — *anulus*, a place in Rome, St; *subst.* Andlærius -i, m. a ring maker.

Andlærus -a -um, be ringed, provided with rings, P.

Andles -i, m. a ring, esp. a finger or signet ring, P. T; *sc. anulus*, St, the dignity of a knight, who wore a gold ring; — *invenit*, he became a knight, C; (7) applied to hair, a ringlet, M.

And -i, m. the rump, backside, C.

*Anus -i, m. a ring, P.

Anus -us, f. an old woman, C; sybil, H; sometimes *adj.* — *matrona*, St; — *certa*, O.

Anxio, anxiously, S.

Anxietas -atis, f. anxiety, anxiousness, O (2) grief, anguish, O; (3) anxious accuracy, Q.

Anxietas -a -um, causing anxiety, anxious, C.

Anxietudo -inis, f. anxiousness, C.

Anxius -a -um, anxious, uneasy; — *habere aliquem*, to, to make anxious; the cause of anxiety is put in the *gen.* and *abl.* with or without *de*; (2) causing anxiety or anguish, O. V.

Æolia -æ, f. (ἁελία), a tract of Boeotia, which contained the mountain of Helicon and the fountain Aganippe; *Æones montes*, V, Boeotian; *Æolis -idis*, f. a Boeotian woman, and *pl.* the Muses, O;

Æolus -a -um, Boeotian; — *er*, O, Hercules; — *juvenis*, O, Hippomenes; — *deus*, O, Bacchus; — *aque*, O, Aganippe.

Æornus -i, m. the lake of Avernus, V.

Æpige, away with thee! be off! T. P.

Æporellas -æ, m. (ἄπαρατος), the north wind, Pl.

Æpeliotes -æ, m. (ἄπελιώτης), the east wind, Pl. *Æpennincola -æ, c. an inhabitant of the Apennines, V.

Æpenninigena -æ, c. one born upon the Apennines, O.

Æpenninus -i, m. the chain of the Apennines, O. V.

Æper -ri, m. a wild boar, O; prov. *uno saltu duos apros capere*, P, to kill two birds with one stone; *apros immittere liquidis fontibus*, V, for something absurd and perverse.

Æperio -pæri -pertum, 4. to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view, C; — *occulta*, to make known, C; — *sententiam suam*, to pronounce, C; — *causam futuros*, O, to predict; *se* —, or *aperiri*; to reveal one's real disposition; (2) to open what was shut, — *fores*, — *ostium*. — *epistolam*, T. C. — *ludam*, C, to open a school; *locum* — *asylum*, L, to throw open as an asylum; — *locum*, to make accessible, S. L.

Æperte, openly; — *cincere*, O, in the open field; — *diceret*, C, clearly, distinctly.

Æperio -onis, an opening, Vr.

*Æperto, 1. freq. to lay bare entirely, P.

Æperta -æ, f. an opening, aperture, Vr.

Æpertus -a -um (*præp.* *aperio*), uncovered; — *narex*, C, undecked; — *caelum*, V, cloudless; — *latus humeres*, Ca, unshielded, exposed; met. — *ad reprehendendum*, obnoxious to censure, C; (2) unclosed, open; *subst.* *Æpertum -i, n.* the open country; (3) clear, unconcealed, manifest, — *actio*; — *narratio*, distinct; of character, frank, open-hearted, — *homo*, C; in *aperte esse*, (a) to be evident, S; (b) to be practicable, Tc.

Æpex -eîs, m. the point or apex of the priestly cap; hence, the cap itself, L; a hat, helmet, or head covering, C. V. H; (3) the summit or top of a mountain, Jr; of a tree, V; (4) met. the highest ornament, or honour, — *senculus*, C.

Æpexibo -onis, m. a kind of sausage, Vr.

Æphaeriba -itis, n. (ἄφαιρεια), a coarse kind of grills, Pl.

Æphractus -i, f. (ἄφρακτος), a long undecked boat, C.

Æphrædia -ærum, n. (ἄφροδίσια), the festival of Venus or Aphrodite, P.

Æphronitrum -i, n. (ἄφρονιτρον), the froth of salt-petre, Pl.

Æphthæ -ærum, f. (ἄφθαι), an eruption in the mouth, thrush, Cl.

Æplicus -a -um, relating to parsley, like parsley, A. Aug.

Æplanus -a -um, relating or belonging to bees, Pl.

Æplarium -ii, n. an apiary, bee-hive, Ca.

Apfarius -ii, *m.* one whose business it is to attend to bees, *Pl.*

Apiantrum -tri, *n.* balm, a plant in which bees delight, *Co. Pl.*

*Apikatus -a -um, spotted, sprinkled, *Pl.*

Apica -æ, *f.* (ἀπικος), a sheep without wool on the belly, *Vr.*

Apicula -æ, *f.* a little bee, *P.*

Apina -æ, *f.* a poor small town in Apulia; hence, *prov.* = trifle, *M.*

Apis -is, *f.* a bee, *O. V.*

Apiscor, aptus, *3. dep.* to pursue with zeal, *P.*; (2) to attain to, lay hold of, *P. C.*; (3) to perceive, *Lc.*

Apium -i, *n.* parsley, *Il.*

Apluda -æ, *f.* chaff, or bran, *Pl.*

Aplustre -is, *n.* the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, *Lc.*

Aplysæ -iurum, *f.* (ἀπλυσίαι), an inferior kind of sponge, *Pl.*

Apocleti -orum, *m.* (ἀπόκλητοι), among the Ætolians a select committee of the council, *L.*

Apodyterium -i, *n.* (ἀποδυτήριον), the room in the bath for taking off the clothes, *C.*

Apogæus -a -um (ἀπόγαιος), — venti, *Pl.* blowing from the land.

Apographon -i, *n.* (ἀπόγραφον), a transcript, copy, *Pl.*

Apolactizo, *l.* (ἀπολακτίζω), to spurn with the foot, despise, *P.*

Apollo -inis, *m.* the god Apollo; *adj.* Apollinarius, *C.* sacred to Apollo; Apollineus, pertaining to Apollo, *O.*; — urbs, *O.* Delos; — proles, Æsculapius; — rates, Orpheus; — ars, prophecy; the art of medicine; the Ludi Apollinares were yearly celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo, on the 5th of July; Apollinaris -aris, *n.* *L.* a temple of Apollo.

Apologueto -onis, *f.* a narrative in the form of a fable or apologue, *Q.*

*Apölögo, *l.* (ἀπολέγω), to scorn, spurn, *Sc.*

Apölögus -i, *m.* (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, *P.*; (2) the Æsopic fable, *C.*

Apophorista -orum, *n.* (ἀποφόρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, *St.*

Apophygis -is, *f.* (ἀποφυγή), the curving or swelling of a column from top to bottom, *Vt.*

Apophygmenon -i, *n.* (ἀποφυγμένον), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, *C.*

Apöföpis -is, *f.* (ἀποσιώπησης), a sudden break or silence in the midst of a speech, *Q.*

Aposphragisma -itis, *n.* (ἀποσφράγισμα), the device engraved upon a seal, *Pl.*

Apostema -itis, *n.* (ἀποστήμα), an abscess, *Pl.*

Apostrophe -es, *f.* (ἀποστροφή), an apostrophe, *Q.*

Apötheca -æ, *f.* (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, *H. C.*

Apöthesis, *Vt.* = apophygis, *q. v.*

Apparatus, with much preparation, splendidly, *C.*

Apparatö -onis, *f.* preparation, *C.*

Apparatus -us, *m.* a preparation, preparing; (2) the instrument of preparation, an apparatus; (3) pomp, magnificence on public occasions, *C.*

Apparatus -a -um (*præp.* apparo), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, furnished splendidly, *C. L.*; (3) of discourse, laboured, far fetched, *C.*

Apparöo -ui -itum, 2 to become visible to appear, *C.*; (2) to be visible, to be manifest, *præp.* apparens = visible; apparet, and res apparet, it is plain, it is certain, *C.*; (3) to appear with as a servant, to serve, wait upon.

*Appario, 3. to get, obtain, *Lc.*

Apparüto -onis, *f.* a waiting upon, serving, *C.*; (2) a servant, household of servants, *C.*

Apparitor -oris, *m.* a servant; especially a public servant, *e. g.* a lictor, *C.*

*Apparitura -æ, *f.* a serving, service, *St.*

Apparo, 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide, *C. P. T.*

Appellatio -onis, *f.* an addressing, in order to make a request, *Ca.*; (2) legal, an appeal, *C.*; — tribunorum, *C.* = ad tribunos; (3) a calling by name, and hence a name, appellation; (4) pronunciation, *C.*

Appellator -oris, *m.* an appellant, *C.*

Appellito, 1. *freq.* to be accustomed to name, *Te.*

Appello, 1. to address, accost; *aliquem* — *literis*, in writing; especially with the idea of a request; *aliquem* — *de aliquo re*, to incite to a bad action; to accuse; (2) to make an appeal to a higher court, *C.*; (3) to call by name, *C.*; (4) to mention, declare, make known, *C.*; (5) to pronounce, *C.*

Appello -puli -pulsum, 3. to drive to, bring to; *animum ad aliquid* —, to direct the mind to anything, *T.*; (2) to land, *navis appellit, appellitur ad locum*, *C. Te.*; or of the sailor, *appellere navem*, *C.*; *appellere nacc*, *St.* *appellere*, *abs. H.*

*Appendicula -æ, *f.* dim. a little addition, *C.*

Appendix -icæ, *f.* an appendage to anything, *C.*

Appendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh to; — *verbe*, to have regard to their force, *C.*

Appetens -tis, (*præp.* appeto), desirous of, *C.*; desirous of gold, avaricious, *C.*

Appetenter, desiringly, *C.*

Appetentia -æ, *f.* desire, longing, *C.*

Appetito -onis, *f.* a seizing, grasping, *C.*; a passionate desire, *C.*

Appetitus -us, *m.* a passionate longing, passion, appetite, *C.*

Appeto -tri (-ii) -itum, 3. to grasp at, seize on; *abs. appetere*, to seize the hand in order to kiss it, *C.*; to come or go to a place, — *Europam*, *C.*; (2) to attack, — *aliquem ferro*, *C.*; (3) to long for, desire passionately, *C.*; (4) to approach, *dies appetebat*, *Ca.*

Appingo -inxi -ictum, 3. to paint to, or upon, *H.*; to write in addition, *C.*

Appius -ii, *m.* Appia -æ, *f.* a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, *rid.* Claudius; *adj.*

Appius -a -um, — *via*, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed a. u. c. 440 by the Censor, Appius Claudius Cæcus — *aqua*, a conduit constructed by the same, *L.*; *Appii forum*, a small town in Latium, on the Via Appia; Appias -idis, *f.* the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the aqueduct, near which was a temple of Venus; the statues in which are called by *O.* Appiades dæx; *adj.* Appianus -a -um, — *libido*, *L.*

Applaudo -si -sum, 3. to clap the hands, applaud, *C.*

*Applausor -oris, *m.* one who applauds, *Pl.*

Applicatio -onis, *f.* inclination, *C.*; (2) clientship, *C.*; *ius applicationis*, the patron's right to inherit the client's effects.

*Applicatus -i -um, (*præp.* applico), applied to, lying near, *L.*; (2) inclined to, *C.*

Applico -avi (-ui) -atum (-itum), 1. to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to, *C.*; (2) *met. se* —, *animum* —, to apply, or devote one's self to; *se ad alieujus familiaritatem* —, *C.*; (3) *naem* —; or, *abs. applicari*, to land, to bring to land.

Applo, 1. to lament, deplore, *H.*

Appono -sui -situm, 3. to place near, to put to, *C.*; (2) to apply, add to, — *ritus modum*, *C.*; (3) to appoint to a duty or office, *custodem me Tullio*, —, *C.*; (4) to reckon as, consider as, *aliquid lucro* —, *H.*

*Apporrectus -a -um, extended near, *O.*

*Apportatio -onis, *f.* a bringing, or carrying to, *Vt.*

Apporto, 1. to carry, bring to, *C.*; *apporto ad-*

ventum, *P.* = advenio.

Apposco, 3. to ask in addition, II. T.
Apposite, appropriately, appositely, C.
Appositus -a -um (*partic.* apponere), situated, or lying near, *Te*; (2) fit, appropriate, apposite, C.

Appotus -a -um, very drunk, P.
Appreor, 1. *dep.* to worship, pray to, II.
Apprehendo -di -sum, 3. to seize, lay hold of, T. C.; in discourse, *quidquid apprehenderam*, C, whatever I had brought forward; (2) in war, to take possession of, Ca.

Apprime, by far, above all, exceedingly, P. T. N.
Apprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press on, *Te*.
Approbatio -onis, *f.* approbation, approval, assent, satisfaction, C.

Approbator -oris, *m.* one who approves, or assents, C.

Approbe, 1. very well; *illum* — *novisse*, P.
Approbo, 1. to approve of, assent to, C; (2) to prove, to establish, C.

Appromitto -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, C.

Appropero, 1. to hasten, accelerate, L; (2) to hasten to a place, P.

Appropinquatio -onis, *f.* an approach (in time), C.

Appropinquo, 1. to approach, draw near; of place, C; of time, C. Ca.

Appugno, 1. to storm, assault; — *castra*, *Te*.

Appuleius, or **Apuleius**, a Latin author of the second century A.C., born at Madaura, an African town, on the borders of Numidia. His father left him an ample fortune, which he seems to have increased by marriage. He was in early life a great traveller, and took every opportunity of acquiring religious and philosophical knowledge. Certain philosophical works and translations ascribed to him show that he was a warm partisan of the Platonic philosophy. His principal work, however, is entitled, "Metamorphoseon, sen de Asino Aureo Libri XI," a romance, once of great popularity, and in which a satirical element is very prominent.

Appulla -æ, *f.* a country in the south of Italy, now Calabria; *adj.* **Appullicus** -a -um, — *mare*, H, the Adriatic Sea; **Appulus** -a -um, H.

Appulus -us, *m.* a landing, L; (2) an approach, C; (3) the influence produced by an approach, — *caloris*, C.

Apricatio -onis, *f.* a basking in the sun, C.

Apricitas -atis, *f.* sunniness, sunshine, warmth, Pl. Co.

Apricor, 1. *dep.* to sun one's self, C.

Apricus -a -um, open: to the sun, sunny, C; in *apricum proferre*, to bring to light, H.

Aprilis -is, *m.* the month of April, O.

Aprinus -a -um, relating or belonging to a wild boar, Pl.

Aprignus -a -um, belonging to a wild boar, P.

Apertus -a -um, (*partic.* apto), fitted, appropriate, C.

Apte, fitly, appropriately.

Apto, 1. to fit to, adapt to, adjust, II. V; (2) to prepare, get ready, — *classum tellis*, V.

Aptus -a -um, (1) (*partic.* from an obsolete verb, *Aplo*), fastened to, *Le*; — *ex aliqua re*, dependent upon, C, joined together; *poet.* provided, furnished with, *apta pennis* = winged; (2) *adj.* fitted to, accommodated to, a *pt*, appropriate, fit, C.

Apud, *prep.* with *acc.* at, near, by, with; chiefly used of persons, — *me*, in my house; *met.* *apud me valet antiquiorum auctoritas*, C; — *se esse*, P. T, to be himself, to be in full possession of his faculties; *apud nostros iustitia culta est*, among us; of a literary reference, — *Xenophonem*, in *Xenophon*; before, in presence of, — *judices*; (2) occasionally used of place, — *forum*; — *mensam*; (3) very rarely — *ad*; of motion, to a place, *eo apud hunc*, T.

Appros -on, (*ἀπρος*), — sulphur, prepared without fire, Pl.

Aqua -æ, *f.* water, *aqua et igni interdicere alicui*, — *arcere aliquem*, *Te*, to cease all communication with any one, to make him an outlaw; *aquam et terram petere*, L, to demand submission; — *prubere*, H, to invite to a dinner, entertain; — *aspergere alicui*, P, to infuse fresh courage into; (2) in a less general sense; the sea, *ad* — C, on the sea coast; — *secundâ*, L, with the stream; rain, tears; *aqua harret*, C, the water stops, *i.e.* in the water-clock = I am at a loss; — *dare*, to give time for speaking, Pl; *aqua intercus*, dropsy, C; *aguar*, pl. C, medicinal springs or baths.

Aqueductio -onis, *f.* an aqueduct, Vt.

Aqueductus -us, *m.* an aqueduct, C; (2) the right of conveying water to a place, C.

Aquellidius -i, *m.* *dim.* a small water vessel; hence, the belly, Tr.

Aquilis -e, watery; *subst.* **aqualis** -is, (c.) a wash-bowl, P.

Aquemanalis -is, *m.* (*sc.* *urceus*), a wash-hand-bason, Vr.

Aquarius -a -um, belonging to water; C; *subst.* *m.* a water-carrier, Vr; the constellation so called, H.

Aquatilis -a -um, living in water, aquatic, Pl; full of water, watery, O.

Aquatilis -e, living or growing in the water, C.

Aquatilis -onis, *f.* a fetching of water, Ca; a place whence water may be fetched, C.

Aquatus -a -um, watery, thin, Pl; *adv.* *aquate*, Pl.

Aquilifolius -a -um, having pointed leaves; hence, **aquifolia** -æ, *f.* the holly, Pl; *ilex aquifolium*, Linn.

Aquila -æ, *f.* an eagle; (2) an eagle, as the standard of the Roman legions; (3) the upper parts of a building, supporting the gable, *Te*.

Aquilentus -a -um, full of water, moist, Vr.

Aquilex -egis, *m.* a conduit or water inspector,

Aquillifer -eri, *m.* an eagle or standard-bearer, Ca.

Aquilinus -a -um, relating to an eagle, P.

Aquilo -onis, *m.* the north wind; *met.* the north, C; *adj.* **Aquilonaris** -e, northern, C; **aquilonius**, belonging to Aquilo, Pt; — *proles*, Calais and Zetes.

Aquillus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, P.

Aquor, 1. *dep.* to fetch water, Ca.

Aquosus -a -um, full of water, watery, O. V; — *nater*, O, Thetis.

Aquulla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little water, P. C.

Ara -æ, *f.* an elevation for a religious use; — *virtutis*, C; a monument, — *sepulchri*, V, a funeral pile; (2) an altar, *ara et foci*, hearths and homes; *met.* place of refuge, shelter, C.

Arabia -æ, *f.* (*Ἀραβία*), Arabia; *adj.* **Arabicus** -a -um, P. Pl; *adv.* **Arabice**, P; **Arabius** -a -um, P; **Arabs** -ibis, Pt; **Arabes**, **Arabi**, the Arabians.

Arabilis -e, that can be ploughed, arable, Pl.

Aracostylus -on (*ἀρακός-στυλος*), having pillars far apart, Vt.

Aranea -æ, *f.* a spider, P. N; (2) the spider's web, P. O.

Araneola -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little spider, C.

Araneolus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little spider, V.

Araneosus -a -um, full of cobwebs, Ct; (2) like a cobweb, Pl.

Araneus -i, *m.* a spider, Lc.

Araneus -a -um, relating to a spider, Pl; *subst.* **araneum** -i, *n.* a cobweb, Ph.

Aratio -onis, *f.* ploughing, agriculture, C; (2) a ploughed field; *aratones* = the public domains, let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, C.

**Aratūneōla* -a, *f. dim.* a small estate, P.
Arator -ōris, *m.* a ploughman, a husbandman; used *adj.* — *taurus*, O; (2) *aratores*, tenants of the arationes, *g.v. C.*
 **Aratro*, 1. to plough in the seed.
Aratrum -i, *n.* the plough, V. C.
Aratus -i, *m.* (Ἄρατος), a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem *φαινόμενα* was translated by Cicero; *Aratia* -ōrium, *n.* a Latin name of the poem, C.
Arbitro -ri, *m.* a witness, spectator, auditor; *sine arbitro*; *remotis arbitris*, alone; (2) an umpire, arbitrator; (3) master, lord, — *imperii*, O; — *bebendi*, H, ruler of the feast.
 **Arbitra* -a, *f.* a female witness, H.
Arbitrarius -a -um, uncertain, insecure, P; *adv.* *arbitrario*, P.
Arbitratus -ūs, *m.* approval, will, choice, wish; *two arbitratus*, according to thy command, C.
Arbitrium -i, *n.* the umpire's decision; hence generally, decision, C; (2) power, will, free choice, P. C; (3) *arbitria funeris*, the cost of a funeral, C.
Arbitror, 1. *dep.* (pass. P. C. arbitro, P), to hear, perceive, P; (2) to give a decision as umpire; *fidem alicui arbitrari*, P, to give credit to; to express an opinion as witness; (3) to think, be of opinion, C.
Arbor -ōris, *f.* (poet. arbos), a tree; — *fici*, C, a fig tree; — *Jovis*, the oak; — *Phœbi*, the laurel; — *Palladis*, the olive, O; (2) *met.* — *infelix*, C, the gallows; — *mali*, V, a mast; *arbor*, V, a rudder.
Arboreus -a -um, relating to trees, V.
Arbuscula -a, *f. dim.* a little tree, bush, Vr; (2) the crest of the peacock, Pl.
Arbutus -a -um, — *vitis*, fastened to a tree; — *locus*, planted with trees, Co.
Arbustum -i, *n.* a plantation, C; (2) *pl.* sometimes = *arbores*.
Arbustus -a -um, full of trees, C.
Arbutus -a -um, relating to the arbutus, O. V.
Arbutum -i, *n.* the fruit of the strawberry, or arbutus tree; (2) = *arbutus*, *g.v.*
Arbutus -i, *f.* the strawberry or arbutus tree, V.
Area -a, *f.* a chest, box, C; coffin, L; money coffer, H. Jv; sometimes = money itself, C; a cell for close imprisonment, C.
Areāda -a, *f.* (Ἀρεάδα), a country of Peloponnesus; *adj.* *Areadius* -a -um; *Areadeus* -a -um; — *deus*, Pan, Pt; — *juvenis*, Jv, a simpleton; — *virgo*, O, *Arethusa*; *Areas* -idis, V; — *tyrannus*, O, *Lycaon*; *subst.* M, *Mercury*; *Areādes* -um, *m. C.* the *Areadians*.
Areāno, secretly, C.
Areānus -a -um, silent, trusty; — *homo*, P; — *non*, O; (3) secret, L. H; *subst.* *areanum* -i, *n.* a secret, H. O.
Areō -cui -ctum, 2. to shut in, shut up, C; (2) to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance. C. H; to hinder, prevent.
Areōra -a, *f.* a covered waggon for sick people, Vr.
Arcessitor -ōris, *m.* one who calls or fetches, Pl.
Arcessitus -a -um, *m.* (prtep. *arcesso*), sought for a distance, far fetched, — *dictum*, L.
Arcesso -vi -itum, 3. to fetch or call to a place, to summon; *homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo*, P, brings misfortune upon his own head; — *fabulas longe*, Ph, brings from far; (2) to summon to a court of justice; — *capitis*, C, to charge with a capital crime.
Archētypus -a -um, (ἀρχέτυπος), original, Jv. M.
Archēdallus -i, *m.* a high priest of Cetele, Pl.
Archēdouchus -i, *m.* (Ἀρχέδοχος), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse; *adj.* *Archēdochius* -a -um, *Archēdochian*; *met.* sharp, biting, C.
Archēmagistrus -i, *m.* (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, Jv.
Archimimus -i, *m.* (ἀρχιμυμος), chief mimic or buffoon, St.

Archēpirāta -a, *m.* (ἀρχιπειρατήρ), chief pirate, C.
Architectōnice -īs, *f.* (ἀρχιτεκτονική, εἰς τέχνη), architecture, Q.
Architectōnicus -a -um, (ἀρχιτεκτονικός), relating to architecture, Vt.
Architector, 1. *dep.* to build, C; *met.* to prepare, provide, — *coluptates*, C.
Architectura -a, *f.* architecture, C.
Architectus -i, *m.* architecton -ōnis (ἀρχιτέκτων), an architect, master-builder, C; (2) an inventor, author, maker, C; (3) a master in cunning, P.
Archōn -ōntis, *m.* (ἀρχων), the Archon, the chief magistrate of Athens, C.
Archēpūtes -ntis, mighty with the bow; surname of Apollo, P. Aug.
Archēncens -ntis, holding the bow; epithet of Apollo and Diana, V. O.
Arct . . . = art . . . *g.v.*
Arctos -i, *f.* (ἄρκτος), the great and little bear, V. O; (2) the north pole, O; (3) the night, Pt.
Arctōus -a -um, (ἀρκτωρός), belonging to the north pole, northern, M.
Arctūrus -i, *m.* the brightest star of the constellation Bootes, C; (2) = Bootes, V.
Arctūm, like a bow, Pl.
Arctūsus -a -um, (prtep. *arctuo*), bent like a bow, L.
Arctula -a, *f. dim.* a casket for money, jewels, or perfume, C; (2) the bellows of an organ, Vt.
 **Arctularius* -i, *m.* a casket maker, P.
Arctuo, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, L.
Arcus -us, *m.* a bow, C. V; (2) the rainbow, C; (3) arch, vault, triumphal arch; (4) any thing bowed or curved, O. V; (5) a mathematical arch, Sc; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, O.
Ardea -a, *f.* a heron, V.
Arēlio -ōnis, *m.* a busy trifler, M.
Ardens -tis (prtep. *ardeo*), hot, glowing, O; — *oculi*, V; of wine, fiery, H; (2) of any passion, ardent, — *dolor*, Lc; — *avaritia*, C.
Ardenter, hotly, violently, C.
Ardeo, *arsi* -sum, (2) to burn, glow, *ignis* —, H; (2) *met.* to sparkle, glitter, C. V; of war, *Syria bello ardet*, C; *ardet conjuratio*, C, is in flames; used of sickness, C; of love, V; to be strongly affected, to burn with.
Arēdōla -a, *f. dim.* a little heron, Pl.
Ardesco, 3. *inch.* to take fire, kindle, V.
 **Ardifer* -a -trum, flame bearing, burning, Vr.
 **Ardūitas* -itīs, *f.* steepness, Vr.
Ardor -ōris, *m.* flame, burning, heat, C; (2) *met.* — *oculorum*; — *stellarum*, the brilliancy; ardour of passion and desire, — *cupiditatum*, C, passionate love; also, O, the object beloved.
Ardūus -a -um, steep; *subst.* *arduum*, a steep ascent, L; (2) *poet.* = lofty; (3) *met.* that which is difficult of attainment, arduous, S. Te.
Arēa -a, *f.* an unoccupied spot of ground, area; (1) a site for a house, C; (2) the court-yard, Pl; (3) a spot set apart for games, H; (4) a threshing floor, C; (5) a floor for catching birds, P; (6) a bare place on the head, Gl. M.
Arēficio -feci -factum, 3. to make dry, Lc.
Arēna -a, *f.* sand; *prov.* *arenæ mandare semina*, O, of a fruitless undertaking; a sandy place, C; the sea coast, O; the area of the amphitheatre, which was strewn with sand, St; the combst in the amphitheatre itself, Te.
Arēnāceus -a -um, sandy, Pl.
Arēnarius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy; *subst.* *arenaria* -a, *f.* a sand pit, C.
Arēnatio -ōnis, *f.* a plastering with fine sand, Vt.
Arēnatus -a -um, mixed with sand; A. Aug; *subst.* *arenatum* -i, *n.* mortar mixed with sand, Vt.

**Arēnlivagus* -a -um, wadding in sandy deserts, P. Aug.

Arēnōsus -a -um, sandy, O.

**Arēnūla* -a, *f. dim.* a grain of fine sand, Pl.

Arēo, 2. to be dry, L. O; to be faint with thirst, H.

Arēōla -a, *f. dim.* a little open space, Pl; a small garden bed, Co.

Arēōpāgus -i, *m.* (Ἀρειοπάγος), Mars'-hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus, held its sittings, C; hence, *Arēōpāgites* -a, *m. C*, a member of the court.

Arepennis -is, *m.* a half acre of land, Co.

Ares -is, *m.* (Ἄρης), the Greek god of war, a warrior, P.

Areco, 3. *inēh.* to become dry, C.

Arēnlōgus -i, *m.* (Ἀρενολόγος), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, St. Jv.

Arēus -a -um, relating to Mars; — *judicium*, Tc, the Areopagus.

Argēma -ātis, *n.* (ἄργημα), a small ulcer in the eye, Pl.

Argentarius -a -um, relating to money; — *inopia*, P; — *taberna*, L, a banker's stall.

Argentarius -i, *m.* a money-changer, banker, C.

Argentaria -a, *f.* a banker's office, P; (2) a banker's trade, C; (3) a silver mine, L.

Argentatus -a -um, — *milites*, L, with silvered shields; (2) provided with money, P.

Argentēus -a -um, *dim.* of silver, P.

Argentus -a -um, of silver; *abs.* argenteus = denarius, Tc; silvery in colour, O; ornamented with silver = argentatus, C.

**Argentextērebrōnides*, a word invented by Plautus; one skilled in extorting money.

Argentum -i, *n.* silver; — *signatum*, C, stamped with a pattern; (2) silver plate; (3) silver coin; and generally money, P. T.

Argentūdnā -a, *f.* a silver mine, Vr. Pl.

Argentus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Pl.

Argestes -is, *m.* (ἄργεστης), a west wind, of which the precise direction is variously given by Pl. and Vt.

Argi -ōrum, *m.* Ἄργος, *n. indecl.* ("Ἄργος), acity of Peloponnesus; *adj.* *Argivus* -a -um, C; *Argius* -a -um, H, Argive; (2) Greek, H; *Argivi* -ōrum, the Argives, C; the Greeks, H.

Argiletum -i, *n.* a part of Rome, where were many booksellers' shops, C; *adj.* *Argiletanus* -a -um, C.

Argilla -a, *f.* (ἄργιλλος), white clay, potter's clay, C.

**Argillaceus* -a -um, argillaceous, Pl.

Argillēus -a -um, rich in potter's clay, Vr. Co.

Argo -us, *f.* (Ἄργος), the ship Argo, V; *adj.* *Argous* -a -um; *Argonauta* -arum, the Argonauts.

Argolis -idis, *f.* a country in Peloponnesus, O; *adj.* O; *Argolēus* -a -um, V.

Argumentatio -ōnis, *f.* the bringing forward of a proof, C.

Argumentor, 1. *dep.* to bring forward a proof, C; (2) to allege as a proof, C; (3) to draw a conclusion, infer, C.

Argumentosus -a -um, — *opus*, rich in materials, Q.

Argumentum -i, *n.* that by which an assertion is supported, an argument, proof; *argumento esse*, to serve as a proof, C; evidence, — *animi laus*, O; (2) the matter or subject of a work of art, the argument of a drama, or poem, C; the tragedy itself, C; *huc argumento*, Pl, in this fable; *met. truth, fact, non sine — maledicere*, not without some reason, C.

Arguo -di -itum, 3. to accuse, charge with, — *aliquem facinoris*; *aliquem aliquo crimine*; (2) to blame, censure an action, L; (3) to show, assent, prove, betray, C. H. O.

**Argutatio* -ōnis, *f.* a rustling, Ct.

Argute, subtly, acutely, C; cunningly, P.

Argūtūla -arum, *f.* in a work of art, liveliness, force of expression; (2) quickness, adroitness, — *diq'orum*, C; (3) cleverness, subtlety, cunning, C.

Argutor, 1. *dep.* to chatter, P.

Argūtulus -a -um, somewhat acute, C.

Argutus -a -um, (*pricip. arguo*), (1) in relation to the senses; to the eye, expressive, lively, graceful, neat, V. Ct; to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill, — *poeta*, H, melodious; — *forum*, O, noisy; — *homines*, P, babbling; of omens, C, clear, distinct; (2) of the mind, acute, clever, C; cunning, sly, H.

Argyraspis -idis (ἀργύρασις), armed with a silver shield, L.

**Arīdūlus* -a -um, *dim.* somewhat dry, Ct.

Arīdus -a -um, (*opp.* humidus), dry, arid; *subst.* aridum -i, *n.* a dry place, *naces* in — *subducere*, Ca; hence, thirst, — *viator*, V; — *frago*, V, the sound of dry wood crashing; (2) dried up, meagre — *cliens*, M, poor; of speech, unadorned, (3) — *homo*, P. T, an avaricious man from whom nothing can be got; — *argentum*, ready money, P.

Arīes -iētis, *m.* a ram; (2) a battering ram, C; (3) a prop, support, Ca.

Arictarius -a -um, relating to a battering ram, Vt.

**Arīctātio* -ōnis, a butting like a ram.

Arīctānus -i -um, relating or belonging to a ram, Pl; (2) like a ram's head, Co.

Arīcto, 1. to butt like a ram, P. V.

Arista -a, *f.* the point of an ear of corn, C; (2) the ear itself, V; (3) *met.* human hair, Pr.

Aristōlēchia -a, *f.* (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in child-birth, C.

Arithmetica -a, — *es*, *f.* (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sc. Pl.

Arithmetica -ōrum, *n.* arithmetic, C.

Arithmēticus -a -um (ἀριθμητικός), arithmetical, Vt.

Arīdudo -itis, *f.* dryness, P.

Arma -ōrum, *n.* defensive armour (tela = offensive weapons); (2) generally arms; *prov.* *armis et castris tentare*, C, with all one's force; — *capere*; — *sumere*, to take up arms; — *deponere*, to lay down; *arms decertare*, *decernere*, C; *dimicare*, N; *certare*, V, to fight; (3) = war, — *civilia*, C, civil war; — *inferre*, N. L, to begin war; — *componere*, H, to end; — *referre*, V, to renew; soldiers, — *auxiliaria*, L, allied troops; (4) implements of various kinds; *e q.* for hair-cutting, M; the sails, rudder, etc. of a ship, V.

Armāmāra -a, *f.* (ἀρμάμας), a kind of covered Persian waggon for women and children, P. Aug.

Armāmēta -ōrum, *n.* implements, C. L.

Armāmētistūm -i, *n.* an armoury, C.

Armāriolum -i, *n. dim.* a little cupboard, P.

Armārium -i, *n.* a cupboard, P.

Armātūra -a, *f.* *militis levis* —, light armed soldiers, Ca.; — *levis*, C, — *gravis*, light and heavy armed troops.

Armatus -ūs, *m.* armour: — *gravis*, heavy armed troops, L.

Armatus -a -um (*pricip. armo*), armed, equipped.

Armēna -a, *f.* ("Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; *adj.* *Armenius* -a -um, C; *subst.* an Armenian, O.

Armentalis -e (Armenticius, Vr.), relating to cattle, V.

Armentarius -a -um, = armentalis, *q.v.* V

Armentivus -a -um, Pl. = armentalis, *q.v.*

Armentum -i, *n.* cattle for ploughing, and collectively, the herd, L. H; usually *pl.* (2) applied to horses and other large animals, V.

Armifer -tra -trum, bearing arms, warlike, O.

Armiger -era -erum, *subst. m.* an armour-bearer, C; *f.* the nymph who carried the armour of Diana, O.

Armilla -æ, *f.* a bracelet, worn by both men and women, P.L.

Armillatus -a -um, adorned with the armilla, St.; (2) wearing a collar, Pt.

Armillum -i, *n.* a wine jug, Vr.

Armilustrum -i, *n.* a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum, L.

Armipotens -tis, mighty in arms, brave, V.Lc.

Armifonus -a -um, sounding with arms, V.

Armo, 1. to arm, — *aliquem contra aliquem*, in aliquem, L.; (2) to provide, furnish, equip, L. Ca.

Armoredia -æ, *f.* (-cium -ii, *n.* Co.), horsecadish, - *cochlearia armoracia*, Linn.

Armus -i, *m.* (ἀρμός), the shoulder of an animal (humerus of a man), H; (2) the side of an animal, V.

Arro, 1. to plough, cultivate; prov. — *littera*, O, of a useless labour; — *aquas*, to plough, i.e. traverse the sea, O; (2) to earn or get by cultivation, C.

Arōma -tis, *n.* (ἀρώμα), a spice, Co.

Arōmātites -æ (ἀρωματῖτης), — *vinum*, Pl, spiced-wine

Arquatus -i, *m.* a jaundiced person, Lc.

Arrectulus -a -um, perpendicular, vertical, Vt.

Arrectus -a -um (præp. arriego), steep, L.

Arripo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to, C.

*Arrepto, 1. to steal quickly upon, Pl.

Arrha -æ, *f.* arrhabo, ōnis, *m.* earnest money, P.T.

Arrideo -si -sum, 2. to laugh at, smile at or with, to laugh with, L; *pass.* arrideo, I am laughed at, C; (2) to be favourable, — *temperata*, Lc; to please, *quod mihi valde arrisist*, C.

Arrigo -exi -cetum, 3. to erect, lift up, — *aures*, — *comas*, V; (2) *met.* to encourage, animate, *aliquem oratione* —, S.

Arripio -rui -ptum, 3. to seize on, lay hold of; — *aliquem medium*, L.N., by the body; — *locum*, V, to take hasty possession of; (2) to learn, make one's own with eagerness and rapidity, C; (3) to carry before a tribunal, with the idea of haste and violence, C; (4) to attack with satire, H.

*Arriſto -ſis, *f.* an approving smile, C.

*Arriſor -ſis, *m.* one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sc.

Arrūlo -ſi -ſum, 3. to gnaw at; *met.* — *en publicam*, C.

Arrogans -tis (præp. arriego), assuming, arrogant, C; haughty, Tc.

Arroganter, arrogantly, C; haughtily, Tc.

Arrogantia -æ, *f.* arrogance, assumption, C; pride, haughtiness, L.

Arrōgo, 1. to ask a question, P; (2) — *alicui*, to associate with as a colleague, L; (3) to appropriate or assume that which is not one's own, C; (4) — *alicui aliquid*, H, to recognize as another's, to procure for.

*Arrō -or -ſis, *m.* one who gnaws away, con-eume, Sc.

Arruſa -æ, *f.* an horizontal gallery in a mine, Pl.

Ar -tis, *f.* (1) a trade, profession, art, — *disserendi*, C, dialectics; *artes sordida*, mean occupations, chiefly those of slaves; — *ingenue*, *liberales*, honourable occupations; — *urbana*, jurisprudence and rhetoric; *item aliquam facili-tere*, C; *exercere*, H, to practise, pursue; (2) art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); (3) art, acquirement, knowledge, *puer centum artium*, H; *arte*, O.V., in an artistic manner; (4) morally, a man's disposition as it appears in his actions, *artes antiquae tuae*, P, thy old ways of action; *artes bonae maleque*, Tc, virtue and vice, used both in a good and a bad sense; *hæc arte*, in this manner, H; *ars* = hypocrisy, cunning, artifice, T.L.; (5) *artes* = the Muses, Ph.

Arſices -is, *m.* (Ἀρσικῆς), the first king of the

Parthians; hence, Arsacidæ -arum, Tc, and Arsacius -a -um, M, Parthian.

Arte (arcte), narrowly, tightly, closely, C; *met.* — *dormitare*, soundly; — *tenere*, to hold fast to.

Articia -æ, *f.* (ἀρτία), the wind-pipe, C; often found pl. and once in Lc. *n.pl.* (2) an artery, C. Artificia -es, *f.* (ἀρτιακή), a medicine for the wind-pipe, Pl.

*Arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, L.

Arthritis -idis, *f.* (ἀρθρις), gout, Vt.

Articularis -e, relating to a joint; — *morbus*, St, gout.

Articulatus -a -um, relating to a joint, — *morbus*, A.Aug.

Articulatim, limb by limb, P; (2) of discourse, distinct, intelligible, C.

Articulatio -ōnis, *f.* a putting forth of new joints by a plant, Pl; (2) a disease in the knots or joints of a vine, Pl.

Articulis, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lc. Articulusus -a -um, full of joints and knots, Pl; of pronunciation, too much broken, too divided, Q.

Articulus -i, *m.* a joint; *articularum dolores*, gouty or rheumatic pains, C; (2) a limb, Lc; a finger, O; (3) *met.* a division of a discourse, *articuli membræque*, C; of time, a moment, crisis, *in ipso articulo temporis*, C; (*conf.* the English phrase, in the article of death.)

Artifex -icis, *c.* an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor, C; physician, Pt; actor, L; (2) *met.* *deus* — *mundi*, Creator; *artifex*, V, a cunning contriver; *adj.* skilful, ingenious, clever, C; or applied to things, artistic, artificial, Pt.

Artificiosus, artificially, skilfully, C.

Artificiosus -a -um, full of art, skilful in art, C; *pass.* artistic, artificial, C.

Artificium -i, *n.* an occupation, handicraft, C; (2) art, talent, knowledge, *simulacrum singulari artificio perfectum*, C; (3) a system, theory, C; (4) artifice, cunning, C.

Artio, 4. to fit tight, drive in closely, A.Aug.

Artitus -a -um, cunning, P.

Arto, 1. (arcto), to press together, reduce to small compass, L.M.

Artocreas -atis, *n.* (ἀρτοί peas), a meat pie, Fr.

Artolagus -i, *m.* (ἀρτολάγανον), a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, laid and pepper, C.

Artopta -æ, *m.* (ἀρτοπτήνη), a baker, Jv; (2) a baker's utensils, P.

Artopticus -a -um, — *panis*, Pl, baked in an artopta.

Artus -a -um (arctus), narrow, tight, close; *subst.* artum -i, *n.* H; (2) *met.* — *somnus*, C, deep; — *tenebra*, St, complete darkness; *speciem alicui in arto ponere*, O, to limit his hopes; — *res*, O.Tc, miserable, scanty.

Artus -us, *m.* usually, *pl.* artus -uum, the joints, *dolor artuum*, gout; *omnibus artibus contremisco*, I tremble in all my limbs, C.

Arula -æ, *f.* dim, a little altar, C.

Arucus -i, *m.* (ἄρυκος), a goat's beard, Pl.

*Arundifer -era -erum, reed-wearing, O.

*Arundinæus -a -um, reed like, reedy, Pl.

Arundinatio -ōnis, *f.* the supporting of vines on reeds, Vr.

Arundinatum -i, *n.* a reed bed, Vr.Co.

Arundineus -a -um, reedy, V; — *carmen*, O, a shepherd's song.

Arundinus -a -um, full of reeds, Ct.

Arundo -inis, *f.* a reed, (2) objects made of reeds; a fishing rod, O; limed twigs, P; a pen, M; the shaft of an arrow, an arrow, V.O; a shepherd's pipe, V; flute, O; a comb, O; splints for a broken limb, St.

Arvallis -e, *fratres arvales*, a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the Lares for the increase of field produce, Vr.

Arvcho -xii -cetum, 3. to bring, carry to, A.Aug.

Arvina -æ, *f.* fat, lard, V.

Arvum -i, *n.* a ploughed, or sown field, *V*; (2) a country, region, *V*.

Arvus -a -um, ploughed, — *ager*, *P*.

Arx -cis, *f.* a fortress, citadel, *C*; *met.* defence, protection; *prov.* *arces facere ex cloaca*, *C*, to make a mountain of a mole hill; (2) as fortresses are often built on heights, *arx* = elevation, height, summit; — *castris*, *V*; *arces ignee*, *H*; the citadel of heaven; — *Parnassi*, *O*.

As -assis, *m.* the as, a Roman copper coin, often adopted as a unit of measurement. It was divisible, according to the duodecimal system, into the following parts: — *uncia* = 1-12th, *sextans* = 1-6th, *quadrans* (triuncus) = 1-4th, *triens* = 1-3rd, *quincunx* = 5-12ths, *semis* (semissis) = 1-2, *sestunx* = 7-12ths, *bes* (bessis) 2-3rds, *didrans* 3-4ths, *dextans* 5-6ths, *deunx* 11-12ths. Its multiples were *dupondius* = 2 asses, *tripondius* (treasis) = 3 asses, *quingessis* = 5 asses, *sexis* = 6 asses, *decussis* = 10 asses, *bicussis* = 20 asses, *treicussis* = 30 asses, *centussis* = 100 asses. The coin originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to 1-36th lb; *prov.* *omnia ad assem perdere*, to the last farthing; *non assis facere*, not to estimate at a farthing; (2) any whole, *hæres ex asse*, sole heir, *Pl*; a pound, an acre.

Asistitum -i, *n.* (ἀσιστίον), a floor inlaid in mosaic, *P. Aug.*

Asbestinum -i, *n.* *sc.* *linum* (ἀσβεστόν), incombustible linen, *Pl*.

Ascaules -is, *m.* (ἀσκαυλή), a bag piper, *M*.

Ascendo -di -sum, 3, to mount, ascend, go up; *met.* — *gradum dignitatis*; — *in honorem*, *ad honores*; *vox gradatim ascendit*, *C*, the voice rises gradually; *supra aliquem* —, to mount higher than, surpass, *Te*.

Ascensio -onis, *f.* an ascent, *P*; *met.* — *oratorium*, *C*, lofty flight.

Ascensus -us, *m.* a going up, climbing up, ascent; — *siderum*, the rising, *Pl*; (2) the place up which we climb, an ascent, acclivity, *C*.

Ascia -æ, *f.* a carpenter's axe or adze, *C*; (2) a mason's trowel, *Vt*.

***Asclo**, 1, to work with a trowel, *Vt*.

Asclo, 4, to take to one's self, adopt as one's own, — *socios*, *V*.

Asciso -ivi -itum, 3, to receive with approbation, — *aliquem in numerum citium*, *C*; *superis ascitus*, received among the gods; (2) to take, or attract to one's self, — *in conscientiam sceleris*, *Te*; *sibi* —, to arrogate to one's self, *C*.

Asclites -æ, *m.* (ἀσκλητή, *sc.* ἰδρωψ), a kind of dropsy, *Pl*.

Asclitus -a -um (*ptep.* *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (*opp.* *nativus*), *N*.

***Ascltus** -us, *m.* an acceptance, reception, *C*.

Ascōptæ -æ, *f.* (ἀσκόπητα), a leather knapsack for pedestrians, *St*.

Ascra -æ, *f.* (ἄσκρα), a small town in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod; *adj.*, *Ascraeus* -a -um, — *poeta*, *Pl*; — *senex*, *V*; *abs.* *Ascraeus*, *O* = Hesiod; — *carmen*, Hesiodic, or rural, *V*; — *fons*, *Pt*, Heliconian.

Ascribo -legi -ptum, 3, to write to, or in addition, *aliquid in libris* —, *C*; *met.* *aliquid alicui* —, to ascribe, impute to, *C*; *aliquid sibi* —, *Ph*, to apply to one's self; (2) to enrol, as citizen, soldier, etc. *aliquem in municipium, in civitatem* —, *C*, to add to the number of; *aliquem ordinibus deorum* —, *H*; (3) to add to, reckon with, *ad hoc genus ascribamus*, *C*, to this class let us add, etc.

Ascriptus -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, *C*.

***Ascriptio** -onis, *f.* an addition in writing, *C*.

***Ascriptus** -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, *P*.

Ascriptor -oris, *m.* one who willingly adds his name, a guarantee, *C*.

Assella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little female ass, *O*.

Assellus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little ass, *C. V*

Asia -æ, *f.* (Ἀσία), originally a city in Lydia, or the surrounding country; *adj.* *Asius* -a -um, — *pater*, *V*, the marshes of the river Cayster; (2) Asia Minor, *C. II. V*; (3) P. Aug. Asia in general; *Aris* -Idis, *O*; *adj.* *Asianus*, *L*; *Asiaticus*, *C*; *Asiani* -orum, *m.* *C*, the inhabitants of the Roman provinces of Asia.

Asilus -i, *m.* the gad-fly, *V*.

Aslinus -a -um, belonging to an ass, asinine, *Vr. Pl*.

Asinus -i, *m.* *asinus* -æ, *f.* *Co*, an ass, *C*.

Asopus -i, *m.* (Ἀσωπός), a river in Bœotia; also the name of a mythical king of that country; *Asōpis* -Idis, *f.* Ægina, daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus by Jupiter, *O*; (2) Evadne, daughter of Ægina, *O*; *Asopides* -æ, *m.* *O*, Æacus.

Asotus -i, *m.* (ἄσωτος), a licentious fellow, *C*.

Asparagus -i, *m.* (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus, *St*. *Aspectabilis* -e, visible, *C*.

Aspecto, 1, to look at earnestly, or with respect, *P. C. Le*; (2) of place, to lie towards, to have an aspect, *V. Te*; (3) to observe, attend to, — *jussa principis*, *Te*.

Aspectus -us, *m.* a look, *præclarus ad* —, *C*, admirable to look at; the sight, sense of sight, *C*; *sub aspectum cadere, venire*, to become visible; (2) visibility, appearance, aspect, *Pl. C*.

Aspello -uli -ulsum, 3, to drive away, *P. T*.

Asper -era -erum (sometimes -ra -rum), rough; (1) physically, (a) to the sense of touch; — *loca*, *C*, uneven; — *mare*, *L*, stormy; *aspera celo*, *Te*, inclement in climate; *subst.* *asperum* -i, *n.* roughness, *Te*; (b) to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, *T*; (c) to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, *C*; (2) morally, rough, wild, harsh; of inanimate objects, perverse, calamitous, unfortunate, — *tempora*, — *res*, *C*; of discourse, sarcastic, violent, — *facetia*, *C*.

Aspéro (old form, *asperiter*, *P*), roughly, in most of the senses of the foregoing, *C*.

Aspergo -si -sum, 3, to sprinkle, — *aquam*, *P*, to revive, refresh; (2) *aliquem aliqua re* —, to besprinkle, *C*; *met.* to calumniate, asperse, *C*.

Aspergo -inis, *f.* a sprinkling, *O*; (2) that which is sprinkled, the drops, *L. C*.

Asperitas -itatis, *f.* roughness, unevenness of locality, *St. Te*; harshness of taste; of sound; roughness, asperity of character, *C. H*; asperity of speech, *C*; calamitousness of circumstance, *C*.

Asperatio -onis, *f.* contempt, *C*.

Aspernor, 1, *dep.* to despise, contemn, *C*; to spurn, *C*; — *patriam*, to belie, *C*.

Aspéro, 1, to make rough, *V*; to make wild, excite, *Te*.

Aspersio -onis, *f.* a sprinkling, *C*.

Aspersus -us, *m.* a sprinkling, *Pl*.

Aspicio -xi -cctum, 3, to look at, — *aliquem*, *C*; of locality, — *meridie*, to have a southern aspect; (2) to look at attentively, investigate, *L*; to consider, reflect upon, *C. O*; — *lumen*, to behold the light of the world; (a) to live, *C*; (b) to be born, *C*.

***Aspiramen** -inis, *n.* a breathing to; hence, an imparting, communicating, *P. Aug*.

Aspiratio -onis, *f.* a breathing, *C*; (2) exhalation, *C*; (3) the pronunciation of the letter *H*; aspiration, *C*.

Aspiro, 1, to breathe, blow upon; — *aliquid*, to be propitious to, *Th*; of a musical instrument, to accompany, *H*; (2) to breathe towards, or aspire to, approach, *ad laudem* —, *C*; (3) to breathe into, inspire, *amorem dicis* —, *V*.

Aspis -Idis, *f.* (ἄσπις), an adder, a sp, *C*.

Asplenium -i, *n.* (ἀσπληνιον), spleen wort, *Pl. Vt*.

***Asportatio** -onis, *f.* a taking away, carrying off, *C*.

Asporto, 1, to carry off, take away, *C*; especially by sea, *P*.

Asprællis -e, — *piscis*, having rough scales, *Pl*.

***Asprædo** -inis, *f.* roughness, *Cl*.

Asprētum -i, *n.* a rough, uneven spot, *L.*
 Asprētudo -inis, *f.* roughness, *Cl.*
 *Aspō, 3. to spit upon, *Pl.*
 Assāricus -i, *m.* (*Assāricus), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede; *Assāraci natus*, O, Venus; *Assaraci gens*, V, the Romans.
 *Assārius -a -um, roasted, *A. Aug.*
 Assēla (assēcula) -o, *m.* a follower, servant, sycophant, *C.*
 Assētatio -ōnis, *f.* respectful companionship; *e.g.* of a client with a patron, *C.*
 Assētator -ōris, *m.* a companion, follower, *C.*
 Assessor, 1. *dep.* to follow, attend assiduously, *C.*
 Assensio -ōnis, *f.* assent, agreement, applause, *C.*
 Assensor -ōris, *m.* one who assents or agrees, *C.*
 Assensus -us, *m.* assent, agreement, *C;* poet. — *nemorium*, an echo, *V;* assenting and joyful sympathy, *L;* (2) in metaphysical language, credit given to the reports of the senses, *C.*
 Assentatio -ōnis, *f.* a flattering assent or applause, flattery, *P. C.*
 Assentatiuncula -e, *f. dim.* small flattery, *P. C.*
 Assentator -ōris, *m. C.*; *Assentatrix -icis, *f. P.*, a flatterer.
 *Assentatōre, flatteringly, *C.*
 Assentor -sensus, 4. (*obs. form.* Assentio), to assent to, agree with; — *temporibus*, to accommodate one's self to the times; *assentia -orum*, *n. C.* things acknowledged to be true.
 Assessor, 1. *dep.* to assent constantly, to flatter, *C.*
 Assuor -cutus, 3. *dep.* to follow, *P. T.*; (2) to reach by following, come up to, attain, *gradus honorum* —, *C.*; of the intellect, to comprehend, understand, *C.*; to equal, *C.*
 Asserculus -i, *m. dim.* a small pole or stake.
 Asser -oris, *m.* a beam, stake, *Ca.*; (2) a pole for carrying a litter, *Jv.*
 Assero -sevi -situm, 3. to plant at, or near, *Cl. II.*
 Assero -rui -rtum, 3. to join to; *manus - in libertatem*, to lay the hand on in token of manumission; *aliquem manu liberali causa* —; *aliquem in libertatem* —, *L.*; or *aliquem* —, *C.* to manumit; *aliquem in servitute* —, *L.* to declare a slave; (2) to protect, defend; (3) *aliquid sibi* —, to claim as one's own, *O.*; (1) *Lat.* to declare, assert, *M.*
 Assertio -ōnis, *f.* the legal declaration as to freedom or slavery, *St.*
 Assessor -ōris, *m.* a liberator, saviour, *St. O.*; (2) an enslaver, *L.*
 *Asservio, 4. to assist, help, *C.*
 Asservo, 1. to preserve carefully, *C.*; to observe, *C.*
 *Assessio -ōnis, *f.* a sitting by the side of one for purposes of consolation, *C.*
 Assessor -ōris, *m.* one who sits by the side to assist, an assistant, a judicial assessor, *C.*
 *Assessus -us, *m.* a sitting by the side of, *Pt.*
 Asseranter, asseverate, earnestly, emphatically.
 Assērātio -ōnis, *f.* an earnest assertion, asseveration, *C.*; earnestness in action, *Te.*
 Assēvō, 1. to act with earnestness; (2) to asseverate, assume; of inanimate objects, to be a proof, of *magni artus Germanicam originem asseverant*, *Te.*
 Assibilo, 1. to hiss at, *P. Aug.*
 *Assiceco, 3. to become dry, *Co.*
 Assico, 1. to dry thoroughly, make quite dry, *Co. Sc.*
 Assideo -ēdi -ssum, 2. to sit near, or by the side of; *met.* to assist, console, protect, *C. II.*; of the judicial office, to be an assessor, *Te.*; (2) to sit down before, besiege a fortress; (3) to be next to, *i.e.* to be like, *parvus . . . assidet insano*, *H.*
 Assido -ēdi -essum, 3. to sit down, *C.*
 Assidue, continuously, without remission, *C.*
 Assiduitas -itatis, *f.* continual presence, attention,

assiduity of friends, clients, candidates, *C.*; (2) continuity, constant repetition, — *bellorum*, — *epistoliarum*, *C.*
 As-lduo, *P.* = assidue, *q.v.*
 Assidūus -i, *m.* a tax-paying citizen, *C.*; (*opp.* proletarius).
 Assidūus -a -um, continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation, assiduous, *C.*; (2) continuous, lasting, uninterrupted, *P. C.*
 Assignatio -ōnis, *f.* assignment, allotment, *C.*, — *agrorum*.
 Assignifico, 1. to show, prove, *Vr.*
 Assigno, 1. to assign to any one, allot; frequently used of the division of the public lands among the coloni, *C.*; (2) to ascribe to by way of praise or blame, impute to; (3) to commit to the charge of, *L.*
 Assilio -ilui -ultum, 4. to leap to, or on, — *menibus*, *O.*
 Assimilis -e, like, similar, *C. P.*; assimiliter, similarly, *P.*
 Assimulatus -a -um (*ptep.* assimulo), similar, *L.*; (2) feigned, pretended, simulated, *C.*
 Assimulo, 1. to make like, assimilate with, compare, *C. Te.*; (2) to simulate, pretend, play the hypocrite, *T.*
 Assisto, astiti, *no sup.* 3. to place one's self, take up a position, *P. T.*; (2) to stand, stand by; — *alieni*, to stand by as counsel, to assist in a court of justice.
 Associo, 1. *act.* to unite, connect with, associate, *P. Aug.*
 Assolco, 2. to be accustomed; used only in the third person *sing.* and *pl.*; *ut assolco*, *C.* as usual.
 Assono, 1. to answer with a sound, *assonat echo*, *O.*
 *Assūdasso, 3. to sweat violently, *P.*
 *Assūdesco, 3. to begin to sweat, *Vr.*
 Assūdificio -fici -actum, 3. to accustom to, *C.*
 Assueco -vi -ctum, 3. *act.* to accustom, — *mentem rei*, *II.*; (2) *neut.* to accustom one's self, *assuevi*, *I am wont*, *C.*
 Assuetudo -inis, *f.* custom, use, *L. O.*; (2) carnal intercourse, *Te.*
 Assuetus -a -um, used to, accustomed to, *C. L.*; (2) usual, *I.*
 *Assugo -xi -ctum, 3. to suck, *Lc.*
 Assula -e, *f. dim.* a shaving, chip, *P.*; *Assulatum, splinter wise, chip by chip, *P.*
 *Assulose, splinter wise, *Pl.*
 *Assultum, by leaping or springing, *Pl.*
 Assulto, 1. to leap violently upon, *Te.*; to run to, assault, *Te.*
 Assultus -ūs, *m.* a leaping upon, assault, *V. Te.*
 Assum, affui, adesse, to be present, to be at; of persons, *ad iudicium* —, to appear before a court of justice; *ades, adessum*, *T.*; *huc ades*, *O.* come hither; of things, to be ready, to be in existence, *C.*; of time, *adest iudicio dies*, *L.*; (2) to be present with help, to assist, — *alieni contra (adversus) aliquem*, *C.*; used *abs.* in prayer, *assue, adeste*, *V. O.*; to be present as a witness, *O.*; (3) *adesse animo*, or *animis*; (a) to attend to; (b) to be courageous, have presence of mind, *C.*
 Assumo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take to one's self, assume; *laudem exire* —, to earn praise, *C.*; — *spem*, *Te.*; *sibi nihil* —, to arrogate, assume nothing to one's self, *C.*; — *voluptatem*, to choose, *C.*; (2) in logic, to add the minor proposition to a syllogism, *C.*
 Assumptio -ōnis, *f.* a willing reception, choice, assumption, *C.*; (2) in logic, the minor proposition, *C.*
 Assumptivus -a -um, — *causa*, which derives a defence from an extraneous cause, *C.*
 *Assūo, 3. to sow to, *H.*
 Assurgo -revi -rectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; — *alicui*, before any one, *C.*; — *ex morbo*, *Te.* to be cured; of inanimate objects, *assurgunt colles*, *L.*; (2) to mount up, increase in size, grow, *V.*; (3) —

anima, to rise in courage; — *querelis*, to break out in complaints, V.

Assus -a -um, roasted; subst. *assum vitulinum*, roast veal, C; *assa -orum*, n. = *sudatorium*, the sweating-room at the bath; (2) — *nutrix*, Jv, a dry nurse.

Assyria -æ, f. (*Ἀσσυρία*), a country in Asia; *adj.* *Assyrius* -a -um, Assyrian; *poet.* used = Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian, etc. V; *Assyrii* -orum, m. C, the Assyrians.

As, *poet.* and in Epistles, = at, q. r.

Astipphis -idis, f. (*ἀστυφίς*), a raisin, Pl.

Asterilico -is, f. (*ἀστυριάζω*), a simple medicine, Cl.

**Asterno*, 3. to scatter upon; *pass.* to be stretched out, *asternuntur sepulchro*, O.

Asthmaticus -a -um (*ασθματικός*), asthmatic, Cl.

Asticus -a -um (*ἄστικός*), urban, belonging to the city, — *ludi*, St.

Astipalatio -ōnis, f. the assurance, authority of a person in regard to a fact, Pl; (2) the regulation of the voice according to the meaning of the word, Q.

Astipulator -ōris, m. an assistant in a court of justice, C; *met.* one who agrees or assents, C.

**Astipulator* -us, m. assent, Pl.

Astipulor, 1. *dep.* to assent to, L.

Astido -ul -ulus, 3. to put or place somewhere, P.

Asto -tūti, *no sup.* 1. to stand by, — *alicui*, P; — *in conspectu*, C; *abs.* *asta*, P, stand here; to stand by the side to help, to assist, P; (2) to stand upright, V.

Astræa -æ, f. (*Ἀστραία*), Astræa, goddess of justice, O. Jv.

Astragalus -i, m. (*ἀστυγάλοι*), a moulding or bead round an Ionic capital, Vt.

Astræpōpētus -a -um (*ἀστυποπληκτός*), struck with lightning, Sc.

Astræpo -ui -itum, 3. to make a noise at, Tc; (2) to applaud, Tc.

Astræte, of discourse, concisely, briefly, C.

**Astrictio* -ōnis, f. an astringent property, or power, Pl.

**Astrictorius* -a -um, astringent, Pl.

Astrictus -a -um (*πρίπ. astringo*), tight, compressed, drawn together, narrow, O; *met.* parsimonious, stingy, Pl. Tc; — *orator*, — *eloquentia*, concise, brief, C; *socius non* —, II, a negligent manner of dramatic composition.

Astricus -a -um (*ἀστυικός*), relating or belonging to the stars, Yr.

**Astrido*, 3. to hiss at, P. Aug.

Astrifer -æra -erum, star-bearing, P. Aug; (2) placed among the stars, M.

Astringo -nai -ctum, 3. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together, *corpus astringitur nitibus*, O; hence, *astringere corpus*, M, to cool, refresh; *met.* — *argumenta*, C, to compress, abbreviate; (2) to bind, necessitate, oblige, — *conditionibus*, C; *astrinxi sacris*, C, to be bound for the preservation of; *aliquem furti astringere*, T, to make guilty of.

Astridō -ei -æ, f. (*ἀστρολογία*), astronomy, C; (2) astrology, P. Aug.

Astridorus -i, m. (*ἀστρολόγος*), an astronomer; (2) astrologer, A. Aug.

Astridōmā -mā, f. (*ἀστρονομία*), astronomy, Sc.

Astrum, -i, n. (*ἀστρον*), a star, a constellation, C. V; *in astra tollere*, C, *educere*, II, to exalt to the skies.

Astrūdo -xi -ctum, 3. to build to, or near, (2) to add to, O. Tc; (3) to furnish with, Ca.

Astu, n. *indcl.* (*ἄστυ*), a city, and especially Athens, as *urbis* = Rome, T.

Astūdo -ui, 2. to be astonished at, O.

Asturco -dis, m. an Asturian horse, C.

Astus -ūs, m. cleverness, a clever, cunning trick; adroitness, T. P. V.

Astute, cunningly, astutely, P. T. C.

Astutia -æ, f. adroitness, astuteness, craft, T. C.

Astutus -a -um, adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty P. T. C.

Asylum -i, n. (*ἀσυλον*), an asylum, C.

Asymbolus -a -um (*ἀσύμβολος*), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, T.

At (ast), but, moreover; sometimes introducing a slightly different thought, sometimes one totally different. In the former case it often introduces a definition or an explanation; in the latter, it may be translated by, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless; and we find *at contra*, *at enim*, *at vero*, *at etiam*. It introduces a response, a request, an exhortation; and *at enim* is found at the beginning of a negative sentence, e.g. *at enim non* — nam, T.

Atabulus -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco, II.

Atāt, *attāt*, *attātātē*, *attātē*, etc. (*ἀταταί*), an interjection variously expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc. P. T.

Atavus -i, m. the father of the abavus or great-grandfather, ancestor, P. C; *adj.* *atari reges*, II.

Atella -æ, f. a very ancient city of Campania; *adj.* *Atellanus* -æ -um, — *fabula*; or *abs.* *Atellana* -æ, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Lc, Jv; *Atellanus* -i, m. C. a player in these dramas; *Atellanus*, C; *Atellanicus*, St.

Atter -ia -rum, black, dark (*niger*, shining black); *poet.* = *atralis*, II, clothed in black; (2) *met.* dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, V. II; — *mois*, — *cura*, H; *alri dies*, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune; (3) malicious, poisonous, H.

Athamas -antis, m. (*Ἀθάμας*), son of *Æolus* and king of Thessaly; *adj.* *Athamanticus*, O; — *aurum*, the golden fleece, M; *Athamantides* -æ, m. Pelamon, O; *Athamantis* -idis, f. Hælo, O.

Athēnæ -arum, f. (*Ἀθῆναι*), Athens; used in Jv. = science; *adj.* *Athenæus* -a -um, Lc; *Atheniensis* -æ, Athenian, N; *subst.* *Atheniensis* -is, a native of Athens, C.

Athēos -i, m. an atheist, C.

Athēōma -tiæ, n. (*ἀθήρωμα*), a swelling or tumour upon the head, Cl.

Athlētā -æ, m. (*ἀθλητής*), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, C.

Athlēticus -a -um (*ἀθλητικός*), relating to an athlete; *adj.* *athletice*, P.

Attilus -a -um, *Atilia* gens, a family at Rome, both patrician and plebeian, bearing the various cognomens of *Atiuba*, *Calatinus*, *Longus*, *Regulus*, and *Serranus*. The most celebrated individual of this family was *M. Atilius Regulus*, a hero of the first Punic war; *cons.* n. c. 267 and again 256. In the latter year, being the ninth of the war, he set sail for Africa, with 330 ships, defeated the Carthaginians off the coast of Africa, indeed, and owing to the incompetency of the enemy's generals, soon reduced them to great distress. The scale was, however, turned by the arrival of *Xanthippus*, a Lacedæmonian mercenary general, who defeated the Romans and took *Regulus* prisoner. He remained a captive for five years, till, in 250, he was ordered to accompany an embassy suing for peace,—which the Carthaginians sent to Rome,—on his word of honour to return if peace was not concluded. The striking story in *Livy*,—which is not, however, considered to be altogether trustworthy,—goes on to state, that his advice to the senate was of the most warlike character; that he opposed an exchange of prisoners; and, on his return to Carthage, was revengefully put to a barbarous death.

Atīna -almus, a kind of elm, Co; *ulmus effusa*.

Atlas -ntis (*Ἀτλας*), a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; (2) a mythical king and giant; Atlantis -idis, *f. pl.* the Pleiades and Hyades; *adj.* Atlanticus, — *mare*, the Atlantic ocean, C; Atlanteus, H; Atlantiades -æ, *m.* O, Mercury, Hermaphroditus.

Atōmus -i, *f.* (*ἄτομος*), that which is incapable of division, an atom, C.

Atque ac, and, or more exactly, and also, connect words of similar meaning, *spargere ac disseminare*; or opposite, *nobiles atque ignobiles*, S; and indeed, *rem difficilem atque omnium difficillimam*. Often joined with *is*, *hic*, *idem*; *negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintilidi*, C; and that too; in responses, *videsne Pamphilum? atque is est*, P, it is indeed he. Also introduces a parenthesis, *ac tamen*; or abs. *atque*, and nevertheless. In negative sentences *ac non* = and not rather; *ac non potius*, C; (2) used as a *conj.* of comparison after *aquus*, *aquæ*, *idem*, *item*, *juxta*, *par*, *proxime*, *similis*, *similiter*, *talis*, *totidem*, *alter*, *alius*, *aliorum*, *contra*, *contrarius*, *dissimilis*, *secus*; and also after comparatives in place of *quam*, *ac si*, *atque si*, C, just as if. In comparisons of time, *simulac*, *atque*, C, as soon as; *atque* in the poets is often repeated.

Atqui, nevertheless, notwithstanding, C; (2) in logical conclusions, but now, now, C.

Atramentum -i, *n.* any black fluid, — *sepia*, C; (2) ink, C; (3) — *sutorium*, shoe blacking, C.

Attratus -a -um, clothed in black, mourning, C.

Attrax -icis (*Ἄτραξ*), a river in Ætolia; *adj.* Atracius, Pt; (2) a city in Thessaly; *Attrœides* -æ, *m.* the Thessalian Cæneus, O; *Attrœis* -idis, O, Hippodamia.

Atreus -es, *m.* (*Ἀτρεΐς*), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenæ, father of Agememnon and Menelaus; Atrides -æ, *m.* Agememnon or Menelaus.

Atrensensis -is, *m.* a head slave, steward, C.

Atriolum -i, *n. dim.* a little atrium, or fore court, C.

Atripelex -icis, *n.* the orach, a kitchen vegetable, Co. Pl.

Atritis -itis, *f.* blackness, P.

Atrium -i. *n.* the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate, C; *pl.* atria -orum, *n. poet.* = atrium, V; *met.* a house, O; a temple, public hall, C; — *auctionarium*, an auctioneer's sale-room, C.

Atrocitas -itatis, *f.* horribleness, hatefulness, atrocity, C; (2) of human character, savageness, wildness, barbarity, C; philosophical impassibility, coldness, C.

Atrociter, frightfully, barbarously, atrociously, C. Te.

Atrophia -æ, *f.* (*ἀτροφία*), a wasting, atrophy, Cl.

Atrophus -a -um (*ἀτροφος*), wasting away, consumptive, Pl.

Atrox -ocis, dark, gloomy, frightful, hateful, atrocious, C; of discourse, violent, excited, C; *atrocem animum Catonis*, H, firm, unyielding.

Attactus -us, a touching, touch, contact, V.

Attægen -enis, *m.* H; attagena -æ, *f. M.* (*Ἀττάγη*), a health cock.

Attalus -i, *m.* (*Ἀτταλος*), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the richest of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; *adj.* Attalæus, H, belonging to Pergamos; (2) rich, splendid, H; — *vestes*, Pt, woven with threads of gold.

Attamen, but yet, C; *rid. at*, tamen.

Attēla -æ, *f.* a hut, Jv.

Attempérate, in a fit or appropriate manner, T.

Attempéro, 1. to accommodate to, adjust to So.

Attendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch to; *met. animum*, —; or abs. *attendere*, to direct the attention towards, attend to; — *ad rem*, C; — *rei*, L; — *eloquentia*, St, to apply the mind to, study.

Attente, attentively, carefully, C.

*Attentio -onis, *f.* attentiveness, attention, C.

Attento, 1. to strive after, to attempt, solicit, to attack, assail, C. L.

Attentus -a -um (*ptep.* attendo), attentive, T. C; (2) striving after, careful, thoughtful, C. H.

*Attēnūte, barely, without ornament, C.

Attēnūatio -ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminishing, C.

Attēnūatus -a -um, made weak, O; of discourse, abbreviated, C; over refined, C; bare, without ornament, C.

Attēnūo, 1. to make thin, to lessen, C. Ca; *Deus attenuat insignem*, H, brings down.

*Attērrāneus -a -um, proceeding from the earth, Se.

Attēro -trivi (-tēruī, Tb.) -trītum, 3. to rub against, to weaken or diminish by rubbing, H. V. Tb; to destroy, exhaust, waste, St. Te.

*Attērrārius -a -um, one and a third, Vt.

*Attērrātus -a -um, boiled down to a third of the original bulk, Pl.

Attestor, 1. *dep.* to attest, bear witness to, Ph.

Attexo -exui -extum, 3. to weave with, or in, Ca; *met.* to add to, C.

Atthis -idis (*Ἀθθίς*), Attic, Athenian, M; *subst. f.* Attica, Le; (2) nightingale or swallow, M.

Atthisso, 1. (*Ἀθθισσο*), to imitate the Athenian manners, to atticize, C.

Atticurgus -is (*Ἀθθίς*, *οργής*), made after the Attic fashion, Vt.

Atticus -a -um (*Ἀθθικός*), belonging to Attica or Athens; Attic, Athenian, P. H. O; *subst.* Attici -orum, *m.* Attic orators, C; used in Plautus = excellent, admirable.

Atticus T. Pomponius, best known as the very intimate friend of Cicero, who addressed a large proportion of his letters to him, was descended from a very old equestrian family, and probably received his surname from his long residence in Athens, and profound knowledge of Greek literature. He was born n.c. 109, withdrew from the contests of Sulla and Marius to Athens in 85, and ever after lived the life of a private gentleman, enjoying the friendship of the chiefs of all parties. He increased by speculation the large fortune which he inherited from his father; was a lover and patron of literature; and an author, though none of his works have descended to our times. He died n.c. 32.

Attineo -inui -entum, 2. to hold to, near. *ante oculos* —, P; (2) to hold fast, P; to occupy, hold as a possession, Te; *neut.* to stretch out to, P; (2) to belong, relate to; *hoc attinet ad aliquem*, C, this concerns . . .; abs. *hoc attinet*, it concerns, is of moment, is useful, C; *quid attinet?* what is the use of? C.

Attingo -igi -actum, 3. (*obs.* attigo, P.), to touch, C; to strike, attack, L; to embrace, have sexual intercourse, T; to eat, C. V; — *locum*, C, to approach, reach, be contiguous to; (2) *met.* to affect, *dolor me attingit*, to mention, touch upon, C; to undertake, manage, C; (3) to be like, belong to, C; *aliquem cognatione, necessitudine* —, C, to be related to, in close connection with, C.

Attius, L. (less correctly written Accius), one of the earliest Roman tragic poets, born 170 n.c., and is said to have been seen by Cicero. He enjoyed a high reputation, not unsupported by the fragments of his tragedies which still remain to us. He also wrote a poem called *Annales*, containing the history of Rome, and one or two prose works, which are totally lost.

Attolo, 3. *no perf. or sup.* to raise up, lift up, P. T. V. H; (2) *met.* to exalt, extol, magnify, *Te*; — *republicanum bello*, — *aliquem laudibus*, *Te*.

Attondeo -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, shave, cut, *V*; to gnaw, *V*; (2) *met.* to make less, diminish, *C*; to cheat, *P*; to thrash, *P*.

Attonitus -a -um (*ptep* attono), struck by thunder; and hence, stunned, terrified, senseless, *V*. O; struck with inspiration, *attonito Baccho*, *V*.

Attono -di -tum, 1. to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless, *O*.

*Attorquco, 2. to whirl, swing upward, *V*.

Attrahello -ōnis, *f.* — *literarum*, a contraction, *Vr*.

Attraho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw to, attract, drag to violently, *C*. V. O; *met.* similitudo — *ad amicitiam*, *C*; attractus, *ptep*. — *frons*, knit, contracted, *Sc*.

Attrahitio -ōnis, *f.* a term applied in grammar to collective words, *C*.

*Attrahitio -ūs, *m.* a handling, touching, *C*.

Attraho, 1. to touch, stroke, handle, especially in an improper manner; *met.* to appropriate, *L*.

Attramo, 3. to tremble at, *P*. Aug.

*Attrépido, 1. to stumble along, *P*.

Attribuo -ui -utum, 3. to allot to, assign to, *alicui aliquid* —, *C*; attributi -orum, *m.* debtors who by the Roman law were assigned to their creditors as slaves; (2) *aliquid alicui* —, to attribute to as a cause or reason, *C*; (3) to impose, lay on taxes, *L*.

Attributio -ōnis, *f.* the assignment of a debt, *C*; (2) grammatically, the predicate, *C*.

Attributum -i, *n.* the predicate, *C*.

Attritus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, *Sc*; (2) in medicine, an inflammation of the skin produced by friction, *Pl*.

Attritus -a -um (*ptep* attero), rubbed away, worn out; *C*; *met.* — *frons*, *Jv.* shameless.

Au, oh! alas! *T*.

Auceps -āpis, *m.* a fowler, bird-catcher, *P*. II; *met.* — *syllabarum*, *C*.

*Auctarium -i, *n.* an increase, *P*.

Aucto -ōnis, *f.* an auction; — *facere*, constitute, to appoint an auction; — *prædicare*, *proscribere*, *C*; *proponere*, *Q*; to announce publicly; — *proferre*, to put off, *C*; (3) that which is sold by auction, *C*.

Auctōnarius -a -um, relating to an auction; — *atricia*, *C*.

Auctōnor, 1. to hold an auction, *C*.

Auctio, 1. to increase very much, *Te*.

Aucto, 1. = auctio, *g.v.* *P*. *Le*.

Auctor -ōris, *m.* (author, author), — *culcris*, *V*, the inflector; — *statue*, the sculptor, *Pl*; — *urbis*, founder, *V*; — *templi*, restorer, *L*; — *generis*, *V*, or *abs.* O, the founder of a family, ancestor; — *natura*, *H*, investigator; *malus* — *latinis*, *C*, author; — *rerum* or *abs.* *C*. *L*, an historian; *auctorem esse*, to relate, announce, *L*; to discover, *V*; (2) *auctore aliquo*, at any one's suggestion, after any one's example, *C*; — *legis*, proposer, *L*; *alicui auctorem esse alicuius rei*, to advise any course of conduct, *T*; *deos auctores in rem accipere*, *L*, as sureties, pledges; in law, auctor = a seller, who produces proofs of his right to sell; a guardian, trustee, *C*; — *nuptiarum*, a witness who signs the marriage contract; (3) an agent, factor, *C*.

Auctōrimentum -i, *n.* the pay or hire for the performance of any duty, *C*.

Auctōritas -ātis, *f.* the origination, *e.g.* of a report, *P*; (2) opinion, *C*; (3) advice, exhortation, encouragement, *C*; consolation *C*; (4) expression of will, command, resolution, *C*; *senatus* —, = *senatus consultum*, *C*; the inscription or title of a *senatus consultum* was *s. c. a.*, *senatus consulti auctoritas*, *C*. — *populi*, *C*, the popular will; (5) freedom of will or choice, power, *C*; (6) very frequently power, dignity, respectability, authority, *C*; transferred to inanimate objects = weight, importance, value, *C*; (7) example, pattern, *C*; (8) the authority by which a fact or assertion is

established, *C*; and *pl.* the authorities of an historical or other narrative; (9) legal right of possession.

Auctōro, 1. — *se*, or *pass.* to hire, engage one's self, *H*; auctoratus, *L*, bound, engaged.

Auctumnalis -e, autumnal, *L*.

Auctumnalis -ātis, *f.* the season of autumn. *Vr*; (2) the produce of autumn, harvest, *Vr*.

Auctumno, 1. to bring or produce autumn, *Pl*.

Auctumnus -i, *m.* autumn, *C*; the products of autumn, *M*; *adi*, auctumnus -a -um, *O*.

Auctus -a -um (*ptep* augeo), increased, enlarged, enriched, *P*. *L*.

Auctus -ūs, *m.* an increase, enlargement, growth, *Le*.

Aucupatio -ōnis, *f.* fowling, bird-catching, *Q*.

Aucupatorius -a -um, relating to fowling, *Pl*. *M*.

Aucupium -i, *n.* bird-catching, *C*; the birds caught, *Ct*; *met.* a lying-in-wait, or attempt to catch of any kind, *Pl*; — *delectationis*, *C*.

Aucupor, 1. *dep.* (aucepo, *P*), to catch birds; *met.* to catch, hunt for, in general, *C*.

Audacia -æ, *f.* courage, boldness, daring, *S*. *L*. *Te*; (2) audacity, impudence, temerity, *P*. *T*. *C*; *pl.* audaciorum, *f.* audacious deeds, *C*.

Audacter (*orig.* form audaciter), boldly, audaciously, rashly, *C*.

Audax -acis, bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy, *C*.

Audens -entis (*ptep* audeo), daring, bold, *V*; *adv.* audenter, *Te*, boldly.

Audentia -æ, *f.* boldness, courage, *Te*.

Audēo ausus sum, 2. (*subj.* ausim), to dare, venture, — *facinus*, *T*; foll. also by the *inf.*, *P*. *C*; *audeo dicere*, *C*, I venture to say.

Audiens -tis (*ptep* audio), obedient; *dicto* audientem esse, to obey; (2) *subst.* a hearer, *C*.

Audentia -æ, *f.* hearing, listening, attention; *alicui* — *facere*, *P*. *C* to get a hearing for any one by commanding quiet.

Audio, 4. to hear, *C*; — *vocem*, *T*. *C*; foll. *acc.* and *inf.* — *de aliquo*, concerning any one; *in aliquem*, evil against any one; — *ex*, *ab*, *de aliquo*, from any one, *C*; *audito* (*abl.* *abs.*) *S*, upon the news that...;

(2) to listen to, attend to, — *aliquem*, *C*; to be taught by; — *de aliquo re*, to gain a judicial hearing; (3) — *aliquem*, — *aliquid* or *abs.* to assent to, approve of, *C*; (4) to obey, *C*. *V*; (5) to hear one's self called, be called, *H*. *C*; (6) the *imp.* audi, used as a means of drawing attention, *T*.

Audilo -ōnis, *f.* hearing, listening, *C*; (2) hear-say, report, *C*.

Auditor -ōris, *m.* a hearer, auditor, scholar, *C*.

Auditorium -i, *n.* a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc. *Te*. *St*; a school, *Q*; circle of listeners, *Pl*.

Auditus -ūs, *m.* a hearing, listening. *Te*; report, *Te*; the sense of hearing, *C*.

Aufero, auferre, abstulit, ablatus, to bear away, carry off, remove; — *se*, to take one's self off, withdraw, *T*; *pennis auferri*, *V*, to fly; (2) to carry off, tear away, steal, rob, *P*. *L*. *C*; to take off, in the sense of to kill, *H*; (3) of a speech or action, to remove it, *i.e.* to leave it off, *aufer alhine lacrymas*, *Le*, cease to weep; (4) to get, obtain by carrying off; *id inultum nunquam referet*, *Te*; *met.* to draw an inference, obtain a piece of knowledge, *C*.

Aufugio, fugi, 3. to flee away, *C*.

Augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. *act.* to increase, augment, strengthen; — *animum alicui*, *C*, to give courage to; to praise, extol, magnify, *C*; (2) *aliquem aliqua re* —, to enrich with, provide fully with, *C*; (3) to honour with sacrifices, *P*; (4) *neut.* to grow, become larger, *Le*.

Augesco, 3. to begin to grow, to increase, *T*. *S*. *C*.

Augmen -inis, *n.* an increase, growth, *Le*.

Augmentum -i, *n.* an increase, augmentation, *Pl*; (2) a kind of sacrificial cake, *Vr*.

Augur -ūris, *c.* an augur, sooth-sayer, seer, *C*. *H*. *O*.

Augūrdīs -e, relating to an augur, or augury, C; *subst.* augurale -is, *n.* the part of a Roman encampment appropriated to the augurs, Tc.

Augūrdīto -ōnis, *f.* augury, soothsaying, C.

Augūriātus -ūs, *m.* the office of an augur, C.

Augūrium -i, *n.* the observation and interpretation of omens, augury, C; — *salutis*, an augury in time of peace to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods, *de salute reipublice*, C; (2) any kind of prophecy, C; presentiment, C; (3) the science of augury, V.

Augūrus -a -um, relating to an augur, C.

Augūr, *l. dep.* (A. Aug. and *poet.* auguro), to perform the functions of an augur, C; (2) to foretell, forebode, conjecture, C; augurato, *abl. abs.* L; after taking the auguries.

Augustus -a -um, consecrated, holy, majestic, august, C, V; *adv.* auguste, C.

Augustus -i, *m.* surname of Julius Cæsar Octavianus after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors; hence (1) Augusta -æ, *f.* title of the wife and near female relatives of the emperor; (2) Augustus -a -um, — *mensis*, August, Jv; — *Idus*, the Ides of August -M; Augustalis -e, — *sacerdotes*, Tc, or *abs.* a corporation of twenty-five persons established by Tiberius in honour of Augustus; Augustani -ōrum, *m.* Roman knights appointed by Nero; Augustianus -a -um, St; Augustinus -a -um, St, relating to Augustus.

Augustus, the first Roman emperor, was born, September 23, B.C. 63. He was a member of the gens Octavia, originally plebeian, but in obedience to the wish of Julius Cæsar, converted by the senate into a patrician gens. His real name, as well as that of his father, was C. Octavius; and his mother Atia, was the daughter of Julia, sister of the dictator Cæsar. His education was conducted at the house of his grandmother Julia, and superintended by the dictator, who, without male issue himself, seems at an early period to have intended to make Augustus his heir. The young Octavius accompanied his uncle in the Spanish campaign against Cn. and Sext. Pompey, in 45; and was sent shortly afterwards to Apollonia, apparently for the purpose of giving him some military experience. Here he received the news of Cæsar's assassination in March, 44, and almost immediately proceeded into Italy, though still in no public capacity. At this time, however, as Cæsar's legal heir, and in consequence of his adoption into the gens Julia, he assumed the name of C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Though hardly twenty years of age, he immediately occupied a high position in the state. He was made prætor, entrusted with the command of an army, and sent against Antony, who had thrown himself into a threatening attitude in the north of Italy. The campaign was brief, and Antony was compelled to leave Italy, while Augustus returned to Rome to be elected to the consulship, though far from having attained the legal age for that office. But Antony, who had in the meantime coalesced with Lepidus, was too powerful to be summarily put down, and Augustus formed that alliance usually called the second triumvirate. Augustus was to resign his consulship, and to obtain the provinces of Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily; Antony was to have Gaul, and Lepidus Spain; and the arrangement, which was to last five years, was ratified by a proscription of the enemies of each. The murderers of Cæsar were the next objects of attack, and the short war was ended by the victory of Philippi, 42, and the subsequent suicide of Brutus and Cassius. A new division of the empire took place, by which Italy was assigned to Augustus, who was obliged to return thither to engage in what is called the war of Perusia against L. Antonius, brother of the triumvir. A breach seemed inevitable between Augustus and M. Antony, but it was once more healed by a division of the empire into eastern and western portions, of which Antony took the former. The naval war

against Sext. Pompey next occupied the attention of Augustus, and was brought to a successful termination by the skill of Agrippa (*vid.* Agrippa). In the mean time Lepidus had gradually been reduced to the insignificance in the state which was his natural position (*vid.* Lepidus), and the struggle for empire lay between Antony and Augustus. The follies and extravagances of Antony and Cleopatra were not long in bringing matters to a crisis, and the naval battle of Actium, September 31, left Augustus undisputed master of the Roman or civilised world. It would be a mistake to suppose that this supremacy of one man entailed any outward changes in the forms of the state, or involved the creation of a new dignity. Augustus was indeed consul and censor almost permanently; was elected princeps senatus B.C. 23, and pontifex maximus on the death of Lepidus, B.C. 12, but neither the titles nor the pomp of royalty were assumed by him. The usual comitia were held, and the old magistracies filled up by fresh elections; the senate met regularly, and to all outward appearance preserved its supremacy. Nevertheless, the whole power of the state was in the hands of Augustus and a small body of his intimate councillors; nor can there be any doubt that to the Roman people, worn out by long civil dissensions, this interval of repose was most grateful. With the exception of Varus' expedition into Germany, all Augustus' wars were fortunate; his internal administration was mild, and calculated to advance the material prosperity of the state; and the protection which he extended to men of letters has rendered his own name, and that of his minister Mæcenas, synonymous with that of patron of literature. He died in the year 14 A.D. at the age of 76, and was peaceably succeeded by his adopted son Tiberius.

Aula -æ, *f.* (αὐλή), the fore court in a Greek building, II; yard for cattle, Pt; also = atrium, an inner court, V; (2) a palace, court, V; princely power and dignity, C.

Aulæum -i, *n.* (αὐλαία), usually *pl.* curtain, tapestry; (2) curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece; (3) a coverlet, V; (4) embroidered upper garment, Jv.

Aulæus -a -um (αὐλαῖος), belonging to the court, princely, St; *subst.* Aulici -ōrum, *m.* courtiers, N.

Aulæus -i, *m.* (αὐλωδός), a flute player, C.

Aulularia -æ, *f.* the title of a comedy of Plautus; from *aulula*, a little pot.

Aura -æ (*gen.* auræ, V, αὔρα), the air in gentle motion, a breath of wind, V; generally, wind; *met.* — rumoris, C; — *favoris popularis*, L; (2) air, *auras vitales suscipere*, Lc; *carpere*, V; *libertatis auram capere*, L, to catch at every hope of freedom; *met.* *auræ*, the sky, the height, *in auras assurgere*, V; *ferre sub auras*, V, to make public; (3) — *auri*, V, the brilliancy; — *puella*, Pt, voice, echo; perfume, Lc, V.

Aurarius -a -um, golden, relating to gold, Ph; *subst.* Auraria -æ, *f.* sc. *fođina*, a gold mine, Tc.

Aurātūra -æ, *f.* a gilding, Q.

Aurātus -a -um (*ptep.* auro), golden, O; gilt, C, L.

Aurelia gens, a plebeian family of Rome, many of the members of which, bearing the names of Scaurus and Cotra, *q.v.* rose to distinction.

Aurelius, M., *vid.* Antoninus.

Aurēolus -a -um, *dim.* golden, P; gilt; *met.* glittering, splendid, beautiful, C.

Auresco, 3. to become gold coloured, Vr.

Aurēs -a -um, golden, — *nummus*; and *adv.* aureus -i, *m.* a golden coin of the value of 25 denarii; (2) gilt, provided with gold, C, V; (3) gold-coloured, H, V; (4) *met.* beautiful, charming, splendid, V, O.

Aurichalchum = orichalchum, *q.v.*

Auricūmus -a -um, golden-haired, P, Aug; golden-leaved, V.

Auricūla -æ, *f.* *dim.* the external ear, the lobe of the ear, P, C; (2) the ear, Lc, C.

Auricellarius -a -um; — *medicus*, Cl, an aurist.
Aurifer -ēra -ērum, gold bearing, gold bringings,
 Tb. C.

Aurifex -icis, *m.* a goldsmith, C.

Aurifodina -ae, *f.* a gold mine, Pl.

Auriga -ae, *c.* charioteer, driver, V; one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, St;
poet. a helmsman, O.

Aurignus -i, *m.* one who contends in the chariot race, St.

Aurignatio -onis, *f.* a contending in the chariot race, St.

Aurigena -ae, *c.* begotten of gold; epithet of Persens, son of Danic, O.

Auriger -ēra -ērum, gold bearing; — *tauris*, with gilt horns, C.

Aurigo, 1. to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, St.

Auripigmentum -i, *n.* orpiment, Cl.

Auris -is, *f.* the ear, — *erigere*, C; *arrigere*, T, to prick up the ears; — *adhibere*, *admoovere*, C; *applicare*, Ll, to listen; *alioquin* — *præbere*, L; *dare*, C, to give a hearing to; *servire allejus auribus*, Ca, to speak according to the wish of; *dormire in utramvis aurem*, T, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety; (2) the hearing, C; (3) *aures*, the earth or mould-boards of a plough, V.

Auriscalpium -i, *n.* an ear-pick, M.

Auritulus -i, *m. dim.* the long-eared, *i.e.* the ears, Ph.

Aurulus -a -um, long-eared; (2) — *testis*, P, an ear-witness; *met.* listening, attentive, Il.

Aurora -ae, *f.* the break of day, redness of morning, V. L; personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, O; (2) the east, O.

Aurum -i, *n.* gold, C; (2) golden ornament, gold plate, L; a golden goblet, V; chain, necklace, T; ring, Jv; bit, V; the golden fleece, O; gold coin, money, C; (3) the colour or glittering of gold, O; (4) the golden age, Il.

Auscultatio -onis, *f.* a listening, Sc; (2) obedience, P.

Auscultator -ōris, *m.* a listener, C.

Ausculto, 1. to hear attentively, C; *to listen and believe, P; to listen secretly, P; (2) to obey, *auscultabitur*, P, you shall be obeyed.

Ausones -um, *m.* (*Ἀσώνες*), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence *Ausonia* -ae, *f.* Ausonia, Lower Italy, O; Italy, V; *adj.* *Ausulus* -a -um; *poet.* Italian, V; *Ausonii*, V = *Ausones*; *Ausulidae* -arum, *m.* the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, V; *Ausulus* -idæ, *Ausulanus*, Italian, V.

Ausonius, a Christian poet, born at Bourdeaux in the beginning of the fourth century, by profession a rhetorician, was appointed by the Emperor Valentinian tutor of his son Gratian, and thus rose to the highest titular dignities of the empire. The exact date of his death, as of his birth, is unknown. The titles of his poems are far too numerous to be mentioned here; and, as works of art, they do not enjoy a very high reputation.

Auspex -icis, *c.* one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination, C; (2) an originator, founder, protector, saviour, V. Il; the person who, at a marriage ceremony, superintended the due performance of all ceremonies, C.

Auspexilis -e, relating to, or serviceable for, soothsaying, Pl.

Auspicio, in a fortunate hour, T.

Auspiciatus -ae, *m.* the taking of the auspices, Pl.

Auspicium -i, *n.* divination by means of birds; — *habere*, C, the right to take auspices; *imperio atque auspicio*, P, spoken of the highest command, Il; *tuis auspiciis*, under thy auspices; generally right, power, choice, V; (2) an omen, — *optimum*, C; — *facere*, of the birds who give the sign, P.

Auspicio, 1. to take the auspices, P; — *aliquid*, to accept as an omen, P; *adv.* *abs.* *auspicato*, C, the auspices having been taken.

Auspicio, 1. *dep.* to take the auspices, C; (2) to begin under good auspices, Tc; to begin, St.

Auster -i, *m.* the south wind, C; the south, C.

***Austere**, severely, gravely, austerely, C.

Austertus -itius, *f.* harshness, sourness of taste, Pl; darkness of colour, Pl; strictness, austerity, Q.

Austertus -a -um (*αὐστηρός*), sour, harsh in taste; (2) *met.* strict, severe, *auster*, C; sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome, Il.

Australis -e, southern, C.

***Austrifer** -ēra -ērum, bringing a south wind, P. Aug.

Austrinus -a -um, southern, V.

Ausum -i, *n.* a daring deed, undertaking, V.

Aut, or, else, or rather; *aut* . . . *aut*, either, or; *neque* . . . *aut*, *poet.* = *neque* . . . *neque*; *aut* . . . *et*, *poet.* = *aut* . . . *aut*, or *et* . . . *et*; *aut* *tero*, or indeed, introducing something more important; *aut certe*, or at least, restricts the preceding assertion.

Autem, but, on the contrary, however, moreover; placed after the first word of a sentence, though thrown still more forward by the poets; joined with *adeo*, *porro*, *tum*, *ad*, even *sed*; used in the correction of a word before used = did I say? C; to express astonishment or censure, forsooth! T.

Authepsa -ae, *f.* (*αὐθήψα*), a cooking stove, C.

Autographus -a -um (*αὐτογράφος*), autograph, St.

Autōmaton -i, *n.* (*αὐτόματον*), an automaton, St.

Autōpyrus -i, *m.* (*αὐτόπυρος*), coarse wheaten bread, mixed with bran, Pl.

Autumo, 1. to say, assert, P. T.

Auxiliāis -e, giving help, assisting, auxiliary, O; *auxiliares*, *sc.* *milites*, cohorts, auxiliary or allied troops, C. Tc; (2) belonging to the allied troops, Tc.

Auxiliārius -a -um, helping, auxiliary, P. C.

Auxiliator -ōris, *m.* a helper, assister, Tc.

***Auxiliatus** -us, *m.* help, assistance, Lc.

Auxilior, 1. *dep.* to help, assist, support, P. C. Ca; especially used of medical aid, O.

Auxilium -i, *n.* help, aid, assistance, — *alicui ferre*; *aliquem juvare auxilio*, C, to help; *esse alicui auxilio*, N; (2) *pl.* *auxilia*, auxiliary or allied troops.

Avare, C, avariter, P, avariciously, covetously.

Avartitia -ae, *f.* (avarities -ci, Lc), avarice, cupidity, covetousness, C.

Avarus -a -um, covetous, greedy, avaricious, C.

Aveho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry off, bear away; pass. to ride off, L.

Avello -elli, or -ulsi -ulsum, 3. to tear away, pluck away, off, C; to take away violently, to separate, — *de matris complexu*, C.

Avēna -ae, *f.* the common oat, V; the wild oat, V; (2) the shepherd's reed-pipe, V.

Avēnācus -a -um, eaten, — *farina*, Pl.

***Avēnārius** -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Pl.

Aventinus -i, *m.* the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, C; *adj.* *Aventinus* -a -um, O.

Avēo (haveo), 2. to desire, C.

Avēo (haveo), 2. to be well; found only in the *imp.* *ave*, *aveto*, *avete*, hail! farewell! the form of greeting and farewell by the Romans.

Avernus -a -um (*ἄοριος*), without birds; — *loca*, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lc; *subst.* *Avernus* -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumæ, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, V. O; hence the *adj.* *Avernus*, *avernalis*, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.

Averruncō, 1. to turn away, avert, — *iram deorum*, L.

Aversabilis, 2. that from which one must turn away, horrible, *Le*.

Aversatio -ōnis, *f.* a version, disgust, *Q. Sc.*

Aversor, 1. *dep.* to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.), *C*; (2) *aliquem* —, to repel, turn away, avoid, shun, *L*.

**Aversor* -ōris, *m.* an embezzler, *C*.

Āversus -a -um (*ptep.* *averto*), turned away, backward, behind (*opp.* *adversus*), *C. L*; *subst.* *aversum* -i, *n.* the back part, *L*; in *aversum*, *P*, backward; (2) disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from, *C. II*.

Āverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn away, turn off, remove; in *fugam* —, *L*, to put to flight; *Dii avertant*, may the gods avert; *averti*, in a middle signification, foll. by acc. *averti locum*, to turn away from a place, *V*; (2) to steal, *C*; *met.* divert, withdraw, *alicujus mentem* —, *C*; (3) to alienate, estrange, *C*.

Avia -æ, *f.* a grandmother, *P*.

Āvīlūm -i, *n.* an aviary, *C*; the haunts of wild birds in the woods, *V*.

Āvīlūsus -a -um, relating to birds, *Vr*.

Āvīlūsus -ii, *m.* one who tends birds, *Co*.

Āvide, greedily, *C*.

Āvīditas -ātis, *f.* vehement desire, avidity, *C*; especially (2) desire of money, avarice, *P. C*.

Āvidus -a -um, vehemently desiring, greedy, — *cibi*, *T*; — *lavidis*, *C*; — *novarum rerum*, *L*; — *belli gerundi*, *S*; — *auricularum*, *Le*, inquisitive; (2) covetous, greedy of money, *C*; (3) greedy in respect of food, *H*; *met.* insatiable, and in *Le*, wide, comprehensive.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, the author of certain geographical and astronomical poems, which evidently belong to a late period of Latin literature, and have no great value either to the scientific or the general reader. From a passage in Jerome, we may conclude, with some degree of certainty, that he flourished in the latter half of the fourth century.

Āvis -is, *f.* a bird, and coll. the whole race of birds, *C*; (2) omen, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds, *avis bonis*, *O*; *secundis*, *L*, with good omens; *avi mala*, *H*; *sinistra*, *P*; *adversa*, *C*, with bad omen.

Āvitus -a -um, relating to a grandfather, paternal, *C*; — *merum*, *O*, very old.

Āvius -a -um, out of the right way, untrodden, *P. S*; *subst.* *avium* -i, *n.* a by-way, a solitary place; (2) straying, wandering, — *a vera ratione*, *Le*.

Āvōcāmentum -i, *n.* that which alleviates or diverts attention from pain and trouble, *Pl*.

Āvōcātio -ōnis, *f.* a calling away from, *C*.

Āvōco, 1. to call away, call forth, *L*; (2) to call from any action, withdraw, separate, divert, *C*; (3) to draw off the attention, interrupt, *Pl*.

Āvōlo, 1. to fly away, *St*; of persons, to hasten away, *C*.

Āvulso -ōnis, *f.* a tearing away of boughs from a tree, *Pl*.

**Āvulsor* -ōris, *m.* one who tears away boughs from a tree, *Pl*.

Āvunculus -i, *m. dim.* a mother's brother, uncle (*patruus*, a father's brother); — *magnus*, *C*, a great uncle on the mother's side.

Āvus -i, *m.* a grandfather, *C*; generally, an ancestor, *H*.

**Āxīla* -æ, *f.* a pair of scissors, *P*.

Āxītilus -i, *m. dim.* a little axle, *Vt*; (2) a plug, *pin*, *Vt*.

Āxīnōmantia -æ, *f.* (*ἀξινόμαντία*), a kind of soothsaying from axes, *Pl*.

Āxis -is, *m.* (axis), an axle tree, *V*; and *met.* a wheel vehicle, *O*; (2) the axis of the earth, *C*; and hence, the pole, especially the north pole, *C*; the sky, *V*; *sub axe*, *V*, in the open air; (3) a plank, *Ca*; (4) the pin on which a hinge turns, *P. Aug*; (5) a valve, *Vt*.

Axon -ōnis, *m.* (*ἄξων*), the axis of a sun dial, *Vt*; (2) a part of the ballista, *Vt*.

Axungia -æ, *f.* grease for smearing axletrees, *Pl*.

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, expresses the labial sound intermediate between *v* and *p*, and corresponds with the Greek beta (β). In composition it undergoes the natural changes. Its affinity with the vowel *u* is worthy of remark; e.g. in the *dat.* and *abl.* sing. of the 4th decl. *acubus*, *arcubus* = *acibus*, *arcibus*. For its meaning when used as an abbreviation, see the Table of Abbreviations.

Bāal, *m. incl.* (from a Syrian word signifying Lord), a Syrian deity.

Bābæ (*βαβαιο*, or *παπαιο*), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! *P*.

**Bābūlo* -ōnis, *m.* a spendthrift, *T*.

Bābūlon -ōnis, *f.* (*Βαβυλών, ὄρος*), a city of Asia on the Euphrates; hence, *Babylonia* -æ, *f.* a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital; *Babylonicus* -a -um, *Babylonian*, *Babylonica*, *sc. peristromata*, embroidered tapestry, *Pl*; *Babylonius* -a -um, *O*; — *numeri*, *H*, astrological calculations for which the Babylonians, or more properly, the Chaldeans, were noted; *Babyloniacus* -a -um, *Babylonian*, *Babylonian*; *Babylonii* -orum, inhabitants of Babylon, *C*; *Babylonia* -æ, *O*, a Babylonian woman.

Bacca -æ, *f.* a berry, especially of the olive tree, *H. O*; any small fruit of a tree, *Le. C*; (2) that which resembles a berry in shape, e.g. a pearl, *H. O*; the link of a chain; goat's dung.

**Baccalia* -æ, *f.* a kind of laurel, so called from the abundance of its berries, *Pl*.

Baccar -āris, *f.* (sometimes *baccar*, *baccaris* -is, *βακχαρίς*), the *calceolaria celtica* of Linneus, also called *nardum rusticum*, a plant, from the root of which a sweet smelling oil is expressed, *V. Pl*, Celtic Valerian.

Baccātus -a -um, set with pearls, *V*.

Baccha -æ, *f.* a Bacchant, *O*; *Bacchis* *aliquem initiare* to initiate any one into the solemn festival of Bacchus.

Bacchabundus -a -um, revelling or raging like a bacchanal, *P. Aug*.

Bacchānāl -is, *n. P*, the place where the festival of Bacchus was held; *pl.* *Bacchanalia* -ium, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus, not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber, *C*, celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, *n.c.* 186; *Bacchanalia vicere*, poet. to live riotously or wantonly.

Bacchānālīs -is, relating to Bacchus, *P. Aug*.

Bacchātio -ōnis, *f.* the celebration of the Bacchanalia, *P. Aug*; (2) Bacchanalian enthusiasm, *C*.

Bacchīs -idis, *f.* = *Baccha*, *O*.

Bacchīs -idis, *m.* (*Βάκχης, ἰδορ*), the founder of the royal family of the Bacchiads, of the race of Hercules, who, having been expelled from Corinth by Cypselus, emigrated to Sicily and founded Syracuse; hence, *Bacchīs* -idis, *adj. f.* belonging to Bacchis; used *poet.* = Corinthian; *Bacchiadēs* -arum, *m.* descendants of Bacchis.

Bacchor, 1. *dep.* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, *P*; *ptep.* *Bacchantes* = *Bacche*; — *Εἰοι*, to shout *Εἰοε*, *C*; *bacchata Naxos*, when the

feast of B. is celebrated, V; (2) to rage, or exhibit enthusiasm like a Bacchante, with joy, love, poetic inspiration; used of heavy rain, P. Aug; of a quickly disseminated report, V; of enthusiastic speech, C; also, *pass.* of the place where the festival is celebrated, V.

Bacchus -i, m. (Βάκχος), the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele; *met.* (1) the vine, V; (2) more frequently wine, Lc. V; hence, *adj.*, Bacchicus -a -um, Bacchius -i -um, Bacchicus -a -um, Bacchius -a -um, relating to Bacchus; also, Bacchius (sc. pes), a metrical foot — — — e.g. rōmānds.

Baccifer -era -erum, bearing berries, or especially olive berries, O.

Baccilla -æ, f. *dim.* a little berry, Pl.

Bacillum -i, n. *dim.* a little staff; especially the licitor's staff, C.

Bactra -orum, n. the chief city of Bactria, II; hence, Bactri -orum, inhabitants of Bactria; Bactrianus -a -um, Bactrianus -a -um, Bactrian.

Baculum -i, n. (baculus -i, m.), a walking-stick; afterwards used as a staff as a weapon of offence; or a symbol of office.

Badius -a -um, chestnut brown; used only of horses, Vr.

Bādico, l. (βαδίζω), to walk, march, P.

Bætis -is, m. ariver of Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, Bætigēna -æ, born on the Bætis; Bæticola -æ, living near the B.; Bæticus -a -um, relating to the B.; Bætica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; Bæticatus -a -um, clothed in B. wool, M; Bæticci -orum, m. inhabitants of Bætica.

Bægos -i, m. (βαγῶς), and Bægos -æ, m. a eunuch at the Persian court; hence used, O, for any person set to guard women.

Bajulo, l. to carry a burden, P. Ph.

Bayulus -i, m. a porter, C. P; a corpse carrier, P. Aug.

Balcena -æ, f. (βάλκανα), a whale.

*Bālcrātus -a -um, anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pr.

Bālcrānus -i -um (βαλκράνιος), — oleum, Pl, made from the aromatic fruit balanum.

Bālcrāntis -idis, f. (βαλκράντις), acorn-shaped, Pl.

Bālcrānus -i, m. f. (βάλκρανός), an acorn; (2) any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Pl; a date, Pl; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted; or the tree which produces it; usually called *myrobalanus*; (3) generally, anything acorn-shaped, e.g. a species of shell-fish.

Bālcrō -ōnis, m. a babbler, a buffoon; perhaps the name of a particular class of actor, as harlequin, H.

Bālcrātus -us, m. the bleating of sheep and goats, V. Lc.

Bālcrāstium -li, n. (βαλκράστιον), the flower of the wild pomegranate, Pl. Co.

Bālcrus -a -um, stammering (*opp.* planus), C; often used by the Romans as a by-name; *adv.* Balbe, Lc.

Bālcrūtio, 4. to stammer, stutter, C; express one's self indistinctly, C.

Bālcrēs -ium, f. (Baliæres), sc. *insula*, or *abv.* the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica; hence, *adj.* Balearis -e, Balearicus -a -um.

Bālcrum -i, n. (*pl.* often balnear -arum), P. Aug; *vid.* Balneum.

*Bālcrūs -a -um, chestnut brown, P.

Bālcrō -ōnis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in P. Pseudolus, C.

Bālcrsta -æ (ballista), f. a military engine for throwing large stones, C. Ca.

Bālcrstarius -i, n. = ballista, *q. r.*

Bālcrstārus -i, m. one who makes or works a ballista.

Bālcrx -cis, f. (ballēca -æ, f.) golden sand, Pl. M.

Balnæum, *vid.* Balneum.

Balnæaris -e, belonging to the bath, P. Aug.

Balnæarius -a -um, belonging to the bath, Ct; *subst.* balnearium -i, n. bathing place, room, C.

Balnæator -ōris, m. (βαλναεὺς), the superintendent of the bath, P. C.

Balnæōlum -i, n. (*pl.* -æ -arum, f.) a little bath *Jv. Sc.*

Balnæum -i, n. (*pl.* oft. -æ -arum, f. (βαλναεῖον) a bath, place of bathing. The *pl.* often used for large public baths, in Pl; bathing in the abstract, especially in the phrase *a balineis*, after bathing; *vid.* Balineum.

Bālō, l. (Belo, Vr.), to bleach, P; *ptcp.* Balantes = *ores.*

Balsāminus -a -um (βαλσαμίνος), — oleum, balsam oil, Pl.

Balsāmdēs (βαλσαμώδης), balsamic, Pl.

Balsāmum -i, n. (βάλσαμον), the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam tree; (2) the tree itself, Pl.

Balteus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the girdle, especially as serving to hold a weapon, Vr. V; a woman's girdle; (2) that which is lound like a girdle, the zodiac; a wall dividing in the amphitheatre one set of seats from another; the band encircling the cushion on the side of an Ionic capital, Vt.

Bandūsa -æ, f. a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by that poet.

Baptæ -arum, m. licentious priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, *Jv.*

Baptisma -ātis, n. (βάπτισμα), a dipping, washing, in Christian writers, baptism.

Baptisterium -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath; in Christian writers, the building in which the rite of baptism was performed; the baptistery.

Bārāthrum -i, n. (βάραθρον), the abyss, the lower world, P. Lc; any deep hole artificially constructed, Vt; *poet.* used for the throat, P.

Bārāthrus -i, m. (βάραθρος), worthless fellow, Lc.

Barba -æ, f. the beard of men and animals, — *promittere*, to let the beard grow, L; — *promissa* = *longa*; *alicui tellere* —, to pluck the beard, considered to be a grievous insult, H; used also of plants.

Barbāria -æ, f. *poet.* Barbaries -ei, P. Aug., a foreign country, *i. e.* in regard to Greece or Rome; (2) ignorance, stupidity, roughness, barbarism; (3) a mistake of language, C.

Barbāricus -a -um, foreign, *i. e.* not Greek or Roman, C; rough, wild, barbaric, Co. M.

Barbarismus -i, m. (βαρβαρισμός), a barbarism, or mistake of language, C.

Barbārus -a -um, (βάρβαρος), foreign; and *subst.* a foreigner, C; uncultivated, ignorant, wild, barbarous; *adv.* Barbare.

Barbatūlus -i, m. a young man whose beard is just appearing, C.

Barbātus -a -um, bearded; the old Romans allowed the beard to grow; hence, *unus alicui ex barbatis illis* = an old-fashioned Roman, C; also used *subst.* = a philosopher, Pr; applied both to animals and plants.

Barbiger -a -um, wearing a beard, Lc.

Barbitō -i, m. and f. (barbiton -i, *pl.* -a), the lyre, II; *met.* the song sung to the lyre, O.

Barbūla -æ, f. *dim.* a little beard, such as was worn by the young Romans, C.

Barbus -i, m. the barbel.

Barces -æ, m., the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar; hence, *adj.* Barcinius -a -um; Barceus -a -um.

Bardāicus -a -um, and *calceus* —, a kind of soldiers' boots, M; used *abs.* for the soldier, *Jv*; so called from the Bardæi, a people of Illyria.

Bardōcūculus -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood, made of wool, M.

Bardus -a -um (βῆρις), *r. r.*, stupid, slow, dull, P. C.

Bardus -i, *m.* a bard, a poet among the Gauls, P. Aug.

Bāris -idos, *f.* a small Egyptian skiff, Pt.

Baritus -us, *m.* a German war-cry, Te.

Bāro -ōnis, *m.* a blockhead, simpleton, C.

Barrus -i, *m.* the elephant, H; hence, *adj.* Barrinus -a -um, elephantine, and Barrio, 4. to cry like an elephant.

Bārjēphūlus -a -um (βαρκεφαλός), top-heavy, Vt.

Basaltēs -æ, *m.* a black Æthiopic marble, basalt, Pl.

Bāsānites lapis (βάσανος), the touch-stone; a hard kind of stone, used as a test of the precious metals, Pl.

Bascauda -æ, *f.* a bread-basket imported from Britain, Jv. M.

Basīlathō -ōnis, *f.* kissing, a kiss, Ct.

Basīlathō -is, *m.* a kisser, M.

Basīlleus -a -um (βασιλικός), royal, kingly, princely, P; — *ritis*, a kind of vine, Co; — *jactus*, a particular cast of the dice; *adv.* Basīlice.

Basīlica -æ, *f.* a building, usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice. As these buildings were afterwards appropriated to the public worship of the Christians, basilica = church, cathedral.

Basīlleum -i, *n.* a splendid dress, P.

Basīliscus -i, *m.* (βασιλίσκος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, P. Aug.

Bāso, 1. to kiss, Ct. M.

Bāsis -is, *f.* (βάσις), a pedestal, base, basis; in mathematics, — *trianguli*, the base of a triangle; — *arcūs*, the chord of an arc; in architecture, the lowest part of the shaft of a column, what we call the pedestal, being expressed by *spira*; in grammar, the root or primitive word; *prov. aliquem cum basi sua metiri*, to measure the pillar with its pedestal, i. e. to form too high an estimate.

Bāsum -i, *n.* a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Ct; *bacia jactare*, to throw kisses, Jv.

Bassārius -ei, *m.* (βασσαρίς), from βασσάρα, a fox-skin, as part of the clothing of the Bacchantes; a name of Bacchus, H; whence Bassārius -a -um, *adj.* Pt; Bassāris -idis, a Bacchantess.

Besterna -æ, *f.* a kind of palanquin for females, carried by two mules.

Batāvia -æ, *f.* the peninsula Batavia, Holland, Ca; Batavi -orum, *m.* inhabitants of Batavia; Bātāvus -a -um, Batavian, Dutch; *Batariorum insula* = Batavia, Te.

Bātillum -i, *n.* (in vss. also vatillum), a shovel, fire or dirt shovel, Pl; a chafing dish, perfuming pan, H.

Bātīola -æ, *f.* a small drinking vessel, P.

Bātīōhēmōmūchila -æ, *f.* (βατραχομύχια), the battle of the Frogs and Mice; the title of a mock-heroic poem falsely ascribed to Homer.

Battus -i, *m.* (βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene; hence, Battādes -æ, *m.* an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the celebrated poet Callimachus, a native of that place, O.

Batuo -ui, 3. (sometimes battuo), *v. a.* and *n.* to beat, knock, (*v. n.*) hence of fencing exercises, P, to fence.

*Baubor, 1. *dep.* to bark, Lc.

Baxā -æ, *f.* a kind of shoe, P.

Bellum -i, *n.* (βέλλιον), an Asiatic tree, notable for its fragrant gum, the vine palm, Pl; (2) the gum itself; (3) a term of endearment, P.

Beate, *vid.* Beatus.

Beatifico, 1. to make happy.

Beatificus -a -um, making happy, beatific, P. Aug.

Beatitas -ātis, *f.* happiness; the condition implied in the word beatus, C.

Beātūdo -inis, *f.* happiness, beatitude, C.

*Beātūlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat happy, Pr.

Beātus -a -um (*ptep.* beo), happy, blessed, C; — *parto*, happy with little = content, H; (2) used of earthly happiness = rich, richly endowed; (3) of inanimate things, rich, splendid; (4) P. Aug, of the dead = deceased; *adv.* Beate, happily.

Beccus -i, *m.* the beak, St.

Belgæ -arum, *m.* the Belgæ, a very warlike people, of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul, Ca. Te; hence, Belgicus -a -um, Belgian; Belgica, *abs.* or *sc.* Gallia, Belgium, or the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean.

Bellaria -orum, *n.* dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionary, sweet wine, etc., P.

Bellātor -ōris, *m.* a warrior, C; used *adj.* warlike, courageous, — *dens*, = Mars, V; applied to inanimate things, — *ensis*, — *campus*, P. Aug.

Bellātōrius -a -um, skilled in carrying on war, P. Aug; used by Pl, of a pugnacious, controversial style.

Bellātrix -icis, *f.* a female warrior; (2) *poet.* used *adj.* — *dira*, Pallas, O; — *bellua*, the elephant; (3) applied to inanimate things, — *aquila*, the standards; — *gleba*, — *carina*, — *iracundia*, C.

*Bellātūlus -a -um, *dim.* jocosely formed from bellulus, *q. v.* pretty, P.

*Bellā -icis, warlike, P. Aug.

Belle, *adv.* *vid.* Bellus.

Bellīcosus -a -um, warlike, bellicose, Ca. C; — *annus*, L.

Bellīcus -a -um, relating to war; used *abs.* bellicum -i, *n.* the signal of march, or attack, usually given with the trumpet, — *canere*, C; metaphorically = to excite; (2) = bellicosus; — *Pallas*, — *Mars*, O.

*Bellifer -a -um, warlike, quarrelsome, P. Aug.

Belliger -a -um, warlike, fond of war; *poet.* *gentes*, O; of inanimate things, — *hasta*, M; — *manus*, O.

Bellīgērator -ōris, *m.* one who carries on war, a warrior, P. Aug.

Bellīgēro, 1. to wage war, P.

Bellipōtens -entis, mighty in war; *poet.* *abs.* in V, = *Mars*.

Bello, 1. (Bellor, *dep.* V.), to wage war, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *adversus aliquem*, N; — *inter se*, P. Aug; — *alicui*, *poet.* P. Aug; (2) generally to fight, O.

Bellōna -æ, *f.* the goddess of war, V.

Bellua, *vid.* Belua.

Bellūlus -a -um, *dim.* pretty, elegant, beautiful, P; *adv.* Bellule.

Bellum -i, *n.* war, C; — *commovere, facere alicui*, to raise war; — *parare, comparare, apparare*, C, *adornare*, L, to prepare for war; — *indicare*, C, to declare war; — *committere*, L, to begin war; — *inferre alicui*, to make war on; — *administrare*, to manage a war; — *cum aliquo gerere, agere*, to carry on war against; — *cum aliquo adversus aliquem*, in alliance with some one against some other, N; — *ducere*, to protract war. The *gen.* of place, *belli*, is often used in conjunction with *domi*, e. g. *belli domique*, in peace and in war, at home and abroad; (2) = a single battle, Va; (3) *met.* = contest, struggle, — *tribunicium*, L.

Bellus -a -um, pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable, — *homo, epistola, locus; vultu et fronte bellis*, C. = cheerful; also, cheerful from good health, *fac bellus revertare*, C; Belle, *adv.* — *negare*, to refuse politely.

Bellū -æ, *f.* any very large animal, e. g. the elephant, lion, whale, C; a monster, T; *abs.* = elephant; (2) used sometimes of smaller animals, P. C; (3) as a term of reproach, beast! P. T. C.

*Bellūtus -a -um, covered with figures of animals, applied to tapestry, P.

Beldūnus -a -um, P. Aug, beastly, animal.

Beidūsus -a -um, full of monsters, — *oceanus*, H.

Bēlus -i, *m.* a mythical person; (1) an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon; (2) an Egyptian king, father of Danaüs and Ægyptus; hence, Bēlis -idis,

f. generally *pl.* *Bellides*, the grand-daughters of Belus — the Danaides, O; (3) *Beli oculus*, the cat's-eye, a precious stone, Pl.

Bēnē (*adv.* from *bonus*, *comp.* *melius*, *suprl.* *optime*), an exclamation (*a*) of approbation, good! well done! C; (*b*) with the *dat.* and *acc.* — *vos*, — *robis*, your good health, P; (2) used with verbs, well, rightly, honourably, successfully, — *canare*, II; — *habitare*, N; — *promittere*, C; — *polliceri*, S; — *pugnare*, L, successfully; — *vendere*, dear; — *emere*, cheap; — *dicere*, to speak convincingly, and again — *evēnīū*, to speak words of good augury; *bene dicere* with the *dat.* see *Benedico*; *bene facere*, to do well; of medicine, to operate favourably; *bene facis*, you are very kind; with *dat.* see *Benefacio*; *Pompeio melius est factum*, Pompey is better, i.e. in regard of health, C; *bene habet*, — *agitur*, all goes well, T; *bene vocas*, exceedingly obliged, a polite refusal of an invitation, P; (3) with *adj.* and *adv.* = very, extremely, — *munitus*, Lc; — *robustus*, C; — *mane*, C; — *penitus*, C.

Bēnēdicē, with friendly words, P.
Bēnēdicō -xi -ctum, 3. To speak well of any one, T; — *inter se*, P; — *alicui*, C.

Bēnēdictio -ōnis, *f.* praise, blessing, benediction, P.Aug.

Bēnēdictum -i, *n.* (*ptcp.* *Benedico*) praise, P.
Bēnēficiū -fictū -factum, 3. to do good to, to benefit, — *amicis*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; *pass. bonis benefici*, P.

Bēnēfactio -ōnis, *f.* the performing of an act of kindness, a kindness, a benefaction, P.Aug.

Bēnēfactor -ōris, *m.* one who performs an act of kindness, a benefactor, P.Aug.

Bēnēfactum -i, *n.* (*orig. ptcp.* of *beneficio*, used only in *pl.*), a good, praiseworthy action, a benefaction, heroic deed, C.S; (2) = *beneficium*, P.

Bēnēfice, kindly, liberally, P.Aug.
Bēnēficientia -æ, *f.* kindness, liberality, C; beneficence.

Bēnēficiarius -a -um, *adj.* relating to a favour, Sc; (2) *subst.* *beneficiarii* -orum, *m.* soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from menial military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, providing wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers, Ca.

Bēnēficiū -i, *n.* a kindness, favour, benefit, service, good office, *alicui beneficiū dare*, C; *facere*, P.Aug; *in aliquem* — *conferre*; *apud aliquem* — *collocare*; *aliquem beneficiū officere*, *complecti*, *ornare*, to do any one a service; *beneficiū accipere*, T, to receive a kindness; *in beneficiū*, L, *in beneficiū loco*, *beneficii causā*, *per beneficiū*, as a kindness, service; *beneficio*, by favour of, *e.g.* — *tuo*, C; — *sortium*, Ca; (2) a favour, grant, distinction, promotion, proceeding *e.g.* from the authorities, — *populi*, favour of the people, C; *centuriones sui beneficii*, his creatures, St; *quum suo magno beneficii esset*, since he owed much to his recommendation, C; used of military promotions, *tribuni militum quæritæ dictatorum fuerant beneficii*, L; *in beneficii delatus est*, among those recommended for promotion, C; (3) privilege, exemption, P.Aug. — *liberorum*, the exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children.

Bēnēficius -a -um (*comp.* -entior, *suprl.* -entissimus, A.Aug, sometimes *beneficissimus*), kind, generous, obliging.

Bēnēvōle, benevolently, kindly.
Bēnēvolēns -entis, well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, A.Aug. P; (2) *subst.* = friend, patron, P.T.

Bēnēvolentia -æ, *f.* good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence, — *alicui præstare*, *conferre*, — *erga aliquem habere*; (2) mildness, benignity, P.Aug; (3) *pl.* kind conduct, good offices, P.Aug.

Bēnēvōlus -a -um (*comp.* -entior, *suprl.* -entis-

simus), the form of benevolens, *q.v.* used by classic writers; — *alicui*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; — *domino*, of a servant = faithful, C.

Bēnigne, kindly, friendly, obligingly, — *respondere*, L; — *alicui facere*, to do a favour to; *benigne dicis*, or *abs.* much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, C; (2) mildly, moderately, P.Aug; readily, — *arma capere*, L; generously, *pecuniā* — *præbere*, P.T.

Bēnignitas -atis, *f.* kindness, benignity; (2) benevolence, mildness, C.

Bēnigniter, A.Aug. = *benigne*, *q.v.*
Bēnignus -a -um, kind, friendly, well-wishing, mild, benignant; (1) in disposition, — *oratio*, C; — *interpretatio*, opp. to *dura*, literal, harsh; — *dies*, fortunate, P.Aug; in act, beneficent, liberal, obliging, — *alicui*, — *erga aliquem*, P; *ini somnig* — drunken with wine and sleep, H; prodigal, P; — *ager*, fruitful, O.

Bēo, 1. To bless, make happy, *aliquem* — *re*, to enrich, H; *beas*, or *beasti*; that pleases me, I'm glad of it, P. T.

Bēōcyntus -i, *m.* a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence *adj.* *Bēōcyntius* -a -um, — *mater* = Cybele, V; — *heros*, Midas, son of Cybele, O; — *cornu*, — *tibia*, used at the festival of Cybele.

Bēryllus -i, *m.* (*βήρυλλος*), a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India, Pl; *met.* a ring set with a beryl, Pt; — *acroides*, a sapphire, Pl.

Bēs -bessis, *m.* 8-12ths = 2-3rds of unity, of an as, of a pound, etc.; *fenus ex besse* = 8 per cent; *heres ex besse*, heir to 2-3rds of the property; *bessem bibamus*, 8 goblets to a name of 8 letters; (2) among the mathematicians whose ground number is 6, *bes* =

$$4, \text{ and } bes \text{ alter} = \frac{6+4}{6} = 1 \text{ 2-3rds}$$

Bessālis -e, containing the number 8, M; — *laterculus*, a tile 8 in. long, Vt; *met.* of small value.

Bestia -æ, *f.* an animal without reason (opp. *homo*), beast; often used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre, *aliquem ad bestias mittere*, C; *dare*, P.Aug. *condemnare*, St, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre; (2) *mala bestia*, a term of reproach, beast! P; (3) the constellation of the wolf.

Bestiālis -e, bestial, P.Aug.
Bestiarius -a -um, belonging to animals, — *ludus*, a fight with wild beasts at a show, Sc; (2) *subst.* one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows.

Bestiola -æ, *f.* dim. a little beast, C.
Bēta -æ, *f.* a vegetable used for salad, beet, P.
Bēta, *indcl.* (*βῆτα*), the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet; sometimes used *prov.* for the second of a series, M.

Bētaceus -a -um (*sc. pes*); and *abs.* *Betaceus* -i, *m.* mangold wurzel.

Beto (*bito*), 3. to go, P.
Bētōnica, *vid.* *Vetonica*.
Bētula (*betulla*) -æ, *f.* the birch, Pl.

Bibac -acis, addicted to drinking.

Bibulus -a -um (*βιβλίον*), made of the Egyptian papyrus.

Biblibōpōla -æ, *m.* (*βιβλίοπωλης*), a bookseller, Pl.

Biblibōthēca -æ, *f.* (*βιβλιοθήκη*), a collection of books, a library; (2) the place where books are kept.

Biblibōthēcarius -i, *m.* a librarian.

Bibulus -i, *f.* (*βύβλος*), the papyrus plant of the Nile; (2) *meton.* paper.

Bibo, *bibi*, *bibitum*, 3. To drink, *arcus bibit*, the rainbow draws up water; *nutricem* —, to drink the nurse's milk; *in auro* —, from a golden cup; *nomen alicuius* —, to drink in honour of a person as many cups of wine as there are letters in his name; — *alicui dare*, to give to drink; *Græco*

more —, to drink to a person, C; — *flumen*, poet. of those who live near a river; — *mandata*, to forget a commission in consequence of drink; — *pro summo*, to drink eagerly, hastily, P; (2) of inanimate things, to imbibe, suck in, *prata bibunt*, V; *hasta cruorem bibit*, V; (3) met. *auribus bibere*, to listen eagerly.

Bibrēvis -e, *sc.* pes, a metrical foot of two short syllables, translation of the Greek, *δισπαχς*.

Bibulus -a -um, fond of drinking, with gen. — *Talerni*, H; (2) of inanimate things, — *lapis*, sandstone, V; — *lana*; — *nubes*; — *charta*, blotting paper.

Biceps -ipitis, having two heads, C; — *Parnasus*, double peaked, O; — *civitas*, divided into two factions, P. Aug.

Bicassis -is, m. twenty asses, Vr.

Biclinium -i, n. a dining sofa for the use of two persons, P.

Bicolor -oris, of two colours, V. O.

**Bicorniger* -ēri, m. two horned; an epithet of Bacchus, O.

Bicornis -e, two horned, O; used of the new moon, H; of rivers having two branches, V. O.

Bicorpor -oris, having two bodies, C.

**Bicubitalis* -e (sometimes *bicubitus* -a -um), two cubs long, Pl.

Bidens -entis, having two teeth; (2) *subst.* m. a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, V. O. Le; (3) f. an animal for sacrifice, V. O; and especially a sheep, Ph.

Bidental -is, m. a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the Haruspices, and enclosed, II; hence *bidentalis* -is, m. the attendant priest of a bidental.

Biduus -a -um, lasting two days; *adj.* * L; (2) *subst.* biduum -i, n. a two days' space, Ca. C.

Biennis -e, lasting two years, St.

Biennium -ii, n. a space of two years, P. T. C.

Bifariam, doubly, two-fold, in two places, twice, C.

Bifarius -a -um, double, two-fold, P. Aug.

Bifer -ēra -ērum, of a tree bearing fruit twice a year, Vr; of the centaur, half man half horse, P. Aug.

Bifidus -a -um, split into two parts, O; **bifidatus* -a -um, Pl.

Biforis -e (*biforius* -a -um), having two doors, valves, or openings, Vt; poet. *biforem dat tibi cantum*, V, = *imparem, bisonum*.

Biformis -e (**biformatus* -a -um), of double form, V. O.

Bifrons -tis, with double forehead, or countenance; epithet of Janus, V.

Bifurcus -a -um, having two prongs, or forks; (2) *subst.* *bifurcum* -i, n. a fork.

Bigæ -arum (P. Aug. *bigæ* -æ), a pair of horses, Pl. Tc.

Bigatus -a -um, impressed with a pair of horses; — *argentum*, L; — *nummus*, or *subst.* *bigatus* -i, m. a silver denarius so distinguished, L.

Bigemmis -e, set with two jewels, P. Aug; (2) of plants, having two buds, Co.

Bigenor -a -um, hybrid, mongrel, C.

Bihūis -e, V. O. *vid.* *Bihūis*.

Bihūis -a -um, yoked two together; — *certamen*, V, a race between two-horse chariots; (2) *subst.* *bihūis* -orum, m. a pair of horses, V.

**Bihūra* -æ, f. a mass of two pounds weight, L.

Bihūris -e, weighing two pounds, H.

Bilinguis -e, having two tongues, used (a) of persons, hissing, P; (b) of those who speak two languages, H; (c) of hypocrites, traitors, V. P.

Biliosus -a -um, full of gall, Cl; bilious.

Bilis -is, f. the bile, the bilious fluid; — *suffusa*, the overflowing of bile, jaundice; *met.* wrath, anger, vexation, — *morere*, — *effundere*, — *commovere*; — *atra, nigra*, melancholy, C; sometimes madness, *fr.*

**Bilix* -icis, having a double thread, V.

Bilustris -e, lasting ten years, O.

Bimāris -e, lying on two seas; epithet of Corinth, O.

Bimaritus, m. the husband of two wives, C.

**Bimātris* -e, having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, O.

Bimātus -us, m. the age of two years, Vr.

Bimembris -e, having double members, half man, half animal, O; epithet of the Centaurs; *bimembres*, *abs.* = Centaurs, V.

Bimestris -e, lasting two months, L.

Bimēter -tra -trum, P. Aug. = diameter, consisting of two metres.

Bimūlus -a -um (*dim.* used only of men), two years old, Ct. St.

Bimūs -a -um, two years old, — *sententia*, in epistolary style, the vote by which a provincial government is prolonged for two years, C.

Bini -æ -a (*sing.* *binus* -a -um, found only in *Le* twice), two by two; joined with *subst.* which are *pl.* only, or assume a new signification in the *pl.* — *castra*, — *litteræ*, C, = two, both; or with other numerals, — *millia*; (2) of things naturally paired or double; (3) *subst.* *bis bina quot essent*, C.

Binoctium -ii, n. a space of two nights, Tc.

Binomīnis -e, having two names, O.

Bion -ōnis (*Biav*), a very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school; hence *Bionēus* -a -um, — *sermōnes*, witty, caustic, H.

Bipaltum -i, n. (found only in *abl. sing.*), a spade with a cross-bar above the blade, which enabled the labourer to dig to an unusual depth, Vr.

Bipalmis -e (*bipalmus*), two palms or spans long or broad, Vr.

Bipartitō, f. (*bipertio*), to divide into two parts, Co.

Bipartitō, doubly, in two ways; in different manners; from two sides.

Bipārens -tis, doubly open; open in two directions, V.

Bipēda -æ, f. a tile two feet long.

Bipēdalis -e, measuring two feet in any direction, Ca. C.

Bipēdāneus -a -um, Co, = *bipedalis*, *g.v.*

Bipennifer -a -um, armed with a two-edged axe, O.

Bipennis -e (*penna*), having two wings, Pl.

Bipennēs -e (*pinna*), double edged, V; (2) *subst.* a double-edged axe, V. O.

Bipēs -ēdis, having two feet, biped, V; (2) *subst.* used contemptuously of men.

Birēmīs -e, two oared, L; (a) *subst.* f. a skiff with two oars; (2) provided with two banks or series of oars; and *subst.* f. a ship so provided.

Birōtus -a -um, two wheeled; hence *birōta* -æ, f. a two-wheeled vehicle, St.

Bis, twice, in two ways, — *terque*, C; — *que terque*, M, two or three times; — *die*, H; *quotidie* —, L, twice a day; — *in die*, twice in one day; — *consul*, a man who has been twice consul; — *bina*, twice two, C, used with cardinal numbers only; poet. — *tantum*, — *tanto*, twice as large, twice as many; — *ad eundem* (*sc. lapidem offendere*), prov. to make the same mistake twice, C.

Bisellum -i, n. a magnificent chair of honour, so called because large enough for two persons, though only used by one, Vr.

Bisextus -i, m. (*sc. dies*), an intercalary day, so called from the doubling of the 24th February, = VI. Cal. Mart.

Bison -ontis, m. (*βίσων*), the bison; *bos bison*, Linn.

Bistōnes -um, m. the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. = Thracians; hence *adj.* *Bistonius* -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian; — *tyrannus*, O, Diomed; — *chelys*, the lyre of Orpheus; — *turbo*, violent north wind; *subst.* *Bistonis* -æ, f. = Thrace. *Bistōnis* -idis, f. Thracian woman = Bacechante, H.

**Bisulcilingua* -æ, with forked tongue; of a hypocrite, P.

Bisulcus -a -um, split into two parts, — *lingua*, O; — *ungula*, cloven hoof, Pl; (2) *subst.* *bisulcus* -orum, *n.* animals with cloven hoofs (*opp.* *solipedes*), Pl.

Bissyllabus -a -um, dissyllabic, Vr.

Bithynia -æ, *f.* a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* *Bithynicus*, C; *Bithynus*, Co; *Bithynus*, Pl; *Bithynian*; *Bithyni*, Pl; *Bithyni*, Te, the *Bithynians*; *Bithynus* -idis, *f.* a *Bithynian* woman, O.

Bitumen -inis, *n.* the asphaltum, bitumen, or natural pitch found in Palestine and Babylonia.

Bituminatus -a -um, impregnated with bitumen, Pl.

Bituminosus -a -um, bituminous, O.

Bituminosus -a -um, bituminous, rich in bitumen, Vt.

Bivertex -icis, double peaked, epithet of *Parasus*.

Bivira -æ, *f.* the wife of a second husband, Vr.

Bivus -a -um, having two ways or passages, V; (2) *subst.* *bivium* -i, *n.* a place with two roads, or where two ways meet; *met.* a double method, Vr.

Blaesus -a -um (*Βλαέος*), lispings, indistinct, — *lingua*, — *sonus*, O.

Blande, caressingly, softly, tenderly, carefully.

Blandicie, flatteringly, P. Aug.

Blandicus -a -um, flattering, P.

Blandiloquens -entis, P. Aug; *blandiloquentulus* -a -um, Pl, flattering, fair-spoken.

Blandiloquentia -æ, *f.* *Blandiloquium* -ii, *n.* flattering speech.

Blandiloquus -a -um, flattering, fair-spoken, P.

Blandimentum -i, *n.* flattery, fair speech; usually pl. C; (2) whatever pleases the senses, an allurements, blandishment; *since blandimentis expellere famem*, Te, without sauces, delicacies; (3) careful tending, Pl.

Blanditor, 4. *dep.* to cling caressingly to, fawn upon any one, flatter, caress, coax, — *alicui*, L. C; — *auribus*, to tickle the ears; — *sibi*, to flatter or deceive one's self; (2) of inanimate objects, to allure, entice, *blanditur incitui*, Te; *voluptas sensibus blanditur*, C; hence (*ptcep.*), *blanditus* -a -um, charming, Pt.

Blanditor, A. Aug. form of *blande*, *g.v.*

Blanditia -æ, *f.* a caress, flattery (not used in an invidious sense as *assentatio*, *adulation*), C; often in pl. — *dicere*, *adhibere*, O; (2) that which allures, a charm, — *voluptatum*, C.

Blandities -ei, *f.* = *blanditia*, *g.v.*

Blanditum, L. c. = *blande*, *g.v.*

Blandulus -a -um, *dim.* pleasing, flattering.

Blandus -a -um, flattering, fondling, caressing, bland; (2) pleasant, alluring, charming, — *voluptas*, C; *poet.* with *gen.* — *pecum*; with *acc.* — *genas vocemque*.

Blasphemia -æ, *f.* (*blasphemium* -ii, *n.* (*βλασφημία*), blasphemy.

Blasphemo, 1. I blaspheme.

Blasphemus -i -um, blasphemous; (2) *subst.* a blasphemer.

Blatératus -us, *m.* idle talk, babbling, P. Aug.

Blatéro, 1. To chatter, babble, H; (2) of the noise of frogs and camels, P. Aug.

Blatéro -onis, *m.* a chatterer, babbler, P. Aug.

Blatto, 4. To talk idly, babble, — *aliquid*, P.

Blatta -æ, *f.* a moth, cockroach, chafer of uncertain species; (2) said to mean a clot of blood, whence (3) = purple.

Blattarius -a -um, relating to a moth; whence, from the habits of that insect; (2) dark, — *balnea*, Sc; (3) *subst.* *blattaria* -æ, *f.* moth-mullein, *cerdascum* *blattaria*, Linn.

Blatteus -a -um, purple; *subst.* *blatta* -æ, *f.* = *blatta*, *g.v.*

Blennus -i, *m.* (*βλενός*), a stupid fellow, P.

Blentus -a -um, tasteless, insipid, foolish, P.

Blutum -i, *n.* (*βλῆνον*), a tasteless herb used in salad, spinach, P.

Bla -æ, *f.* (in Mss. *bōra*), a kind of water-snake; (2) a disease producing red pustules, the measles, Pl.

Bōarūs -a -um, relating to oxen; — *forum*, the cattle market, L.

Boccar -āris (-or -ōris), a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence (3) = African, Jr.

Bocēarches -æ, *m.* (*Βοκεάρχης*), the highest magistrate of *Bœotia*, L.

Bœotia -æ, *f.* *Bœotia*, a country of Greece; hence, *adj.* *Bœotius*, Pl; *Bœotius*, C; *Bœotus*, O; *Bœotian*; *Bœoti* -drum, the *Bœotians*, proverbial for their slowness of intellect.

Bœthius -ii, *m.* (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; born about 470 A.D.; beheaded in prison (where he had written his celebrated work, *De Consolatione Philosophicæ*, libb. 7.), 524 A.D. His family, the *Anicii*, were among the most distinguished at Rome, in the later ages of the empire; and he himself appears to have attained the highest titular honours of the state. He was one of the last Romans who at all cultivated Greek letters and philosophy, on which account his work was held, during what are called the dark ages, in an esteem disproportioned to its real value. Certain theological treatises are also extant bearing his name, but the tone of his principal philosophical work seems to prove that he was not a believer in Christianity.

Bōw -arum, *f.* a species of collar or neck fetter of wood or iron, P.

Bōlōton -i, *n.* (*βόλωτοι*), cow dung, Pl.

Bōlētaria -rum, *n.* (*boletar*, P. Aug.), a dish for mushrooms, M; (2) generally, a dish.

Bōlētus -i, *m.* (*βωλίτης*), the best kind of mushrooms, Pl.

Bōlōm -arum, *f.* the cast of a net offered for sale; (2) a fish dealer, P. Aug.

Bōlus -i, *m.* (*βόλος*), a throw (1) of dice, P; (2) of a net, and (3) what is caught at one throw, St; (3) bait, allurements; *bolo tangere* (*multare*) *aliquem*, to deprive of a gain.

Bōlus -i, *n.* (*βωλος*), a bite, bit; used only *met.* = gain, advantage, T.

Bombax (*βομβάξ*), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? P.

Bombōmēchides -æ, *m.* (*βωβωμέχιδης*), a name applied in P. to a boastful soldier.

Bombus -i, *m.* (*βόμβος*), a humming noise (1) of bees, Vr; (2) of trumpets, Lc; (3) of applause, St.

Bombycinus -a -um, silken, Pl, Jr; (2) *subst.* *bombicina* -orum, *n.* silken garments, M.

Bombylus -i, *m.* (*βωβύλιος*), the silkworm of the silkworm.

Bombylus -icis, *m.* (*βωβύλις*), the silkworm; (2) that which is produced by the silkworm, silk, Pt; (3) any fine fibre, cotton, Pl.

Bōmōntem -arum, *m.* (*βομωνέται*), the Lacedæmonian youths, who contended for the prize of endurance, in being scourged round the altar of *Atemis Orthia*.

Bōntus -i, *m.* (*βόναος*), a kind of wild ox, Pl.

Bōntas -atis, *f.* goodness, excellence, — *agrorum*, — *terborum*, — *vois*; (2) of abstract things, — *ingenii*, C; *abs.* kindness, friendly behaviour, honesty, goodwill; — *naturalis*, good disposition, N; also parental love, Ph.

Bōnum -i, *n.* good, happiness; — *summum*, the highest good; — *mentis est virtus*, C; *bona ingenii*, Q; — *pacis*, the benefits of peace, Te; (2) = *commodum*, use, advantage; — *publicum*, S. L; *dono esse alicui*, to be of use to any one, C. L; (3) pl. *bona* -drum, *n.* property, riches, possession; *in bonis esse, habere*, C, to possess; *in bonis alicuius esse*, to be in any one's possession.

Bōnus -a -um (*comp.* *melior*, *suprl.* *optimus*), good; (1) physically, — *tempestas*, C; — *valetudo*, Q; — *ager*, T; — *calum*, = healthy; — *numi*, genuine money; — *forma*, T; — *vox*, Q, beautiful; — *cervix*, pretty, St; — *ciyas*, youth; *dona pars*, a large part, i.e. relatively; *res bona*, C, fortunate circumstances (also = dainties, deli-

ecacies, N); (2) mentally and morally bold, brave, — *animus*, good courage, cheerfulness, P; *bono animo esse*, Ca; *bonum animum habere*, S. L., to be of good courage; (b) of good family, *bono genere natus*; (c) kind, *bona venia*, cum *bona venia*, with your kind permission; (d) excellent, honourable, — *vir*, a noble and honourable man, C; — *mulier*, modest, P; hence *bone!* a friendly mode of address = my good fellow, H; sometimes ironical, P, C; (e) clever, noble, — *auctor*, — *poeta*, C; *dux*, *defensor*, *indoles*, Q; — *ars*, — *artēs*, Q. Te; *bona dicta*, witty sayings; *bono modo*, with moderation; (3) — *alievi*, A. Aug; *in aliquem*, C, favourable, inclined to; *abs. H.*, *des bonus veniam*; — *verba*, words of good omen, Tb; — *verba quæso*, speak or judge less harshly of me, T; and in the phrase *quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit*, C; (4) *bonus ad aliquid*, serviceable for, adapted to anything; *bonum est*, it is good for; *cui bono (fuerit)?* for whose advantage was it?

Bōo, 1. (*Bōw*); būro, 1. A. Aug; būo, 3. P. Aug.), I shout, P. O.

Bōōtes -m, m. (*Βωώτης*), the constellation of that name, Arctophylax.

Bōrēās -m, m. (*Βορέας*, *Βορρᾶς*), the north wind, V, = aquilo; (2) met. the north, H; hence *adj.* Bōrēus -a -um, O; Bōrēalis -e, P. Aug., northern.

Bōs, būris, c. (*βοῦς*; nom. *bovis*, P. Aug; *gen. pl.* *boverum*, A. Aug.), ox, bullock, cow, C; when spoken of generically *fem.* — *torva*, V; — *cruda*, H; — *Lucas*, an elephant; prov. *bovi clitellas imponere*, to saddle an ox, = to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit; (2) a kind of flat fish, O.

Boscis -īdis, f. (*Βοσκίς*), a kind of duck, Co.

Bōspōrus -i, m. (sometimes in MSS. Bosphorus, *Βόσπορος*; neut. *pl.* *Bospora*, Pt.), a strait (1) between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople; (2) — *Cimmerius*, the outlet of the Sea of Azor into the Black Sea, the Straits of Caffa; hence *adj.* Bosphoranus, Te; Bosphoreus, Bosphorius, O; Bosphōricus, P. Aug; Bosphōranus -i, m. Te. C, a dweller on the Bosphorus.

Bōthellus -i, m. *dim.* a little sausage, M.

Bōthynus -i, m. (*βόθυνος*), a fiery meteor in the form of a pit, Se.

Bōtrōnūtus -i, n. a female mode of dressing the hair, to as to make it resemble a bunch of grapes (*βότρυς*).

Bōtrys -yos (*βότρυς*, *bōtryō* -ōnis, m. M.), a grape.

Bōtūlarīus -ii, m. a maker or seller of sausages, Se.

Bōtūlus -i, m. a sausage, black-pudding, M.

Bovile = Bubile, q. v.

Bōvillus -a -um (a very old form of bubulus), relating to oxen, L.

Bribeum -i, n. (*brabium* -i, n. *βραβίον*), a prize in the games.

Brābūta -m, m. a judge, umpire in the public games, St.

Brac̄arum, f. (*sing.* O.), breeches, trowsers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, Germans, and afterwards by the Romans.

Brac̄ātus -a -um, wearing breeches, hose; hence (2) foreign, barbarian, effeminate, C; (3) epithet of Gallia Transalpina (*opp. togata*); *Brac̄atorum pueri*, Jr, youths from Gallia Narbonensis.

Brachialis -e, belonging to the arm, P; — *crassitudo*, the thickness of an arm, Pl; (2) *subst.* brachialis -is, m. brachiale -is, n. a bracelet, Pl.

Brachiatūs -i -um (v. r.), with boughs or branches like arms, Co.

Brachīdium -i, n. *dim.* a pretty little arm, Ct; (2) a muscle of a horse's leg, P. Aug.

Brachium, -i, n. (*βραχίον*), the arm from the elbow to the wrist (*lacratus* = the fore-arm), Le, Ct; (2) generally the whole arm, C; used in ancient dancing, *brachia numeris morere*, *numeros* — *ducere*, O; *mit. levi brachio agere*, to treat superficially; *molli brachio objurgare*, to

scold temperately, C; *brachia sua præbere sceleri* to assist in a crime, O; — *dirigere contra rorem*; prov. to swim against the stream, Jr; (3) the limbs of animals, claw of a crab, O; the shoulder-blade of an elephant, P; (4) the branch of a tree, V; arm of the sea, O; the spur of a mountain chain, Pl; the yard of a sail = antenna, V; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, L; the arm of a ballista, Vt.

Brachmāne -arum, m. (*Brachmanes* -ium, m.), the Brahmins, priestly caste of India.

Brachyctātīctum (*βραχυκταίνκτον*), sc. metrum, a verse too short by one foot.

Bractēa -æ, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, V, O; — *viva*, the skin or wool of the Spanish sheep; (2) a thin layer of wood, Pl.

Bractēātus -a -um, covered with gold leaf (P. Aug. = aureus); glittering like gold, Se; — *felicitas*, Sc.

Bractēōla -m, f. *dim.* a little leaf of gold, Jr.

Branchiā -arum, f. (*βράγχια*), the gills of a fish, Pl.

Brassicā -æ, f. cabbage of various species, Co. P.

Brēviariū -a -um, abridged, P. Aug. (2) *subst.* breviarium -i, n., short summary, report, epitome; — *imperii*, statistical report, St.

Brēviōllus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat short or little; (2) *subst.* breviculum -i, n. P. Aug., a summary.

Brēvilquēntis -entis, brief in speech, C; *Brēvilquēntia -m, f. brevity of speech, C.

Brēvio, 1. To abridge, abbreviate; — *cervicem*, to contract, Q; — *syllabam*, to pronounce quickly, shortly, Q.

Brēvis -e, in regard to space, short, narrow, small (*opp.* longus and latus), *via brevis*, the shorter route, N; — *aqua*, narrow, O; *in breve cogi*, to be compressed into narrow space, H; of height, — *homo*, C; — *corpore*, St; little, — *mus*, O; — *cada*, shallow; and *abs. brevia*, shoals, V. Te; (2) in regard to time, short, brief, little, — *tempore*, or *abs. brevi*, C; *brevi spatio*, S; in — *spatio*, T; in *brevi*, A. Aug., in a short time; shortly, *breve*, Ct; *brevi*, O; a short time, a little, *ad breve*, for a short time; hence, of short duration, — *dolor*, C; — *syllaba*, a short syllable, metrically; (b) of a speech, concise, — *narratio*; *brevi*, *adv.* briefly, in few words.

Brēvitas -atis, f. shortness, brevity; (1) in regard to length or breadth, Ca; (2) in time, — *temporis*, *dici*, C; (3) most frequently of discourse, brevity, conciseness, — *syllabarum*, metrical shortness, C.

Brēviter, shortly, briefly; (1) of space, Tb; (2) of expression in discourse; (3) of metrical shortness.

Brisa -æ, f. the refuse after the grapes have been pressed, Co.

Britannia -æ, f. (*pl.* Ct.), the British Islands, Britain; hence *adj.* Britannus -a -um, Le; Britannī -orum, m. the inhabitants of Britain, Le. Ca; (b) inhabitants of Bretagne, in France; Britannicus, British, C; Brito -ōnis, a Briton; either of Britain or Bretagne.

Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, and originally called Claudius Tiberius Germanicus, though usually known by the surname conferred upon his father, on account of his pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered by that prince after his accession to the throne.

Brōchus, broechus, vel bronchus -a -um, A. Aug. (1) of the teeth of animals, projecting, Vr; (2) having projecting teeth.

Brōmīus -ii, m. (*Βρόμιος*, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus; (2) *adj.* Bromius -a -um.

Brūma -æ, f. (contracted from *brevissima*), the shortest day of the year, Le. Vr; (2) *poet.* winter in general, H. V; (3) the year, M.

Brūmālis -e, relating to the shortest day, — *dies*, C; — *signum*, Capricorn, C; (2) wintry, O Brūtēco, 3. To become brutish, P. Aug.

Brūtus -a -um, (1) heavy, immovable, *Le*; (2) dull, insensible, without feeling or reason, esp. of animals, and sometimes of inanimate things, — *fulmen*.

Brūtus -i, *m*. The cognomen of many distinguished individuals in Roman history, belonging to the patrician or plebeian branch of the *Gens Junia*. (1.) *L. Junius Brutus*, whose history is in a great degree legendary, was, in conjunction with *L. Tarquinius Collatinus*, the first consul elected on the expulsion of the Tarquins, *B.C.* 509. His mother is said to have been the sister of *Tarquinius* the Proud, and he escaped the violent death of his elder brother by feigning idiocy, whence the surname *Brutus*. He is reported to have fallen in battle against the inhabitants of *Veii*, who were endeavouring to bring back the Tarquins. The story of his putting to death his two sons, for engaging in a conspiracy for a similar object, is well known. (2.) *M. Junius Brutus* (not to be confounded with *D. Junius Brutus Albinus*, also one of *Cæsar's* assassins, but an older man) was the son of a father of the same name, by *Servilia*, known by her amours with *Cæsar*. He was learnedly educated, and distinguished through life for his love of literature. Though he wrote philosophical treatises, and attained some eminence as an orator, his only extant remains are some letters, preserved in the correspondence of *Cicero*. With the latter, who introduces him as a speaker in the dialogue called after him "*Brutus*," and dedicated to him his treatise, "*Orator*" and "*De Finibus*," he was on terms of intimacy. In the contest between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, *Brutus* was led by his republican feelings to adopt the cause of the former. His life was especially ordered by *Cæsar* to be spared at the battle of *Pharsalia*, and till influenced by the persuasions of *C. Cassius*, he acquiesced in *Cæsar's* dictatorship; and though he had never been either pretor or consul, was made governor of *Cisalpine Gaul*, *in. n.c.*, 46. His share in the murder of *Cæsar* is well known. His subsequent attempts to gain the favour of the people were fruitless, and he sailed for *Macedonia*, a province the government of which had been promised him by *Cæsar*. In the autumn of 42 the double battle of *Philippi* was fought. In the first engagement *Octavianus* was defeated by *Brutus*, and *Cassius* by *Antony*. Twenty days later *Brutus* was himself defeated, and immediately committed suicide.

Būbile -is, *n*. (*būbilis* -is, *m*. *P. Pr.*), an ox stall.

Būbo -ōnis, *m*. the screech owl, *V*.

Būbulcō, *l*. (*dep. P.*), to be a cow herd, *P*;

(2) *met.* cry like a cow herd, *Vr*.

Būbulcus -i, *m*. one who ploughs with oxen, *C*;

(2) a cow herd, *P. Aug.*

Būbūlus -a -um (*P. Aug.* *būbūlinus*), relating to cows or oxen. — *curo*; and *abs.* *būbūla*, beef, *P*; — *corii*, thongs of ox hide; — *cottabi*, blows or cuts of an ox whip.

***Būceda** -æ, *m*. one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, *P*.

Bucca -æ, *f*. the cheek, esp. when puffed out. — *inflare*, to become angry, *P. H*; *prov. quod in buccam venerit, scribito*, whatever comes into your mouth, *C*; (2) one who puffs out his cheeks in speaking, a bawler; (3) one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite; (4) a mouthful; (5) applied to animals, the jaw of a frog, *Pl*.

***Buccēa** -æ, *f*. a mouthful, *St*.

Buccella -æ, *f*. *dim.* a little mouthful, *M*.

Bucco -ōnis, *m*. a babbling foolish fellow, *P*.

Buccūla -æ, *f*. *dim.* the cheek, jaw; (2) the vizier, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, *L. Jr*; (3) two grooves in a catapult, in which the arrow is placed.

***Bucculentus** -a -um, puffy-checked, *P*.

Būcērus -a -um (*Būcērius* -a -um, *Le.* *βουκερως*), having ox's horns, *O*.

Būctum -i, *n*. a cow pasture, *Le*.

Būcīna -æ, *f*. (*βουκίνη*), a crooked trumpet (*tuba* = straight horn); (1) the shepherd's horn. *Vr*. *Co*; (2) military trumpet, *C*; used as a signal for relieving guard; hence, *ad tertiam bucinam* = *vigiliam*, *L*; (3) anciently used to summon the popular assemblies, *Pl*.

Būcīnator -ōris, *m*. a trumpeter, *Ca*.

Būcīno, *l*. to blow the trumpet, *Vr*.

Būcīnum -i, *n*. the sound of a trumpet, *Pl*; (2) a shell fish, *Pl*.

Būcōlicus -a -um (*βουκολικός*), relating to shepherds, rural, *bucolicum poema*, *Co*; *abs.* *bucolica* -orum, *n*. pastoral poems, esp. *Virgil's* eclogues.

Būcūlus -i, *m*. a young ox, *Co*; *būcūla* -æ, *f*. a heifer, *C*.

Būfo -ōnis, *m*. a toad, *V*.

Bulbus -i, *m*. (*βολβός*), a bulb, *Pl*; (2) an onion, *O*.

Bulētērium (-on) -ii, *n*. (*βουλευτήριον*), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, *C*.

Bulga -æ, *f*. a Gaulish word = a leathern bag or knapsack, *Vr*.

Bulla -æ, *f*. (1) a bubble, *O*; hence any thing perishable, *Vr*; (2) any thing hemispherical, a boss, stud, hasp, *C*; (3) an ornament, generally of gold, worn by triumphing Roman generals round their necks in imitation of the Etruscan kings and *Lucumones*. In later times the bulla was worn by all noble Roman children, but laid aside at years of maturity.

Bullātus -a -um, perishable, transitory, *Pr*; (2) furnished with a bulla in the sense of a boss, knob, *Vr*; (3) wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, *Jv*.

Bullo, *l*. *Bullio*, *4*. to well up, bubble up, boil up.

Būmastus -i, *f*. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, *V*.

Būris -is, *m*. (*burā* -æ, *f*. *Vr.*), the plough-tail, *V*; the crooked hinder part of the plough.

***Būstirūpus** -i, *m*. a robber of tombs, *P*.

Būstīarius -a -um, belonging to the place where corpses were burned, *C*; — *gladiator*, one who fought in honour of the dead; (2) *subst.* *busturius* -i, *m*. one whose business it is to burn dead bodies.

Bustum -i, *n*. the place where corpses were burned, *Le*; (2) *poet.* a grave, sepulchre, *P. V. Ct*.

Būthysia -æ, *f*. (*βουθυσία*), a sacrifice of oxen, *St*.

Būtyrum -i, *n*. (*βούτυρον*), butter, *Cl*.

Buxētum -i, *n*. a plantation of box-trees, *M*.

Buxēus -a -um, relating to the box-tree, *Co*; (2) like the box-tree in colour, *Vr*.

***Buxifer** -a -um, producing the box-tree, *Ct*.

Buxus -i, *f*. (*buxum*, *V.* *βύκος*), the evergreen box-tree, *O*; (2) the box-wood, *V*; (3) articles made of box-wood, *e.g.* flute, *V*; top, *V*; comb, *O*; writing-tablets, *Pl*.

Byssinus -a -um, made of cotton; *subst.* *byssinum*, *sc.* opus, a garment of cotton cloth, *P. Aug*.

Byssus -i, *f*. (*βύσσαν*), cotton.

C, *c*, the third letter of the Roman Alphabet, corresponded in place and originally in sound with the Greek *Γ*, *γ*. At an early period it was substituted for *K*, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language. *C* also has taken the place of *Q*, except when the vowel *u* follows, as is shown in the change which is seen in *que* at the end of words; *atque* = *ac*, *nunquam* = *nunc*, *dumque* = *donec*. The Greek *χ* is also frequently represented by *C*. *C* and *G* are often interchanged, as well as *C* and *T*.

Cāballinus -a -um, belonging to a horse, — *sons*, *Pr*, *Ilipocrēne*.

Cāballus -i, *m.* (καβάλλης), a hack-horse, nag, pony, H. Jv.

Cācūbus -i, *m.* (κάκλυβος), a pot for boiling meat or vegetables, Vr. Co.

***Cācātūro**, 4. to desire to go to stool, M.

Cāchecta -a, *m.* (καχέκτης), a consumptive person, Pl.

Cāchecticus -a -um (καχεκτικός), consumptive, Pl.

Cāchinnātio -ōnis, *f.* a violent laughing, a cāchinnation, C.

Cāchinno, 1. to laugh heartily, C.

***Cāchinno** -ōnis, *m.* one who laughs heartily, a jester, Pr.

Cāchinus -i, *m.* hearty laughter, C; poet. the splashing of the sea, Ct.

Cachrys -yos, *f.* (κάχρυς), a cone; the seed of certain trees, Pl. Cl.

Cāco, 1. (κακάω), to void the excrement, H; to defile with excrement, Ct.

Cācōthēs -is, *n.* (κακόθης), an obstinate disease, Pl; — *seribendi*, Jv.

Cācōthēlla -a, *f.* (κακόθηλία), imperfect imitation, Sc.

Cācōtūlus -i, *m.* (κακότυλος), an imperfect imitator, St.

Cāclia -a, *m.* a soldier's or officer's servant, P.

Cācūmen -ynis, *n.* the extreme point, or end, V. H; *ramorum*, Ca; (2) met. height, perfection, *alecundi* —, the greatest growth, Lc.

Cācūmīno, 1. to point, make pointed, O.

Cādāver -ēris, *n.* a dead body, carcase; either of men or animals, C.

Cādāverōsus -a -um, like a corpse, a dāverous, T.

Cādīvus -a -um, — *mala*, Pl, falling from the tree.

Cadmus -i, *m.* (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave, founder of Thebes in Boeotia; *adj.* **Cadmēus** -a -um, — *Thebæ*, Pt; *subst.* **Cadmēa** -a, *f.* the citadel of Thebes, N; **Cadmēis** -idis, O, — *domus*; and *subst.* a female descendant of Cadmus.

Cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3. to fall, — *de loco*, P; — *e loco*, C; *a loco*, P; *in loco*, *in locum*, O; of the heavenly bodies, to set, V. H; of rivers, to fall into the sea, L; of the casting of dice, T; (2) to fall away, out, — *de manibus arma*, C; (3) to fall in battle, be slain, C; of victims, to be sacrificed, V; (4) to lie with, P. Tb; (5) met. to fall, sink, lessen, — *vires*, Lc; to vanish, cease, be annihilated, — *ira*, O; *animis cadere*, C, to lose courage; — *ventus*, L, the wind falls; *causa*, *in iudicio cadere*, to lose a lawsuit; (6) to fall, — *in morbum*, to fall sick; — *in conspectum*, to become visible; of payments, to fall due, *nummi cadunt in eum diem*, C; to fall in with, be suited to, fit for, C; (7) to close, terminate, *verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt*, C; (8) to happen, fall out; *hoc percommode mihi cadit*, P; — *incassum*, P; *ad irritum*, L, to happen in vain, remain fruitless.

Cādūcātor -ōris, *m.* a herald, L.

Cādūceus -i, *m.* (— *cum* i, *n.*), a herald's staff, C; the wand or staff of Mercury.

Cādūcifer -iā -ērum, carrying the caduceus; epithet of Mercury, O.

Cādūcus -a -um, that which has fallen, or is falling; — *lollo*, fallen in war, V; — *juvenis*, destined to die, V; (2) inclined to fall, — *vitis*, C; (3) met. frail, perishable, transitory, C; — *bona*, a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of inheritance of the legatee, C.

Cādūreum -i, *n.* a coverlet of Cadurcan linen, Jv, so called from the Cadurci, a Gaulish nation; met. the marriage-bed, Jv.

Cādus -i, *m.* (κάδος), a wine jar, — *capite sistere*, P, to overturn; met. wine, H; also used for other purposes, M, = *urna*, V, a funeral urn.

Cāciās -e, *m.* (κακίας), a north-east wind, Pl. VI.

Cæcigēnus -a -um, born blind, Lc.

Cæcilla -æ, *f.* a kind of lizard, Co; (2) a kind of lettuce, Co.

Cæcilia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, of which the branch bearing the name of Metellus was the most distinguished. Other cognomens were Niger, Rufus, etc.

Cæcitas -ātis, *f.* blindness, C.

Cæco, 1. to make blind; met. *oratio cæcata celeritate*, C, made obscure.

***Cæculto**, 1. to be like a blind man, be sand blind, P.

Cæcus -a -um, blind, C; — *corpus*, S, the back; — *vulnus*, — *ictus*, L, a wound in the back; (2) mentally or morally blind, — *fortuna*, C; (3) pass. invisible, concealed, obscure, — *fræta*, V, with hidden rocks and banks; prov. *cæca die emere*, P, to buy on credit; — *murmur*, V, dull, confused; (4) neut. dark, obscure, — *nox*, Lc; — *domus*, C; met. uncertain, — *expectatio*, C; vain, without result, ineffectual, — *excreationes*, L.

Cæcūto, 4. to see imperfectly, be blind, Vr.

Cædes -is, *f.* a cutting-off; especially a cutting-down, killing, slaughter, carnage in war, C; the slaying of sacrifices, O; the person slain, V. Te; the blood shed by slaughter, Lc. Ct.

Cædo, cecidi, cæsum, 3. to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, — *silam*, Ca; — *lapidem*, C; — *vina*, V; (2) to strike, beat, thrash, — *aliquem verberibus*, P. T; — *januum saxis*, C; prov. *stimulus pugnis*, P, to kick against the pricks; (3) to kill, murder, slay in war, Ca. L; to slay victims, C; *cadere sermones*, T, to chatter; (4) to defile, Ct.

Cæduus -a -um, — *silva*, Vr. Co, fit or ready for cutting.

Cælamen -inis, *n.* a bas-relief, O.

Cælator -ōris, *m.* a chaser, graver, or carver, C.

Cælatūra -a, *f.* the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory, Q.

Cælebs -ybis, unmarried, single, P; met. — *platanus*, H, to which no vine is attached.

Cælibitus -ūs, *m.* celibacy, St.

Cælo, 1. to engrave or chase metals and ivory, to carve in bas-relief, C; applied met. to poetry, H.

Cælum, etc. . . . *id.* **Cælum**, etc. . . .

Cælum -i, *n.* the chisel of the chaser or graver of metals, Q.

Cæmenticius -a -um, built of unhewn stone, Vt.

Cæmentum -i, *n.* rough stone from the quarry, C.

Cæpa -a, *f.* cæpe -is, *n.* an onion, St.

Cæptna -a, *f.* an onion bed, field of onions, Co.

Cæpio, the cognomen of a patrician branch of the Gens Servilia. The best known individual of the family is Q. Servilius Cæpio, cons. 106, and the subsequent year governor of Gallia Narbonensis. Here he was totally and shamefully defeated by the Cimbri, with the loss of all his army. His disgrace followed at once, and being accused, ten years afterwards, of misconduct in the war, he is said to have died in prison.

Cære, *n. incl.* **Cæres** -ātis or -ētis, *f.* a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants, the Cærantii, Cærites, Cærētes, on account of their assistance in the Gallic war, received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting; hence a Roman, deprived by the censor of that right, was said *in tabulas Cærētes ferri*; and in H. *Cærēte cerra* (i.e. t.bula) digni = deserving of civic degradation.

Cærēfōllium -ii, *n.* (χαίρηφύλλον), chervil, Pl. Co.

Cærimōnīa -a, *f.* holiness, sacredness, — *deorum*, — *legationis*, C; (2) holy awe, reverence, C; (3) gen. pl. religious rites, ceremonies, C.

Cærlēus -a -um (cærlūs, poet.), dark-coloured, dark blue; epithet of the sea and sky, Lc. C; *subst.* cærlula, the blue expanse of the sky, Lc; of the sea, V; *cærlulus deus*, Pt, Neptune; (2) dark, epithet of death, of night, etc. V; (3) dark green, — *quercus*, O.

Cæsar, *Ariss*, *m*, a surname of the Gens Julia, *q.v.* particularly of the dictator, C. Julius Cæsar, from whom the Roman emperors adopted the name in addition to that of Augustus, till under Hadrian it became appropriated distinctively to the heir to the throne; *adj.* Cæsarianus, C; Cæsariānus, N; Cæsāreus, O; Cæsariēnsis, Tc.

Cæsar, C. Julius, born July 12, *b.c.* 100, cons. 59, dict. 49, cons. 48, dict. 48, cons. 46, 45; dict. 45, 44; cons. 44; assassinated, March 15, 44, one of the greatest statesmen and generals of all time, was sprung from the old patrician Gens Julia, and was early connected with the popular party by the marriage of his aunt Julia with Marius, and his own marriage, *b.c.* 83, with Cornelia, daughter of L. Cinna. He early showed the decision of his character by refusing to divorce his wife at the command of Sulla, who was with difficulty induced to overlook his temerity. He served his first campaign under M. Minucius Thermus at the siege of Mitylene, *b.c.* 81, 80, and was about to prosecute his military career in Cilicia, when the news of Sulla's death, in 78, recalled him to Rome. Here he brought himself into public notice by prosecuting Cn. Dolabella, and afterwards C. Antonius, for extortion in their respective provinces, and is even said to have repaired to Rhodes, to study oratory under Apollonius Molo, who had also been an instructor of Cicero. In 74 he again returned to Rome, having been elected pontiff in his absence; and now began in earnest to use every means of conciliating popular favour, in which, as well as in impairing at the same time his private fortune, he completely succeeded. He was soon elected military tribune, and, in 68, questor; while, in the following year, his wife being dead, he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, and relation of the celebrated Pompey, whose friendship he was anxious to conciliate. Accordingly, in 66, he joined with Cicero in supporting the Manilian law (*vid.* Pompey). In 65 he was made *edile*, and surpassed all his predecessors in the splendour of the games which signalized his year of office. In 63 his unbounded popularity procured him his election, not only to the prætorship, but also to the office of pontifex maximus, against men greatly his superiors in age and official station. The same year was rendered memorable by the detection of the Catilinarian conspiracy, a complicity in which his political antagonists zealously but ineffectually endeavoured to fasten upon him. At the expiration of his prætorship, he obtained the province of Further Spain, and for the first time had an opportunity for the display of his great military talents, in the successes which he gained over the barbarous tribes of the Lusitanian hills. On his return he waived his claim to a triumph, in order to become a candidate for the consulship, to which office he was elected in the year 59, in conjunction with M. Calpurnius Bibulus, and about the same time formed that alliance with Pompey and Crassus usually designated the first triumvirate. The immediate result was the appointment of Cæsar, as soon as his year of office was expired, to the provinces of Gallia Cisalpine, Gallia Transalpine, and Illyricum, with an army of four legions. After aiding Clodius, — who, to gratify his revenge, had passed over to the popular party, — in the ruin of Cæsar, Cæsar proceeded, in the year 58, to Gaul, where he spent the nine ensuing years in the series of wars of which he has himself left an account, and by which he has earned, at the same time, the highest reputation as a general and an historian. Into the particulars of these campaigns we are unable to enter; but his expedition to Britain, in the years 55 and 54, must always be regarded with peculiar interest by the English student of Roman history. In the meantime, the death of Crassus, and the brilliant successes of Cæsar, had sown the seeds of dissension between the two surviving members of the triumvirate. Pompey began to see that, if the

second, he was still only the second, personage in the state; and Cæsar, on the other hand, whose government of Gaul would terminate in the year 49, was desirous of obtaining the consulship for the year 48. The aristocratic party, with Pompey at their head, was exceedingly anxious, either to prevent this altogether, or by compelling Cæsar to lay down his military command, before its legal termination, to reduce him to a private station before his entrance on his canvass. Accordingly a motion was made and carried in the Senate, that if Cæsar did not disband his army by a certain day, he should be considered an enemy to the state. Cæsar's answer was to cross with his army the little river Rubicon, which formed the boundary of his province on the side of Italy, and to march upon Rome. Pompey, unprepared for so vigorous a measure, abandoned Italy and embarked for Greece. In the meantime Cæsar marched against Pompey's legates in Spain, Afranius and Petreius, and subdued the whole province in forty days. He was now appointed dictator, though only for the purpose of holding the Comitia, at which he himself and P. Servilius Isauricus were elected consuls. His next step was to enter upon that campaign against Pompey which he has himself commemorated in his book on the civil war, and which ended in the total defeat of Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia, August, 48, and his subsequent murder. The supreme power of the state was now practically in the hands of Cæsar. He was a second time appointed dictator, though, instead of returning to Rome, he proceeded to Egypt to engage in the minor contests known as the Alexandrian wars, and that against Pharnaces, and to add one more illustrious name to the list of Cleopatra's lovers. On his arrival in Rome at the end of the year 47, he was again appointed dictator, and again departed to subdue the last remains of the Pompeian party, in the persons of Scipio and Cato, who had collected an army in Africa. The battle of Thapsus, and the suicide of Cato at Utica, closed the campaign, and Cæsar entered Italy, the undoubted ruler of the Roman empire. The forms of the constitution were abrogated to do him honour; he was appointed dictator for 10 years, and censor for 3 years; and even felt the pulse of popular opinion by causing Antony publicly to offer him a royal diadem, which, however, he had the political prudence to decline. The campaign in Spain against Cneus and Sextus Pompey, terminated by the decisive battle of Munda, 45, was the last military act of Cæsar's life. The year or two before his death was almost entirely occupied in consolidating his power, and he is allowed on all hands to have used his absolute authority with a clemency and moderation of which ancient history affords but few examples. The story of his assassination is well known. Most of the conspirators were, doubtless, influenced by private or factious motives; one or two, like Brutus, acted from a sincere desire for their country's good, but, at this distance of time, there can be little doubt that the death of Cæsar was an irreparable mischief inflicted upon the Roman state. Cæsar was not only celebrated as a general and statesman, but was considered in his own day an orator second only to Cicero. Of his oratorical powers we have no specimen except the doubtful reports preserved in Sallust. His merits as an historian are vouched for by his extant works — “*De Bello Gallico*,” lib. vii.; “*De Bello Civili*,” lib. iii. His Latinity is in the highest degree pure and classical, and his style possesses precisely those qualities of simplicity, clearness, and vigour, which we should expect from an unprofessional author of so strong and capacious an intellect.

Cæsariātus -a -um, long haired, P.

Cæsaries -is, *f.* a dark, bushy head of hair, P.V.O.; — *barba*, O.

Cesum, with cutting, with the edge (*opp.*

punctum, L; (2) of discourse, in short sentences, C.

Cæsiō -ōnis, f. a cutting of trees and plants, C.

**Cæstivus -a -um*, bluish, dark blue, P.

Cæsius -a -um, bluish gray, used only of the colour of the eyes, — *oculi Cæsius*, C.

Cæspes -itis, m. (caespes), a cut turf, C, used for various purposes; a miserable hut, H; (2) generally the turf, the ground covered with grass, V. O.

**Cæspōsus -a -um*, turf, grassy, Co.

Cæstus -us, m. (cestus), gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, C. *Vid.* *Cestus*.

Cæsura -æ, f. a cutting, hewing down, — *silvæ*, Pl; (2) that which is cut down, Pl.

Ceterus, etc. . . . *vid.* *ceterus, etc.*

Caius -i (Gaius), *m.* *Caia -æ, f.* a common præ-nomen among the Romans. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were denominated by these names, C; (2) the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century, and whose work, "Institutionum," lib. iv. was discovered by Niebuhr at Verona, in 1816; (3) in the P. Aug. historians, *Caius* = the emperor Caius Caligula.

Calamātrius -a -um, relating to a reed for writing, — *theca*, St, a pen box.

Calamentum -i, n. dry wood on a vine, Co.

Calamister -ri, m. (calamistrum -i), a curling iron for the hair, P; (2) *met.* of discourse, excessive art and ornament, C.

Calamistratus -a -um, having the hair artificially curled, C.

Calamitas -atis, f. damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture, C; (2) misfortune, damage, calamity, loss, P. C; especially misfortune, reverse in war, Ca. S.

**Calamitose*, unfortunately, calamitously, C.

Calamitōsus -a -um, causing loss, destructive, — *tempestas*, C; — *bellum*, C, calamitous; (2) suffering great loss, miserable, C.

Calamus -i, m. (καλαμος), a reed; (2) various articles made of reed, a writing reed, pen, C; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe, V; an arrow, H; a fishing rod, O; a lime twig for fowling, Pt; (3) any reed-shaped stalk, V.

Calathiscus -i, m. (καλαθίσκος), a small wicker basket, Ct.

Calathus -i, m. (καλάθος), a wicker basket used for various purposes, V; (2) a milk jar, a wine cup, V.

**Callatō -ōnis, f.* a calling, Vr.

Callator -ōris, m. a servant, P; attendant upon priests, St.

Calatūca -æ, f. (calantica), a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets, C.

Calcānium -i, n. the heel, V.

Calcar -aris, n. a spur, L; *met.* *alicui calcaria adhibere*, *admoovere*, C; *addere*, H, to spur on, to incite.

Calciārus -a -um, — *fornax*, a limekiln, A. Aug; *abs.* a limeburner, A. Aug.

**Calcātūra -æ, f.* a treading, Vt.

Calcāmen -inis, n. a shoe, Pl.

Calcāmentum -i, n. a covering for the foot, C.

Calcārium -i, n. *sc.* argentum. shoe money, St.

Calcātus -ūs, m. St. Pl. = *calcamentum*, *q.v.*

Calceo, 1. to shoe, provide with shoes, C; *calceati dentes*, P, ready for biting.

**Calcēlarius -i, m.* a shoemaker, P.

Calcēllus -i, m. a little shoe, C.

Calcēus -i, m. a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot, C; — *patricius*, a particular kind of shoe worn by senators, whence, *calceos mutare*, C, to become a senator.

Caicio = *calceo*, *q.v.*

Calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking, Pl.

Calcitro, 1. to strike with the heel, kick; *met.* to oppose perversely and obstinately, C.

Calcitro -ōnis, m. a kicker; of men, a bully, blusterer, P.

Calcitrōsus -a -um, given to kicking, Co.

Calco, 1. to tread, tread upon, — *aliquem pede*, Te; *met.* to trample under foot, conquer, — *agnorem*, O; to mock, insult, Pl; — *locum*, H, to visit; to stamp, compress, V.

Calculātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, M.

Calculōsus -a -um, stony, Co; (2) suffering from stone, Cl.

Calcūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little stone, pebble, C; collectively, gravel, V; hence, (a) a counter used in draughts or backgammon, O; (b) a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative, *dies notandus calculo candidissimo*, Pl, to be esteemed most lucky; (c) a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation, *ad calculos vocare aliquid*, C, to subject to a strict reckoning; (d) a stone in the bladder, Cl.

Caldarius -a -um, relating to warmth, — *cella*, Pl, room for a warm bath; also *caldarium -ii, n.* Vt; *caldarium -ii, n.* Cl.

Caldor -ōris, m. warmth, heat, Vr.

Calidus = *calidus*, *q.v.*

Calēfactio (calificatio) -*fici* -factum, 3. to make warm, heat, C; (2) *met.* to make warm, excite, — *hominem*, C; *calefacta corda tumultu*, V; *pass.* *calefio* -factus sum -fieri.

Calēfacto, 1. *freq.* to make warm, heat, P. H.

Calēfactorius -a -um, making warm, Pl.

Calēndæ -arum, f. (in MSS. often *Kalendæ*), the first day of the month; the day on which interest of money was paid; hence *tristes* —, H. i.e. for debtors; and as there were no calends in the Greek year, *ad Græcas Calendas solvere* = never to pay, (2) month, O.

Calēndārium -ii, n. an interest or account-book, Sc.

Calēo -ui, 2. to be warm, hot, to glow; -*poet.* = *æstuaré*, to feel hot, P; (2) *met.* to be hot in spirit, to burn, to glow, — *amare*, O; *desiderio*, O; *femine*, H; (3) to be warmly pursued, *nundinæ calebant*, C; *res calet*, C, is ripe for execution; (4) to be warm, i.e. fresh, new, P.

Calēscō, 3. *incho.* to become warm, to grow hot, C; *met.* to begin to burn with love, O.

**Calēdus -i, m.* *dim.* a little goblet, Cl. Pl.

Calide, warmly, speedily, P.

Calidus -a -um, warm, hot, — *dies*, C; *subst.* *calida -æ, f.* (*sc.* aqua), warm water; *calidum -i, n.* warm wine and water, P; (2) *met.* hot, fiery, passionate, violent, H; — *egvis*, V; — *consilium*, C, hasty, ill considered; quick, speedy, P.

Calendrum -i, n. a head covering of uncertain kind, sometimes worn by Roman women, H.

Caliga -æ, f. a soldier's shoe, C.

Caligāris -is, m. *caligarius -a -um*, relating to the caliga, or military shoes, Pl.

**Caligāto -ōnis, f.* darkness, mistiness, Pl.

Caligātus -us -um, wearing the caliga; *subst.* *m.* a common soldier, St.

Caliginōsus -a -um, full of fog, concealed by fog, C; — *nox*, H, dark.

Caligo -inis, f. fog, mist, vapour, Lc. L. V; (2) the darkness caused by mist, P; (3) gloominess, sadness, C.

Caligo, 1. (*tr.*) *neut.* to exhale, Co; (2) to be hidden in mist, be dark, C; *prov.* *caligare in sole*, Q, to grope in daylight, i.e. not understand what is very clear; (3) to suffer from weak eyes, Cl; (*tr.*) *act.* to make dark, obscure, V. Jr.

Caligula, the third Roman emperor, was properly named C. Cæsar, and was called Caligula from the caliga (*q.v.*) which he wore. He was the son of Germanicus, and therefore great-nephew of Tiberius, and was born in the year, A.D. 12. He is supposed to have been accessory to the death of Tiberius, whom he succeeded in the year 37. At first he behaved with considerable generosity and clemency, even overlooking old offences

against his own family and interests, but from the time of a severe illness at the end of the year 37, his actions are only explicable by the supposition of his insanity. His tyranny, lust, and avarice were soon found to be absolutely insupportable; and his murder, in January, 41, was hailed by all classes of his subjects as a happy deliverance.

Calix -icis, *m.* (κύλιξ), a goblet, drinking vessel, *P*; hence, wine, *Ct. H.*

Callas -idis *f.* (καλλασίς), a turquoise, *Pl*; *adj.* callānus -a -um, *M.* turquoise-coloured.

Callō, 2. to be thick skinned, *P*; *met.* to be insensible, callous; (2) to be clever, experienced, *P*; (3) to know by experience, understand, *C.*

Calliblepharum -i, *n.* (καλλιβλέφαρον), a means of giving a good colour to the eyebrows, *Vr.*

Callide, skilfully, expertly; (2) cunningly, *C.*

Calliditas -itatis, *f.* expertness, cleverness, *N. Tc*; (2) more frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice, *C*; stratagem in war, *L*; in oratory, *C.*

Callidus -a -um, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, *Lc. C*; *abs.* a connoisseur, *H*; (2) artful, cunning, crafty, *C. N. Tc.*

Calliope -es, *f.* (Καλλιόπη -α, *V.* Καλλιόπη), Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general, *H. O*; (2) *vos, O Calliope*, etc. *V.* for all the Muses collectively; (3) poetry, *O.*

Callis -is, *m.* (*Lc. f.*), a narrow track, footpath, cattle track, *C. V.*

Callistruthia -æ, *f.* (*sc. ficus*) (καλλιστρούθια), a kind of delicately flavoured fig, *Co.*

Callōsus -a -um, having a hard skin, — *ora, H.*

Callum -i, *n.* the hard skin of animals, *solorum* — *C.* the soles of the feet; the hard flesh of some animals, *P*; (2) *met.* hardness, insensibility, dullness, *C.*

Callo, 1. (καλῶ), to call, summon, a religious or political phrase, — *comitia, C.*

Calo -ōnis, *m.* a soldier's slave, camp menial, *Ca*; any kind of menial servant, *C.*

Calor -ōris, *m.* warmth, heat, caloric, *C*; (a) — *vitalis, Lc*; and *abs. V.* the life warmth; (b) the heat of summer, *C*; summer, *Lc*; (c) the heat of the sirocco, *H. V*; (d) fever heat, *Tb*; (e) *met.* the heat of any passion, *Q*; of love, *O.*

Calpurnia Gens, a plebeian family, the most frequently occurring cognomen belonging to which are *Bestia, Bibulus, and Piso.*

Calpurnius, a poet, supposed to have lived about the end of the third century, *A.D.*, the author of eleven extant pastorals. Of their author we know absolutely nothing, except that the cognomen *Siculus* is usually added to his name.

Caltha -æ, *f.* a plant, probably the common marigold, *V.*

**Calthula* -æ, *f.* an article of female dress, fashionable in the time of *Plautus, P.*

Calumnia -æ, *f.* (legal term) trick, artifice, chicane, craft, false accusation (*opp. veritas, Q*; *fides, St.*); (2) *meton.* the legal action arising from calumnia; — *jurare*, to take an oath that an accusation is not malicious, *C*; (3) any intrigue, perversion of fact, sophistical reasoning, *C*; *met.* the care or anxiety thereby produced, *C.*

Calumniator -ōris, *m.* an intriguer, pettifogger, perverter of law or fact, *C.*

Calumniator, 1. *dep.* to contrive tricks, to attack with artifices, *C*; (2) to trouble one's self or be anxious unnecessarily, *C.*

Calva -æ, *f.* the bald scalp of the head, *L.*

Calvaria -æ, *f.* the skull both of men and animals, *Cl. Pl.*

Calvō, 2. to be bare of hair, bald, *Pl.*

Calvesco, 3. to become bare of hair, *Co*; (2) of plants, to grow up thinly, *Co.*

Calvities -ei, *f.* baldness, *St*; *calvitium* -i, *n. C.* baldness.

Calvor, 3. *dep.* to form intrigues, deceive, *P.*

Calvus -a -um, bald, without hair, *P.*

Calvus, or bald head, the name of a branch of the Gens *Licinia*. (1.) *C. Licinius Calvus Stolo*, tribune of the people, in conjunction with *L.*

Sextius, from 376 to 367 *B.C.*; and, with him, the proposer of the celebrated laws by which the contest between the patrician and plebeian parties was finally terminated, and the latter fully admitted to the honours of the consulship. He was himself consul 364, 361. (1.) *C. Licinius Macer Calvus*, an orator and poet of the Ciceronian period, was born *B.C.* 82, and died about the year 47. As an orator, he was placed by some almost on a level with *Cicero*; and as a poet, is said to have resembled and rivalled *Catullus*; but no fragments of his works are extant, to enable us to test the justice of the contemporary estimate of his merits.

Calx -cis, *f.* the heel, — *deterere, P.* to tread upon the heels; *calcibus cadere, P*; *calces remittere, N*, to kick; *prov. adversus stimulum calces* (*sc. jactare*), to kick against the pricks, *T*; *meton.* = foot, *V.*

Calx -cis, *f.* a pebble used as a counter in various games, *P*; (2) lime, chalk; and as the goal of a race-course was marked with chalk (3) *met.* a goal, end (*opp. carceres*, the starting point); *ad carceres a calce reiocari, C.* to turn back from the end to the beginning.

Calycēlus -i, *m. dim.* a little calyx, *Pl.*

Calydon -ōnis, *f.* (Καλυδών), a very ancient city in *Boeotia*; *adj.* *Calydomus* -a -um, — *heros, O.* Meleager; — *amnis, O.* the Achelous; — *regna, O.* the kingdom of *Diomed*, in Lower Italy; *Calydōnis* -idis, *f. O.* *Deianira.*

Calyx -ycis, *m.* (κάλυξ), a calyx or flower cup, *Pl*; (2) the shell of fruit, *Pl*; (3) an egg-shell, *Pl*; (4) the shell of animals, *Pl*; (5) a coating of wax put round fruit to preserve it, *Pl.*

Camēlūnus -a -um, relating or belonging to a camel, *Pl.*

Camēlla -æ, *f.* a kind of goblet, *O.*

Camēlus -i, *m.* (κάμηλος), a camel, *C.*

Camēna -æ, *f.* (*camēna, camēna*), the Latin word corresponding to the Greek *μούσα*, muse, *H*; *meton.* = poetry, *H.*

Camēra -æ, *f.* (καμάρα), a vaulted chamber, vault, *C*; (2) a kind of flat, covered boat, *Tc.*

**Camēro*, to vault over, *Pl.*

Camillus, a cognomen of the patrician gens *Furia*. *M. Furius Camillus*, six times consular tribune, and five times dictator, is a great patrician hero of the old Roman history. His first great exploit was the taking of *Veii*, after a ten years' siege, in 396. In 391 he went into exile, owing to an accusation that he had not fairly distributed the plunder of *Veii*; but was recalled when the Gauls had taken possession of *Rome*; succeeded in expelling them from the republic, and was instrumental in persuading the people not to abandon the city and emigrate to *Veii*. For many years afterwards he appears at the head of the Roman armies, making head against the Italian tribes, who, taking advantage of her temporary weakness, were endeavouring to crush their too aspiring neighbour. In 368 he was appointed dictator, to resist the popular agitation raised by *Sextius* and *Licinius*, but soon gave up the contest in despair, and laid down his office. His last appearance in history is as dictator, on occasion of a fresh Gallic war, in 367, which he brought to a successful termination. He died in 365, at a very advanced age.

Camino (*no perf.*) -atum, 1. to form like an oven, *Pl.*

Camīnus -i, *m.* (κάμινος), a forge, *O*; *prov. semper ardente camino, J.* with ceaseless industry; (2) a fire-place, chimney, *II*; *prov. oleum addere camino, H*; to aggravate an evil; *meton.* fire, *C.*

Cammarūs -i, *m.* (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, *Pl. Co.*

Campāna -æ, *f.* a district of central Italy (*adj.* *Campānus* -a -um, *C*; — *vīa, St.* a by-road connected with the *via Appia*; — *morbus, H.* a kind of wart on the face; *subst.* *Campāni* -ōrum, *C.* the inhabitants of *Campania*.

Campe -ēs, *f.* (καμπή), a caterpillar, Co.

Campester -tris -tre, relating to level country, flat, L; *subst.* campestris -ium, *n.* a plain, Te; (2) relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises, C; *subst.* campestris -is, *n.* a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, H; also, relating to the comitia, L.

Campus -i, *m.* a flat spot, a plain; hence a meadow, field, L, field of battle, L. Jv; *poet.* a level surface of any kind, the sea, V; (2) the Campus, or Campus Martius, was the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence, *meton.* the comitia; *met.* any free space, field, or theatre of action, C.

Campus -i, *m.* (καμπος), a marine animal, M.

Cimurus -a -um, hooked, curved, V.

Cinallēdātus -a -um, channelled, like a tube, Pl.

Cinallēdus -i, *m.* *dim.* a small channel or gutter, Co; (2) the groove on the face of a triglyph, Vt; (3) a splint to hold broken bones together, Cl.

Cinālis -is, *m.* a waterpipe, channel, canal, V. C.

Cinārius -a -um, relating to a dog, canine, Pl.

Cancellātim, like a grating or trellis, Pl.

Cancelli -ōrum, *m.* grating, or trellis-work, C; *met.* bounds, limits, C, *extra* - egressi, C.

Cancelli, 1. to form like a grating or trellis, Co.

Cancer -eri, *m.* (*gen.* -ēris, Lc.), a crab, V; (2) the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice; hence, *met.* the south, O; summer heat, O.

Cancēro, 1. to suffer from a cancer, Pl.

Candēfācto -feci -factum, 3. to make of a shining white, P; *pass.* candefieri, to be glowing hot, Pl.

Candēla -ae, *f.* a wax or tallow candle, taper, M. Jv; a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay, L.

Candēlabrum -i, *n.* a candlestick, candelabrum, V. C.

Candētia -ae, *f.* brilliancy, whiteness, -tine, Vt.

Candēo -ui, 2. to be of a shining white, shine, glitter, H; to glow with heat, C. O.

Candēscō, 3. *inch.* to begin to shine, O; to begin to glow with heat, Lc.

Candīco, 1. to be white, Pl.

*Candīdātōrius -a -um, relating to a candidate, C.

Candīdātus -a -um, clothed in white, P; *subst.* a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; - *consularis*, C, - *consulatus*, St, for the consulship.

Candīde, whitely, in white, P.

Candīdulus -a -um, *dim.* shining, dazzling, C.

Candīdus -a -um, shining white, glittering white (*albus*, dead white), P. Lc. V; epithet of the moon, snow, a white skin, hair, etc.; (2) epithet of wind, cloud-chasing, bringing a clear sky, H; (3) *poet.* = candidatus, Tb. O; (4) *met.* - *rex*, clear, pure, Q; of discourse, clear, simple, unadorned, C; of character, honest, pure, open, candid, H; of events, fortunate, favourable, joyful, Pt. Tb. O.

Candor -ōris, *m.* lustre, brilliance, splendour, -ris, C; of dazzling beauty, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, splendour, brilliance, C; of character, purity, straightforwardness, candour, O.

Candō -ntis (*ptcp.* caneo), grey, greyish, V.

Candēo -ui, 2. to be grey, of a whitish grey, V. O.

Cānēphōra, *f.* (*nom. pl.* canephora, C. *canēphora*), a basket-bearer, a young Athenian girl who bore a basket at the festivals of Athens, Demeter, and Bacchus, O.

Cānescō, 3. *inch.* to become grey, O.

Cānēla -ae, *f.* *dim.* a little dog; applied *met.* to a violent woman, P; (2) the dog star, Sirius, H. O.; (3) the worst throw upon the dice, all *aces*, Pr.

Canīnus -a -um, relating to a dog, canine; *met.* - *litera*, Pr, the letter R.

Cānis -is, *c.* a dog; used in all languages as a term of reproach and contempt, a servile follower, parasite, C; (2) a constellation, esp. Canis major, of which Sirius is the principal star, V; (3) the worst throw upon the dice, Pt; (4) a kind of chain, P.

Cānīstra -ōrum (κάναστρα), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, C. H. V.

Cānīties -ei, *f.* a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair, O; (2) grey hair, O; old age, H.

Canna -ae, *f.* a reed, O; (2) *meton.* a reed-pipe, O; a small boat, Jv.

Cannūblus -a -um (καννάβλος), hempen, Vr. Co.

Cannūbis -is, *f.* cannabum -i, *n.* (κανάβις), hemp, Co.

*Cannēus -a -um, made of reeds, Co.

Cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3. *neut.* to sing; - *ad tībicinem*, to speak in a singing manner; to sing (of birds); to croak (of frogs); of instruments, *canere receptui*, to sound a recall, L; *classicum canit*, L, the trumpet gives the signal; *silia canunt avibus*, Lc, resound with birds, Lc. (ii.) *act.* to sing, recite, compose; esp. to honour or extol in song, - *ad tībiam clarorum tiorum laudes*, C; *prov. aliquid - surdis avibus*, L; (2) to sound, or perform upon an instrument, - *classicum*, Ca; - *signum*, L; *bellicum*, - *to*, give the signal of attack, L; *carmen non eobis, sed intus cecinit*, C, for his own advantage; (3) to prophesy, foretell, V.

Cānon -ōnis, *m.* (κανών), a rule, ruler, Pl.

Cānōnīcus -a -um (κανονικός), canonici -orum, *m.* Pl, theorists; canonica -orum, *n.* theory, Pl.

Cānōpus -i, *m.* (Κάναπος), a city in Lower Egypt; hence used *poet.* = Lower Egypt, V, and Egypt generally; *adj.* Cānōpēus -a -um, Ct; Canopitae -arum, *m.* C, inhabitants of Canopus.

Cānor -ōris, *m.* melody, song, V. O.

Cānōrus -a -um, melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding, - *vox*, C; - *orator*, C; - *animal*, the cock, C; - *ales*, H, the swan; - *es*, V, the trumpet.

Cantāmen -ynis, *n.* incantation, Pt.

Cantāto -ōnis, *f.* a singing, playing, Vr.

Cantatō -ōris, *m.* a singer, M.

*Cantēriātus -a -um, - *vineae*, Co, supported upon props.

Canterīnus -a -um, relating to a horse, equine, P.

Canterīus -i, *m.* a gelding, C; *met.* a man rendered impotent by old age, P; *prov. canterius in fossa*, to be helpless, L.

Canthāris -idis, *f.* (καntharis), a beetle; esp. the Spanish fly, cantharides, C.

Canthārus -i, *m.* (κάνθαρος), a wide goblet with handles, esp. sacred to Bacchus, P. H; (2) a kind of sea-fish, O.

Canthus -i, *m.* (καnθός), the tire of a wheel; *meton.* a wheel, Pr.

Canticum -i, *n.* a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing, - *desaltare*, St; (2) a song, Ph. Q; a singing delivery in an orator, C.

Cantilēna -ae, *f.* an old song; twaddle, chatter, C.

Cantio -ōnis, *f.* a song, P; an incantation, enchantment, C.

Cantito, 1. To sing repeatedly, T. C.

*Cantiluncula -ae, *f.* *dim.* a flattering, enticing song, C.

Canto, (i.) *neut.* to sing or play with energy; - *ad manum histrioni*, to sing while an actor gesticulates as an accompaniment, L; to crow like a cock, C; of an instrument, *tibia cantat*, O. (ii.) *act.* to sing, play, compose, - *carmina*, H; to celebrate in song, H. V; of an actor, to represent a character, St; (2) to announce, P; to warn, remind, P; (3) to repeat an incantation, to enchant, bewitch, O.

Cantor *ōris*, *m.* a singer, poet, C. II; — *alienus*, a praiser, extoller; (2) public singer, C.

Cantrix *-trix*, *f.* a female singer, P.

Canthus *-us*, *m.* a song, melody, poetry, Lc. C; the voices of animals, the sound of instruments, C; (2) prophecy, Ct. Tb; (3) incantation, Tb. O.

Canus *-a* -um, whitish grey, grey, Lc. H. O. V; a frequent epithet of hair; *subst.* canis -orum (sc. capilli), grey hair, C; (2) *meton.* old, aged, Ct. Tb.

Canusium *-i*, *n.* a town of Apulia, now Canosa; *adv.* Canusinus *-a* -um, C; — *lanā*, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated; hence canusina *-a*, *f.* M, a garment of Canusian wool; canusinatus *-a* -um, clothed in such a garment, St.

Capitellus *-ālis*, *f.* breadth, roominess, C.

Capax *-ālis*, broad, wide, roomy, capacious, H; (2) susceptible of, fit for, useful for, C.

*Capdo *-lūx*, *f.* a jug used in sacrifice, C; **dim.* capeduncula *-a*, *f.* C.

Capella *-a*, *f.* *dim.* a she-goat, C; a constellation so called, O.

*Capellanus *-a* -um, relating to a she-goat, M.

Caper *-ri*, *m.* a he-goat, V. H; (2) *meton.* the smell under the armpits, Ct. O.

Cipero, I. to wrinkle, draw up in folds; (2) *met.* to be wrinkled, P.

Capesso *-vi* -itum, *P.* to seize, lay hold of eagerly, C; to strive towards, or betake one's self to a place, C. P; (2) to undertake zealously, take in hand; — *republicanum*, C; to undertake the management of public business; — *fugam*, L, to take to flight.

Capillaceus *-a* -um, like hair, hairy, Pl.

Capillamentum *-i*, *n.* a wig, peruke, St.

Capillaris *-is*, *c.* relating to the hair; *subst.* capillare *-is*, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum), M, pomatum.

Capillus *-a* -um (*partic.* capilli), hairy, having hair, O; — *consul*, Jv, of old times when long hair was worn.

Capitulum *-li*, *n.* a head of hair, Cl.

Capitor, I. *dep.* to be hairy, Pl.

Capillus *-i*, *m.* the hair of the head, a head of hair, C. T. Ca; (2) the hair generally; of the beard, etc. C; (3) the hair of animals, Ct.

Capio, *capt*, captum, *P.* (*obs. fut.* capso, P.), to take; (1) of space, to take in, contain, *quod turbat? res hic capient*, T; *ne te Troja capiat*, V, is too small for thy talents; to understand, comprehend, C; (2) to lay hold of, seize on, — *occasionem*, P; — *fugam*, Ca, to take to flight; — *conatum*, L, to make an attempt; — *consilium*, C, to form a resolution; to take as heir, inherit, C; (3) to take with, or without violence, — *aliquem arbitrium*, to choose, T; — *omnes sibi inimicos*, T, to make every one one's enemies; to get, receive, *ne quid republice detrimenti capiat*, C; to take away against the will of any one, C; to carry off, O; to conquer, get possession of; *met.* to charm, delight, seduce, C; to catch, — *ceruui*, Ph; *pass.* to be mimed in any part of the body, *oculis et auribus captus*, blind and deaf; *mente captus*, C, insane; *mens capta*, L, madness; to reach a place, — *portum*, Ca; to receive, *tellus aliquem capiat*, O.

Capis *-idis*, *f.* a one-hundred vessel, used in sacrifice, L.

Capistrum *-ii*, *n.* a vessel for cleaning ears of corn, Co.

Capstro, I. to fasten with a halter, O; (2) to tie up vines, Co.

Capistrum *-i*, *n.* a halter, headstall, V. O.

Capitalis *-is*, *n.* a capital crime, C.

Capitilis *-is*, *c.* relating to the head; (2) relating to life, that which perils life; esp. used of capital crimes, C; — *inimicus*, P, a deadly enemy; — *odiu*, C, mortal hatred; — *cratic*, C, dangerous; (3) first, chief, distinguished, C. O.

Capitatus *-a* -um, having a head, Vr.

Capitum *-ii*, *n.* an article of female attire, worn over the breast, Vr.

Capito *-alis*, *er.* a man with a great head, C.

Capitulum *-i*, *n.* the temple of Jupiter built upon

the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill, or mons Capitolinus; *adv.* Capitollinus *-a* -um, C; — *ludi*, L, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus; *subst.* Capitollin -orum, *m.* C, the superintendents of these games.

Capitollum, briefly, summarily, N.

Capitulum *-i*, *n.* *dim.* a little head, P; as a term of endearment, *o capitulum lepidissimum*, T.

Capo *-ōnis*, *m.* (*sc.* -a), a capon, Vr.

Capparis *-is*, *f.* or Cappari, *n.* (*καπάρης*), the caper, Co. Pl.

Capra *-a*, *f.* a she-goat, C; — *fera* = caprea, V; (2) the odour under the armpits, H; (3) a constellation, H.

Caprarius *-ii*, *m.* a goat-herd, Vr.

Capra *-a*, *f.* a roe, roebuck, V. H.

Capreolus *-i*, *m.* *dim.* a roebuck, V; (3) a two-pronged mattock for loosening the soil, Co; (3) capreoli, props, supports, Ca.

Capricornus *-i*, *m.* a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn, H.

Caprificatio, *f.* the ripening of figs by the sting of the gall insect, Pl.

Caprifico, I. to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall insect, Pl.

Caprificus *-i*, *m.* the wild fig-tree, and its fruit, Pr.

Caprigēnus *-a* -um, born of goats, V.

Caprile *-is*, *n.* a goat-stall, stable for goats, Vr.

Capimulgus *-i*, *m.* a goat-milker, *s.e.* a countryman, Ct.

Caprinus *-a* -um, relating to a goat; *prov. de lanā caprinā rixari*, H, to contend about trifles.

Capripes *-ēdis*, *g.* foot-footed, Lc; — *satyri*, H.

Capra *-a*, *f.* a circular box or case for books, C.

Caparius *-i*, *m.* a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, St.

Capula *-a*, *f.* *dim.* a little chest, Ct.

Capus *-i*, *m.* the body or interior of a vehicle, Vt.

Capitō *-ōnis*, *f.* an eager seizing; a catching of, C.

Capitator *-ōris*, *m.* one who eagerly seizes; especially a parasite, legacy-hunter, H. Jv.

Capitio *-ōnis*, *f.* a cheat, deception, P. C; (2) in dialectics, a sophism, deceptive argument, C; (3) disadvantage, damage, P.

Capitiosus *-a* -um, deceitful, C; (2) sophistical, capitious, C; *adv.* capitiō-e, C.

Capitunculā *-a*, *f.* *dim.* a little sophism, fallacy, C.

Captivitas *-ātis*, *f.* captivity, Sc; — *urbium*, Te, conquest.

Captivus *-a* -um, taken in war, captive, C. I; generally *subst.* captivus *-i*, *m.*; captiva *-a*, *f.*; (2) *poet.* relating to a prisoner, — *sanguis*, V; — *crines*, O; (3) used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey, — *naves*, Ca; — *agri*, Te.

Capto, I. (*intens.* from Capio), to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt; (2) *met.* to strive after, desire, seek; — *sermone*, P, to listen to; (2) to seek to win, entice, allure craftily; — *testamenta*, H, to hunt for legacies.

Captra *-a*, *f.* a capture, — *piscium*, Pl, draught; (2) the thing caught, St; (3) the profit derived from any low occupation, St.

Captus *-us*, *m.* a catching, taking, Pl; (2) power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, *idea*, C. Ca.

Capillaris *-is*, relating to a coffin; — *senex*, P, on the brink of the grave.

Capitator *-ōris*, *m.* a person engaged in oil making, who poured from one vat into another, A. Aug.

Capilo, I. — *oleum*, A. Aug, to pour from one vat into another; (2) to catch wild animals, Co.

Capillus *-i*, *m.* a coffin or bier, Lc; (2) a straight banule, hilt, O. C.

Caput *-itis*, *n.* the head of men or animals, C; — *aperire*, to uncover; — *operire*, to cover, C;

capita conferre, to lay their heads together = consult, L; *per capitum pedesque*, over head and heels, Ct; *nec — nec pedes*, C, neither beginning nor end; *meton.* a man, person, *liberum* —, C; in reckoning, a head, individual, *exactio capitum*, C, a poll tax; of animals, *bovum capita*, V, = bores; of inanimate things, the point, head, top, — *papyris*, L, poppy head; — *fluminis*, (a) the source, H, V; (b) the mouth, Ca. II; — *vitis*, (a) the root, Pl; (b) the branches, C; (2) *met.* life, *periculum capitis*, N, danger of life; *capitis accusare*, *condemnare*, *absolvere*, of a capital crime; in Roman law, civil and political rights, *deminutio capitis minima*, loss of family rights; — *media*, loss of civil rights; — *mazima*, loss of personal freedom; (3) the mind, understanding, H; (4) the chief person, head, — *alicujus rei*, L; chief article, — *regni*, capital city, Pl; — *patrimonii*, L, the bulk of; *primum* — *legis*, C, the first chapter; in money, the capital, C.

Carracalla -æ, f. a kind of Gallic cloak, from which the Emperor so called received his name.

Carbasus -i, m. (*κάρπασος*), fine Spanish flax; (2) *meton.* articles produced from it, a linen garment, V; a sail, V; *adj.* *carbāsēus* -a -um, C; *carbāsīnus* -a -um, Pl.

**Carbātina -æ*, f. (*καρττιν*), a kind of rustic shoe, Ct.

Carbo -ōnis, m. coal, charcoal, either burning or extinguished; *met.* *carbōne notare*, to mark with black, i.e. think ill of any one, H; *prov.* — *pro thesauro invenire*, Ph, to find something of little value.

Carbo, the cognomen of a plebeian family of the gens Papinia. Cn. Papinius Carbo, cons. 85, 84, 82, a leader of the Marian party, and colleague of Cinna in the consulship 85. In the midst of the preparation for the return of the Sulla, Cinna and Carbo re-elected themselves for the year 84. Cinna was killed in a brawl with his own soldiers; Sulla arrived in Italy in 83, and Carbo, now the head of his party, unsuccessfully contended with Sulla in Northern Italy, for supremacy in the Roman State. The contest ended by his flight to Africa, and afterwards to Sicily, where he was taken prisoner by Pompey, and put to death. His head was sent to Sulla, b.c. 82.

Carbōnarius -i, m. a charcoal burner, P.

Carbunculo, to suffer from carbuncle, Pl.

**Carbunculōsus* -a -um, full of carbuncles, Co.

Carbunculus -i, m. *dim.* a little coal, C; (2) a kind of sand, Vr; (3) a carbuncle, Pl; (4) a carbuncle, a disease of men and also of plants, Cl. Co.

Carcer -eris, a prison, jail, cell, C; *meton.* a prisoner, C; (2) generally used in *pl.* *carceres*, the starting-place of a race-course (*opp.* *meta*, *calx*), V.

**Carcerarius* -a -um, belonging to a prison, P.

Carchedōnūs -a -um (*καρχηδόνιος*), Carthaginian, P.

Carēsiūm -i, n. (*καρχήσιον*), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, V.

Carcinōma -ātis, n. (*καρκίνωμα*), a cancer, Cl.

Cardēes -um, m. a kind of Persian guerilla troops, N.

Cardiacus -a -um (*καρδιακός*), pertaining to the stomach; (2) *subst.* *cardiacus* -i, m. C, one who suffers from a stomach disease.

Cardinālis -e, relating to hinges, Vt.

**Cardinātus* -a -um, jointed, accurately fitted, Vt.

Cardo -inis, m. a pivot and socket on which the doors of the ancients revolved, equivalent to our hinge; (2) the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; (3) *met.* a chief circumstance, or consideration on which many others depend, V; (4) cardines, in building, a tenon and mortice, Vt.

Carduus -i, m. a thistle, V.

Care, dearly, at a high price, — *astimare*, C.

Carectum -i, n. a sedge spot, V.

Cārēo -ui -itum, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want, — *re*, C, to abstain from, not to make use of; — *senatu*, — *publico*, not to appear in the senate, in public, C; (2) to feel the want of, to miss, — *consuetudine amicorum*, C.

Cārēm -i, n. (*κάρων*), cumin, or carraway, Co.

Cārēx -ici, f. sedge, V.

Cārīa -æ, f. (*Καρία*), a province of Asia Minor; *Car* -is, m. a Carian, C; *adj.* *Cārīeus* -a -um; *Carīa* -æ, f. (*sc.* *ficus*), a kind of dried figs, C.

Cārīs -ei, f. rottenness, decay, O. M.

Cārīna -æ, f. the keel of a ship, L. Ca; *meton.* a ship, vessel, V. H. Ct; (2) *Carīnæ* -arum, f. a spot in Rome between the Coelian and the Esquiline hills, where Pompey's house stood, C.

Carīnārius -ii, m. one who dyes yellow, P.

Carīno, 1. *se* —, of muscles, to provide themselves with shells, Pl.

Cārīōsus -a -um, rotten, decayed, carious, Ph. O. M.

Caris -idis, f. (*καρίς*), a kind of marine crab, O.

Cārītās -ātis, f. dearthness, high price; *abs.* (*sc.* *annonæ*), high price of the necessities of life; *annus in summa caritate est*, C, it is a very dear year; (2) affection, love, esteem, — *ciuium*, on the part of the citizens; *met.* the beloved object, C.

Carmin -inis, n. a song, tune, (either vocal or instrumental); the song of birds, C. V; (2) a poem, — *fundere*, *condere*, *conterere*, C; *componere*, *ingere*, *scribere*, H; *facere*, V; a part or canto of a poem, Lc; (3) prediction, oracular declaration, L; (4) incantation, V; (5) a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse, C. L.

Carmentis -is, f. (*Καρμύντις*), the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity, O. V; *adj.* *carmentalis* -e, — *porta*, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, V. L; *Carmentalia* -ium, n. the festival of Carmentis, O.

Carminātio -ōnis, f. a carding, Pl.

Carmino, 1. to card, Vr.

Carna -æ, f. the tutelary goddess of hinges, i.e. of domestic life, O.

Carnarium -ii, n. the larder, pantry, P; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, P.

Carnarius -ii, m. a lover of meat, M.

Carnifex -icis, m. the public executioner, hangman, C; a tormenter, T; used also as a term of reproach, T. C.

Carniflōia -æ, f. the hangman's office, P; (2) the subterranean dungeon in which criminals were tortured and executed, L; *meton.* torture, C.

Carniflō, 1. to slay, behead, L.

Carnivōrus -a -um, carnivorous, Pl.

Carnōsus -a -um, fleshy, Pl; (2) like flesh, flesh-coloured, Pl.

Cāro -ui, 3. to card wool, P.

Cāro, carnīs, f. flesh, the body as opposed to the mind, C. Ca; (2) the flesh or pulpy part of fruits, Pl.

Carpentārius -a -um, belonging or relating to a carpentum, Pl.

Carpentum -i, n. a two-wheeled covered carriage, usually drawn by a pair of mules, and used by ladies of distinction, O. L.

Carpinēus -a -um, made of horn-beam, Pl.

Carpinus -i, f. the horn-beam, Co; *carpinus betulus*, Linn.

Carpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck, pluck off; esp. fruit and flowers, H. O. V; (2) of animals, to take something as food, V. O; (3) to tear, pull to pieces, — *cibum*, O, — *crines*, Pl; (4) to enjoy, make use of, — *diem*, H; — *oscula*, O, to steal kisses; (5) to diminish, destroy, consume, — *vires*, V; *cæco igni carpitur*, V; (6) — *viam*, — *iter*, to travel.

Carputum, in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, S; (2) in different places, L; (3) at different times, L.

***Carpor** -ōris, *m.* one who carves food, *Jv.*
 ***Carptūra** -ae, *f.* a gathering or plucking, *Vr.*
Carrūca -ae, *f.* a kind of four-wheeled carriage, *St. M.*

Carrus -i, *m.* (carrum -i, *n.*), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, *Ca.*
Carthāgo -inis, *f.* the city of Carthage in N. Africa; *adj.* Carthāginensis -e.
Cartilaginūs -a -um, cartilaginous, *Pl.*
Cartilaginōsus -a -um, full of cartilage, gristly, *Pl.*

Cartilāgo -inis, *f.* gristle, cartilage, *Pl. Cl.*
Carunculā -ae, *f.* a small piece of flesh, *C.*
Cārus -a -um, high-priced, dear; (2) dear, beloved, esteemed, — *alicui*; *carum habere*, to love, esteem, *C.*

Cārūm ii, *n.* (ἀρόν), a nut, *Pl.*; *adj.* cārūnus -a -um, made of nuts, *Pl.*
Cārūtā -ae, *f.* caryotis -idis, *f.* a kind of date, *M.*
Cāsa -ae, *f.* a hut, cottage, small country-house, *C. Ca.*; *prov. ita fugias, ne praeiter casam*, do not run into the lion's mouth, *T.*

***Cascilius** -i, *m.* dim. a little cheese, *V.*
Cāseus -i, *m.* (caseum -i, *n. P.*), a cheese, — *premere*, *V.* to make.
Cāsla -ae, *f.* (κασία), a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, *V.*; (2) the sweet-smelling mezerion, *V.*

Caso, *l.* to fall, *P.*
Casse, in vain, without result, *L.*
Casses -ium, *m.* (*abl. sing.* casse, *O.*), a net, snare, *V.*; *meton.* a spider's web, *V.*; *met.* craft, designs, plots, *Tb. O.*

Cassia gens, a family, originally patrician, but afterwards plebeian. The chief cognomen belonging to this house in republican times is Longinus, *q. v.*

Cassis -idis, *f.* (cassida -ae, *f. V.*), a metal helmet, *Ca.*; *meton.* war, *Jv.*

Cassus -a -um, empty, hollow, — *nuz*, *P.*; *met.* empty, worthless, useless, vain, *C.*; *subst.* cassa -ōrum, *n.* that which is useless or in vain; *in cassum*, or *incassum*, in vain, *L.*; (2) deprived of, — *lumine*, (a) without light, *L.*; (b) deprived of life, *V.*; — *sanguine*, bloodless, *L.*

Castālla -ae, *f.* (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *adj.* Castalius -a -um, *O.*; Castālius -idis, *f.* — *sorores*, *M.* the Muses.

Castānea -ae, *f.* the chestnut-tree; (2) the chestnut, *V.*; who has also *castaneae nuce*.

Caste, purely, spotlessly; (2) innocently, chaste, *C.*; (3) piously, religiously.

Castellānus -a -um, relating to a fortress, — *triumphi*, *C.*; *subst.* castellani -ōrum, *m. S.* the garrison of a fortress.

Castellatim, — *dissipati*, *L.* in single fortresses.
Castellum -i, *n.* a castle, fortress, fort; *met.* protection, refuge, — *omnium scelerum*, *L.*; (2) *meton.* a dwelling on a height, *V.*; (3) a reservoir, whence conduit-water was distributed to a city.

***Castēria** -ae, *f.* a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, *P.*

***Castigābilis** -e, worthy of punishment, *P.*
Castigāto -ōnis, *f.* punishment, castigation, chastisement, reproof, *C.*; — *verborum*, *L.*

Castigātor -ōris, *m.* one who reproves or punishes, *L. H.*

Castigātorius -a -um, like a castigator, *Pl.*

Castigatus -a -um (*præp.* castigo), small, neat; as a term of praise, — *pecus*, *O.*

Castigo, *l.* to reprove, chasten, punish, castigate, — *pueros verbis, verberibus*, *C.*; (2) to correct, amend, — *carmen*, *H.*; (3) to check, restrain, *L.*; *met.* *examen in trutinā* —, to amend one's opinion, *Pr.*

Castimōnia -ae, *f.* bodily purity as demanded by religion, *C.*; (2) general moral purity, *C.*

Castitas -ātis, *f.* abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, *C.*

Castor -ōris, *m.* (κάστωρ), the beaver, *O. Pl.*

Castor -ōris, *m.* (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. By **Castor** (castor, mecastor) was a common form of oath in Rome.

Castōrēum -i, *n.* castoreum, *L. V.*

Castratō -ōnis, *f.* castration, *Co.*

Castratūra -ae, *f.* the pruning of plants, *Pl.*

Castrensis -e, pertaining to a camp, *C.*

Castro, *l.* to deprive of virility, *castrare*, *P.*

Castrum -i, *n.* (1) *sing.* a castle, fort, fortress, *N. C.*; (2) *pl.* castra -orum, *n.* a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum); — *stativa*, *C.* permanent; — *astiva*, summer quarters; — *hiberna*, winter quarters, *L.*; — *navalia*, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and fortified, *Ca.*; — *ponere*, *L.*; *locare*, *facere*, *C.* to encamp; — *movere*, to break up the camp; — *promovere*, to advance; — *removere*, or — *movere retro*, to retreat; *prov. armis et castris remtentare*, with all one's might, *C.*; *meton.* a day's march, *tertius castris venit*, *L. Ca.*; martial service, *magnam in castris usum habere*, *Ca.* (used as opp. to *palaestra*, forum, toga).

Castus -a -um, morally pure, spotless, innocent, *C.*; (2) chaste, *C.*; (3) pious, holy, religious; (4) self-denying, continent, unselfish, *C.*

Cāstālis -e, in grammar, relating to cases, *Vr.*

Cāsilla -ae, *f.* dim. a little hut, cottage, *Jv.*

Casus -us, *m.* a falling, fall, — *nivis*, *L.*; an overthrow, destruction, *L. O.*; (2) *met.* of time, *extremum sub casum hieitis*, at the end of, *V.*; morally, a false step, a fall, *C.*; an event, accident, chance, — *adversus*, *secundus*, *N.*; *adv. casu*, by chance; an opportunity, chance, — *victoria*, *S.*; an unlucky chance, misfortune, *C.*; death, *C.*; (3) in grammar, a case, *C.*

Cātēlysmos -i, *m.* (κατακλυσμός), an inundation, *Vr.*

Cātādrōmus -i, *m.* (κατάδρομος), a rope stretched obliquely in the air, *St.*

Cātēgis -idis, *f.* (καταγίς), an hurricane, *Sc.*

Cātēgēstānus -a -um (καταγέσταινος), serving as a subject of jest, *P.*

Cātēgrāpha -ōrum, *n.* a portrait in profile, *Pl.*

Cātēgrāphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), printed, parti-coloured, *Cl.*

Cātāmitus -i, *m.* a Latin name for Ganymedes, *P.*

Cātēphractes -ae, *m.* (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, *Te.*; hence, *adj.* cataphractus -a -um, *L.* armed with such a breast-plate.

Cātēplasma -ātis, *n.* (κατάπλασμα), a plaster, cataplasma, *Cl.*

Cātēplūs -i, *m.* (κατάπλους), a ship coming to land, *C.*

Cātēpōtium -ii, *n.* (καταπότιον), a pill, *Pl. Cl.*

Cātēpulta -ae, *f.* (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, *P.*

Cātēpultārius -a -um, relating to a catapult.

Cataracta -ae, *f.* (καταράκτης), the cataracts of the Nile on the southern boundary of Egypt; (2) a sluice or flood-gate; (3) a portcullis, *L.*

***Cātēractra** -ae, *f.* a name invented by Plautus for a kind of spice, *P.*

Cātarrhus -i, *m.* (κατάρρhus), a cold, catarrh, *Pl.*

Cātasta -ae, *f.* (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, *Tb. Pr.*

Cāte, wisely, cleverly, *P.*

Cāteja -ae, *f.* a kind of dart, *V.*

Cātēlla -ae, *f.* dim. (catulus), a little bitch, *Jv.*; (2) dim. (catena), a little chain, *L.*

Cātēllus -i, *m.* dim. (catulus), a little dog, *C.*; (2) dim. (catena), a little chain, *P.*

Cātēna -ae, *f.* a chain, fetter, *alicui* — *indere*, *P.*; *injicere*, *C.* to throw into chains; *in catenis tenere*, *Ca.*; *habere*, to keep in chains; (2) a chain, series, *L.*

Catenārius -a -um, — *canis*, *Sc.* a chained house-dog.

Cātēnātio -ōnis, *f.* a bond, connection, clasp, plug, *Vt.*

Cātēno, *l.* to chain, bind together; usually found in *prtpe*. *catenatus* -a -um, chained, bound, — *Britannus*, *II*; — *labores*, *M*, unremitted.

Caterra -ae, *f.* a crowd, troop of men. *C*; used in military language for a division of an army, a troop; also a company of actors, *C*; sometimes used of animals.

Cātērvārius -a -um, belonging to a troop, — *pugiles*, *St*, who fought in troops.

Cātērvatim, in troops, in masses, *V. S. L.*

Cāthēdra -ae, *f.* (καθέδρα), a chair, principally used by ladies, *H*; meton. *cathedrae molles*, *Jv*, luxurious women; (2) a professor's chair, *Jv*.

**Cāthēdralkēus* -a -um, pertaining to a cathedra; effeminate, *M*.

Cathētus -i, *f.* (κάθετος), a perpendicular line, *Vt.*

Cāthōlēus -a -um (καθολικός), general, universal, *Pl.*

Catiline, *L. Sergius*, a man of infamous character, stained with every variety of public obloquy and private vice, who appears as an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship in the year 65, and as the author of a scheme, also unsuccessful, by which the consuls were to have been murdered on their entrance into office on the first of January, and the supreme power seized by Catiline and his accomplices, *Antonius* and *Piso*. His second plot, known so well as the *Catilinarian* conspiracy, was more elaborate, and conducted with more secrecy and skill. A large number of senators and knights, most of them loaded with crime and debt, and to whom, therefore, any change could hardly be for the worse, were involved in it. Catiline himself stood for the consulship of 63, but *Cicero* was elected, together with *C. Antonius*, a man not free from participation in the designs of Catiline, though compelled by circumstances to take a different course. But the plot was betrayed to *Cicero* when on the very eve of execution: he openly denounced Catiline in the senate and to the people, and thus compelled him to leave Rome, and take the field in his proper character of an enemy to the state. The principal conspirators were seized and put to death. *C. Antonius* took the field against Catiline, and the latter perished in the total defeat of his army. Of this transaction it is hardly necessary to say, that very full, if not always impartial, accounts are preserved in *Sallust's* *History* of the *Catilinarian* Conspiracy, and in *Cicero's* *IV. Orations* against Catiline.

Cātīlo, *l.* to lick plates, *P*

Cātīlus -i, *m.* a small dish or plate, *H*.

Catīnum -i, *n.* *catīnus* -i, *m.* a dish in which various meats were brought to table, *H*.

Cato, a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens *Porcia*. *I. M. Porcius Cato* *Censorius* was a native of *Tusculum*, and came to Rome as a *novus homo*, that is, a man whose ancestors had not held any of the great offices of state. He was born, according to *Cicero*, *b.c.* 224, and died *b.c.* 149. In 205 he was questor; in 197, aedile; in 193, praetor; in 195, consul; in 184, censor. While holding all these public offices, and in his pro-consular campaign in Spain, for which he received the honour of a triumph, *Cato* was considered the model of an old Roman citizen and soldier—severe in discipline, simple in habits, and unimpeachable in integrity. His censorship was distinguished by great economical activity, and a vain attempt to discourage the prevailing luxury, and restore the ancient simplicity of Roman manners. To the last years of an unusually prolonged, active, and influential life, *Cato* continued to display those characteristics which won him so large a share of civil honours and posthumous reputation. He was famous in his own day for his oratorical powers, and was the author of several works. Of these, "*De Re Rustica*" is still in existence, though perhaps not

exactly in the form in which it proceeded from his pen; and of another, the "*Origines*," we possess considerable fragments. *II. M. Porcius Cato Uticensis*, so called because he committed suicide at *Utica*, was the great grandson of *Cato* the censor, and born *b.c.* 95. He was praetor in the year 51, which was the highest civil honour to which he attained. He seems to have resembled his great ancestor in character, as well as to have adopted him as a model; and appears, amid all the vicissitudes of the distracted period in which he lived, to have deserved the reputation for disinterested patriotism which he enjoyed. His appearance in poetry—from *Lucan* down to *Addison*—as a hero of Roman story, is, perhaps, somewhat disproportionate to the influence which he really exercised on the politics of his day. In the contest between *Caesar* and *Pompey* he adopted the party of the latter, and, after his death, departed to raise the war anew in *Africa*. His efforts were, however, unavailing, and, after the battle of *Thapsus*, he committed suicide at *Utica*, *b.c.* 46.

Catonium -i, *n.* (conf. *κάτω*), the lower world, *C*.

**Catt* -ae, *f.* an unknown animal, *M*.

Catula -ae, *f.* a little bitch, *Pt.*

Cātūlnus -a -um, relating to a dog, — *caro*, *P*; or *abs.* *catulina* -ae, *f.* *Pl.* dogs' flesh.

Cātūlo, 4. to desire the male, used of dogs, *Vr.*

Cātullus -i, *m.* *C.* or *Q.* *Valerius Catullus*, a celebrated Roman poet, whose works have descended to us. He was born in or near *Verona*, according to some on the peninsula of *Sirmio*, *b.c.* 87, and we know from his own works that he was living in the consulship of *Vatinius*, *b.c.* 47. He appears to have inherited property from his father, but to have engaged in all the dissipation of Rome, and thus become involved in pecuniary embarrassment. His extant works consist of 116 poems, mostly short, and of great variety in form and subject, being both lyric and heroic, though for the most part examples of those short fugitive pieces designated by the ancients "*epigrammatic*." The epithet *doctus* applied to *Catullus* by several classic authors is supposed to allude to the familiarity with Greek literature displayed in some of his poems; *adj.*, *Catullanus* -a -um, *M*.

Cātūlus -i, *m.* the name of a branch of the plebeian gens *Lutatia*. Of this family may be mentioned—(I.) *C. Lutatius Catulus*, cons. *b.c.* 242, who, when the Romans had been engaged for twenty-two years in the first Punic war, and the *Carthaginians* were masters by sea, retrieved the naval reputation of Rome by the battle of *Ægusa* (241), and concluded an honourable and advantageous peace. (II.) *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, cons. with *Marius*, *b.c.* 102, brought, in conjunction with his colleague, the war of the *Cimbri* and *Teutones* to a successful termination. He was also the author of orations, poems, and an historical account of his own campaigns, which are now lost. Having been a member of the party of *Sulla*, he perished in the proscription of, *b.c.* 87. (III.) *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, contemporary with *Cicero*; cons. *b.c.* 78; died *b.c.* 60.

Cātūlus -i, *m.* a young dog, whelp, puppy, *C*; transferred to mean the young of any animal whatever; of the hog, *P*; panther, *L*; lion, *H*; cat, *Ph*; snake, *V*.

Cātus -a -um, sagacious, acute, clever (*opp.* *stultus*), *P.C*; (2) cunning, sly, in a bad sense, *P. H*.

Cauda -ae, *f.* the tail of an animal, *C*; *prov.* (a) *caudam jactare popello*, *Pr*, to fawn upon the people (the metaphor being taken from a dog); (b) *caudam trahere*, *H*, to wear a tail, or as we say *Angl.* a fool's cap; (2) the end of a word, *C*.

**Caudēus* -a -um, wooden, *P*.

Caudex -icis, *m.* (often written *codex*, esp. in signification 3); the stem or trunk of a tree, *V*;

a block of wood chained as a punishment to the leg of a slave, P; a term of reproach, blockhead, T; (2) a ship, as made of wood, Sc; (3) a book, bound like the modern books, of which the leaves were originally made of wood, covered with wax, C.

*Caudicallis -e, relating to a block of wood; — *provincia*, the occupation of splitting wood, P.

Caudicarius -a -um, pertaining to trunks of trees, S.

Caudium -ii, n. an old city in Samnium, near which was the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, n.c. 321; *adj.*, Caudinus -a -um, — *furculæ*, L; — *prælium*, C.

Caulis -arum, f. a hole, opening, Le; (2) a sheepfold, V.

Cauliculus -i, m. *dim.* the small stalk of a plant, Cl.

Caulis -is, m. the stalk of a plant, especially the cabbage-plant; colewort, C. H; (2) transferred to things of similar form, — *penna*, a quill, Pl.

Caupo -onis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, C.

Caupona -æ, f. a landlady, P. Aug; (2) a tavern, inn, C. H.

Cauponiis -a -um, belonging to an innkeeper, P.

*Cauponor, l. *dep.* to trade in anything, A. Aug. quoted by C.

Caupondia -æ, f. *dim.* a little inn, C.

Caurus -i, m. (corus), the north-west wind, V. Ca.

Causa -æ, f. (caussa), a cause, reason, motive, inducement, — *afferre*, C; — *dicere*, Ph; — *alicuius rei sustinere*, C, to bear the blame of; *res affert causam rei alicuius*, gives occasion, opportunity of; connected with the *gen.* of the *gerund*, *causa objurandi*, or — *ad objurandum*, T; often found in the following connections, *causa quædambrem*, T; *quare*; *cur*; *quod*; *ut*; C; *ob eam causam*, C; *nihil causæ est*, *cur non*, Q; *abl. causæ*, on account of, C; *ea causâ*, T, on that account; *meâ causâ*, on my account; *causâ causâ*, *non sine causâ*, with good reason; a right, justification, cause, party, *armis inferioribus non causâ*, C; pretext, N; excuse, — *accipere*, C, to admit; objection, *nullam* — *dicere*, *quin*, T. P, to make no objection to; (2) a suit at law, cause, — *capitis*, a trial involving life; — *defendere*, *orare*, *dicere*, to contest, defend a suit; — *tenere*, *obtinerere*; to gain; *causam perdere*, *causâ cadere*, to lose a suit; (3) a connection (*esp.* a friendly one); (4) occupation, employment, C; (5) the matter or subject of a speech, C; (6) disease, Cl.

Causarius -a -um, sickly, diseased, Sc; (2) *subst.* in military phrase, an invalid, L.

*Causate, with reason, Pl.

Causia -æ, f. (caucia), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, P. M.

Causidicus -i, m. an advocate, barrister (used contemptuously to denote one who took fees, as distinguished from orator), C.

Causiflor, l. to bring forward as a reason or pretext, P.

Causor, l. *dep.* to conduct a cause, A. Aug; *met.* to discuss both sides of a question, Le; (2) to give as a reason, or pretext, Tb. O; to plead, pretend.

Causticus -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caustic, Pl. M. *subst.* causticum -i, n. caustic, Pl.

Causula -æ, f. *dim.* a little law-suit, C; a slight occasion,

Cante, cautiously, with security, C.

Cautes -is, f. a rough sharp rock, Ca. V.

Caute, cautiously, carefully, T.

Cautio -onis, f. caution, care, foresight, precaution, *nihil cautio est*, P, caution is necessary; *res cautioem habet*, (a) the affair needs caution, C; (b) allows of foresight, C; (2) security, bail, a bond, C; (3) verbal pledge or assurance, C.

Cantor -oris, m. one who takes care of himself, P; (2) one who gives bail for another, C.

Cautus -a -um, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect, C; (2) (of property) made safe, secured, H. C; and generally, safe, secure, C.

Cævium -i, n. (cavum ædium), the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, which, when partially covered in, was called *atrium*, Pl.

Cævitus -a -um, living in caves, or holes, Pl.

Cævito -onis, f. a hollow, cavity, Vr.

Cævæ -æ, f. a hollow place, cavity, Pl; (2) an inclosure for wild animals, birdcage, C; beehive, V; also a hedge of thorns round a young tree, Co; (2) the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre, — *ima*, the lowest tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; — *media*, — *summa*, less distinguished seats.

Cævatus -a -um, inclosed in a cage, Pl; (2) resembling the seats in a theatre, Pl.

Cævæ cavi cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, guard against, beware, avoid, followed by *acc.* by *ab*, *ut*, and *ne*; *cave credas*, C, beware of believing; (2) — *ictum*, or *abs.* to ward off or parry a blow, Q; (3) *ab aliquo* —, to make one's self secure from, to obtain security, C; (4) — *alicui*, to protect, ward off from, P; (5) to make safe by giving security, to guarantee, — *alicui*, C; *de re*, Ca; *pro re*, Pl; (6) (in legal phrase) to dispose, order, devise by will, — *alicui*, in any one's favour, St.

Cævina -æ, f. a hollow place, grotto, cavern; — *navis*, the hold, C; — *caeli*, the vault of heaven, Le.

Cævinnus -a -um, full of cavities, cavernous, Pl.

*Cavernula -æ, f. *dim.* a little cavity, Pl.

Cævilla -æ, f. empty jesting, railery, scoffing, cavilling, P.

Cævillatio -onis, f. railery, jesting, irony, C;

(2) sophistical reasoning, sophistry, Q.

Cævillator -oris, m. a jester, joker, humourist, C; (2) a sophist, Sc.

Cævillatrix -icis, f. sophistry, Q; — *conclusio*, Q, sophistical.

Cævillor, l. *dep.* to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; — *cum aliquo*, C; — *in aliquo*, Q; — *rem*, C; (2) to speak sophistically, quibble, L.

*Cævillula -æ, f. *dim.* a little jest, P.

Cævo, l. to hollow, make hollow, excavate, — *nares ex arboribus*, L; — *oppida cuniculis*, Pl, to undermine; — *parmam gladio*, O, to pierce; *luna carans cornua*, Pl, waning.

Cævum -i, n. a hole, cavity, cave, L.

Cævus -a -um, hollow, concave (*opp.* *plenus*), C; — *luna*, waning, Pl; — *menes*, (*opp.* *pleni*), which have only thirty days.

Cæystrus -i, m. (Καΰστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence, *adj.* *Cæystrius ales*, O, the swan.

Cæa -æ, f. (Cæos, Pl. Κέως), one of the Cyclades Islands, birth-place of the poet Simonides; *adj.* *Cæa* -a -um, — *Cæmena*, H, the poetry of Simonides.

Cærops -öpis, m. (Κέροψ), the first king of Attica, and mythical founder of Athens; hence Cæcropides -æ, m. descendant of Cærops, Theseus, O; *pl.* the Athenians, V; Cæropis -idis, f. a female descendant of Cærops, O; *pl.* Proene and Philomele, daughters of Pandion, Jv; *adj.* — *terra*, Attica, O; *adj.* Cæropius -a -um, — *arz*, O; and *abs.* Cæropia -æ, f. Pl, the citadel of Athens; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

Cedo cessi cessum, 3. to go, move, be in motion (in the sense in which *incedo* was classically used), P; *met.* to happen, result, turn out, *gesta prospere cesserunt*, N; — *dene*, — *male*, H; — *pro aliqua re*, to be equal in value, Te; (2) (of motion from a place), to go away, depart, leave, — *loco*, L, to forsake one's post; — *foro*, to stop payment, be bankrupt; — *bonis*, to make over one's pro-

perty to another; — *c vitā*, C, — *vita*, Tc, to die; also used of the lapse of time, *hanc ut dies cedunt*, C; met. — *alicui*, to give place to, yield to, give precedence to, be inferior to; — *alicui aliquid*, to yield, allow, permit; (3) of motion to a place, to come to, arrive at, — *ad factum*, to arrive at completion, be put into execution, P; — *in unum*, to be of the same opinion, Tc; — *alicui*, — *in aliquem*, to fall to the share of, *capita corpora Romanis cessere*, L; — *in aliquid* (*conf. abire in aliquid*), to be converted into, become, L.

Cēdo (an old imperative form), here with it! give here, *cedo aquam manibus*, P; *cedo ut bibam*, P; (2) out with it! let us hear, tell us; also *cedodum*, P. T; (3) to call attention, see here, C; pl. *cette*, *cette dextrās*, P.

Cēdrā -a, f. (κέδρία), cedar wood, Co. Pl.

Cēdrinus -a -um (κέδρινος), made of cedar wood, Pl.

Cēdris -idis, f. (κέδρις), the fruit of the cedar tree, Pl.

Cēdrum -ii, n. (κέδριον), cedar oil, Pl.

Cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος), the cedar, or juniper tree, Pl; *meton.* cedar oil, *carmina laudanda cedro*, II, worthy of immortality.

Cēdno -ūs, f. one of the Harpies; *met.* a covetous woman, Jv.

*Cēlātor -ōris, m. a concealer, P. Aug.

Cēlēber -bris -bre, frequent, numerous (for which signification *creber* and *frequens* are more usual); (2) crowded, much visited, frequented, C. H. Tc; (3) honoured by a concourse of people; hence, distinguished, celebrated, Tb. L. Tc.

*Cēlēberrime, very frequently, St.

Cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. a numerous assembly, C; (2) numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration, C; (3) — *habere*, *to be honoured, distinguished, Pl.

*Cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. one who praises or extols, M.

Celebratus -a -um, (*pricip.* celebrō), usual, customary, frequent, C; (2) solemn, festive, splendid, O. L; (3) celebrated, renowned, St.

Cēlēbritas -ātis, f. great number, numerous concourse, C; (2) a solemn celebration, — *supremi diei*, solemn funeral procession, C; (3) celebrity, renown, C.

Cēlēbro, 1. to visit frequently, or in large numbers, C; (2) to do, say, or repeat anything frequently, or in large numbers; (3) to attend a festival in large number, to celebrate, C; (4) to extol, praise, to celebrate in song, C. H. Tc; (5) to make known, to publish, C.

Cēlē -bris -bre, swift, quick, rapid, C; *mens, qua nihil est celerius*, C; *consilia celeriora*, L, or hasty.

Cēlēre, P, quickly, swiftly.

Cēlēres -um, m. the old name of the Roman patricians or knights, C.

Cēlēripes -adis, swift-footed, C.

Cēlēritas -ātis, f. quickness, swiftness, celerity, — *equorum*, C; — *animorum*, C.

Cēlēriter, quickly, swiftly, P. C.

*Cēlēritudo -inis, f. quickness, swiftness, Vr.

*Cēlērituscula, dim. somewhat rashly, Aug.

Cēlēro, 1. to make quick, hasten, accelerate, V; (2) *neut.* to hasten, Lc. Ct.

Cēles -ētis, m. (κέλης), a saddle horse, race-horse, V; (2) = *celox*, g.v. Pl.

Cēlesma -ātis, n. (κέλευσμα), the cry of the cockswain in an ancient ship, from which the rowers took their time, M.

Cella -æ, f. a room, storehouse, (a) for storing produce, or for keeping animals, — *vinaria*, wine cellar, (b) cells of the honeycomb, V; (2) any small room, cabinet, especially that part of the temple in which stood the image of the god, a shrine, C.

Cellarius -a -um, relating to a store-room, P; *subst.* cellarius -i, m. a store-keeper, cellarer, P.

Cellula -æ, f. dim. a little chamber, or cell, T.

Celo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; — *aliquem aliquid*, T, to conceal anything from any one;

celor rem, T, I am kept from the knowledge of, *celor de re*, C; often constructed with one *acc.*, i.e. that of the immediate object.

Celox -ōcis, f. a swift vessel, or yacht, L; — *publica*, packet-boat, P; (2) used as an *adj.* = swift, quick, P.

Celse, highly, loftily.

Celsitudo -inis, f. — *corporis*, height.

Celsus -a -um, high, lofty, — *statua*, C; — *homo*, Cl; (2) (in a moral sense) high, sublime, lofty, C; high in rank, illustrious, C; proud, haughty, C. L. H.

Celsus, A. Cornelius, a Latin author, by whom a work, "De Medicinā," is still extant. Of his age and country we have no positive information, but from certain expressions in his book, we conclude that he lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, while from the purity of his style we infer that he must have passed much of his time in Rome. His treatise, which is in eight books, is still studied.

Censo -ui -censum, 2. to weigh in order to value; to estimate; to appraise; (2) to perform the censor's office, i.e. to enrol the name and property of every Roman citizen with a view to the assessment of a property-tax; hence *capite censi*, the lowest class of citizens, who, having no property, paid only a poll-tax; *censui censendo esse*, to be eligible for enrolment in the censor's list. So of the citizen whose property was assessed, — *aliquid*, to give an account or inventory of, C; (2) *met.* to estimate or judge the value of a thing, *censeri aliqua re*, to be in great esteem for any thing; (3) to form a judgment or opinion, to think, to esteem serviceable, P. T. C.; (4) to give a vote, declare an opinion; and (of the senate) to order, decree, *senatus censuit*, C, the senate has determined.

Censio -ōnis, f. an assessment, estimate, P; *esp.* the censor's estimate; *met.* — *bulula*, P, a scourging.

Censor -ōris, m. a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected, originally at intervals of five, afterwards of one year and a half. Their business was not only to assess the citizens' property, but to watch over their morals, and to punish evildoers by degradation to a lower rank; hence, (2) *met.* a severe critic, moralist, or judge, a censor, C. H.

Censōrius -a -um, relating to the censor, — *homo*, one who has filled the office of censor, C; *tabula*, the censor's lists, C; — *lex*, *locatio*, a leasing of the public revenues; — *opus*, a fault which was punished by the censor; (2) *met.* rigid, severe, C.

Censūra -æ, f. the censor's dignity, the censorship, L; (2) *met.* an opinion, judgment, O.

Census -ūs, m. the enrolment of the names, and assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; — *habere*, C; — *agere*, L, to take a census; *censu prohibere*, C; *censu excludere*, L, to refuse to enrol in the census; (2) the censor's list, C; (3) the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank, — *senatorum*, St. = 800,000 sesterces; — *equester*, St. = 400,000 sesterces; (4) (generally) property, wealth, *homo sine censu*, C, a poor man.

Centaurium -i, n. (κενταύριον), a plant, centaury, V.

Centaurus -i, m. (κένταυρος), a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, Lc. O; — *nobilis*, Chiron, II; *adj.*, centaurous, II; *centauricus*, P. Aug.

Centenarius -a -um, containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, Vr. Pl.

Centēni -æ -a (found in poets and P. Aug. prose in the *sing.*), a hundred each, C.

Centismus -a -um, the hundredth, C; *subst.*

centesima -æ, f. (*sc. pars*), the hundredth part; (2) of interest of money, 1 per cent; which, as it was reckoned at Rome by the month, = 12 per cent per annum; *binæ centesimæ* = 24 per cent; (3) = *centuplex*, a hundred fold, Pl.

*Centiceps -ἄψις, hundred-headed, H.
 Centies, a hundred times, P. C.
 Centimānus -a -um, hundred-handed, H. O.
 Centiplex = centuplex, g.v.
 Cento -ōnis (κέντρον), patch-work; prov. *centones alicui sarcire*, P., to impose lies upon any one; (2) the title of a poem, made up of lines from other poems, a cento.
 Centrius -e, that which is in the middle, central, Pl.
 *Centrosus -a -um, in the centre, Pl.
 Centrum -i, n. the centre of a circle, Pl; (2) the kernel, Pl.
 Centum, a hundred; (2) *poet.* = any indefinitely large number, H.
 Centumgēnius -a -um, hundred-fold, — *Briareus*, V, hundred-armed.
 Centumpondium -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, P.
 Centumvirālis -e, relating to the centumviri, C.
 Centumviri -orum, m. a college of 105 magistrates (a number increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having their chief jurisdiction over the laws of inheritance, C.
 Centuneūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little rag, or patch-work, L.
 Centuplex -icis, a hundred-fold, P.
 Centuplicato, — *tenire*, to be sold a hundred times so dear, Pl.
 Centūria -æ, f. originally a division of 100 things of any sort and hence a division, even if not containing 100; (a) a number of acres of ground, Vr; (b) a company or century of soldiers; (c) a century, one of the 193 divisions into which Servius Tullius distributed the Roman people, — *prerogativa*, C, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting.
 Centūriatim, by centuries or troops.
 Centūriātus -ūs, m. the division into troops or centuries, L; (2) the centurion's office, C.
 Centūrio, l. to divide into troops or centuries; *comitia centuriata*, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries, as was the case, *c.g.* at the election of a consul, C; *lex centuriata*, C, a law passed in such an assembly.
 Centūrio -ōnis, m. a commander of a troop or century, a centurion, L. Ca. C.
 *Centūriōnātus -ūs, m. the election of centurions, Te.
 Centussis -is, m. a hundred asses, Vr.
 Cepā = cēpa, g.v.
 Cephalicus -a -um (κεφαλικός), relating to the head, cephalic, Cl.
 Cephēnes -um, m. (κηφήνες), the drones in a bee-hive, Pl.
 Cephēus -ei, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda; *adj.* Cephēus -a -um, — *virgo*, O, Andromeda; — *arva*, O, Ethiopia; Cephēus -a -um, Ethiopian; also Cephēi -īdis, f. O, Andromeda.
 Cephisus, or Cephissus -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κεφισός), a river in Boeotia, and as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence Cephēus -i, m. O, Narcissus; *adj.* Cephisus -īdis, f. O, — *unda*; (2) a river of Attica, *adj.* Cephisias -īdis, f. O.
 Cera -æ, f. wax, C. V; (2) the various articles made of wax; (a) writing-tablets, coated with wax, C; (b) a waxen seal, P; (c) a waxed mask or bust, S; (d) the wax used in encaustic painting, Vr. Pl; (e) wax for painting the face, P.
 Cērāmicus -i, m. (κεραμικός), literally the pottery market, of which there were two at Athens, that without the wall being the cemetery for those persons who had fallen in war, C.
 *Cērāria -æ, f. a maker of wax lights, P.
 *Cērātum -i, n. a fee for sealing a document, C.
 Cērastes -æ (-is), m. (κεράστης), the horned snake, Pl.
 Cērāsium -i, n. a cherry, Cl.

Cērāsus -i, f. (κέρασος), a cherry-tree, O; (2) a cherry, Pt.
 Cērātina -æ, f. (κερατίνα), a sophistical puzzle, so called from its subject; "quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua," Q.
 Cērātum -i, n. or Cērōtum -i, n. (κηρωτόν), a wax ointment or plaster, M.
 *Cērātura -æ, f. a covering over with wax, Co.
 Cērātus -a -um (πῆλρ. cero), covered with wax, C.
 Cērāunius -a -um (κεραύνιος), — *gemma*, or *subst.* ceraunium -i, n. a kind of precious stone, probably the cat's-eye, Pl; (2) — *vites*, Co, so called from their reddish colour.
 Cerbērus -i, m. (κερβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus, V; *adj.* cerbēreus -a -um, Lc. O.
 Cereētis -īdis, f. (κερκίτις), a kind of olive tree.
 Cerecōphthicus -i. m. (κερκοπήτιος), a kind of ape with a tail, M. Jv.
 Cercūrus -i, m. (κέρυκρος), a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus; (2) a kind of sea fish, O.
 Cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδων), a handicraftsman, artisan, Jv; — *sutor*, a cobbler, M.
 Cērēbellum -i, n. *dim.* a little brain, Cl.
 Cērēbrōsus -a -um, hot brained, hot tempered, P. H.
 Cērēbrum -i, n. the brain, C; (2) *meton.* the understanding, P. H; (3) anger, P.
 *Cērēllus -a -um, *dim.* of a waxen yellow, Co.
 Cērēs -ēris, f. the Roman name of the Greek goddess of agriculture, Demeter, whose worship the Romans imported from Sicily. According to Ovid, she was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpina, usually represented in a chariot drawn by dragons, a torch in her hand, and a chaplet of poppy or corn about her head; prov. *Cereri nuptias facere*, P, i.e. without wine; (2) *meton.* = good fruit, grain, V. H; whence the proverb, *sine Cerere et Libero frigit Venus*, T; *adj.* Cērēalis -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, O; — *papaver*, V, as the emblem of Ceres; — *cena*, P, splendid, a^c at the festival of Ceres; — *adles*, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence *subst.* Cērēalia -i -um, n. the festival of Ceres.
 Cērēs -a -um, waxen, C. H; *subst.* cērēus -i, m. a wax taper, C; (2) *meton.* wax coloured, — *pruna*, V, soft like wax, — *brachia Telephi*, H; (3) flexible like wax, H.
 Cērētha -æ, f. (κερήθη), the wax flower, a plant which bees love, V.
 Cērīnus -a -um (κήρινος), wax coloured, Pl; *subst.* cerinum -i, n. a dress of such a colour, P.
 Cerno, cerni, cernūm, 3. (κρίνω), to separate, sever, Vr; (2) *met.* to distinguish by the eye, perceive, see, C; *cerni aliquā re*, or *in aliquā re*, to show one's self in, display one's self in; *virtutes cernuntur in agendo*, C; — *aliquem*, C, to take notice of; (3) of the mind, to perceive; (4) to decide a doubtful or disputed point, — *em*, C. L; — *de re*, Te; to decide by contest, — *se ro*, V; — *pro patriā*, S; (5) generally to resolve, decide, determine, P; (6) in law, (a) to resolve to enter upon an inheritance; (b) to make known this resolution; (c) to take possession of an inheritance, C.
 Cernūlo, l. to throw down, Se.
 Cernūo, l. to throw down head foremost, A. Aug.
 Cernūus -a -um, bent forwards with the face towards the ground, V; hence, (2) *subst.* a tumbler, A. Aug.
 Cēro, l. to smear or cover with wax, C. H.
 Cērōma -ktis, n. (κήρωμα), an ointment of oil and wax much used by wrestlers; (2) *meton.* the place where the operation of anointing was performed, Se; wrestling, M.

Cerōmātēus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Jr.

**Cērōsus* -a -um, waxy, full of wax, — *mel*, Pl.

Cerrūs -a -um, made of or pertaining to the Turkey oak, Co. Pl.

Cerritus -a -um (contracted from *cerebritus*), frantic, mad, P.H.

Cerrus -i, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Co. Pl.

Certāmen -is, n. a contest for a prize, a match, — *saliendi*, Q; — *musicum*, St; met. *est mihi tecum pro aris et focis* —, C; — *eloquentia*, C; poet. — *ponere*, to institute a match or contest, V; (2) a battle, fight, engagement, C. Ca; (3) war, P. Aug.

Certātim, emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, C.

Certātio -ōnis, f. a contest for a prize, a match, C; (2) met. — *mulcta*, a discussion as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, C.

Certātus -ūs, m. a contest for a prize, P. Aug.

Certe, with certainty, certainly, assuredly; in answers = undoubtedly; (2) also affirmative with restrictions, notwithstanding, yet at least, followed by *tamen* and *quidem*, C.

Certo, certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly, C.

Certo, I. to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry), *armis et tenenis cum hoste* —, C; — *cum aliquo de re*, C; — *pro re*, Te; — *ob rem*, H, applied especially to legal disputations, C; (2) poet. to strive, eagerly endeavour, followed by *inf*. Le. V.

Certus -a -um, certain, definite, fixed, — *dies*, — *pecunia*, C; — *convicia*, H, a standing guest; also like the English certain, used indefinitely = *quidam*; — *homines*, certain men; (2) met. of character, firm, sure, trustworthy, reliable, *bona et — tempestas*, good and settled weather, C; — *sagitta*, H, hitting the mark; (3) of the will, fixed, resolved, firm, certain, *certum est mihi consilium*, I am firmly resolved; and in the frequent phrase, *certum est*, it is fixed, determined; (4) of knowledge, sure, certain, fixed, undoubted, *parum est —*, L, it is not very certain; *certum scire*, T.C; *certum* or *pro certo habere*, C; *pro certo scire*, L; *pro certo polliceri*, C; the frequent phrase, *certiorum aliquid facere*, C, to inform; and of persons, *certus* = assured, sure, — *de re*, St; — *alicuius rei*, Te.

Cērūchi -orum, m. (κερωχαι), the ropes which run from each end of the sail yard to the top of the mast, P. Aug.

Cērūla -ae, f. dim. a little piece of wax, — *minuta*, a kind of pencil for expunging errors of MSS. C; — *mixatula*, C, the same.

Cērussa -ae, f. white lead, P. M.

Cērussatus -a -um, smeared with white lead, — *ducca*, C.

Cerva -ae, f. a hind, O; (2) poet. deer, V. O.

Cervarius -a -um, relating to deer, Pl.

Cervical -alis, m. a head cushion, pillow, bolster, M. Jr.

Cervicula -ae, f. dim. a little neck, C.

Cervinus -a -um, relating to a stag, cervine, Vr. H; — *senectus*, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Jr.

Cervix -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck, C; — *alicui cervicem frangere*, to break the neck of any one, C; *dare* — *alicui*, to submit to death; also *cervices securi subicere*, C; met. *imponere in cervicibus*, L, to lay a yoke upon; in *cervicibus alicuius esse*, L, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity; (2) used of inanimate things, — *amphorae*, P. Aug; — *Pekoponesi*, Pl, the isthmus of Corinth.

Cervus -i, m. a stag, C; (2) cervi, in military language, large branches of trees stuck in the ground to serve as a palisade, and impede the advance of hostile cavalry, Ca.

Cērux -icis, m. (κηρυξ), a herald, Sc.

Cespes, = *Crespes*, g.r.

Cessatio -ōnis, f. a delaying, P; (2) an omission, cessation, laziness, leaving off, C; (3) of land, a lying fallow, Co.

Cessator -ōris, m. one who loiters and lingers, C.

Cessim (cossim, cexim), back, backward; o the feet, bent inwards, A. Aug. P. Aug.

Cessio -ōnis, f. a giving up, a cession, C.

Cesso, I. to leave off, to linger, delay, *cease*, T.L. V.C; (2) to be idle, make holiday, do nothing, V; of inanimate things, to rest, be unemployed, *aras cessasse ferunt*, O, to remain unvisited; of land, to lie fallow, O; — *alicui rei*, to have leisure for any occupation, i.e. to apply to it, Pt; (3) to fail, be absent, *cessat voluntas*? H; hence, in legal phrase, not to appear before the court, St; (4) to fail morally, to err, make a mistake, H. Q.

Cestrosphendone -is, f. (κεστροσφενδονη), a weapon used by the soldiers of Perseus in the Macedonian war, consisting of a dart which was discharged from a sling, L.

Cestus -i, m. (κεστος), a girdle; especially the girdle of Venus, M.

Cetarium -i, n. H; *cetaria* -ae, P, a fish pond;

Cetarius -i, m. a fishmonger, T.

Cete = *cetus*, g.r.

Ceteri or *Ceteroquin*, otherwise, else, C; v.r.

Ceterus -a -um, the other, the other part (while *reliquus* is strictly the rest, though the distinction cannot be always exactly preserved); usually found in the plural, *ceteri* -ae -a, *et cetera* or *ceteraque*, Q, and so on; hence the following adverbs, (a) *ceterum*; (b) *cetera*; (c) *cetero*, as to the rest, in other respects, besides; and as particles of transition, but yet, on the other hand.

Cethegus, the name of an old Patrician family of the gens *Cornelia*. We find frequent mention in C. and S. Of C. Cornelius Cethegus, a man of abandoned character and profligate life, who signalized himself as a conspirator with Cataline, and was put to death by Cicero with the rest of the accomplices.

Cetra -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, V.

Cetratus -a -um, armed with the cetra, Ca. L.

Cetus -i, m. (or *cebos*, pl. *cete*, κηρος), any large marine animal, especially the whale, V.

Cette, vid. *Cædo*.

Ceu, as, like as, *ceu quum*, V, as when; *ceu si*, Le, as if; sometimes used conditionally, as it were, as if, V; in Pliny *ceu vero* sometimes = *quasi vero*, just as if.

Cæra -ae, f. a kind of small cow, Co.

Cæra, I. to move the hinder parts, Jr; (2) to fawn, flatter, as a dog wags his tail, P.

Cēyx -icis, m. (κηρυξ), king of Trachis, husband of Alcione, and changed with her into a king-fisher, O; hence *cēyx* -icis, m. the male king-fisher, P.

Chalazion -ii, n. (χαλαζιον), a pimple, or sty on the eye-lid, Cl.

Chalcæus -a -um (χάλκεος), brassen, M.

Chalcis -idis, f. (χαλκίς), the chief city of Tubaæ, on the banks of the Euripus; hence *adj.* *Chalcidicus* -a -um, — *versus*, V, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis; — *arz*, V, Cumæ, said to be a colony of Chalcis; *Chalcidensis* -i, Pl.

Chalcites -es, f. (*chalcitis* -idis, χαλκίτις), copper ore, Pl. Cl.

Chaldæi -orum, m. (χαλδαῖοι), the Chaldeans, an eastern people famous for their skill in astronomy and astrology; hence *chaldæus* -i, m. a soothsayer; *adj.* *chaldæus* -a -um, Jr; *chaldæus* -a -um, C.

Chalybius -a -um, made of steel, O.

Chalybs -idis, m. steel, — *vulnificus*, V; (2) *meton.* for articles made of steel; (a) a sword, Sc; (b) a horse's bit, P. Aug.; (c) the top of an arrow, P. Aug.

Chalones -um, m. (χάλονοι), a people of north-western Epirus; hence *adj.* *Chalonus* -a -um, Epirate; — *pater*, V, Jupiter, whose oracle was at

Dodona; Chāōms -īdis, *f.* — ales, O, the pigeon; — arōs, O, the oak.

Chāos, *m.* (*abl.* chao, the only case found in classical authors, *χάος*), the immeasurable empty space of darkness which forms the lower world, O; (2) the confused and shapeless matter of which the universe was formed, *Chaos*, O.

Char - *m.* *f.* an unknown root; perhaps wild cabbage, Ca.

Chāricūs -a -um, provided with props, — vineae, Co.

Chāriālis -*m.* (*χαράλις*), serviceable for props, — calamus, Pl.

Character -*is*, *m.* (*χαρακτήρ*), the mark of ownership branded or painted upon cattle, Co; (2) *met.* characteristic mark; *cujus Luciliano characterē sunt libelli*, Vr, only A and P. Aug.

Chinstra -*orum*, *n.* (*χαρίστια*), a family banquet or festival celebrated among the Romans on the 20th of February, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements, O.

Chārites -*um*, *f.* (*dat. pl.* Chāritum, Pt. *Χάριτες*), the Graces (whose genuine Latin name was *Gratiae*), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, O.

Chilon -*ontis*, *m.* (*Χείλων*), Charon, the ferryman who, in the lower world, transports departed souls over the river Styx, C; *adj.* Chāroniūs -a -um, Pl, relating to Charon, or the lower world.

Charta -*m.* *f.* (*χαρτίς*) a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper, C; — *dentata*, C, smoothed; (2) *meton.* the papyrus plant, Pl; more frequently, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc C. H., (3) a thin leaf of any substance, — *plumbea*, St.

Chārtiūs -a -um, relating to paper, — *officiar*, Pl.

Chārtiūs -a -um, relating to paper, Vr. A. Aug. P. Aug.

Chartilla -*m.* *f.* a little paper, a small writing, C.

Chārybdis -*is*, *f.* (*Χάρυβδις*), the dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Messina, opposite the rock Scylla, V. H.; (2) *met.* anything dangerous and destructive, H.

Chasma -*itis*, *m.* (*χάσμα*), an opening in the earth, Chasme, Sc.

Chle -*es*, *f.* (*χληή*), in the Greek the claws of an animal, and *pl.* chelae, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, so called, and since these reach into the balance, *meton.* the balance, *Libra*, V.

Chēlōdōnūs -a -um (*χελιδόνης*), relating to the swallow; — *ficus*, a species of reddish fig, Co.

Chēlōdus -*i*, *m.* (*χελιδόνης*), an evil-smelling amphibious snake, V.

Chelys, *f.* (only found in *nom. acc.* and *loc. χέλυς*), the tortoise, and hence, (2) the lyre made of its shell (of which the pure Latin name is *testudo*), O; but chiefly P. Aug.

Chēnōboscon -*i*, *n.* (*χηνόβοσκον*), a pen, or inclosure for geese.

Chersinus -a -um (*χέρσιος*), — *testudines*, Pl, living upon dry land.

Chersydros -*i*, *m.* (*χέρσυδρος*), an amphibious serpent, P. Aug.

Chillarchus -*i*, *m.* (*χιλιάρχης*), a commander of 1,000 soldiers; used in Tc. of a naval officer, (2) among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, N.

Chimera -*m.* *f.* (*χίμαιρα*), a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a dragon, and the hind parts of a goat, killed by Bellerophon, V; *adj.* chimærūs -a -um, V.

Chimæritica, an epithet of Lycia, as having produced the chimæra, O.

Chlone -*es*, *f.* (*Χλόνη*), mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence Chlōnides, O = Eumolpus.

Chios -*i*, *f.* (*Χίος*), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scio, famous for its wine; hence *adj.* Chius -a -um, — *vinum*, P; or, *abs.* Chium -*i*, *n.* H.

Chian wine; — *ficus*, Vr; or, *abs.* Chia -*re*, *f.* Co.

Chian fig; Chiu -*orum*, C, the Chians; Chia -*orum*, *n.* Lc, fine cloth, the manufacture of Chios.

Chirāgra -*m.* *f.* (*χειράγρα*), the gout in the hands, H. M.

Chirāgricus -a -um (*χειραγρικός*), suffering from gout in the hands, Cl.

Chirōgraphum -*i*, *n.* (*χειρόγραφον*), the autograph; a person's own handwriting, C, (2) *meton.* that which is written in autograph, C; (3) in commercial phrase, a bond, or promise in writing, St.

Chirōnōmia -*m.* *f.* (*χειρονμία*), the artful motion of the hands during speaking; action, gesticulation, Q.

Chirōnōmos -*i*, *c.* *chirōnōmōn* -*ontis*, *m.* (*χειρονόμος, χειρονομῶν*), one who moves the hands skilfully, a mime, Jv.

Chirurgia -*m.* *f.* (*χειρουργία*), surgery; the art of healing wounds, Cl.

Chirurgus -*i*, *m.* (*χειρουργός*), a surgeon, one who heals wounds, Cl. M.

Chlāmūdatus -a -um, clothed in the chlāmrys, P. C.

Chlāmrys -*idis*, *f.* (also chlāmīda -*m.* *f.* *χλᾶμις*), a large upper garment of wool, often adorned with purple and gold, adopted by the Romans from the Greeks, among whom it was the characteristic dress of distinguished warriors and statesmen, P. C. V.

Chōlōra -*m.* *f.* (*χολέρα*), the jaundice, Cl.

Chōlōricus -a -um (*χολερικός*), jaundiced, Pl.

Chōrāgium -*i*, *n.* (*χορήγιον*), the place where the chorus was prepared and practised, P. Aug.; (2) the preparation and production of a chorus, P; (3) used of any other splendid preparation, Pl.

Chōrāgus -*i*, *m.* (*χορηγος*), he who supplies the chorus, and all necessary appurtenances, P.

Chōraules -*m.* *m.* (*χορᾶνλης*), a flute player, M. St.

Chorda -*m.* *f.* (*χορδή*), an intestine, used as a string of a musical instrument, a chord; (2) a rope, a string, P.

Chordus -a -um, late-born, Co; — *agus*, Vr.

Chōrca -*i*, *f.* (*χορρία*), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, V. H.

Chōrēus -*i*, *m.* (*chorus* -*i*, *m.* *χορείος*), the metrical foot —, after wards called a trochee, C.

Chōrōchēaristis -*m.* *m.* (*χοροκθαριστής*), one who accompanies a chorus or singers on the cithara, St.

Chōrūs -*i*, *m.* (*choros*), a dance in a circle, a choral dance, — *agitare, exercere*, V; (2) *meton.* the persons singing and dancing, the chorus, C; — *Dryadum*, V; — *Nereidum*, V, the chorus of a tragedy, H, (3) a crowd, troop of any kind, *Catullianum stipitum choro juvenutis*, C.

Chria -*m.* (*χρεία*), in rhetoric, a sentence or common-place with its logical development, Q.

Christianus -*i*, *m.* (*χριστιανός*), a Christian, Tc. St. Pl.

Christus -*i*, *m.* (*χριστός*), Christ, Tc. Pl.

Chronēus -a -um, (*χρονικός*), relating to time; hence *abs.* chronica -*orum*, *n.* Pl, chronicles, annals; (2) — *morbis*, chronic, lasting a long time (*opp. acuti*), P. Aug.

Chrysanthēus -*i*, *n.* V, Chrysanthemum -*i*, *n.* Pl. (*χρυσάνθεμον*), the marigold.

Chrysēdētus -a -um (*χρυσεδέτος*), inlaid with gold, — *vasa*, — *lances*, M.

Chrysēus -a -um (*χρυσέος*), golden, M.

Chrysōlithus -*i*, *m.* and *f.* (*χρυσολίθος*), chrysolite or topaz, Pl. Pt.

Chrysōmīlum -*i*, *n.* (*χρυσόμηλον*), a kind of quince, also called *chrysomela mala*, Co.

Chrysōphrys -*ios*, *f.* (*χρυσόφρυς*), a kind of sea fish with a golden spot over each eye, O.

Chrysos -*i*, *m.* (*χρυσός*), gold, P.

Chus = *congrus*, *q. v.*

Chūs -a -um, relating to food, P; — *viā*, Pl; used for eating only, not for wine; *subst.*

clūsāia -*orum*, *n.* food, rations, fodder (a word of

less extent than *alimenta*, which includes everything necessary to the sustentation of life); corn allowed to provincial deputies, C; (2) *meton.* (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common, — *pantis*, black bread, C.

Cibātus -ūs, *m.* food, nourishment, P. Lc.
Cibo, 1. to give food to animals, feed, fodder, Co. St.

Cibārum -ī, *n.* (κισβόριον), literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; and hence, a large drinking vessel of similar shape, H.

Cibus -ī, *m.* food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder, P. C; — *capere*, P; — *capessere*, C, of animals; transferred to the sap or moisture which nourishes plants, Lc; (2) *met.* nourishment, C. O.

Cicāda -æ, *f.* a cicada, or tree cricket, V; (2) *meton.* summer, Jv.

Cicatrīcus -a -um, covered with scars, — *tergum*, P; (2) *met.* of a MS. blotted and corrected in many places, Q.

Cicatrīcula -æ, *f.* a little scar, Cl.

Cicatrix -icis, *f.* a scar, cicatrix; — *adversæ*, C, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable; of the marks of incisions in plants, V; of the patch upon an old shoe, Jv.

Ciccus -ī, *m.* (κικκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless, or of no consequence, *ciccum non interduim*, P.

Cicer -icis, *n.* a chick-pea, vetch, H.

Cicēra -æ, *f.* a kind of pulse like the preceding, Co; *lathyrus cicera*, Linn.

Cicercūla -æ, *f.* dim. a species of small chick-pea, Co.

Cicero, M. Tullius, the greatest of the Roman orators and prose writers, was born at Arpinum, where his family had long been established, on the 3rd of January, b.c. 106. He was carefully educated at Rome under the most celebrated teachers of the day, one of whom, the well-known Archias of Antioch, he afterwards defended (b.c. 61), in an oration yet extant, from a charge of having illegally assumed the citizenship. When sixteen years of age Cicero received the toga virilis, and afterwards passed some time in attendance upon the aged Q. Mucius Scaevola, the augur, from whom he received much valuable practical information. In b.c. 89 he made his first campaign, in the Social War, under Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey the Great. During the contests between Marius and Sulla he seems to have devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 81 his first extant speech, that for P. Quinctius, was delivered; and shortly afterwards we find him braving the displeasure of Sulla, by defending Sex. Roscius of Ameria, accused of parricide by a freedman of the Dictator. Although the commencement of his practice as an advocate was successful, the uncertain state of his health induced him to leave Italy for a while (79), and to spend two years in mixed study and recreation at Athens, in various parts of Asia Minor, and at Rhodes. In 77 he returned to Rome, and soon assumed a prominent position at the bar. In 76 he was elected quæstor, having now attained the legal age. The lot decided that he should serve at Lilybæum, in Sicily, when he displayed great address in procuring extraordinary supplies of corn for the use of Rome, then suffering from a scarcity. In 70 he obtained the ædileship, and about the same time undertook the impeachment of Verres, charged by the Sicilians, whom he had governed as prætor for three years, with extortion and oppression. Cicero's activity in collecting evidence, and energy in resisting the cabals formed to get the case out of his hands, was so successful, that shortly after the pleadings were begun, Verres retired into exile, without attempting any defence. The orations which were to have been delivered were, however, published by Cicero, and are, perhaps, the finest of his extant speeches. In 67 he was chosen prætor; and in

66 delivered his first address to the people from the rostrum, namely, that "Pro lege Maniliâ" by which he secured the powerful friendship of Pompey. He declined to accept a province, after laying down the prætorship; but bent all his energies to the attainment of the consulship, for which office he had many competitors. He was, however, returned as consul for the year 63, in conjunction with C. Antonius. The great event of the year was the discovery and prompt suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, by which Cicero earned the universal applause and gratitude of his countrymen, being saluted by the first men of the state, both in the senate-house and forum, as "parens patriæ." After the consulship Cicero returned to the senate as a private individual, having defeated the ineffectual attempt to raise a popular clamour against him, for having, to meet the emergency of the moment, put the Catilinarian conspirators to death without form of law. He shortly afterwards excited the bitter enmity of Clodius, by bearing testimony against him in a criminal trial; and the efforts of the latter to destroy his prosperity were from this date unremitting, and at last successful. He even procured his own adoption into a plebeian family, in order to become qualified for the tribuneship; and while holding that office proposed a bill interdicting from fire and water any one who should be proved to have put a Roman citizen to death without trial. After a brief interval, Cicero succumbed to the blow so evidently aimed at himself, quitted Rome in the spring of 58, and went into exile, first at Thessalonica, and afterwards at Dyrrachium. From the letters written during his banishment, we gather that his grief was abject and unmanly. As soon as his departure was known, his banishment was formally pronounced, and his property abandoned to destruction and plunder. But in the following year, 57, a reaction took place; the sentence was reversed by an immense majority in the comitia centuriata, and Cicero returned to Rome on the 4th of September, being welcomed and escorted by a vast crowd of his fellow-citizens. During the next five years Cicero was engaged both in politics and literature; though in the former, he no longer occupied an independent position, and, like the Roman world in general, submitted to the influence of the first triumvirate. In 53 he was made a member of the College of Augurs; and in 52, under the operation of a new law, set out as Proconsul of Cilicia. Here his administration was rigidly pure, and, with the aid of his brother Quintus, he even gained some military successes against the robber tribes of the Syrian mountains. At the beginning of 49 he returned to Italy, just as the civil war broke out between Pompey and Cæsar. After much hesitation, he followed the former into Greece, but took no active part in the contest, fixing his residence, subsequently to the battle of Pharsalia, at Brundisium, where he awaited the declaration of Cæsar's pleasure. In the autumn of 47, he was invited by the latter again to return to Rome; and, till the assassination of the dictator, occupied himself wholly in literary pursuits. His chief troubles during this period were domestic; a rupture with his wife, Terentia, to whom he had been married for 30 years, and a consequent divorce; and the death of his only and beloved daughter, Tullia. The death of Cæsar again raised Cicero to a political importance; and his fourteen Philippics against Anthony were, at the time of their delivery, among the most successful of his orations. In consequence of this, however, Cicero was included by the second triumvirate in the list of the proscribed, and murdered b.c. 43. His head and hands were cut off, and, by order of Anthony, nailed to the rostrum. The extant works of Cicero are so voluminous, and the number of lost books which are ascribed to him so great, that it is impossible here to give a complete list. Of his rhe-

torical works seven are extant; the most important of which are "De Oratore, libri iii.," "Brutus, s. De Clari Oratoribus," "Ad M. Brutum Orator," and an elaborate work, "Rhetoricorum ad C. Herennium, libri iv.," of which the authenticity is disputed. In politics, a large portion of his book, "De Republica, libri vi.," was discovered in the Vatican library, in 1822. Of the "De Legibus, libri iii.," only parts remain. Of six works on moral philosophy, wholly or in part extant, the most important are, "De Officiis, libri iii.," "Cato Major, s. De Senectute," "Laelius, s. De Amicitia." In speculative philosophy we may mention "De Finibus, libri i.," and "Tusculanorum Disputationum, libri v.," and in theology, "De Natura Deorum, libri iii.," "De Divinatione, libri ii.," Of the very numerous extant orations, it may be sufficient, in addition to those against Verres and Anthony, already referred to, to mention "In Catilinam, iv." We have also about 800 genuine letters of Cicero's—part of a much larger collection which seems once to have existed—which afford most valuable materials for the political and private history of his times. Of his poetical and miscellaneous works, we have but few and unimportant fragments. It seems hardly necessary to add, that the prose Latin of Cicero is considered to be the standard of the language; *adj.* Cicéronianus -a -um, Pl.

Ciel, *indef.* an Egyptian tree; the castor-oil tree, Pl. Cl.

Cicliendrum -i, *n.* cicliandrum -i, *n.* names for spice invented by P.

Cicula -æ, *f.* a stork, H. Jr; (2) a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, Pr; (3) a farmer's instrument for measuring the depth and width of a trench, Co.

Cicur -tris, tame, C.

*Cicero, *i.* to make tame, Vr.

Cicuta -æ, *f.* hemlock, a decoction of which was given to malefactors as a poison, H; (2) *meton.* the shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, V.

Cidaris -is, *f.* the head-dress of the Persian kings, diadem, P. Aug.

Cicō, celi, elum, 2. to cause to move, to move, shake, P. C. In legal phrase, *cicere erctum*, C. to divide the inheritance; *met.* to incite, disquiet, L. Le; (2) with reference to the place to which; to call, summon, — *ad arma*, L; to call by name, to call to one's aid, V. L; to mention by name, — *paterem*, to show one's free birth by mentioning the name of one's father, L; (3) to set in motion, cause, occasion, begin, C. V; — *gemitus*, — *murmur*, V; *seditiones*, L; in medicine, — *alcum*, — *urinum*, Pl, to cause evacuation.

Cilicia -æ, *f.* (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Cilix -icis, V. O; *pl.* Cilices -um; C. the Cilicians; *f.* Cilix -æ, — *spica*, O = crocus; Ciliculus -a -um, Pl; *subst.* Cilicium -ii, *n.* a coarse cloth, or covering, made of Cilician goats' hair; Cilicensis -æ, Ca.

Cilium -ii, *n.* the eye-lid, Pl.

Cilnius -a -um, Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, one of whom was the celebrated Meenias, gr.

Cimex -icis, *m.* a bug, Ct. H.

Cimelicus -a -um, relating to the uncouth and dissipated, P.

Cinadus -i, *m.* (κινάδωρ), a solonist, one who practises pederasty, P. Ct. Jr; *adj.* cinadus -a -um, Ct; *met.* bold, shameless, homo cinada fronte, M; (2) one who practises an obscene dance, P.

Cinara -æ, *f.* (κινάρα), a kind of artichoke, Co; cinara rostratus, Litm.

Cinastrius -a -um, having curled or crisped hair (a sign of effeminacy), P. C.

Cincinnati, the name of a patrician family of the gens Quinctia; one of whom, L. Quinctius Cin-

cinatus, is a well-known character in the early and almost legendary history of Rome: appointed consul suffectus, *n.o.* 460, dictator 458, in consequence of a perilous war with the Æqui, and again in 439, to take measures against Sp. Maelius. The story of his having been called from the plough to assume the dictatorship, was often quoted in proof of the ancient simplicity of Roman manners. He generally appears as a hot patrician partizan.

Cincinrus -i, *m.* curled hair, a lock of hair, C; (2) *met.* a too artificial rhetorical ornament, C.

*Cincifellus -i, *m. dim.* a little girdle, P.

Cinctura -æ, *f.* a girdle, St. Q.

Cinctus -us, *m.* a girding, — *Gabinus*, a particular way of wearing the toga, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, used at religious festivals, L; (2) a girdle, St.

Cinctulus -a -um, girded, H. O.

*Cinifactus -a -um, changed into ashes, Le.

Ciniferus -a -um, like ashes, ashy, Pl.

Ciniferius -a -um, relating to ashes, ashy; rarely as *adj.* (2) *subst.* cinerarius -ii, *m.* a slave who heated in hot ashes the curling-irons for the hair-dresser, Ct.

Cinereus -a -um, ash-coloured, ashen grey, Pl. Co.

*Ciniferius -a -um, like ashes, ashy, Vr.

Cingo, cingi, cinctum, 3. to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; frequently in the *pass.* followed by *abl.* — *ense*, O; — *gladio*, L; *poet.* with *acc.* *inutile ferrum cingitur*, V; hence *cingor* = to be prepared, ready, P; (2) to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown, *cinge tempora floribus*, H; hence also, — *laceratos*, M; (3) of localities, to surround, inclose, *tellus oras maris undique cingens*, Le; in military phrase, to surround with friendly or hostile intent, — *castra vallo*, L; — *urbem obvidione*, V; *met.* *Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis*, C; (4) to surround a person in society, accompany, O. Te; (5) to peel the bark off a tree, Pl.

Cingulum -i, *n.* a girdle, V. O; also *cingula -æ*, *f.* O; sometimes used for a girdle or girth for animals; *cingulus -i*, *m.* a zone or belt of the earth, C.

*Ciniflo -onis, *m.* = cinerarius, q.v. H.

Cinis -tris, *m.* ashes used for scouring; hence the *prov.* *hujus sermonis cinerem haud quantant*, P; (2) especially the ashes of a corpse after being burned; both *sing.* and *pl.* and *met.* as a type of destruction and annihilation, *omne vertat in fumum atque cinerem*, H.

Cinna, the name of a patrician branch of the gens Cornelia. (1.) L. Cornelius Cinna, elected consul *n.o.* 87, during Sulla's expedition against Mithridates, on an understanding with that leader that he should make no changes in his absence. His first act was to form a popular party in opposition to the senate, to impeach Sulla, and endeavour to procure the return of Marius. He was defeated and fled from Rome, but raised an army, joined Marius, besieged and took Rome, and massacred the friends of Sulla. In 86 he was again consul with Marius, who died in that year; in 85 and 84 with Cn. Papirius Carbo. At this time, Sulla being about to return from the East to take vengeance on his enemies, Cinna prepared an army to meet him, but was killed in a mutiny of his troops. (2.) C. Helvius Cinna, apparently not of the same family as the preceding, was a poet of considerable reputation, the friend of Catullus, of whose works only a very few disconnected lines remain.

Cinnamomum or cinnamum -i, *n.* (κιννάμωμον, cinnamon), cinnamon; used in P. as a term of endearment.

Cinyra -ypis, *m.* (κινόρ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence *adj.* Cinyphus -a -um, relating or belonging to Cinyra, V; (2) = African, O.

Cinyras -æ, *m.* (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis; *adj.* Cinyrēus -a -um, — *virgo Myrrha*, O; — *juvenis*, Adonis, O; Cinyrēus -a -um; Cinyrēus -a -um, P. Aug.

Cippus -i, *m.* a tombstone or small tomb, St; (2) cippi -orum, a palisade formed of trunks of trees, stuck in the ground and sharpened, Ca.

Circa (a later form of circum); (i.) *adv.* round about, *giamen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat*, O; hence, *circa esse*, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, L; sometimes directly connected with the substantive without *esse*, *multarum circa civitatum*, L; — *omnia*, — *undique*, are stronger forms of the same expression; (ii.) *prep.* with *acc.* (1) of space, around, at the side of, *ligna contulerunt circa casam*, N; round about to, *legatos circa vicinas gentes misit*, L; in the neighbourhood of, near to, *templa* — *forum*, C; as a less definite description of place than in; *circa Syriam nascitur*, Pl; around or in company of a person, *trecentos juvenes* — *se habebat*, L; (2) of time about, *postero die* — *eandem horam*, L; — *lucem*, St; — *Demetrium*, Q, about the time of Demetrius; (3) of definition of number = *circa* about, *ea fuere oppida* — *septuaginta*, L; (3) P. Aug. and especially in Q; about, in respect to, *circa eos*, *contra quos dicimus*, *examinanda est*, Q; — *rura sermo*, Pl.

Circe -ēs, *f.* (*gen.* also Circe -am, etc. κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the island of Ææa, where she turned the victims of her sensuality into swine; mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence *adj.* Circeus -a -um, Circæan, C, enchanted, poisonous, Pt; — *campi*, Colchis, the native country of Circe; — *mania*, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, H.

Circēs -itis, *m.* a circle, Vr.

Cicino, 1. to make round, to form a circle, Pl; poet. *easdem circinat auras*, O, flies through in a circle.

Circinus -i, *m.* (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Ca.

Circiter, *adv.* (1) of place, *roundabout, on every side, P. Aug; *in the neighbourhood, P; (2) of time, about, — *meridie*, P; *diebus* — *quindecim*, Ca; — *calendas Junias*, S; (3) of number, about, — *CCXX naves*, Ca; — *millia hominum CXXX superfluent*, Ca.

Circius -ii, *m.* a west-north-west-wind, Pl. St.

Circueo, *vid.* Circumeo.

Circulatio -ōnis, *f.* in military phrase, a going the round; *met.* circumlocation, going round about, indirect proceeding, T. C; *meton.* a corridor, circular passage, Vt.

Circulatus -us, *m.* a going round in a circle, circuit, C; in medicine, the periodical return of a disease; (2) *meton.* a circuit, circumference, compass, Ca; also = *ambitus*, the open space left about a house; (3) *met.* a period, C; a circumlocation, indirect action, Q.

Circulātum, circle-wise, in a circle, St.

Circulātor -ōris, *m.* a strolling juggler or quack, Cl.

Circulātorius -a -um, relating to a strolling juggler, Q.

Circulātrix -icis, *f.* a female mountebank; *adj.* — *lingua*, M.

Circulor, 1. *dep.* to form round one's self a circle of men, or to enter a circle of auditors, to speak, C; (2) of a mountebank, to collect an audience, Sc.

Circulus -i, *m.* a circle, in astronomy, an orbit, *stellæ* — *suos conficiunt*, C; — *lacteus*, Pl, the milky way; (2) *meton.* a ring, chain, V. St; a circle in society, a party, C. Te; a circular dish, M.

Circum, (i.) *adv.* round about, around *circum sub rianibus*, V; a strengthened expression, *circumundique*, V; (ii.) *prep.* with *acc.*, round about, *terra* — *uxem convertit*, C; more generally, round about, near, in the vicinity, around, — *aliquem esse*, C, to be in any one's company; *habere aliquem* — *se*,

S; — *hæc loca commorabor*, C; *urbes quæ* — *Capnam sunt*, C; — *pedes*, C, spoken of the attendance of servants; used with verbs of motion, — *villulas nostras errare*, C; *legatio* — *insulas missa*, L; in a few instances we find *circum* after the substantive which it governs.

Circumactus -ūs, *m.* a turning round, rotation, revolution, Sc. Pl.

Circumaggēro, 1. to heap up around, Co.

Circumāgo -āgi -actum, 3. to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, *junctis bobus circumagebant sulcum*, Vr; hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sc; *met.* of the revolution of time, *annus se circumegit*, L; (2) to turn, or twist round, — *equos frenas*, L; *circumagente se vento*, L; *met.* *quo te circumagas*, Jv, how wilt thou evade the difficulty? (3) to go about from one place to another, T. H; *ptep.* circumactus -a -um, Pl, bent, curved.

Circumāro, 1. to plough round, L.

Circumcēsūra -æ, *f.* the external outline of a body, Lc.

Circumcaleo, 1. to tread round or in, Co.

Circumcidēus -a -um, — *mustum*, produced by a second pressing of the grapes, A. Aug.

Circumcido -cidi -ctum, 3. to cut round, to cut, C; — *caespitem gladiis*, Ca; (2) to make less by cutting, diminish, cut off, C; and of discourse, to abbreviate, omit, *circumcisis rebus quæ non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam*, Vr.

Circumcingo, 3. to inclose, surround, Cl.

Circumcirea (strengthened form of circum and circa), all round about, *P.

Circumcise, briefly, concisely, Q.

Circumcisius -a -um, — *mustum*, Vr. = circumcidēus, *q.v.*

*Circumcēsūra -æ, *f.* the pruning or cutting of plants, Pl.

Circumcīsus -a -um (*ptep.* circumcido), of localities, abrupt, steep, inaccessible, C; (2) brief, short, concise, Pl. Q.

Circumclūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut in, inclose on all sides, surround, Ca. C.

Circumcūlo, 3. to dwell around, dwell near, L.

Circumcūleo = circumcaleo, *q.v.*

Circumcūro, 3. to run round, Q.

Circumcūro, 1. to run round, P. Ct. Lc.

Circumdo -dēdi -dctum, 1. — *aliquid alieni rei*, to put or place around, to surround with, — *satellites armatos concionem*, L; — *milites sibi*, Tc; to put on, — *arma humeris*, V; — *vincula collo*, O; and the tmesis, V, *collo dare brachia circum*; also found without a dative, — *horribiles custodias*, C; (2) *met.* *egregiam famam circumdedit*, Tc, obtained; (3) *aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re* —, to surround, encircle, inclose, — *oppidum quintis castris*, Ca; — *villam statione*, Tc; *circumdedit se zonā*, St.

*Circumdūlo, 1. to hack, or hew around, Pl.

Circumdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead round, move or drive round, — *exercitum*, P; and abs. *circumdūxi*, L, marched round; *circumdūxit*, surrounded with a circular line, St, of Augustus' manner of writing; (2) *met.* to lead astray, deceive, P; of discourse, to extend, amplify, Q; of accent, to accent with a circumflex, or to pronounce as if so accented, Q.

Circumdūctio -ōnis, *f.* a leading round; (2) a cheating, deceiving, P; (3) in rhetoric, a period, sentence, Q.

*Circumductum -i, *n.* a period in rhetoric, Q.

Circumductus -ūs, *m.* the outline or circumference of a figure, Q; (2) a revolution, circular motion, P. Aug.

Circumfēo (circufēo) -ivi or -iī -itum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round, *quasi mare omnes circumfēmus insulas*, P; in military phrase, to enclose, surround, *totam urbem muro turribusque circumfēmi posse*, Ca; to go round one's friends, to make a request, etc., to canvass (a stronger term

than ambire), *circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent*, C; (2) *met* to cheat, deceive, P; in discourse, to make a circumlocution, Q.

*Circumquillo, 1. to ride round, L.

Circumro, 1. to wander round, Sc.

*Circumscilo -satus, 4 to stuff in all directions, Pl.

Circumstare -tilli -lätum -ferre, to carry round, bring round, *circumfer mulum*, P, serve round; (3) *met* — *bellum*, L, to spread in all directions, — *venidia et cades et terrorem*, Te, to spread a report, disseminate news, C; in religious phrase, to institute, purify, by carrying round in procession torches or other consecrated objects, P.

Circumstare, 3. to fasten round, A Aug.

*Circumsternio, 1. to make firm on all sides, Co.

Circumstecto -xi -tum, 3. to bend round, to turn about, V.

Circumflexus -us, m. a curvature, a vault, arch, Pl.

Circumfluo, 1. to blow round, C.

Circumfluo -vi, 3. to flow round, O; (2) *met* to surround in great numbers, Vr, to be very abundant, overflow, Q; — *aliqua re* = abundare, to abound, be rich in, C, *circumfluens oratio*, C, words, diffuse.

Circumfluo -a -um, flowing round, circumfluent, — *humor*, O, (2) *pass*, flowed round, surrounded by water, — *insula*, O; generally, surrounded, P. Aug.

Circumfodio, (no perf) -fossam, 3. to dig round, Co.

Circumforānus -a -um, round the forum, — *as*, *C, debt, because the broker's offices were round the forum, (2) attending upon markets, — *pharmaceopolis*, C.

*Circumforānus -a -um, bored or perforated on all sides, Pl.

*Circumfossor -oris, m. one who digs round

*Circumfossori -æ, f. a circular trench, Pl.

Circumfremo, 3. to rustle, roar, make a noise around, Sc

*Circumfrico, 1 to rub around, A. Aug.

*Circumfrigo, 2 to shine around, Pl.

Circumfundo -fudi -fusus, 3. to pour around, with acc. either of the thing poured, or of that round which it is poured; also with dat. (2) used of things which are not fluid, especially when very numerous, to scatter in the midst, to press on in great numbers and various directions, *circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus*, Ca; to cling to, with the dat. of the person to whom; poet. of a single person, *et nunc hac juveni nunc illac circumfunditur*, O; (2) to surround, enclose, C, *perfectum casti orum circumfundunt*, Te.

Circumfundo, 1. to freeze round about, Pl.

*Circumfundo, 3. to grow round about, H.

Circumfere, 1. to carry round, — *epistolam*, C.

*Circumfodatus -a -um, rolled together, Pl.

Circumfodator -gradi -gressus, to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent, S Te.

*Circumfodio, 3. to throw on, round about, L.

Circumfodio, 2. to lie round about, adjoin, Te, *qua que circumjacent Europæ*, L; (2) *met*. in rhetoric, *circumjacentia -ium*, m. the adjacent words, Q.

Circumjectus -us, m. (circumjicio), a surrounding, enclosing, C; (2) *met* to that which surrounds a man, i. e. clothes, Vr.

Circumjicio -jeci -jectum, 3. to throw round, put round, — *multitudinem hominum totis manibus*, Ca; hence of localities, *circumjectus -a -um*, surrounding, adjacent, — *nationes*, Te, (2) — *aliquid aliquam re*, to surround, enclose with anything, C.

*Circumjumbo, 3. to lick round, Pl.

Circumjumbo, 1. to bark round, or surround barking, Sc

Circumjumbo -ire and -ire, to wash round, to overflow round, S.

Circumligo, 1. to bind round, — *aliquid alicui*, to tie something to something, V; (2) more fre-

quently, — *aliquid aliquam re*, to encompass with anything; — *ferrum stuppæ*, L.

Circumligo (no perf) -litum, 3. (circumligio), — *aliquid alicui*, to smear anything on anything, O; (2) more frequently, — *aliquid aliquam re*, to be smeared with anything, C. Cl; (3) *poet*. to surround, clothe, *circumligta saxa musco*, H.

Circumligo -ōnis, f. a smearing or spreading of ointment, colour, etc. Pl.

Circumlocutio -ōnis, f. a circumlocution, periphrasis, Q.

*Circumluces -entis, shining round about, Sc

Circumluo, 3. to wash round, flow round, L Te.

*Circumlustrans -ntis, enlightening all round, Lc

*Circumlucio -ōnis, f. the formation of an island by a change in the course of a river, C.

Circummitto -misi -missum, 3. to send round, — *legationes*, Ca.

*Circummoles -entis, soothing and coaxing round about, — *lingua*, Pl.

Circummunio, 4 (circummoenio 1.) to fortify round, to wall round, Ca

Circummunio -ōnis, f. the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Ca

*Circumnaes -entis, growing all round, Pl.

Circumnecto -nexus, 3 to wrap round, surround, envelope, Sc.

Circumnidanus -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po, L

*Circumpatius -a -um, beaten or trodden firm all round, Pl.

*Circumplaudo, 3. to clap or applaud all round, O.

Circumplexor -plexus, 3 *dep* (act) P.) to embrace, enclose, surround, C.

Circumplexus -us, m. an embracing, surrounding, Pl.

Circumpleo, 1. to fold round, wind round, C.

*Circumplumbo, 1. to melt lead, or solder around, A. Aug.

Circumpōno -ui -suum, 3. to place, or put round, encircle, H. Te

Circumpotatio -ōnis, f. drinking round a circle, A. Aug.

*Circumpulso, 1. to beat on every side, P. Aug.

*Circumpurgo, 1. to clean round, Cl.

Circumrado, 3. to scrape, or scratch round, Cl.

*Circumrasio -ōnis, f. a scraping or scratching round, Pl.

Circumratis, 4. to net round, enclose in a net, Lc. C.

Circumrudo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw round, *met. dudum enim circumrudo quod decorandum est*, I have long hesitated to say what ought to be said at once, Q; *qui dente Theonino quum circumruditur*, H, slandered.

*Circumscalptus -a -um, scraped round, Pl.

Circumscarificatus -a -um, cut or scarified round, Pl.

*Circumscindo, 3. to tear around, L.

Circumscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line, C; (2) to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of, — *locum habitandi alicui*, C; (3) to draw together, to confine, limit, *circumscribe*, O; (4) to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare, *fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti*, C; to defraud of money, — *adolecentulos*, C, — *eccegalia*, Q, to embezzle; in legal phrase, to evade a law by interpreting it according to the strict signification of the letter, Pl; (5) to put aside as invalid, to invalidate, C.

Circumscripte, in rhetorical periods, — *numerosque dicere*, C, (2) summarily, P. Aug.

Circumscriptio -ōnis, f. encircling, circumference, C; (2) outline, boundary, — *territoria*, C; — *temporis*, C; (3) in rhetoric, a period, C, (4) deceit, swindling, defrauding, especially in pecuniary matters, C.

Circumscriptor -oris, m. * a cheat, swindler, C.

Circumscripſus -a -um (circumscribo), in rhetoric, periodic, *ambitus verborum* -, C.

Circumsēco -sectus, 1. to cut round about, C; *to circumsise, St.

Circumsēcus, round about, P. Aug.

Circumsēdō -ēdi -essum 2., to sit round, Sc; especially (2) to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleaguer, C. L.

Circumsēpio -septus, 4. to hedge round, enclose, *circumsēpta loca parietibus albis*, Co.

*Circumsēro, 3. to sow or plant round, Pl.

*Circumsesſo -ōnis, f. an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, C.

Circumsēdo, 3. to put or place one's self round, with hostile intent, L.

Circumsigno, 1. to make a mark round, Co.

Circumsillo, 4. to leap or jump round, Ct. Jr.

Circumsisto -stīti, 3. to place one's self round, surround, P. Ca. V; — *naves*, Ca; — *lectum*, Tc.

Circumsōno, 1. *neut.* to sound or be heard around, L; (2) *act.* clamor hostes circumsonat, L.

Circumsōnus -a -um, sounding around, filling with sound, — *turba canum*, O; (2) filled with sound, — *Thisbe avibus*, P. Aug.

*Circumspectātrix -icis, f. a female who looks round about, P.

Circumspecte, circumspectly, with reflection, Sc.

Circumspectio -ōnis, f. foresight, circumspection, C.

Circumspēto, 1. to look around with caution or attention, T; *circumspēctans*, C, looking round with deliberation, or hesitation, C; *circumspēctantes defectionis tempus*, L, waiting for.

Circumspēctus -a -um (circumspicio), deliberate, well considered, *verba circumspēcta*, O; (2) of persons, circumspect, cautious, St; (3) worthy of consideration, distinguished, P. Aug.

Circumspēctus -ūs, m. an eager and cautious looking round, Pl; (2) prospect, view on every side, C.

Circumspērgo, 3. to strew or sprinkle around, Co.

Circumspicio -exi -ectum, 3. *neut.* to look round, P. C; *met.* to look round with caution, be circumspect, C; (2) *act.* to look round, survey, *sazum circumspecti ingens*, V; *met.* to consider, deliberate, upon, *reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspectiebat*, Ca; to look round with desire, seek for, — *auxilia*, L.

Circumstipo, 1. to surround, accompany in a crowd, P. Aug.

Circumsto -stēti, 1. to stand round, or in a circle, to surround, encircle; hence, *circumstantes*, Q. Tc, the bystanders; (2) to surround with hostile intent, to beleaguer, C; *met.* *quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent*, L.

Circumstrēpo (no perf.) -pitus, 3. to roar, make a noise round, Tc; with acc. *quidam atrociora circumstrepebant*, Tc.

Circumstrūo (no perf.) -ctus, 3. to build round, Co. Pl.

*Circumsūdans -ntis, sweating round, Pl.

Circumsurgens -ntis, rising round, Tc.

Circumsūtus -a -um, sewed all round, Cl. Pl.

Circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, *Lc.

Circumentatus -a -um, stretched round, covered with, *elephanti corio* — est, P.

*Circumtergeo, 2. to wipe round, A. Aug.

*Circumtēro, 3. to rub against on all sides; *poet.* to crowd round, Tc.

*Circumtextus -a -um, woven all round, V.

*Circumtinno, 4. to ring, or clash round, Vr.

Circumtōno -ui, 1. to thunder round, *qua totum Nerus circumtonat orbem*, O.

Circumtonsus -a -um, shaven or shorn all round, St; (2) *met.* of discourse, too careful and elaborate, Sc.

Circumtrāho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag round, P. Aug. Circumvado -si, 3. to attack from every side, to surround, *immobiles naves circumvadunt*, L; *met.* of terror, panic, L.

Circumvāgor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, Vt.

Circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle, — *Oceanus*, H.

Circumvālo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleaguer, Ca; chiefly used in military language; though also generally, to surround, Ca.

Circumvēcſo -ōnis, f. a carrying round of merchandise, C; (2) — *solis*, the orbit, revolution, C.

Circumvētor, 1. *dep.* to go round in some vehicle, *Ligurum oras* —, L; (2) *poet.* to go through, describe, *singula dum circumvēctamur*, V.

Circumvēhor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to go round in a ship or carriage, to ride round on horseback, P. L; *met.* to make a circuit in discourse.

*Circumvēlo, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides, O.

Circumvēno -vēni -ventum, 4. to come round, be round, surround, encircle; to surround with hostile intent, S. Ca; *met.* to attack, C; — *falsis criminibus*, S, to deceive, defraud, cheat, C.

*Circumvēro, 1. to twist or turn round, Lc.

*Circumvērsus -a -um (from verro), swept all round, A. Aug.

Circumvēro, 3. to turn, twist round, P. O; — *mancipium*, to manumit, Q; compare *circumvago*; (2) to defraud, *qui me a gentio circumvortant*, P.

Circumvēsto, 4. to clothe all round, Pl.

*Circumvincſo -inctum, 4. to bind all round, P.

*Circumvivo, 3. to look all round, P.

Circumvōllo, 1. to fly round, *lacus circumvolutavit hiruſo*, V; (2) *met.* *circumvoltant equiles*, Lc.

Circumvōlo, 1. to fly round, H; (2) to hasten round, Vl.

*Circumvōlūto, 1. to roll round, Pl.

Circumvōlvo (no perf.) -vōlūtum, 3. to roll, wrap round, V.

Circus -i, m. (κῖρκος), a circular line, astronomical orbit, — *canends*, the milky way, C; (2) *Circus Maximus* or *Circus*, the great Circus or race-course in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated more than 100,000 spectators. The games here celebrated were called *Ludi Circenses*, or abs. *Circenses*, St; there were also other circi at Rome, e.g. *Circus Flaminius*, L; (3) generally, a race-course, V.

Ciris -is, f. (αἰρίς), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, O.

Cirritus -a -um, curled, crisped, M; *vid.* cirrus.

Cirrhā -æ, f. (κῖρρα), an ancient city of Phocis, in the neighbourhood of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, *Cirrhæus* -a -um, relating to Cirrhā or Apollo, Sc.

Cirrus -i, m. a lock of hair, Jr; the top-knot or crest of birds, Pl; the arm or feeler of the polypus, Pl; the fringe of a garment, Ph.

Cis, *prep.* with acc. on this side; of place, *cis Rhenum*, S; *cis Tiberim*, L; (2) of time — *dies paucos*, within a few days, P.

Cisalpinus -a -um, on this side (i.e. the S. side) the Alps, C.

Ciſium -i, n. a light two-wheeled gig, C.

*Cismontanus -a -um, on this side the mountain, Pl.

Cisrhēnus -a -um, on this side the Rhine, — *Germani*, Ca.

Cissus -ti, m. (κισσός), king of Thrace, father of Heecuba; hence called *Cassius*, V.

Cissos -i, f. (κισσός), ivy, Pl.

Cista -æ, f. (κίστη), a chest, casket, of various materials, for keeping money, fruit, books, etc.; (2) the box in which the sacred articles for the festivals of Ceres and Bacchus were preserved; (3) the vessel for the reception of the balloting tickets at a popular assembly.

Cistella -æ, f. *dim.* a little chest, or casket, P. T.

*Cistellātrix -icis, f. the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, P.

Cistellāla -æ, f. *dim.* a little casket, P.

Cisterna -æ, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern, Co. Tc.

Cisternaeus -a -um, belonging to a cistern, — aqua, Co.

*Cistifer -eri, m. one who carries a box or chest, N.

Cistophorus -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin, worth about four drachmæ, so called from having upon it the impression of a casket, C.

Cistula -æ, f. dim. a casket, P.

Citium, quickly, hastily, C.

Citatus -a -um (partic. cito) quick, hastily; — ego, at full gallop, Ca. L.; — pede, Ct.

Citer -a -um (in the positive only A. Aug; most frequent in comp. citerior, sup. citius, on this side, hither, Gallia citerior, Ca; hence (2) near; of space, ex quibus stellis erat illa minima, citima terris, C; of time, consulatus citerior legitimo tempore, P. Aug.

Cithara -æ, f. (κithára), a stringed instrument most resembling the guitar, V. II; (2) meton. the music of the cithara, H; the art of playing the cithara, H.

Citharista -æ, m. (κitharistês), a player on the cithara, C.

Citharistria -æ, f. (κitharistria), a female player on the cithara, T.

Citharizo, 1. (κitharizô), to play the cithara, N.

Citharædus -a -um (κitharædês), relating to the citharædus, q.v. St.

Citharædus -i, m. (κitharædês), one who accompanies his singing by playing on the cithara, C. II.

Citium -i, n. (Κίτιον), a matutine city of Cyprus, birthplace of the stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, Citius -i, m. C.; Citienis -is, m. P. Aug. Zeno.

Citô (comp. citius, H; sup. citissime, Ca.), quickly, speedily, C; serius aut citius, O. sooner or later; (2) citius = potius, — dicerim, C, I should rather have said; with a negative sometimes = non facile; haud cito, T, not easily.

Cito, 1. to put into violent motion, to move violently, to shake, — hastam, P. Aug; — urinam, Cl, to excite, produce; (2) to cause to move towards, to cite, summon, — iudices, C; — senatores, L; in legal phrase, — reum, — testem, to summon, to call, C; (3) to call by name, to call out, C; — io Bucche, H.

Citra, (1.) prep. with acc. (a) of place, on this side (opp. ultra, beyond) — flumen Rubiconem, C; before, — tertiam syllabam, C; met. citus — genus est, O, falls short of that of the family; glans quum — satietatem data est, Co, less than enough to produce satiety; (b) of time, — Trojana tempora, O; (c) (P. Aug. = sine, preter) without, except, vir bonus — virtutem intelligi non potest, Pl; — senatus populi auctoritatem, St; — magnitudinem, except in size; (II.) adv. of place, on this side, tela hostium citra cadebant, To; fell short of the mark.

*Citrus -a -um, covered with citrus leaves, Pl.

Citrea -æ, f. the citron tree, Pl.

Citrium -i, n. the citron, Pl.

Citrus -a -um, belonging to the citrus tree; — mensa, C, made of citrus wood, which was highly prized by the ancients.

Citro, adv. is found only in combination with ultra, ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro, ultra ex citro, up and down, hither and thither; — navigare, C; cursare, C; mittere, Ca; beneficiis — datis acceptisque, C, reciprocally given and received; data — fide, L.

Citrosus -a -um, A. Aug. smelling of the citrus.

Citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Pl; (2) meton. furniture, and other articles made of citrus wood, M.

Citrus -i, m. the citras, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly and highly-prized articles of furniture, perhaps *fœnia cypressoides*; (2) the citron tree (*malus medica, Persica*).

Citus -a -um, quick, speedy, — nor, C; — inpressus, S; used poet. = adv. cito; citus subscribe libello, H.

Civicus -a -um (rarer than *civilis*, and except in connection with *corona*, usually poet.), relating to a citizen, civic; — bella, civil war, O; — corona, and abs. civica -æ, f. the civic crown; a chaplet of oak-leaves, presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, *ob civem servatum*; (2) *relating to the Roman republic, L; (3) *relating to the city of Rome, P.

Civilis -e; relating to a citizen, civic, civil, — conjuratio, C; — discordia, S; — querens, V. = corona civica, q.v.; — jus, civil rights, as opposed either to the *jus naturale*, or the *jus publicum*, C; — dies, from midnight to midnight, as opposed to the *naturalis dies*, from sunrise to sunset; (2) relating to public life, or the state, — scientia, C; — rerum peritus, To; — vir, Q; statesman, πολιτικός.

Civilis -atis, f. the science of politics; used by Q. as translation of *πολιτική*; (2) politeness, condescension, civility, St.

Civiter, like a citizen, — vivere, C; (2) condescendingly, politely, O.

Civis -is, c. a citizen, C. (civis Romanus, opp. hostis or peregrinus), — meus, my fellow-citizen, C. P.

Civitas -atis, f. citizenship; the condition or rights of a citizen, — dare alicui, C; — amittere, C; (2) a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth, C; meton. = urbs, Q.

Civitatilla -æ, f. dim. * the citizenship of a small city, S; (2) * a little city, P. Aug.

Clades -is, f. destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage; (2) damage, loss, misfortune; — dextra manus, L, loss of the right hand; meton. of persons who produce misfortune, *geminos Scipiadæ cladem Libya*, V; (3) misfortune in war, defeat, — inferre, L; — jacere, S; — accipere, L.

Clam, (1.) adv. secretly (opp. palam), in secret, — esse, to remain incognito, L; (II.) prep. with abl. acc. and once with gen. chiefly used in P. T., — uxore meâ et filio, P; unknown to, si quid — uxorem fecit, P; clam me, or mihi est, it is unknown to me, P. T.; — aliquem habere, to keep secret from any one, T.

Clamator -oris, m. a shouter, a bawler, C.

*Clamatorius -a -um, crying, shrieking, — avis, Pl. = prohibitoria, ill-omened.

*Clamitatio -onis, f. a violent shouting, or shrieking, P.

Clamito, 1. to cry loudly, shout violently; * — aliquem, P; to shout to any one.

Clamo, 1. neut. to shout, cry loudly, or complainingly, C; used poet. of the chirping of the cicada; of the rushing of water; the rustling of trees; the noise of snoring, etc. II. act. to call aloud, to call upon, call out, — janitorem, P; — morientem nomine, V; followed by acc. and inf. clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, T.

Clamor -oris, m. (old form, clamus, Q.), a loud shouting, clamour; used of the cry of both men and animals, — tollere, P; — edere, C; — profunderere, C; especially an acclamation of applause, C; also, hostile acclamation or clamour, C.

Clamose, noisily, clamorously, Q.

Clamogens -a -um, noisy, clamorous, Q; (2) pass. filled with noise, — urbs, — circus, M.

Clancularius -a -um, secret, concealed, — pocta quidam, M.

Clanculum (late P. Aug. form clanculo), secretly, in secret, P. T; once used by T. as prep. with acc.

Clandestinus -a -um, secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine, P. Lc. C; adv. clandestino, P.

Clango, 3. to sound, resound, ring, A. Aug. and P. Aug; *clangente tuba, clangunt signa tubæ*.

Clangor -oris, m. a ringing sound, as of a trumpet, clang; — tubarum, V; (used of the noise made by birds, either their cry, or the rustling of their wings, V. O. L.

Clare, clearly, brightly, — *videre*, Fi; *fulgere*, Ct; *plaudere*, dicere, P. T; *gemere*, C, loudly; (2) *met.* clearly, distinctly, — *audire*, Pl; *apparere*, ostendere, Q; (3) illustriously, — *explendescere*, N.

Clarō, 1. to be bright, shine, C; (2) to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lc. Q; (3) to be distinguished, illustrious, A.Aug.

Claresco-ūi, 3. to become clear, bright, Tc; *clarescit*, dies, Se; to sound, or resound clearly, *clarescunt sonitus*, V; (2) *met.* to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lc; to become illustrious, Tc; *ex gente Domitii duae familiae claruerunt*, St.

Clārigātō -ōnis, f. the form of words used by the Fœtalis in demanding redress from an enemy, or declaring war, Pl; (2) * the ransom paid by a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, L.

*Clārigō, 1. to declare war; used of the Fœtalis, Pl.

Clarisōnus -a -um, clearly sounding, — *vox*, Ct.

Claritas -ātis, f. clearness, brightness, brilliancy, *sidus Veneris tantæ claritatis est*, Pl; applied to the voice, — *vox*, C; (2) *met.* clearness to the mind, plainness, Q; fame, celebrity, renown, in this sense often in C.

Claritudo -inis, f. clearness, brilliancy; rarely found in its original sense; (2) *met.* fame, renown, celebrity, S. Tc.

Claro, 1. to make clear, make bright, C; (2) *met.* to make plain, evident, — *animi naturam persibus*, Lc; to make illustrious, renowned, II.

*Claror -ōris, m. brightness, P.

Clarus -a -ura, clear, bright (*opp.* obscurus, cæcus); in regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant, — *lumina mundi*, V; — *scintillæ ignis*, Lc; *poet.* of the wind, causing clearness, — *aquilo*, V; (*conf.* λαμπρὸς αἰέμος); (2) in regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud, — *voce vocare*, Lc; — *clamor*, P; (3) *met.* clear, evident, plain, *luculentiora nobis tua consilia*, C; (4) illustrious, renowned, distinguished; often used in the *sup.* and in later times the established title of all great officers of state, *civ clarissimus*, C; followed by *abl.* — *arte medicinae*, C; by *in*, — *in arte librarum*, Q; * by *ex*, — *ex doctrinâ*, C; by *ob*, — *ob obscuram linguam*; by *ab*, *Trojanogue a sanguine clarus Acestes*, V; sometimes used in a bad sense, = notorious, *populus luxuriâ superbique* —, L.

Classarius -i, m. (*sc.* miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, N. Tc; (2) (*sc.* nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Ca.

*Classicula -æ, f. *dim.* a little fleet, flotilla, C.

Classicus -a -um, relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, *classicus* -i, m. a citizen of the first or highest class, and the P.Aug. phrase; *scriptores classici*, classic authors, i.e. those of the first rank; (2) *classicum* -i, n. the signal of engagement given by a trumpet, — *cecinit*, L; or by which the classes were called to the *comitia*, *classico ad concionem convocati*, L; and *meton.* the trumpet itself, V; (3) relating to the fleet, — *militēs*, L; — *belli*, Pt, naval war; and *subst.* *classici* -ōrum, m. Tc, marines = *classarii*, q.v.

Classis -is, f. a class, into six of which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people. The first five of these were taxed according to their property; the sixth, *capite censi*, was liable only to a poll-tax; hence *quintæ classis*, C; of the lowest rank; (2) A.Aug. used = *exercitus*, usually a fleet with its complement of soldiers; — *facere*, *comparare*, *adificare*, C; to build a fleet; — *instruere utque ornare*, C, to fit out a fleet; (3) a class, division, *puceros in classes distribuerant*, Q.

Clathri -ōrum, m. (clatra -ōrum, n. Pt. ἄσθρα), a trellis, or grating, H.

Clathro, 1. to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, P.

Claudeo, 2. (claudio, *no perf.* -sam, 3.) to limp, halt, be lame; generally used *met.* C.

Claudianus Claudius, a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius. Suidas says that he was a native of Alexandria; and from internal evidence it is plain that he was in Rome in the year 335 A.D. The latest historical allusion in his works is to the year 401; and except that he was under the powerful protection of Stilicho and his wife Serena, niece of Theodosius; and that by order of Arcadius and Honorius, and at the request of the senate, a statue was erected to him at Rome, we know little or nothing of his life. His extant works are on various subjects; but the most characteristic are a series of panegyrics on the emperors, and their friends and favourites. He also wrote an unfinished epic, "Raptus Proserpinæ," in III. books; and two historical poems, "De Bello Getico," and "De Bello Gildonico," which are too partial in their accounts to furnish much valuable historical information. Notwithstanding the unpromising nature of their topics, the poems of Claudian display considerable power of imagination and expression; and his Latinity, considering the late age at which he wrote, is remarkably pure.

Claudicatio -ōnis, f. a limping, C.

Claudeo, 1. (clodico, C), to limp, be lame; (2) used in Lucret. of the inclination of a balance to either side, of the inclination of the earth's axis, of a disabled wing; (3) to halt, fail, be wanting, be disabled, *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, C.

Clauditas -ātis, f. lameness, C. Pl.

Claudius -a -um, — *gens*, a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian. The celebrated Romans who belonged to the former branch of the family (with the exception of those who bore the cognomen Nero, q.v.) we shall treat of in this place. A well known cognomen of the plebeian Claudii was Marcellus, q.v. The patrician Claudii were, from the earliest ages of the commonwealth, notorious for their pride, cruelty, and hatred of the people; *adj.* Claudianus -a -um, L. Tc; Claudius -a -um, — *ria*, O, a branch road from the via Appia; — *aqua*, St, an aqueduct begun by Caligula and finished by Claudius; — *tribus*, L, a tribe settled beyond the Anio, so named from the ancestor of the Claudian family; — *leges*, or *leges Clodiae*, C, laws proposed by the notorious tribune Clodius, the enemy of Cicero. (i.) Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. He was the leader of a Roman party in the Sabine state, and being opposed by many of his countrymen, migrated to Rome with all his dependants, b.c. 504. These were settled beyond the Anio, and formed into a new Claudian tribe, while their head assumed an influential place among the patrician families. He was cons. 495, and manifested the violent political tendencies afterwards characteristic of his family. (ii.) Appius Claudius Crassus, cons. 451, abdicated his office in that year, in order to become decemvir. The manner in which the decemviral government was overthrown, owing to Claudius' treatment of Virginia, is well known. According to Livy, he killed himself before the time arrived for his trial. (iii.) Appius Claudius Cæcus, censor 312, in which office he continued for four years; cons. 307, 296; is known for having abused his censorial power by appointing to the senatorial dignity men from the lowest of the people, and even the sons of freedmen. These innovations were for the most part set aside by his successors, while some of his public works, as, e.g. the Appian way, from Rome to Capua, are in existence at the present day. In his old age he became blind, whence his surname, but retained to the last a considerable influence in the state. He is also the first recorded Latin author, having composed a poem, which seems to have been known to Cicero, and a legal treatise, "De Usurpa-

tionibus." (iv.) Appianus Claudius Pulcher, cons. 54, censor 50 (when he expelled the historian Sallust from the senate), a contemporary of Cicero; and his predecessors in the province of Cilicia, seems from his flagitious public conduct, to have sustained the bad character of his family. He followed the fortunes of Pompey, but died before the battle of Pharsalia. He was a man of considerable intellectual power, and wrote a work on augury, which he dedicated to Cicero. (v.) Publius Claudius Pulcher, youngest brother of No. iv. (as Claudius and Clodius are interchangeable forms of the same name), is best known as the relentless enemy of Cicero (*ei* *cl.* Cicero). The quarrel arose from a sacrilege committed by Clodius, in intruding on the mysteries of the Bona Dea, which were being celebrated in the house of Caesar. In this matter Cicero took an active part, not only defeating, by his personal evidence, the attempt of Clodius to prove an alibi, but attacking him in the senate with great asperity. Eager for revenge, the latter procured his adoption into a plebeian family, with a view to his election as tribune of the people, on which office he entered in December 59, and shortly after commenced those proceedings against Cicero to which we have elsewhere referred, and which ended in the orator's voluntary exile. This event was followed by the most outrageous conduct on the part of Clodius, who burnt and plundered the houses and villas of Cicero. The immediate consequence was civil discord in the streets of Rome, and fights between the partisans of Clodius and those of the other tribunes who wished to recall Cicero. Into the details of them it is not necessary to enter; they ended in a rooted enmity between Clodius and T. Annius Milo, a friend and partizan of Cicero, in a fray with whose attendants, in the beginning of the year 52, Clodius was slain. Though his character was stained by the most profligate conduct, it is impossible to deny that Clodius possessed great energy, and much of the hereditary ability of his race.

Claudius I. emperor, whose full name was Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, was the son of Drusus and grandson of Tib. Augustus Nero, by Livia, who afterwards married Augustus. He was born *v.c.* 10, at Lyons, and was from his earliest childhood of weakly constitution, both of mind and body. His mental deficiency seems to have been chiefly in practical good sense, as he devoted great part of his time, and not without success, to literary pursuits. Up to the age of 50 he took little part in public affairs, and was slighted by his imperial relations, when at that period he was suddenly raised to the throne, on the murder of his nephew Caligula. The immediate agents in his elevation were the pretorian guards, who bargained for a specific donation to each man, the first example of a practice afterwards common. Through the influence of bad counsellors and his own timidity, Claudius committed many cruel acts, which were evidently contrary to his naturally kind disposition, and have earned for him a reputation as a tyrant which is scarcely deserved. For many of his most questionable deeds his third wife, the infamous Messalina, and her confidant, the freedman Narcissus, his fourth wife Agrippina, and the freedman Pallas, must be held responsible. The latter persuaded him to adopt her son Nero as heir to the empire, in place of his own child Britannicus; and when she perceived that he regretted having taken so decided a step, poisoned him, *A.D.* 54. The literary pursuits of Claudius, in which he was directed by the historian Livy, have already been mentioned; he also completed many useful public works, *e.g.* the Claudian aqueduct, and the port of Ostia, and many wars were carried on in his name in various distant parts of the empire. In 43 he made a journey himself into Britain, which had just been constituted a Roman province, and after

a stay of a few days returned to Rome, and was honoured with a magnificent triumph.

Claudo (*clodo*) -si -sum, 3. to shut, close (*opp.* *aperire*), — *forem cubiculi*, C; — *riuos*, V, to dam up; — *figam hostibus*, L, to cut, off, intercept; *clausa consilia habere*, to hold secret consultations, C; (2) to close, to end, — *epistolam*, O; (3) in the sense of the compounds *includo*, *concludo*, to enclose, surround, *claudens textis cratibus pecus*, H; *urbis loci naturâ terrâ marique clauditur*, O; to surround with hostile intent, — *urbem operibus*, N.

Claudo = claudio, *q.v.*

Claudus (*cludus*, P), -a -um, limping, halting, lame; *prov. iste claudus pilam*; said of one who can make proper use of nothing, C; (2) wavering, imperfect, insecure, Lc; — *carmina alterno versu*, O, Elegiac verse.

Claustra -orum, n. (*sing.* *claustrum* -i, *v.r.*), a fastening, a bolt; *pl.* from the fact that doors among the Romans had usually two bolts, — *revelere*, C; *lazare*, V; *relazare*, O; *met.* — *portarum naturâ effringere*, Lc, to lay bare the secrets of nature; — *tua frequent versus*, Pl, have become known; (2) in a more general sense, a gate, inclosure, confining dam, limit, boundary, — *urbis relinquunt*, O; in military language, the key or critical point of a position, *terra claustra locorum tenet*, C; — *montium*, Tc, narrow pass.

Claustula -æ, f. the end, conclusion, — *epistola*, C; in rhetoric, the close of a period (*opp.* *initium*), C.

Clausum -i, n. (*clusum*, Lc.) an inclosure.

Clava -æ, f. a knotty staff, or cudgel, with which Hercules is usually represented, Pt. O; also the staff with which, in place of the regular weapons, recruits were made to go through their drill, C.

*Clavarium -i, n. an allowance of money made to Roman soldiers to provide nails for their shoes, Tc.

*Clavator -oris, m. one who carries the clava, or recruit's staff, P.

Clavícula -æ, f. *dim.* a little key; (2) the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, C.

Claviger -eri, m. The club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, O.

Claviger -eri, m. the key carrier, epithet of Janus, as god of doors, O.

Clavis -is, f. a key, — *adullerina portarum*, B, a false or skeleton key; *sub clavi esse*, Vr, to be shut up; *clavis adimere uxori*, C, to separate from one's wife; — *trochi*, a stick for trundling a hoop, Pt.

Clavo, l. to nail, cover with nails, *clavata concava*, Pl, spiked, covered with spikes.

Clavula -æ, f. *dim.* a graft, scion, Vr.

Clavus -i, m. a nail, *clavis secreta confixa transtra*, Ca; *prov. trabali clavo figere*, C, to fix firmly; — *annalis*, the nail which on the ides of September was driven every year into the side wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence *met. ex hoc die clavam anni movebis*, C, reckon the beginning of the year. The nail, *clavus*, was an attribute of Necessitas, as a symbol of that which is irreversibly fixed, H; (2) *meton.* a helm, rudder, V; *met.* — *tanti imperii tenere*, C; a corn on the foot, Cl; a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (*latus*, *laticlavus*), narrow by the knights (*angustus*, *angusticlavus*), *latus clavum a Cesare impetrat*, Pl, I have become a senator.

Cleantes -is, m. (Κλεάνθεος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence *adj.* Cleanteus -a -um, Pt, Stoic.

Clementis -ntis, originally used of the weather, mild, placid, Ct; of the gentle motion of the sea or a river, *clementissimus annis*, O; of localities, gently inclined (*opp.* *præcep-*); (2) *met.* of human character, mild, gentle, peaceable, tranquil, *vita homo*, T; especially mild towards faults, merciful, element, T.C. H; used of animals, = tame, V.

Clementer, mildly, gently, *spirant clementius Austri*, P. Aug.; — *assurgens collis*, Co; mercifully, — *et moderate jus dicere*, Ca; — *ductis militibus*, L., without plundering.

Clementia -æ, *f.* mildness of weather, — *astatus*, Pl; (2) mildness, mercy, clemency towards the faults of others, C.

Clédonæ -arum, *f.* (Κλέωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea, hence Clédonius -a -um, — *leo*, the Nemean lion, P. Aug.

Cléopātra -æ, *f.* was the name of more than one princess of the royal family of the Ptolemies. The best known in history, however, is the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, born 69, and in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she was to marry, appointed heir to the throne of Egypt. She was early remarkable both for her beauty and her lascivious disposition, and by her influence over Cæsar procured about B.C. 48, her restoration on the throne from which her brother had expelled her. Ptolemy was soon after drowned in the Nile, and Cleopatra lived henceforth openly with Cæsar, even accompanying him to Rome, where she bore a son to him, called Cæsarion. At the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, she fled to Egypt, where she assisted Antony in his operations against Brutus and Cassius. Her influence over Antony became more complete than it had been over Cæsar; they committed conjointly every possible extravagance; she was saluted with titles, expressions of unbounded reverence, and her children appointed rulers over large and important provinces. At last Augustus declared war, nominally against Cleopatra, really against Antony, and at the battle of Actium, at which the queen was the first to fly, inflicted on them a total defeat. After finding that all was lost, that Antony was dead, and that there was no hope of captivating Augustus, she secured herself against being carried captive to Rome by dying by her own hand; *vid.* Antony, Augustus.

Clépo -psi -ptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, C; *se* —, to conceal one's self, Sc.

Clepsydra -æ, *f.* (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; — *petere*, to ask leave to speak; — *dare*, to give leave to speak, C.

Clepta -æ, *m.* (κλέπτης), a thief, P.

Clériménos -orum, *m.* (κληρονομοί = sortientes), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, P.

Clébinus -i, *m.* (κλίβανος), an earthen or iron vessel, of larger circumference at the top than at the bottom, and perforated with small holes, used for baking bread, Pl. Co.

Chens -entis, *c.* a client, dependant; one under the protection of the patronus, C; used of entire nations, as subject to, or under the protection of, a more powerful state, Ca.

Chenta -æ, *f.* a female client, P. II.

Clientela -æ, *f.* clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; *met. poetæ sub clientela Mæsarum*, St, under the patronage of; (2) used for the body of clients collectively, the body of dependants upon a certain patrician, C.

Cléntillus -i, *m. dim.* a little client, Te.

Clîma -itis, *n.* (κλίμα), P. Aug. climate; (2) a land measure of 60 feet square, Co.

Clîmācis -idis, *f.* (κλίμακς), a little staircase, Vt.

Clîmāter -tris, *m.* (κλιμακτηρ), a dangerous crisis in human life, believed by the ancients to recur every seven years, a climacteric, Pl.

Clîmāctîcus -a -um (κλιμακτηριός), relating to the climacteric, — *tempus*, Pl.

*Clîmāmen -inis, *n.* the inclination of a body, Le.

Clîmātus -a -um (*præp.* from obsolete verb *clino* = κλινω), inclined, bent, leaning, Le.

Clîniās -æ, *m.* (Κληνίας), the father of Alcibiades, whence Clîniādes -æ, *m.* O, Alcibiades.

Clînce -es, *f.* (κλινική, *sc.* τέχνη), the art of medicine as practised by a sick bed, Pl.

Clînicus -i, *m.* (κλινικός), the physician who at-

tends at the bed-side of his patient, M; (2) one who carries a dead body to be buried upon a bed or bier, M.

Clînopāle -es, *f.* (κλινόραλη), a contest in bed, St.

Clînopūs -ūdis, *m.* (κλινόπους), the foot of a bedstead, A. Aug.

Clîpéo (clypeo), *no perf.* -atum, 1. to provide with a shield, *chipeata agmina*, V; *imago chipeata*, P. Aug., delineated upon a flat, shield-like surface.

Clîpeus -i, *m.* (clypeus in MSS. clipeum -i, *n.* V.), the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers; *prov. clipeum post vulnera sumere*, O, = to shut the stable door when the steed is stolen, to do anything too late; *met.* protection, P. Aug; (2) *meton.* used of objects resembling a shield in shape, the vault of the heavens, A. Aug; the disk of the sun, O; a circular meteor, Sc; a bust-portrait of a god or distinguished man upon a round shield-like plate of gold or silver, which was offered to and preserved in some temple, L. Te.

Clîtellæ -arum, *f.* a pack saddle, a pair of panners, P. H.

Clîtellarius -i -um, belonging or relating to a pack saddle, P. Co.

Clîvūsus -a -um, hilly, steep, precipitous, — *rue*, V; — *Olympus*, O.

Clîvulus -i, *m. dim.* a little hill, Co.

Clîvus -i, *m.* a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill, C. V; *meton.* used as an epithet for anything uneven or crooked, — *mensæ*, O; *prov.* for a great obstacle which is to be surmounted, *clivo sudamus in amo*, O.

Clûca -æ, *f.* the subterranean sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, H. L; jestingly used by P. for the mouth of a drunkard.

Clodius = Claudius, *q. v.*

Cluéo, 2. (κλώω), I have myself called, I am called, am named, P. Le; *quæcunque cluens*, Le, whatever has a name.

Clînis -is, *m.* and *f.* the buttock, hinder parts, H. J. M.

*Clîrinus -a -um, belonging or relating to apes, — *pecus*, P.

Clîus -e, easily closing, Pl.

Clîmène -is, *f.* (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Mærops, and mother of Phæthon; hence *adj.* Clîménéus -a -um, — *proles*, Phæthon, O.

Clyster -tris, *m.* (κλύστηρ), a clyster, Cl; (2) a clyster pipe, St.

Clûdînus -a -um (κλύδινος), made of nettles, — *oleum*, Pl.

Cnôdā -ācis, *m.* (κνώδαλ), a pivot, Vt.

*Clûcæclîo, 3. to come to in addition, be added to, P.

Cûcervātîo -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up together, used by C. as the name of a figure of speech.

Cûcervo, 1. to heap up, accumulate, *pecuniæ concervantur*, C.

Cûcervo -æui, 3. to become thoroughly sour. C; (2) *met.* to become savage and uncouth, *gentem Sardinum concuisse*, C.

Cûctæ (cogo), in haste, hurriedly, P. Av;.

Cûctîthi -um, *n.* felted cloth, Pl.

Cûctîo -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, — *argentarias facit*, St.

Cûcto, 1. to compel, Le.

Cûctor -ōris, *m.* a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc. II; (2) — *agminis*, Te, the i.e. guard; (3) one who compels, St.

*Cûctûra -æ, *f.* that which has been collected, the collection, Co.

Cûctum -i, *n.* thick felted cloth = coactîthi, *q. r.* Ca.

Cûctus -ūs, *m.* a compulsion, compelling, — *atque efflagitatu meo*, C

Cûddo, 3. to add in with, *cietam coaddito*, A. Aug.

Cûdifico, 1. to build, erect, C.

Cûæquālis -e, of equal age, Co.

Cûæquo, 1. to level, make plain, even, —

montes, S; (2) *met.* to make equal in value, dignity, etc. To put on the same level, *ad hōidines injuriasque tuas omnia coequasti*, C.

Coāgēro, I. — *aliquid aliqūā re*, to cover anything by heaping upon it, Co.

Coāgmentū -ōnis, *f.* a connexion, binding together, *omnis — corporis*, C.

Coāmento, I. to fix together, stick together, join together, C; *met. ut aptior sit oratio ipsa, verba coagmenta*, C.

Coāgmentum -i, n. a joining together, a joint, P. Ca.

Coāgulatio -ōnis, *f.* — *lactis*, Pl. curdling, coagulation.

Coāgulo, I. *no perf.* to cause to curdle, Pl.

Coāgulum -i, n. that which causes to curdle, rennet, Co. Pl; (2) *met.* that which binds or holds together, *vinum coagulum concitiorum*, A. Aug; (3) *meton.* curdled milk, Pl.

Coālesco -ūti -ālūtum, 3. (*coalesco*, Lc.) to grow up together, to become one in growth, to grow together, *coalesco*, Lc; *met. ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis*, L; followed by *in*, — *in hunc consensum*, Tc; (2) to become rooted and grow, to become fast by growth, *grandis illex coalebat inter saxa*, S.

Coangusto, I. to narrow, limit, confine, Vr. Cl; *met. hac lex coangustari potest*, C.

Coareto, etc. = *coarto*, etc. *q.v.*

Coāresco -ui, 3. to become dry together, Vt.

Coārgo -ui, 3. legal term, — *aliquem*, to charge, convict of a crime, *omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me*, Co; — *aliquem avaritia*, C; (2) — *aliquid*, to demonstrate fully, to prove by irreversible evidence, — *certum crimen multis suspitionibus*, C.

Coārtitio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing together, a confining or straitening in a small space, L.

Coarto, I. to confine, draw together (*opp. laxare*, dilatare), *Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter*, L; *met.* of time, — *tempus sponas habendi*, St, to shorten; of discourse, *hac quae coartat in oratione sua*, C, to compress, abbreviate.

Coāxatio -ōnis, *f.* (*coassatio*), anything made of planks joined together, as the floor of a room, the deck of a ship, etc. Vt.

Coāxo, I. (*coasso*), to board over, join planks together, Vt.

Coāxo, I. to croak like a frog, St.

Cocecinātus -a -um, clad in scarlet, St.

Cocecinātus -a -um, scarlet coloured, M.

Cocecinus -a -um, scarlet coloured, Jr. M; *subst.* pl. *cocecinorum n.* scarlet clothes, M.

Cocceum -i, n. (*κόκκος*), the berry of the scarlet oak (*quercus coccifera*, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients, though the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be the cochineal insect, Pl; (2) *meton.* a scarlet hue, H; (3) scarlet cloth, or garments, St.

Coccyx -ygis, m. (*κόκκυξ*), the cuckoo, Pl.

Cochleā -is, f. a snail, C; *in cochleam*, Co. Cl. snail-shaped, i.e. spiral; (2) *meton.* the snail shell, M; the screw in an oil or wine press, Vt; a machine for raising water on the principle of the screw, Vt; a kind of door made to open easily and quickly, Vr.

Cochleār -aris, n. (*cochlearium*, Pl; *cochleare*, M) a spoon, Cl.

Cochleārium -ii, n. a place where snails—which the Romans considered a delicacy—were bred and fattened for the table, Vr.

Coelōnor, I. *dep.* to be a broker, Q.

Cocleus -tis, m. one-eyed, Pl.

Cocles, *Horatius*, or *Horatius the One-eyed*, a well-known hero of the early Roman history. When Porsena with his army had surprised Rome, Horatius, with Sp. Lartius and T. Herminius, volunteered to defend the Subicrian bridge against the whole Etrurian host, while it was being broken down behind them by the Romans. The legend goes on to state that he alone remained

at his post till the bridge was finally dismantled, when, encumbered with his arms, he plunged into the river and reached the opposite shore in safety. In commemoration of this deed, a statue was erected to his honour in the Comitium, and he was put in possession of as much land as he could plough round in a day.

Coccolābis -is, f. the Spanish name of a kind of grape, Co.

Cocctana = cottana, q.v.

Cocclis -c, baked, — *lateres*, Vr; — *muri Babylonis*, O, made of burnt brick; *subst.* *cocclia -um, n.* wood dried for fuel, which burned without smoke, T. Aug.

**Cocctio -ōnis, f.* literally a cooking, used by Pl. = digesting of food.

Cocctivus -a -um, easily cooked, — *castaneae*, Pl.

Cocctor -ōris, m. a cook, P. Aug.

Coctūra -m, f. a cooking of food; melting of metal, Co. Pl; (2) the temperature by which fruit is best ripened, Pl.

**Cocclia -m, f.* a female cook, Vr.

Cocclium -i, m. a vessel for cooking.

Coda = cauda, q.v.

Codex = caudex, q.v.

Codicarius = caudicarius, q.v.

Codēilli -ōrum (dim. codex), small tablets upon which to make memoranda, C; (2) in the times of the emperors, an imperial rescript, or order, St; (3) an addition or codicil to a will.

Cœles -tis, adj. heavenly, — *regna*, O; very frequently, *subst.* *cœlites -um*, the heavenly beings, the gods, C. Ct. O.

Cœlestis -e, heavenly, belonging to the sky, descending from the sky, — *ignis fulminis*, Lc; — *astra*, O; *prodigia*, L; (2) *meton.* heavenly, divine, — *stirpe*, O; — *sapientia*, H; *subst.* *cœlestes*, the gods, Lc. C; (3) as an epithet for something extraordinary, divine, heavenly, celestial; — *divinaeque legiones*, C; — *ingenium*, O.

Cœlicus -a -um (κοιλιακός), relating to the abdomen, — *medicamenta*, Pl; (2) diseased in the abdomen, — *apes*, Vr.

Cœlicola -æ, adj. inhabiting the sky; a poetical epithet of the gods, V. O.

Cœlius -a -um, heavenly, splendid, — *tectae*, P. Aug.

Cœlifer -a -um, bearing the sky; *poet.* epithet of Atlas, fabled to sustain the sky on his shoulders; V; also of Hercules, Sc.

Cœligēnus -a -um, begotten in heaven, — *Victoria et Venus*, Vr.

Cœlulus -i, m. dim. (*colliculus*), a part of the Cœlian hill at Rome, thus called.

**Cœlspōtens -tis, m.* mighty in heaven, P.

Cœlius Mons, the Cœlian hill at Rome, bearing S. from the Palatine and W. from the Aventine hill, said to be so called from Cœles Vibenna, the Etruscan, and now the Lateran.

Cœlo = cœlo, q.v.

Cœlum -i, n. the sky, *de — tangi*, L, to be struck by lightning; also *e — ictus*, C; *de — servare*, to watch (as an augur) the heavenly bodies, C; so of signs from heaven, *e — feri*, to come to pass, C; *prov. Quid si nunc cœlum ruat?* What if the sky should fall! an answer to idle fears, T; *toto cœlo errare*, P. Aug, to be entirely mistaken; (2) *meton.* any particular tract of sky, C. L; (3) the air, atmosphere, temperature, weather, — *temperatio*, C; — *intemperies*, L; *cælo albente*, sunrise, *resperascente cælo*, N, towards evening; height, *in cœlum attolli*, towards heaven, Pl; so used of the earth in distinction from the lower world, *falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia manes*, V; of the height of fame and fortune, *Cæsar in cœlum fertur*, C; *nostri principes digito se cœlum putant attingere*, C, are at the height of happiness; *collegam de cælo detraxisti*, C, thou hast robbed of his fame; (4) a vault, ceiling, Vt.

Cœmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy in large quantities, or many various articles, T. C.

Cœmptio -ōnis, *f.* a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, C.

Cœmptiōnālis -e, relating to a cœmptio, — *senex*, P, an old man, used for such a fictitious marriage.

Cœmptor -ōris, *m.* a large or indiscriminate buyer.

Cœna -æ, *f.* often translated supper, but in reality the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three o'clock, and therefore more nearly corresponding with our dinner, — *recta*, a complete dinner of three courses, St; *inter* —, at dinner-time; *invitare ad* —, to ask to dinner; *obire cœnas, itare ad cœnas*, C; *ire ad cœnam*, T, to go out to dinner; *cœnam alicui dare*, P, to give any one a dinner, *condicere cœnam alicui*, St, to accept an invitation to dinner; so also *promittere ad cœnam*, Pl, (2) *meton.* the courses at a dinner, — *prima, altera, tertia*, M; the company invited, *ingens cœna sedes*, Jv; the place where the dinner is given, Pl.

Cœnāculum -i, *n.* literally an eating room, Vr; and as these were generally in the upper story, *cœnacula*, *pl.* = the upper story of a house, the garret, attic; chiefly the residence of the poorest inhabitants of Rome, C. H.

Cœnāteus -a -um, relating to dinner, — *spes*, P, = *spes cœnandi*.

Cœnatio -ōnis, *f.* an eating room, dining hall, Se. Pl.

Cœnātfunctūla -æ, *f.* a little dining room, Pl.

Cœnātōrius -a -um, relating to dinner; *subst.* *cœnātōria* -ōrum, *n.* clothes to dine in, N.

Cœnātūrio, 4. to be desirous of dining, M.

Cœnatus -a -um (*ptep.* cœno), having dined, C.

Cœnito, 1. to dine often, be accustomed to dine, C; *solus cœnabat*, St.

Cœno, 1. to eat at a meal, to dine, C; also used as *pass. neut.* *neque unquam sine aliquā lectione apud eum cœnaretur*, St; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to eat or devour anything, P. H; *met.* — *noctes*, P, to consume in revelry.

Cœnōsus -a -um, muddy, marshy, Jv. Co.

Cœnūla -æ, *f.* dim. a little dinner, C.

Cœnum -i, *n.* dirt, filth, mire (differs from *limus*, lutum, in having the additional idea of disgust), C; used as a term of reproach, P.

Cœno -ti or -li -itum, 4. to go together, come together, assemble, — *ad locum*, O; *in locum*, Tc; *poet.* *et memini nobis verba cœno drem*, Pl, that ten words have been exchanged between us; especially to come together with hostile intent, engage, V; (2) to unite so as to form a whole, to copulate (used both of human beings and animals); *coit lac*, Vr, curdles; *bitumen in spissatam coit*, Pl, thickens; (3) *met.* to unite for a common purpose, to agree, *duodecim adolescentuli coierunt*, N, conspired; *coire societatem cum aliquo*, C, to enter into alliance with.

Cæpio, *cæpi*, *captum*, 3. (the present tenses of this verb are very rare and only A. Aug; the perfect tenses, on the contrary, both active and passive, *very* numerous), to begin, commence, *lubido extemplo cæpere est concitium*, P; *neque pugnas, neque ego lixes cæpio*, P; *quam autem ter esse cæperat*, C; *dimidium facti, qui cæpi, habet*, H; *pass.* *quoniam de republicâ conculi cæpi sumus*, C; *læta premi sunt cæpi*, N; (2) *neut.* to begin, *post ubi silentium cæpi*, S; *dies cæpi*, S.

Cæpio, 1. to begin or undertake eagerly, — *correre editionem*, Tc; (2) *intrans.* *captantem conjurationem dixerit*, Te.

Cæptum -i, *n.* a beginning, undertaking, Lc. J.

Cæptus -û, *m.* a beginning, undertaking, C.

Cæpitiōsus -i, *m.* a fellow-reveller, P.

Cærcere -cui -ctum, 2. to enclose on all sides and hold fast; to encompass, enclose, confine, coerce, *inter muros aliquem* —, L; — *animalia*

carcere, Pl; *met.* of the flow of speech, to confine, limit, C; — *verba numeris*, O, to compose metrically; (2) to confine, check, restrain any fault, or guilty person, — *temeritatem, improbitatem*, C; — *omnibus modis socios atque cives*, S; *ut verbis coerceret potius quam verbis*, Vr; to punish.

Cæruleus = *cæruleus*, q.v.

Cætus -um, *m.* a coming together, meeting together, *eos primo cætu vicinus*, P, in the first engagement; (2) an assembly, public meeting, C; (3) a union, connexion, Lc.

Cœvercitus -a -um, practised together, at the same time, Q.

Cœgitabilis -e, conceivable, that of which we can think, Se.

Cœgitabundus -a -um, full of thought, P. Aug.

Cœgitate, carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration, C.

Cœgitatio -ōnis, *f.* thinking, reflection, consideration, meditation, cogitation, C; (2) a thought, opinion, resolve, plan, *posteriores enim cœgitationes sapientiores solent esse*, C; *de hic rebus ego vos, ut cœgitationem suscipialis*, C; (3) the faculty of thought and reflection, *homo solus particeps rationis et cœgitationis*, C.

Cœgitatus -a -um (*ptep.* cogito); *subst.* *cœgitata* -orum, *n.* thoughts, reflections, ideas.

Cœgitatus -ûs, *m.* thinking, thought, Se.

Cœgito, 1. *neut.* to think, reflect, consider, — *secum*, *ad aliquid*, *de re*, *de se*; to be of opinion; — *in aliquem*, C, to be of a contrary opinion; 2. *act.* to consider a plan, meditate, resolve, followed by *infin.* — *facere*, T; — *recipere*, C; by *acc.* — *dictaturas*, C; by *de*, *cœgitavit de Homeri carminibus abolerendi*, St.

Cœgnatio -ōnis, *f.* relationship, connection by blood, C; used of animals and plants, P. C; (2) *met.* relationship, agreement, similarity, — *studiorum et artium*, C; (3) persons related, kindred, family, C.

Cœgnātus -a -um, related, connected by blood; *subst.* *cœgnatus* -i, *m.* cognate -æ, *f.* a relation either on the father's or mother's side, C; applied also by Pl. to animals and plants; (2) *met.* related, similar, cognate, *nihil est tam cœgnatum mentibus nostris quam numeri*, C.

Cœgnitio -ōnis, *f.* knowledge, acquaintance, study, cognition, — *contemplative nature*, C; (2) knowledge, idea, *inventas rei potius innatas cogniciones habemus*, C; (3) a legal investigation, C; (4) recognition, T.

Cœgnitor -ōris, *m.* the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law, C; (2) a witness called to prove personal identity, C.

Cœgnitūra -æ, *f.* the business or office of a state agent who searches for the unknown creditors of the government, St.

Cœgnitus -us, *m.* a becoming acquainted with, knowledge, P. Aug.

Cœgnomen -inû, *n.* a surname, as, e.g. Cicero, Scipio, Pulcher, &c.; (2) *poet.* = name, Pt.

Cœgnōmentum -i, *n.* a surname, P. Tc; (2) name, Tc.

Cœgnōmālis -e, having the same name, P. V.

Cœgnōmāno, no *perf.* 1. to give a surname to, call by a surname, St; *verba cœgnōmāna*, *synonymes*, C.

Cœgno -co -civi -nitum, 3. to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see; and in the perfect tenses, to know, C; to perceive by means of the senses, — *totum animum cœnati assidue*, V; to know carnally, O; to perceive mentally, — *naturæ rerum*, Lc; (2) to recognize (*trial*), *agnosco*, more usual in this sense, *video et cœgnosco equum*, P; (3) to investigate, inquire into; used legally (*conf.* cognitio), C; to judge as a connoisseur, T; in military language, to reconnoitre, C.

Cœgo, *cœgi*, *coactum*, 3. to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect, — *ovis stabulis*, V; — *cohortes*, *copias*, Ca; — *scutum*, C, to summon; *syllabam ex duobus syllabis in unam* —, Q, to

contract; — *met*, V; — *lac*, Pl, to coagulate, harden; — *coacta altus*, Cl, costiveness; *annis Italia coacta in angustias*, S, contracted; *cogere agmen*, L, to bring up the rear; (2) *met*. — *verba in alternos pedes*, O, to write in the elegiac measure; (3) to compel, oblige, force, constrain (followed by *inf. ut, ad, etc.*), O; (4) to follow logically, *ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur*, C.

Cohærentia -æ, f, a coherence, connexion; — *mundi*, C.

Cohæreo -si -sum, 2, to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with, *mundus ita apte cohæret*, C; *margaritæ cohærentes in conchis*, Pl; (2) to cohere, to hang together, continue to exist, *nec enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohæreere possunt*, C; — *aliquid re*, to consist of, C.

Cohæresco -si, 3, to hang together, mutually adhere, C.

Cohæres -edis, m, a coheir, C.

Cohibeo -ui -itum, 2, to hold, contain, hold together, C; (2) to confine, hold fast, V, L; (3) *met*. — *aliquid*, — *se*, to restrain, hold back, hinder, C; followed by *quominus*, Tc.

Cohonesto, 1, to honour, or reverence in company, C.

Cohorresco -ui, 3, to be horrified together, *quem ut agnosci, equidem cohorrui*, C.

Cohors -rtis, f, (obsolete forms, *cors*, *chors*), an enclosure for cattle, Vr, Co; (2) a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the 10th part of a legion; — *prætoris*, a picked body-guard for the consul or commander under the republic, which became under the empire a permanent corps of life-guards; (3) any troop, assemblage, throng, band of attendants, — *gigantum*, H.

Cohortalis -æ, relating to the farm-yard; — *aves*, Co; (2) relating to the imperial body-guard, P, Aug.

Cohortatio -ōnis, f, an exhortation, encouragement, C.

Cohorticula -æ, f, a little cohort, C.

Cohortor, 1, *dep*. (cohorto, A, Aug.), to encourage, incite, exhort; used especially of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, C, Ca.

Coiungulo, 1, *no perf*. to pollute, defile entirely, — *stereore*, Co; of disease, to taint, infect, — *totam progeniem*, Cl.

Coiſio -ōnis, f, a coming together, meeting, T; (2) a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy, C, L; (3) = *coitus*, P, Aug.

Coiſus -ūs, m, a coming together, union, connexion; (2) carnal connexion; used both of men and animals, O, Co; also of the grafting of plants, Pl.

Colaphus -i, m, (κόλαφος), a box on the ear, — *tere*, P; *ducere*, Q; *incutere*, Jv.

Colchis -idis, f, (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence, *adj*.

Colchis -idis, f, Colchian, and used *subst*. = Medea, H, Pt; Colchus -a -um, O; Colchicus -a -um, H.

Colice -ēs, f, (κολική) a remedy for the colic, Cl.

Colicus -a -um (κολικός), relating to the colic, suffering from colic, Pl.

Coliphum -ii, n, (colliphium), a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, P, Jv, M.

Collis = *caulis*, g, v.

Collabasco, 3, to begin to fall, to totter, P.

Collabefactio, 1, to cause to totter, O; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, *collabefactus rigor auri*, Lc.

Collabefo -factus -fieri, to be made to totter, or fall, Lc, C.

Collabor -psus -sum, 3, *dep*. to fall down, sink down, collapse; of buildings which fall down through the effects of time, L, Tc; of persons, to fall down in a swoon, V.

Collaceratus -a -um, very much lacerated or torn, — *corpus*, Tc.

**Collærimatio -ōnis*, f, a weeping, C.

Collærimo, 1, to bemoan together, weep very much, P, C.

Collacteus -i, m, -a -æ, f, one suckled at the same breast; a foster-brother, or sister, Jv.

Collavo = *collevo*, g, v.

Collare -is, n, an iron collar and chain for the neck, worn by dogs, slaves, or prisoners of war, P.

Collatinus L, Tarquinius, a member of the Tarquin family, and the husband of Lucretia, whose rape, by Sextus Tarquinius, led to the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the substitution of a republican for the monarchical form of government. He was the colleague of L. Junius Brutus in his first consulship, which office, however, he was obliged to resign, owing to the hatred entertained towards his family.

Collatificus -a -um (collatitius), brought, or borrowed from different quarters, Sc.

Collatio -ōnis, f, a bringing together, contribution, collection of money, L, Tc; — *signorum*, a hostile collision in the field, C; (2) comparison, simile, *collatio est oratio rem eum re ex similitudine confersens*, C.

Collativus -a -um, brought together, united, — *venter*, P, swollen.

Collator -ōris, m, a contributor, P; (2) one who makes comparisons, P, Aug.

**Collatro*, 1, to bark at loudly, — *philosophiam*, Sc.

Collatus -ūs, m, — *armorum*, a hostile collision.

Collaudatio -ōnis, f, strong, or hearty praise, C.

Collaudo, 1, to praise very much, P, Ca, C.

**Collaxo*, 1, to widen, extend, relax, Lc.

Collecta -æ, f, a contribution in money, collection, — *a convivâ exigere*, C.

Collectandus -a -um, gathered together, collected, selected, St.

Collecticius -a -um (collectitius), gathered together, — *exercitus*, C, quickly levied.

Collectio -ōnis, f, a collecting, gathering together, collection, C; (2) in rhetoric a brief recapitulation, C; a syllogism, Q; a conclusion, inference, Sc; (3) a gathering, ulcerous swelling, imposthume, Pl.

Collectivus -a -um, collected together, — *humor*, Sc; (2) relating to a syllogism, Q; (3) — *nomen*, a collective noun.

Collēga -æ, m, one who is chosen with another, a colleague, C; (2) a companion, comrade, P, Jv.

Collēgium -ii, n, the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office, L; (2) a body, guild, corporation, college, consisting of those who jointly fill an office, C.

Collēro, 1, to make quite smooth, Pl.

Collibertus -i, m, a fellow freedman, P.

Collibet or Collibet, -bit or bitum est, 3, *impers*. it pleases, is agreeable, T, S, H.

**Collibro*, 1, to measure, A, Aug.

Collicium -arum, f, (colliquium), gutters of concave tiles, placed under the eaves of a house and communicating with a cistern, Co.

**Colliclaris -e*, belonging to a gutter, — *tegula*, A, Aug.

Collidulus -i, m, a little hill, M.

Collido -si -sum, 3, to strike together, dash together, C; — *manus*, Q; (2) *pass*. to come into hostile collision, *Græcia barbaria lento collisa duello*, H.

Colligatio -ōnis, f, a binding together, connexion, C.

Colligo -egi -ectum, 3, to bring together, collect, — *vasa*, to pack up, C; — *exercitum* to levy, C;

— *reliquos ex fuga*, N, to rally; (2) to draw together, contract; — *se in arma*, V, to hide one's self behind one's shield; (3) to collect, earn, get, — *beneficentiam civium blanditiis*, C; to count,

reckon, P. Aug. *ambitus centum duos pedes colligit*, Pl; (4) — *se*, — *animum*, — *mentem*, to collect one's self, pluck up courage, C; (5) to consider, reflect upon, C; to conclude logically, C.

Colligo, 1. to bind, tie, fasten together, *solum herbas colligatum est*, Co; — *sententias verbis*, C; — *impetum furentis*, C, to oppose, hinder.

Collino, 1. to direct in a straight line, C; (2) to hit a mark, C.

Collino -levi -lytum, 3. (collinio, 4. Co.), to besmear, daub, P. H.

Collinus -a -um, hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill, Co; — *Porta*, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, L. C; — *herba*, growing near the Porta Collina, Pt.

Colliguesfactus -a -um, liquefied, melted, C.

Colliguesco -lquu, 3. to become fluid, to melt, Co.

Colliguius = colliguius, g.e.

Collis -is, m. a hill, elevation, C; colles, P. Aug, a range of mountains.

Collisus -us, m. a dashing together, collision, Pl.

Colluatio -onis, f. a placing, collocation, place, position, — *verborum*, C; (2) — *filiae*, a giving or endowing in marriage.

Colluco, 1. to place, lay, set, — *aliquem in cubili*, C; — *exercitum in hibernis*, Ca; (2) — *aliquam alieni*, to give in marriage; — *matrem homini nobilissimo*, Ca; (3) — *pecuniam*, to lay out, invest; — *pecunias graviore fenore*; sometimes to spend, employ, *patrimonium suum in reipublica salute collocavit*, C.

Colluclupio, 1. to enrich exceedingly, T. C.

Colluclutio -onis, f. confidential conversation, C.

Colluclutum -il, n. talk, conversation, colloquy, C; — *jacere*, C; — *secreta serere cum aliquo*, L.

Colloquor -utis, 3. dep. to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *inter se*, C; — *aliquem*, P.

Colluco, 2. to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated, *sol qui in immenso mundo colluceat*, C; *collucet menia flammis*, V.

Colluco, 1. to make light by cutting down trees, — *lucum*, A. Aug; — *arborem*, Co.

Colluctatio -onis, f. a struggle, contest, Co; used of a stammering pronunciation, Q.

Colluctor, 1. dep. to strive, struggle with, Co.

Colludo -si -sum, 3. to play with, H. V; used of collusive proceedings in a court of justice, undertaken by two parties to the hurt of a third, C.

Collum -i, n. (collus -i, m. P.) the neck, in *collum invasit*, C, fell on his neck; used met. as a symbol of servitude, *India quin Auguste tuo dat colla triumpho*, Pt; also of life, *actum est de collo meo*, P, it's all over with my life; (2) the neck of a bottle, Ph.

Colluo -ui -utum, 3. to wash thoroughly, rinse, — *os ad dentium firmitatem*, Pl; — *ora*, to quench the thirst, O.

Collus -i, m. = collum, g.v.

Collusio -onis, f. collusion, a secret dishonest understanding, C.

Collisor -oris, m. a play-fellow, C.

Collustro, 1. to illuminate on all sides, C; hence of pictures, *collustrata* = bright in colouring, C; (2) to survey, look at on all sides, — *omnia oculis*, C.

*Collutulo, 1. to dirty or defile all over, P.

Colluvio -onis, and colluvies -ei, f. a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Co; (2) met. — *omnium scelorum*, C; *quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam*, C.

Collvibus -i, m. (κόλλυβος), the agio or percentage charged in money changing, C; (2) the money-changer's occupation, C.

Collura -ae, f. (κολλύρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, P.

Collyricus -a -um, — *jus*, the broth with which the collura was eaten, P.

Collyrium -ii, n. (κολλύριον), in medicine a suppository, Cl; (2) liquid eye salve, Cl.

Cölo, cölui, cultum, 3. to cultivate, till the

ground, farm, — *rura*, Ct; — *arbores*, H; (2) to remain long at a place, inhabit, — *regiones Acherunticas*, P; — *loca Idae*, Ct; *colunt circa utramque ripam Rhodani*, L; (3) to bestow care or anxiety upon, cherish, cultivate, practise, — *pectus ingenius per artes*, O; — *amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem*, C; — *studium philosophiae*, C; — *seri-tatem apud aliquem*, P, to be a slave; — *vitam*, P. = vivere; (4) — *aliquem*, to honour, respect, worship, *hos deos et venerari et colere debemus*, C; nos coluit maxime, T.

Cölo, 1. to strain through, purify, — *ceram*, Co.

Cölocasia -ae, f. (colocasium, V; λοκασία), the Egyptian bean.

Cölon -i, n. (κῶλον), the large intestine, Pl; (2) disease of the large intestine, the colic, Pl; (3) a limb, or portion of a verse, Q.

Cöloba -ae, f. a country woman, farmer's wife, O.

Cölonia -ae, f. a farm, estate, Co; (2) a colony, — *mittere*, L; — *collocare*, C; frequently used meton. for the persons who compose the colony, the colonists collectively, C; — *deducere aliquo*, C; *mittere aliquo*, C.

Cölonicus -a -um, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm, — *leges*, Vr; (2) relating or belonging to a colony, colonial, — *cohortes*, Ca.

Cölonus -i, m. a farmer, agriculturist, C. H; (2) a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, C; (3) poet. = inhabitant, V.

Cölor -oris, m. (old form color, P. S.) colour, tint, hue, — *ducere*, V, of the grape to acquire a colour, become coloured; (2) complexion, — *verus*, T, real; — *factus*, H, artificial; — *mutare*, to change colour, H; poet. = beauty, *nimum ne crede colori*, V; prov. *homo nullius coloris*, P, an unknown man; (3) met. of discourse, style, character, colouring, — *tragicus*, H; — *totus orationis*, Q; (3) an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Q.

*Colorate, speciously, with artful colouring, Q.

Coloratus -a -um (ptep. coloro), coloured, — *areus*, C; (2) of a reddish brown like the natural human complexion, Q; (3) met. *que scribis non sunt ficta et colorata*, Sc.

Cöloro, 1. to colour, C; used of the sun's action on the complexion, C; (2) met. to give tone or colour to style, *urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*, C; (3) to colour, excuse, extenuate, P. Aug.

Cölossus -a -um (κολλοσσαιος), colossal, gigantic, St. Pl.

Cölossicus -a -um (κολλοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Pl.

Cölossus -i, m. (κολλοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; especially applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Pt.

Cölostra -ae, f. (colostra -orum, n. M), the first milk after calving, biestings, Co; used as a term of endearment, P.

*Cölostratio -onis, f. a disease incident to very young calves, Pl; *colostrati, affected with the disease, Pl.

Cölüber -ri, m. a serpent, snake, V. O.

Cölübra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake, H; prov. *quas tu vides colubras?* P, are you mad?

Cölübrifer -ära -erum, snake bearing, snaky haired, epithet of the Medusa, O.

Colubrinus -a -um, snaky; met. sly, cunning, P.

Cölum -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, V. Co.

Columba -ae, f. a pigeon, dove, H; as sacred to Venus called by O. Cythereiades.

*Cölumbar -aris, n. a kind of pillory, with holes for confining the hands and head, probably so called from the resemblance which these bore to the holes in a dove-cote, P.

Cölumbarium -ii, n. a dove-cote, pigeon-cote, Co; and hence applied by Vitruvius to architectural circumstances of similar shape.

Cölumbarius -ii, m. a farm-servant who attended to the pigeons, Vr; (2) a tower, used in P as a term of reproach.

Columbina -a -um, relating or belonging to a pigeon, C; (2) dove-coloured, Pl.

Columbula -i, m. dim. a little pigeon, Pl.

Columbus -i, m. male dove or pigeon, H. Vr.

Columella -æ, f. dim. a little column, C.

Columella, L. Junius Moderatus, the most important of the Roman writers upon agriculture whose works are extant, was a native of Cadiz, and from the notices which he gives of his contemporaries, must have lived in the first half of the first century. Of his life we know little, except that he seems to have resided in Rome, and on some occasion to have travelled in Syria and Cilicia. His chief work, "De Re Rustica," in 12 books, is an elaborate treatise on every branch of agriculture, and we have in addition a work, "De Arboribus," in one book, which is also of considerable value. The Latinity of Columella is good, his style natural but copious and diffuse, while certain glaring mistakes in matters of fact induce the suspicion that the very various information exhibited by our author is not in all cases the result of personal observation.

Columellaris -e, pillar shaped, — **dentes**, grinders, Pl.

Columen -inis, n. (allied forms, culmen, columna, &c.), a height, *sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus*, Ct. = mountains; (2) the highest point of an object, roof or ridge of a house, Vr; (3) met. height, extreme point, — *audacia*, P; (4) a pillar or column as a prop or support; hence, met. support, — *familia*, T; — *republicæ*, C.

***Columis** -e, unconsumed, uninjured, P.

Columina -æ, f. a pillar, column, C; — *rostrata*, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of a naval victory, Q; — *Ilenia*, a pillar in the Roman forum, to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive corporal punishment, C; as columns were used to define boundaries, *columne Protei*, V, = *fines Egypti*; *columne Hierulæ*, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar; (2) a water-spout, I.e.

Columinarum -il, n. a species of house tax, assessed according to the number of columns, C.

***Columarius** -il, m. one who has been punished at the *columina mænia* (*vid. columna*), a rascal, thief, C.

Columatus -a -um, supported on columns, Vr; — *es*, resting on the hand, P.

Columinus -i -um, made of hazel wood, — *hastilia*, V.

Colus -i, colus -is, f. (m. Ct.) a distaff, O. Tb.

Colutæ -orum, (κολυτæ), a leguminous fruit, P.

Colymbas -adis, f. (κολυβάς), — *oliva*, swimming in brine, pickled, Pl.

Coma -æ, f. (κόμη), the hair of the head, H. O. Tb; (2) *meton.* grass, herbage, Ct. H.

Comans -ntis (præp. como), hairy, — *galea*, V; — *cera narcissus*, V, covered with leaves.

Comarchus -i, m. (κομάρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, P.

Comitarius -a -um, relating to the hair; — *acus*, hair pin, P. Aug.

Comatus -a -um (præp. como), hairy, — *Gallia* = Transalpine, from the fact that the inhabitants of those parts wore their hair long, Pl; (2) — *silen*, Ct, in full leaf.

Combibo -i -itum, 3. to drink in company, Sc; (2) to drink in, suck up, imbibe, — *solem plurimumque*, Pl.

Combibo -onis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, C.

Comburo -nesi -astum, 3. to burn up, consume entirely, C. Ca; met. — *aliquem judicio*, C, to ruin; — *diem*, P, to consume in revelling; — *aliqua*, to be violently in love with, Pl.

Combustum -i, n. a burn or scald, Pl.

Comedo -edi -estum or -estum, 3. to eat up, consume entirely; prov. *cena comesta renire*, Vr, to come too late; met. — *aliquem oculis*, M, to gaze

on with eyes of desire; — *se*, to waste away with grief or anxiety; (2) to consume in riot and debauchery, *comedunt quod habent*, P; — *patrimonium*, C; in P. and T, — *aliquem*, to consume the property of another person.

Comedo -onis, m. a glutton, spendthrift, Vr.

Comes -itis, c. a companion, comrade, associate, attendant, C; — *esse aliquid*, O; *neq. se* — *illius furoris præbuit*, C; need of inanimate objects, *eloquentia comes seditionum*, Te; (2) the attendant or tutor who accompanied a boy to and from school, V; (3) *pl.* comites, the retinue or suite which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally any retinue or body of attendants, C. H; (4) the body of courtiers, the imperial court, St.

Cometes -æ, m. (cometa, Sc. κομήτης), a comet, V.

Comice, comically, C.

Comicus -a -um (κομικός), relating to comedy, comic, — *stulti senes*, C, foolish old men as represented in comedy; — *aurum*, P. = lupinum, lupines, the seeds of which were used on the stage instead of money.

Comicus -i, m. a comic actor, P; more frequently (2) a comic poet, C.

Cominus = *comminus*, &c.

Comis -e, courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable, T. C.

Comissabundus -a -um, revelling, rioting, — *temulento agmine per Indiam incessit*, L.

Comissatio -onis, f. a revel, riotous feasting, C, usually begun after the *cæna*, and protracted till a late hour of the night.

Comissator -oris, m. one who takes part in a comissatio, a reveller, riotous feaster; met. — *libellus*, M, a book read at a riotous feast; — *conjuratio*, C, accomplice.

Comissor, 1. *dep.* to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, which was generally closed with fresh drinking; to revel, feast riotously, *comissatum ibo*, P; — *in domum Pauli*, H.

Comitas -itis, f. courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (*opp.* gravitas, severitas), C.

Comitatus -us, m. a train, retinue, suite, escort, C; (2) in imperial times especially, the court, imperial suite, Te; (3) a caravan, convoy, Ca; met. *tanto* — *virtutum*, C.

Comiter, courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, C.

Comitia -orum, n. *rid.* comitium.

Comitiæ -e, relating to the comitia, — *dies*, — *mensis*, C, on which the comitia were held; — *homines*, P, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes; — *morbis*, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Cl; hence, *subst.* comitiæ -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Pl.

Comitiatus -us, m. the assembly of the people in the comitia, C.

Comitio, 1. to proceed to the comitium in order to sacrifice, Vr; (2) *præp.* *tribuni comitiati*, the military tribunes chosen in the comitia.

Comitium -ii, n. an enclosed place near the Roman forum, where the Comitia Curiata were held, originally open, but roofed in during the second Punic war; (2) *pl.* comitia -orum, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms, — *centuriata*, the assembly of the Populus Romanus according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius, usually held in the Campus Martius; — *curiata*, a still older form of assembly, held in the Comitium, which was gradually superseded in the later age of the republic by the Comitia Centuriata; — *tributa*, the assembly of the people in their tribes, in the forum or Campus Martius; — *habere*, to call an assembly of the people; — *consularia*, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, and in like manner — *tribunicia, prætoria*.

Comitor, 1. *dep.* (*act.* form comito, Pt. O; *pass.* comitor, C.), to join as a companion or follower, to

accompany, to follow, — *nautas fuga*, V; abs. *magna comitante caterva*, V; (2) to form a funeral procession, accompany to the grave, N. V.

Comma-*itis*, *n.* (*κομμα*), a clause or division of a period = incisum, Q.

Commāchilo, 1. to spot or bespatter all over, — *manus sanguine*, V; met. — *se isto infinito ambitu*, C.

*Commādhō, 2. to be exceedingly wet, A. Aug.

Commāduco, 1. to masticate, chew thoroughly, Pl.

Commānīpūlaris -is, *m.* a soldier belonging to the same manipule or company, a comrade, Tc.

*Commāritus -i, *m.* a joint husband, P.

Commēitus -us, *m.* a place of entrance and egress, a passage, P; (2) in military language, leave of absence, furlough, — *petere*, St; *sumere*, dare, L; in *commēatu esse*, L, to be on furlough; *quum miles ad commēatus diem non affuit*, Q, on the day at which the furlough terminated; (3) company of merchants, caravan, *Londunū copia negotiorum et commēatum maxime celebre*, Tc; (4) convey of provisions, food, forage, C; frequently opposed to *fiumentum* as signifying every other necessary required for an army, Ca.

Commēitor, 1. *dep.* to impress deeply upon the mind, C; (2) to remind, call to remembrance by imitating, Lc.

Commēini -isse, to remember fully, to be still perfectly acquainted with, C.

Commēmōrābilis -e, worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable, P. C.

Commēmōrāmentum -i, *n.* A. and P. Aug. = commemoratio, *g.r.*

Commēmōrātiō -ōnis, *f.* remembrance, mention, reminding, commemoration, C.

Commēmōro, 1. to call to mind, recollect, C; (2) to bring to remembrance, remind, C; (3) to mention, relate, recount, commemorate, C.

Commendābilis -e, commendable, praiseworthy, L.

Commendātelus -a -um, relating to a recommendation, — *litteras ad te mittere*, C, a letter of introduction.

Commendāto -ōnis, *f.* recommendation, commendation, C; (2) that which recommends, excellence, — *ingenii*, — *iberatutatis*, C.

Commendātor -ōris, *m.* one who recommends, a patron, Pl.

Commendatrix -icis, *f.* one who recommends, C. Pl.

Commendātus -a -um (*ptep.* commendo), recommended, commended, C; (2) esteemed, prized, valued, Pl.

Commendo, 1. to commend to the care, keeping, or protection of any one, to recommend, *Ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei*, T; met. — *nomen tuum immortalitati*, C; — *aliquid literis*, to commit to writing, C; (2) to recommend, to make agreeable, procure favour for, *nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia*, C.

Commensus -ūs, *m.* (commetior), proportion of parts, symmetry, Vitr.

Commēntāriūm -i, *n.* *dim.* a little memorandum-book, a short commentary, C.

Commēntārius -ii, *m.* (commentarium -ii, *n.* O), a memorandum or note book, — *diurni*, St, a diary; (2) the title of works of a sketchy and irregular form, generally on historical subjects, such as Caesar's notes on the Gallic and civil wars; *memorabilia*; (3) in legal language, a brief protocol, C; (4) P. Aug. a commentary, or explanatory notes.

Commēntatiō -ōnis, *f.* deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation, C; (2) used by Q. as a translation of *ἐνθύμησις*; (3) a dissertation, essay, — *Aristotelis de natu animalium*, Pl.

Commēnticius -a -m, that which is the result of meditation, invented, fictitious, *nomen illud noris*

et commenticiis appellata, C; — *civitas Platonis*, ideal, C; — *crimen*, C, false.

Commentor, 1. *dep.* (commento, P, *ptep.* pass. C), to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply, C; followed by *acc.* or *de*; (2) to discover anything by reflection, *ut cito commentatus est mendacium*, P; (3) to treat a subject in a written dissertation, C; (4) to comment upon, elucidate, explain, St.

*Commentor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, inventor, — *uix*, sc. Bacchus, O.

Commentum -i, *n.* a fiction, falsehood, lie, C; (2) an invention, L. St; (3) used by Q. = commentatio, as a translation of *ἐνθύμησις*.

Comneo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, *vulgatum erat inter Vagos Romanque nuncios commere*, L; (2) to go to a place repeatedly, visit frequently, C.

Commercium -ii, *n.* trade, commerce, S; (2) *meton.* the right of trade, *commercium in eo agro nemini est*, C; *the object of trade, goods, Pl; the place of trade, commercial depot, Pl; (3) intercourse, connexion, converse, — *belli*, Tc, negotiations for truce or peace; carnal intercourse, P.

Commereor, 1. *dep.* to buy together, buy up, S. Commēreo -ui -itum, 2. (commereor, *dep.* A. Aug), to deserve fully, C; (2) to commit a fault, — *culpam*, P.

Commētor -mensus, 4. to measure, C; (2) to measure with anything, compare, C.

Commēto, 1. to go to a place frequently, T.

Commēgrātio -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, moving, — *siderum*, Sc.

Commāgro, 1. to remove with all one's possessions, migrate, C.

Commīllitum -ui, *n.* a companionship in war, or military service, Q. Tc; (2) generally, companionship, fellowship, O.

Commīllito -ōnis, *m.* a companion or comrade in war, C.

Commīnatio -ōnis, *f.* a threatening, threat, C. L.

Commīngo -xi -ctum, 3. to make water on, II.

Commīnescor -mentus, 3. *dep.* to feign, invent, — *mendacium*, P; *dolum docte* —, P; (2) to invent, discover, — *novas litteras*, St.

Commīnor, 1. *dep.* — *aliquid aliquid*, to threaten anybody with anything; especially used in military language, to threaten an attack, L.

Commīno -ui -ūtum, 3. to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces, — *diem*, P, to divide into small portions; (2) to lessen, diminish, — *immensum argenti pondus*, II; to weaken, deprive of strength, C; *virces ingenii*, O.

Commīnus (a military phrase, *opp. cminus*), hand to hand, in close combat, *nec cminus hastis nec — gladiis uteretur*, C; met. *sed hac fuerit *** prima orationis excursio, nunc — agamus*, C; (2) close to, near, *aspicit hirsutos — ursa Getas*, O.

Commis -is, *m.* and *f.* commi, *indel.* — gummi, *g.v.*

Commīscō -scui -xtum, or -stum, 2. to mix together, to mix up, C. P; — *corpora*, C, to have carnal intercourse.

Commīscrāto -ōnis, *f.* the expression or manner of a speaker which is calculated to excite pity, C.

Commīscresco, 3. to pity, T.

Commīseror, 1. *dep.* to pity, commiserate, N; (2) of a speaker, to excite pity, C.

Commīssio -ōnis, *f.* a contest, or struggle for a prize, C; (2) pompous speech, or declamation, intended to display rhetorical skill, St.

Commīssum -i, *n.* a crime, fault, transgression, C; in legal phrase, a forfeiture, confiscation, or the property confiscated, St; (2) that which is committed or entrusted to another, a secret, Jv. II.

Commīssūra -æ, *f.* a joining together, connection, joint, knot, — *funis*, A. Aug; — *mollis digitorum*, C; met. connexion of a speech, the thread of a discourse, Q.

**Committō*, 1. to make soft, — *caput*, T.
Committo -*missum*, 3. to unite, connect, combine in many things into one; followed by *inter*.
 sc. Q. L.; by *cum*, *causa committuntur cum osse pectoris*, Cl., by *dat* O., (2) to institute a contest between men or animals, or to bring them together for comparison, *pugiles Latinos committere cum Graecis solebat*, St.; — *prælium*, *certainem*, *bellum*, to give, offer, begin battle, L.; — *ludov*, C., to celebrate games; (3) to commit an unlawful action, a crime, — *tantum facinus*, C.; — *maius delictum*, Ca.; — *contra legem*, in *legem*, C.; followed by *ut*, *nolo quemquam eirem committere*, *ut morte multandus sit*, C.; — *multam*, *pœnam*, to act so as to incur a punishment, or penalty, C.; (4) to commit, entrust to the care of a person, — *aliquid alicui*, C.; *mut.* — *semina scilicet*, V., *filios committere*, C., to trust to writing, *probat.* — *otem lupi*, T. (conf. Grk. *καταλείπειν τὸν ἐν λόκοις*); — *aliquid in aliquid*, L.; *ut tergum meum tuum in fidem committam*, T.

Commixtura -*re*, f. a mixture, mixing, A. Aug.
Commōde, rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately, — *accere*, *facere*, C.; *sallare*, N.; in medicine, — *accere*, to do good, have a good effect, Cl., (2) conveniently, suitably, C., (3) in a friendly manner, kindly, pleasantly, P.; (4) at a convenient time, seasonably, P., C.; (5) just, *emeiseram — ex Anatoli*, C., I had just emerged.

Commōditas -*utis*, f. aptness of size, proportion, — *memoribus*, St., of discourse, appropriate expression, C., (2) free motion, liteness, — *corporis*, C., (3) fitness, pleasantness, convenience, advantageousness, C.; (4) of persons, complaisance, obligingness, P.

Commōdo, at the right time, opportunely, P., (2) = *commodo suo*, at one's own convenience, Sc.

Commōdo, 1. to make fit, adapt, accommodate, P.; (2) — *aliquid alicui*, to give, grant, allow to the use or advantage of another person, *inresus alius*, L.; — *in eum parvis peccatis*, Te., — *avem patientem cultu*, H.; (3) — *alicui*, — *aliquid ei*, to accommodate, be of service to, *ut omnibus rebus ei commodes*, C.

Commōdile, according to convenience, P.

**Commōdillum*, P. = *commodule*, q.v.

Commōdum, at the right time, opportunely, *ecce autem — aperitur foris*, P., (2) just, exactly, *idcum hoc agebam commodum*, T.; often used with *postquam* or *quum* in the corresponding clause of the sentence.

Commōdum -*i*, n. convenience, *nostro commodo*, at our convenience, C.; *commodo tuo*, C.; *per commodum*, L.; *ex commodo*, Sc., conveniently, (2) use, advantage, convenience, *pl. commoda vitæ*, Le., the conveniences of life; — *pacis*, C.; (3) especially pay or salary for services rendered to the state, — *emerita militum*, St., favour, privilege, St., used adverbially, *commodo*, or *per commodum* = without detriment, *quod commodum republicæ facere possis*, C., (4) that which is lent, a loan, deposit, C.

Commōdus -*i* -*um*, perfect, complete, proper, due, fit, — *talentum argentii*, P., a whole talent, — *statum*, P., lofty; (2) appropriate, convenient, fit, favourable, friendly, *ne pecori opportuna seget nec commoda Diaccho*, V.; *ad, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim*, C.; *commodum est*, it pleases, is agreeable, P., C., (3) of persons, friendly, obliging, useful, *mihi — uni*, H.

Commōtor, 4. *dep.* to set in motion, — *fulmina*, Le.

Commōtor -*ui* -*itum*, 3. to grind or crush thoroughly, Co.

Commōtor -*fici* -*factum*, 3. to remind, warn, earnestly advise, *quemque beneficii sui*, S.

Commōtor -*ui* -*itum*, 2. to remind, warn, advise, — *aliquem*, C.; *aliquem de aliquid re*, C.; *aliquem aliquid rei*, C.; *aliquem aliquid*, P., *me commonet ut serrem fidem*, T.; *commoneo ne quis hoc quod dictum habet*, Cl.

Commōtor -*ui* -*itum*, f. an earnest reminding, Q.
Commōtro, 1. to show fully and distinctly, P., C.

Commōtratio -*ōnis*, f. a delaying, loitering, lingering, C., as a rhetorical phrase, the dwelling for some time on one point, C.

Commōrdeō -*orsum*, 2. to bite violently, Sc.

Commōrōr -*mortuus*, 3. *dep.* to die together with, L.; "Commorantes," the title of a lost comedy by Plautus, founded on the *Συμμορῶντες* of Diphilus.

Commōrōr, 1. *dep.* to delay, linger, mal e r stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain, — *Rome*, C.; *ad Helorum*, C.; *apud aliquem*, C., *met consilium tuum diutius in arvis circibus commorandi*, C., (2) used by P. *act.* to detain, retard.

**Commortalis* -*e*, mortal, Co.

Commōsus -*is*, f. (*κομμοσ*), a gummy substance, from which honey is elaborated by bees, Pl.

Commōtio -*ōnis*, f. a movement, commotion, P. Aug.; (2) an emotion, excitement, — *animi*, C.

**Commōtioneula* -*m*, f. *dim.* a slight indisposition, C.

**Commotus* -*us*, m. a motion, movement, Vr.

Commōtus -*a* -*um* (*πιετ* *κομμοτ*), tattering, insecure, unsteady, — *as alienum*, Te., (2) moved in mind, excited, C.

Commōvō -*mōvi* -*mōtum*, 3. to move entirely, violently, to shake, to move from a place, *se ex eo loco*, C.; — *castra ex eo loco*, L., to cause the army to advance, — *sacra*, V., to take down for actual use the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils; — *numum*, C., to employ in commerce; (2) to shake or agitate without change of place, *magni commōtūm æquora renti*, Le.; (3) *met. quæ commoveri non possunt*, C., which cannot be ruffled or agitated; *conf. cornu commovere disputationis tuæ*, C., to shake either in mind or body, *commotus mente*, Pl.; and abs. *commotus*, H., mad, to excite, move in resolution or feelings, *commota cheimentu metu mens*, Le., hence, to produce, be the exciting cause of, — *tumultum aut bellum*, C.; — *miserationem*, Q.

Commūnicātio -*ōnis*, f. a communicating, communication, imparting, — *consiliu*, C.; (2) a rhetorical figure = *ἀναδιωγὸς*, in which the speaker turns to his audience, making them, as it were, participators in the inquiry, C., Q.

Commūneco, 1. to share, divide with, communicate, impart to; very frequently used of verbal communications, — *aliquid cum aliquo*, C.; *inter aliquos*, C.; *alicui*, Cr.; *aliquem aliquid re*, P.; (2) of inanimate objects, — *aliquid cum aliquid re*, Ca.; to unite in equal proportions; (3) to share with, to receive a share of, — *aliquid cum aliquo*, P., C.

Commūnifō -*ivi* or -*i* -*itum*, 4. to fortify thoroughly on all sides, — *castella*, Cr.

Commūnifō -*ōnis*, f. communion, common property, possession, *inter quos est — legis*, *inter eos — juris est*, C.

Commūnis -*e*, common, general, universal, public (*opp. proprius* = individual, private), *quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium*, Q.; *vitium — omnium est*, T.; — *locus*, P., euphonistically = Hades; used also by St. for a brothel; — *loci*, C., public places; — *loci*, C., philosophical or rhetorical common places; hence, *subst.* *commune* -*is*, n. the community, the state, commonwealth, *in commune* = (a) for the public good, for common use, — *metuere*, P.; — *consilire*, T.; (b) in general, Q.; (2) of persons, affable, condescending, C.; (3) in rhetorical language, — *exordium*, C., which might be used on either side of a question; — *verbum*, having both an active and a passive signification, — *genus*, common gender; — *syllaba*, doubtful in quantity (anceps).

Commūnistas -*atis*, f. community, common quality, fellowship, C.; — *nulla cum deo homini*, C.; — *et conjunctio humana*, C.; (2) condescension, affability, N.

Communiter, in common with others, conjointly, C.

*Communitus, Vr. = communiter, q.v.

Communio 1. to murmur with, C.

Commūtābilis -e, changeable, — *ritae ratio*, C; — *exordium*, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, C.

Commūtate, in a changed manner, C.

Commūtatio -ōnis, f. a change, alteration, — *temporum*, C; (2) in rhetoric, a figure of speech = ἀντιμεταβολή, Q.

*Commūtātus -us, m. a change, alteration, Lc.

Commūto, 1. to change, alter entirely; se —, to spoil, used of fruits, Vr; met. *nil commutatur animo*, C, they do not at all change their opinion; (2) to exchange, barter, *rim' commutemus? tuam ego ducam et tu meam*, P; to exchange words, converse, — *unum rei b'um tecum*, T.

Cōmo -mpti -mptum, 3. to arrange, adorn, take care of; especially of the hair, to comb, plait, and adorn the hair, *longas compta puella comas*, O; met. *colus compta*, Pl, filled with wool; to adorn, *Cleopatra simulatum compta dolore*, P. Aug; often used by Q. of the ornaments of style.

Cōmo, 1. to be provided with hair, hairy, P. Aug; except in the forms *comans* and *comatus*, q. v.

Cōmēdiā -re, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, T.

*Cōmēdīce, as in a comedy, comically, P.

Cōmēdus -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; — *natio*, Jv; subst. *comædus -i*, m. C, a comic actor.

Cōmōsus -a -um, hairy, Ph.

Compāciscor (pecīcoi), -pactus, or -pectus, 3. dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, P.

Compactilis -e, joined, or tightly fitted together, — *trabes*, Vt; (2) of bodily frame, thickset, compact, Pl.

Compactio -ōnis, f. a putting or joining together, — *membrorum*, C; (2) that which is put together, the structure, Vt.

Compactum -i, n. a compact, agreement, compacto, C; de compacto, Pl; ex compacto, St, according to agreement.

*Compactūa -re, f. a joining together, a joint, Vt.

Compactus -a -um (præp. compingo), thickset, compressed, compact, Pl.

Compāges -is, f. a joining together, joint, connexion, O; met. *dum sumus in his inclusi compāgibus corporis*, C.

Compāgo -nis, f. O. Cl. = compages, q.v.

Compar -āris, like, similar, Lc. I; hence, compar -āris, c. a companion, equal, consort, P. II; especially one of a couple united by affection, spouse, husband, wife, Ct. O; (2) a figure of speech, by which the various clauses of the sentence are constructed of an equal number of syllables, C.

Comparābilis -e, capable of comparison, comparable, C.

Comparāte, in comparison, by comparison, C.

Comparātio -ōnis, f. a comparing, comparison, — *orationis suae cum scriptis alienis*, C; a struggle of emulation, St; relation, C; and also used by C as a translation of ἀναλογία; an agreement, contract, L; in grammatical language, comparison, and in Q, the comparative.

Comparātio -ōnis, f. a preparing, preparation, — *noxi belli*, C; — *veneni*, L; (2) a procuring, acquiring, acquisition, — *criminis*, C. i. e. of all evidence necessary for an accusation.

Comparātivus -a -um, relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative, C.

*Comparātus -us, m. relation, proportion, Vt.

Compareo -rui, 3. to scrape together by parsimony, T.

Compārēdo -ui, 2. to appear fully, be visible, C; repente comparuit incolumis, St; ratio comparet, P, the account agrees, is correct.

Compāro, 1. to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish, — *convictum magnifice et ornate*, C; — *se*,

C, to make one's self ready; — *invidias alicui*, C; often used, especially in the form *comparatum est*, to express the institutions and customs of society, more *majorum comparatum est*, C; (2) to procure, buy, provide, — *aurum et vestem et alia, quae opis sunt*, T; — *laudes artibus*, C.

Compāro, 1. to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, — *labella cum labellis*, P; (2) to bring together for a contest, to match, *velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces*, L; (3) to compare, et se mihi comparet Ajax? O; homo similitudinis comparat, C; to consider by comparison, id ego semper necum sic agito et comparo, A. Aug; (4) — inter se, of colleagues in an office, to agree in the division of their duties, L.

Compasceo -avi -astum, 3. to feed or graze together, C; to graze, Vr; to eat off, — *pabulum*, Vr.

Compasceus -a -um, relating to common pasturage, C.

Compēdīo, 4. to fetter, P.

Compellatio -ōnis, f. an addressing by name, earnest accosting, C.

Compello, 1. to address, accost, call by name, — *aliquem voce*, V; (2) to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke, H. L; in law, to accuse before a court of justice, C.

Compello -pūh -pulum, 3. to drive to one place, collect, *pecus totius provinciae*, C; — *naves in portum*, Ca; — *adversarios intra mentia*, N; (2) to force or impel a person to an action, to compel, — *aliquem ad bellum*, O; — *in eundem metum*, L; *senem compuli, mihi omnia ut crederet*, P.

Compēdiarius -a -um, short, brief, compendious, C; subst. *compēdiaria -a*, f. (sc. via), Vr; *compēdiarium -i*, n. (sc. iter), Sc, a short way, short cut.

Compēdiōsus -a -um, advantageous, profitable, Co; (2) brief, compendious, P. Aug.

Compēdium -ii, n. sparingness, parsimony, and thence, gain, profit, advantage (opp. dispendium), C; *aliquid ponere, coaddere ad compēdium*, P; (2) shortness, abbreviation, *verba conferre ad compēdium*, to be brief in speech; *compēdium ita*, or abs. a short way, a short cut, Tc.

*Compēdo, 3. to weigh together, Vr.

Compēnsatio -ōnis, f. a balancing of an account; met. *quod ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant*, C. i. e. by considering the advantages as a compensation.

Compēso, 1. to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance, — *lætitiā cum doloribus*, C; *summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloria*, C; (2) to shorten, — *longum iter*, Sc.

Compēndiatio -ōnis, f. a putting off a trial to the third day or later, Sc. Pl.

Compēndiātus -us, m. C. = comperendinatio, q.v.

Compērendīno, 1. to adjourn a case to the third day, — *et eum*, C.

Compēreo -pēri -pertum, 4. to find out, discover, have certain information of, C; *comperitum habeo, comperitum mihi est*, C, I know certainly; pro comperito, St, pro comperitā re, L, for certain.

Compērnis -e, knock-kneed, P.

Compes -ēdis, f. a fetter or foot-shackle, generally found in the pl.; (2) a ring of gold or silver, worn round the ankle as an ornament; also in Pl. a silver necklace.

Compescio -ui, 3. to hold in, restrain, check, curb, — *equum angustis habenis*, Tb; — *seditionem exercitus rebo uno*, Tc; *compesce in illum, dicere injuste*, P, cease to speak unjustly against him.

Compētitor -ōris, m. a competitor, C.

Compētītrix -īcis, f. a female competitor, C.

Compēto -ivi or -ii -itum, 3. to strive after anything in common with others, to compete, P. Aug; (2) to come together, to meet, *si cacumina in unum compētunt*, Co; (3) to agree, coincide in point of time, *cum Othonis exitu compētisset*, Tc; to agree with, correspond to, *tanto animo nequaquam*

ecrupus aut habitus competuit, St; (4) to be equal to, to avail, be competent, *competeci e neque oculis neque auribus satis*, To, (5) to belong to, Q

**Complatio* -ōnis, *f.* a pillaging or plundering from all sides, hence, jestingly used by C in the sense of compilation.

Complio, 1. to plunder, rob from all sides, C.
Compingo -pigi -pactum, 3. to unite many separate parts into a whole, to put together, construct, — *edificia*, Sc, (2) to shut in forcibly, hide, confine, — *aliquem in carcerem*, P; — *sc in Appuliam*, C.

Comptulcius -a -um, relating to the *Comptitalia*, — *dies*, C; — *ludi*, C.

Comptilis -e, relating, or belonging, to cross roads, — *Laves*, St, the deities who presided over cross roads; (2) *subst* *Comptalia* -ium, *n.* the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the prætor, shortly after the Saturnalia, C

Comptium -i, *n.* a place where two or more roads intersect, C.

Complacere -ui or -itus -sum, 2. to please several persons at once, T Co, (2) to please exceedingly, *hæ Feneri complacuerunt*, P.

**Complanatio* -ōnis, *f.* a levelling, hence, runs, rubbish, Sc.

Complano, 1. to level, — *montium juga*, St; (2) *met.* — *aspera*, to make endurable, Sc.

Completor -xus, 3. *dep* (complecti, pass in C), to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass, *mediari mulierem complectitur*, T, *me arctior somnus complexus est*, C; (2) *met* to understand as a whole, comprehend, *quod nullo sensu per eum potest cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur*, C; to express as a whole, fully include in discourse, *nullo modo possum omnia istius facti . . . oratione complecti*, C, hence, in philosophical language, to draw a conclusion, (3) to embrace lovingly, love, prize, cherish, — *hunc omni tua comitate*, C, (4) to take possession of, to master, C.

Complementum -i, *n.* that which completes or fills up, in the mathematical sense, a complement, C

Compleo -tri -ctum, 2. to fill up, — *fossas salientis et virgultis*, Ca; — *pugnam*, C, in military phrase, to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc. — *classum Romanam sociis navibus*, L, (2) *met.* to fill the air with shout, clamour, etc. — *omnia clamoribus*, Le, — *nemini timendū vocē*, H; to provide fully, — *exercitum omni copiâ*, Ca, to inspire a feeling or sentiment, — *reliquos bonâ spe*, Ca; — *omnia luctu*, S, to complete, finish, *his rebus completis legiones reduci iussit*, Ca, — *muniam promissi*, to fulfil, C, also of time, *CII complerit annos*, C.

Completus -a -um (*ptcp* *compleo*), full, — *alveus Tiburis rudibus*, St, (2) perfect, complete, C.

Complexio -ōnis, *f.* a close connexion, C, (2) of discourse, — *bi existatis negotiis*, Ca, a short summary of the whole matter, — *librorum*, or *abs* a period, sentence, C; also a rhetorical figure in which a return is made to words previously used, C; in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, C, a dilemma, C; in grammar, the contraction of two syllables into one, *evaporat*, Q

Complexus -us, *m.* an embrace, encompassing, surrounding, enclosing, *complexu matris accellens*, Cl; *Æther omnia sic arcto complexu cetera eripit*, Le, occasionally used of a hostile grasp, *si in Cæsari est complexum renere posset*, Ca, *meton* for the beloved, or embraced object, C, (2) *met* connexion of discourse, — *sermonis*, Q, (3) a loving embrace, love, affection, C.

Complico -tri -atum (-ui -xtum), 1. to fold together, fold up, — *epistolari*, C, *met.* *complicata notio*, C, confused, intricate.

Complodo -i -sum, 3. — *manus*, to clasp the hands as a token of applause, Q

Comploratio -ōnis, *f.* a common lamentation, a general weeping and bemoaning, L.

Comploratus -us, *m* L. = *comploratio*, *q* v.

Comploro, 1. to bewail or weep in company, to lament loudly and violently, L

Complio -itum, 3. to rain, *qua compluebat*, *complurium*, Vr.

Complures -rum, *m* and *f.* *complurim* -um, *n.* many, very many, a great many, C

Complures, *compluriens*, many times, frequently, A. Aug.

Compluscili -æ -a, *dim.* tolerably many, a pretty large number, P. T.

Compluvium -a -um, resembling a *compluvium* in its rectangular shape, V1.

Compluvium -i, *n.* the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, (2) *meton* a quadrangular frame to which vines were bound, Co.

Compono -poni -stium, 3. to put, place, lay, bring, any number of detached articles together, *in quo loco ei ant ea composita*, C, (2) to unite into a whole, to join together, compose, *genus hominum compositum ex animâ et corpore est*, S, to compose in the sense of authorship, — *librum*, C, — *commentarios*, Q, — *carmina*, H; to invent that which is not true, — *mendacia*, T, — *verba et fraudes*, Pt; to agree, settle, *ceteri proditores ea, quæ composita erant, expectabant*, L, hence, *ex composito*, L, *composito*, T, according to agreement; (3) to put in order, arrange, compose, — *capitulum*, C, — *togam*, H; — *rempublicam*, C; — *se*, V, to lie down to sleep, or to eat, — *diffusa membra*, V, to arrange with a view to preservation, to lay by, *hæc verno tempore componuntur*, Co; *poet* to adorn or arrange a corpse for burial, to bury, — *mea ossa*, Pt; — *ad aliquid*, *in aliquid*, *alicui rei*, Q, T, to arrange for a particular purpose, to adjust to, *met.* to soothe, compose, adjust a quarrel, allay, appease, — *contraversias regum*, Cr, *tantas lites*, V, — *seditionem civilem*, St, (4) to bring together as rivals, to match, *sæpe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur*, Q, hence, to compare, *si paria licet componere magnis*, V; *cudes cladi* — *nostri æ*, *Nymphæ*, *tuam* ? Q

**Compositio* -ōnis, *f.* a carrying or bringing together, Vr.

Comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect, — *frumentum ex Asiâ*, Ca, — *arma in locum*, C.

Compos -ōnis, having the mastery or control of, possessed of, shrewd in, — *animi*, T, — *mentis*, C, in full possession of mental faculties, — *voti*, one whose wish is fulfilled, H; — *culpa*, P, — *sceleris*, Q.

Composito, well-arranged, artfully, orderly, — *et apte dicere*, C.

Compositio -ōnis, *f.* a connecting, putting together, arranging, composing, — *membrorum*, C, in medicine, a mixture, compound, Cl, *met.* authorship, composition, C; the connexion of words in a sentence, C, the laying by to preserve, storing up, — *rerum auctoritatum*, Co, peaceful settlement, agreement, *pacis*, *compositionis auctor esse non desisti*, C, a purring, or matching, — *gladiatorum*, C.

Compositor -ōnis, *m* an arranger, adjuster, C.

Compositura -æ, *f.* a connexion, joining, A. Aug; (2) a joint, Le.

Compositus -a -um, compound, composite (*opp* *scruplex*), — *verba*, — *versus*, Q, (2) invented, false, — *erimen*, C, (3) well-arranged, full of art, carefully disposed, *compositior o dine pugna fiat*, L, — *orator*, C, fit for, adapted to, *compositus ad cavendi*, Q, fit for the purposes of poetry, (4) composed, quiet, passionless, sedate, Q

Computatio -ōnis, *f.* a drinking party, used by C as a translation of *symposium*.

Compotio, 4. to make partaker of, P, also passively, to become partaker of, P.

Compotor -ōnis, *m.* a drinking companion, C.

Compōtrix -icis, *f.* a female drinking companion, *T.*

Compransor -ōris, *m.* a dinner companion, boon comrade, *C.*

Comprēcātio -ōnis, *f.* supplication of a deity, *L.*

Comprēcōr, 1. *dep.* to beseech the divinity with all the usual ceremonies, to pray to, supplicate, *P. T. Ct.*

Comprēhēndō -dī -sum, 3. (*comprendo*), to seize, lay hold of with both hands, *quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est!* *C.*; — *ignem*, to catch fire; *conf. ignis robora comprehendit, V.*; *avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, O.*; to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture, — *tam capitalem hostem, C.*; of disease, *comprehensus morbo toto corpore, P. Aug.*; to apprehend while in the commission of a crime, *Ct.*; hence, to discover or reveal a crime, — *nefandum adulterium, C.*; of plants, to take root, *Yr. Co.*; of a female animal, to conceive, *Co.*; of a place, to enclose, comprehend, *P. Aug.*; (2) *met.* to perceive by the sense of sight, *P. Aug.*; more frequently to understand, *comprehend*, conceive, *opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, C.*; to relate, express, tell in words or writing, *breuiter comprehensa sententia, C.*; *ne plura consceler, comprehendam breui, C.*; poet. *aliquid numero* —, to count, express in numbers, *V. O.*; (3) to embrace with kindness, treat kindly, — *adulescentem humanitate tua, C.*

Comprēhēnsibilis -e, that which can be comprehended, comprehensible, *C.*

Comprēhēnsio -ōnis, *f.* a seizing with the hands, laying hold of, *C.*; (2) a hostile seizing, apprehending, — *sontium, C.*; (3) a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension, *C.*; (4) a period, sentence, *C.*

Comprendo = comprehendō, *q.v.*

Compresse, briefly, concisely, succinctly, *C.*

Compressio -ōnis, *f.* a pressing together, compression, *Vt.*; embrace, *P.*; compression of style, conciseness, *C.*

Compressus -a -um (*ptēp.* *comprimo*), compressed, *i.e.* narrow, tight, *Cl.*

Compressus -ūs, *m.* a pressing together, pressure, compression, *C.*; (2) embrace, carnal intercourse, *C.*

Comprīmo -essi -essum, 3. to press, squeeze together, compress, *quum digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat, C.*; — *ordines, L.* to close the ranks; — *mulierem, P. T.* to have intercourse with; *prov. compressis manibus sedere, L.* to sit with folded hands, idle; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *animam, L.* to hold one's breath; — *mentum, T.* to hold one's hand; — *linguam alicui, P.* to reduce to silence; — *alium, Cl.* to restrain a looseness; (3) *met.* to hinder, hold in, restrain, put down, — *conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, C.*; — *seditionem, L.*; (4) to hold back, conceal, suppress, *C.*

*Comprōbātio -ōnis, *f.* approval, *C.*

*Comprōbātor -ōris, *m.* one who approves, *C.*

Comprōbo, 1. to approve fully, *C.* — *orationem omnium assensu, L.* to acknowledge, own as right and true, — *numen deorum, C.*; (2) to confirm, make good, testify, *patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, C.*

Comprōmissum -i, *n.* a reciprocal promise, compromise, *C.*

Comprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, to compromise, *C.*

Comptus -a -um, ornamented, adorned, — *oratio, C.*

Comptus -ūs, *m.* head-dress, well dressed and ornamented hair, *Le.*

Compungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to prick, puncture on all sides, *Ph.*; *met.* *ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, C.*

*Compurgo, 1. to cleanse thoroughly, *Pl.*

Computatio -ōnis, *f.* a reckoning, computa-

tion, calculation, *Sc. Q.*; (2) especially the reckoning of the avaricious, parsimony, *Sc.*

Computātor -ōris, *m.* a reckoner, calculator, *Sc.*

Computō, 1. to reckon together, calculate, compute, — *rationem digitis, P.*; — *annos quibus vivimus, Q.*; *met.* *facies tua computat annos, Jr.* shows thine age.

Computātesco -trui, 3. to putrify thoroughly, *Le. Pl.*

Comtus, comte, etc. = comptus, compte, etc. *q.v.*

Cōnāmen -inis, *n.* an effort, endeavour, *Le. O.*

*Cōnāmentum -i, *n.* an instrument for getting up a plant, *Pl.*

Cōnatō -ōnis, *f.* an undertaking, effort, *Sc.*

Cōnita -ōrum, *n.* (*ptēp.* *conor*), an undertaking, hazard, *Ca.*

Cōnātus -ūs, *m.* an attempt, effort, undertaking, *non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, C.*; *compressi tuos nefarios conatus, C.*; (2) a natural impulse, inclination, *telus conatum habent ad naturales pastus expessendos, C.*

Cōnāco, 1. to defile all over, *Ph.*

Cōnāces -ium, *f.* a barricade to impede the enemy's advance, made of trees cut for the purpose, *Te.*

Cōnālescō -feci -factum, 3. to warm thoroughly, *C.*

*Cōnālescōrius -a -um, causing warmth, heating, — *vis, Pl.*

Cōnālescō, 2. to be warm through and through, *P.*

Cōnālesco -lui, 3. to become thoroughly warm, *C.*; (2) to be hot, or glow with love, *T.*

Cōnālesco -ui, 3. to have the skin of the hands become callous by labour, hence *met.* to become practised, well versed, *C.*; (2) to become dull, hard, *C.*

Cōncūmērātio -ōnis, *f.* a vaulting, vault, arch, *Vt.*

Cōncūmēro, 1. to vault, arch over, *St. Pl.*

Concastigo, 1. to punish, chastise severely, *P.*

Cōncāvo, 1. to hollow out, make hollow, or concave, *Co. O.*

Cōncāvus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave, — *cymbala, Le.*; — *altitudines speluncarum, C.*; — *agua*, welling up, *O.*

Cōncēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. originally an emphatic form of *cedo*; hence, to go away, depart, *concedite atque abscedite, P.*; and used by *Tacitus*, — *vita*; and *abs.* to die; (2) — *alicui*, to yield, give way, give place, concede, *de Casina certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, P.*; — *natura, S.* to die; to give precedence to, — *majestati ejus viri, L.* to yield to the will, or entreaties of another, *concessit senatus postulationi tuae, C.*; (3) — *aliquid alicui*, to concede, allow, grant, resign, give up, *hoc concedite pudori meo, C.*; — *ludum tempestivum pueris, H.*; — *peccata alicui, Ca.* to forgive; const. also with *inf.* or *ut*; (4) to betake one's self, or to go to a place, *ad januum concessero, P.*; — *ad dexteram, T.*; — *in hiberni, L.*; *met.* — *in aliquid*; to agree, consent to, resign one's self to, *victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessero, S.*

Cōncēlbro, 1. to visit a place often, or in large companies, *Le.*; (2) of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously, — *studia per otium, C.*; (3) *suavi cantu concēbra plateam hymenaeo, P.* all, cause to resound; (4) to celebrate a festivity, — *diem natalem, P.*; (5) to praise, extol, celebrate, *Tb.*; (6) to make known, widely publish, *Ca.*

Cōncēntō -ōnis, *f.* a singing together, harmony, *C.*

Cōncēntōrio, 1. to collect in centuries; hence, to collect, assemble, *P.*

Cōncēntus -ūs, *m.* a singing together, harmony, *C.*; (2) the applause of the audience in the theatre,

Pl.; (3) agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord, C.

Conceptaculum -i, n. a receptacle, Pl.

Conceptio -ōnis, f. a comprehending; hence, that which is comprehended or contained, Vt; (2) the reception of seed, conception, C; (3) the drawing up of legal forms, C.

Conceptivus -a -um, -feria, festivals such as the Computalia (q.v.), which took place not at an invariable period, but on a day yearly appointed by the priest or magistrate, Vr.

Conceptus -ūs, m. a collecting, gathering up, Pl; hence that which is collected or gathered up, Sc; (2) a laying hold of, catching; ex conceptu camini, St. by taking fire from, a conceiving, conception of seed, C; that which is conceived, the foetus, St.

Concerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear in pieces, C.

Concertatio -ōnis, f. a dispute in words, contest, strife, C.

Concertativus -a -um, relating to a dispute, - accusatio, Q, a *crōs* indictment.

Concertator -ōris, m. a rival, competitor, Tc.

Concertatorius -a -um, relating to a contest in words, C.

Concerto, 1. to strive eagerly and emulously, P. Ca; (2) used by C especially of strife or dispute in words, *numquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno certarem*, C.

Concessio -ōnis, f. delay, postponement, Co.

Concessio -ōnis, f. a yielding, giving way, granting, concession, - agrorum, C; in rhetoric, a confessi on of crime, a concession of a point in dispute, C.

Concesso, 1. to cease, leave off, *numquam concessimus larari*, P.

Concha -æ, f. (κόρυς), a muscle, oyster, or other shell, P. C; especially the shell in which pearls are found, Pl; and *meton.* the pearl, Tb. Pt; a small shell, Co; (2) *meton.* objects resembling these shells in shape, the conch or horn of Triton, O; a salt-cellar, H; a vase for unguents, H. Jv.

Conchatus -a -um, shaped like a muscle shell, Pl.

Conchicus -a -um, relating to a muscle shell, - baccæ, V, a pearl.

Conchis -is, f. (κόχχος), a kind of bean eaten with its shell or pod, M. Jv.

Conchita -æ, m. (κόρυξις), a muscle gatherer, P.

Conchula -æ, f. a little muscle, Cl.

Conchyliatus -a -um, purple, - peristromata, C; (2) clad in purple, Sc.

Conchylium -ii, n. (κόρυλλιον), a muscle, or generally shell fish, C. Pl; an oyster, C; (2) *meton.* the purple colour prepared by the ancients from a species of shell-fish, C; also purple garments, Q.

Concidio -idi, 3. to fall down together, to fall in, *etl* *concidat omne celum*, C; *ut quondam cara concidat pinnis*, V; to fall lifeless, fall in battle, L; to fall, or be slain in sacrifice, Le; (2) *met.* to fall, be ruined, perish, go down, *concidunt venti*, H, the winds subside; *concidit animus*, C, his courage fails.

Concido -cidi -ctum, 3. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, - *nercos*, C; *met.* - *aliquem virgis*, C; *pugnis*, Jv. to thrash soundly; to cut down, slay in battle, Ca; (2) of discourse, to cut up, mangle, and thus deprive of all force, C; (3) to destroy, annihilate, - *Antonium decretis restris*, C; - *omnem auctoritatem uniuersi ordinis*, C.

Concido -civi -ctum, 2. (conco -ctum, 4. Tc. Le), to call or bring together, collect with excitement, - *multitudinem ad se*, L; *nunc detinenda, nunc concienda plebs*, L; f inanimate objects, to move violently, *mors concita ob cruciatu*, Pl, hastened; (3) *met.* to stir up, excite, - *hostem, cerasabrem*, Tc; *Thyas concita pulso tympano*, H; - *Æne iram*, T; - *seditionem*, Tc.

Conciliabulum -i, n. a place of public assembly, market place, L; - *damni*, or *abs*, P, a brothel.

Conciliatio -ōnis, f. a uniting, conjoining, *communem totius generis hominum* -, C; (2) a uniting in opinion, conciliating of favour and good will, conciliation, C; and hence, the conversion of the audience to a speaker's opinion, C; inclination, desire, *prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam*, C; (3) a procuring, acquiring, - *gratie*, C.

Conciliator -ōris, m. one who prepares, procures, makes ready, - *nuptiarum*, N, a match-maker; - *capturæ piscium*, Pl, a decoy.

Conciliatrix -icæ, -is, f. dim. one who conciliates favour, recommends, C.

Conciliatrix -icis, f. one who unites or recommends, a match-maker, procuress, bawd, C; (2) one who causes, promotes, brings about, *oratio - conciliatrix humane societatis*.

Conciliatūra -æ, f. the office of a procurer, - *excreare*, Sc.

Conciliatus -a -um (*ptep.* concilio), - *alicui*, beloved by, dear to, L; (2) inclined, devoted to, Q.

Conciliatus -ūs, m. the union, connexion of atoms, Le.

Concilio, 1. to bring together, unite, connect, *corpora conciliantur*, Le; - *vestimentum*, Vr, to full; (2) to unite in disposition, win over, *legiones sibi pecuniâ* -, C; - *animos plebis*, L; to recommend, make acceptable, *dictis artes conciliare suas*, O; (3) - *aliquid alicui*, to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; used = to procure, in the bad sense, *P. existimabatur Servilia filiam suam Cæsari conciliare*, St; to procure by buying, to purchase, P; to bring about, cause, conciliate, *inter se atque vos affinitatem ut conciliarem ad gratiam*, P; - *amicitiarum cum aliquo*, C; - *nuptias*, N.

Conciliū -ii, n. a union, connexion, - *genitali arceri*, Le; (2) a coming together, assembling, - *Camenarum cum Egeria*, L; an assembly, - *pastorum*, C; an assembly for purposes of consultation, a council, *quid in consilio consultistis*? P; - *habere*, P; - *convocare*, Ca; - *dimittere*, C; - *populi*, L = *comitia centuriata*; - *plebis*, L = *comitia tributa*.

Concinnatio -ōnis, f. a preparing, making ready, A. Aug.

Concinnator -ōris, m. an arranger, - *capitulum et capillorum*, Co, hairdresser.

Concinnare, elegantly, neatly, - *et lepide vestita*, P; elaborately, finely, - *dicere*, C.

Concinnitas -ātis, f. careful and elaborate connexion - *colorum*, P. Aug, harmony; (2) elaborate artful construction of sentences, elegance and harmony of style, C.

Concinnitudo -inis, f. C. = concinnitas, q.v.

Concinno, 1. to put or fit together carefully and artfully, to arrange, C; (2) to cause, produce, *concinat hiatus vis centi*, Le; frequently used by P when followed by an adj. = reddere, *qui me insanu verbis concinnat suis*, P.

Concinnus -a -um, that which pleases on account of the harmony and proportion of its parts, elegant, neat, *sat edepot concinna est virgo facie*, P; of discourse, tasteful, ornate, - *oratio*, C; (2) - *alicui* = commodus, fit for, appropriate to, Le; - *amicus*, H, pleasing to.

Concino -cinti -centum, 3. to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert, *concinunt tubæ*, L; *met.* to agree, be in harmony, *omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus*, C; (2) to celebrate in concert, - *Cæsarem*, H; - *laudes Jovi*, Tb; (3) to prophesy, *concinat aris omen*, Pt.

Concio, 4. = concito, q.v.

Concio -ōnis, f. an assembly of the people, a public meeting, - *vocare*, S; - *advocare*, C; *populum in - advocare*, L; in - *convocare*, C; ad - *convocare*, St; - *dimittere*, L; (2) *meton.* a speech made at such an assembly, *legi - tuam*, C; *funebri*, Q; (3) the platform from which the speeches were made: in - *ascendere*, C.

Conclōnabundus -a -um, haranguing, speaking in public, L.

Conclōnalis -e, relating to a public meeting, assembly, C.

Conclōnārius -a -um, C. = concionalis, *q.v.*

***Conclōnātor** -ōris, *m.* a popular orator, demagogue, C.

Conclōnor, 1. *dep.* to form, compose an assembly, L; (2) to speak in public before an assembly, — *apud milites*, Ca; — *superiore loco*, C; also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice, C.

Conclpilo, 1. to seize, lay hold of, P.

Concipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take together, hold together, — *nubes sesquimodio*, Vr; *nubes concipiunt humorem*, Lc; to contain, *animae pars concipitur cordis parte quadam*, C; — *ignem*, C, to catch fire; so of the ardour of love, — *flammam pectore*, Cl; — *morbum*, Co, to catch a disease; (2) to conceive, i.e. become pregnant, C; (3) *met.* to perceive, *hec tanta oculis* —, P; to conceive, imagine, form an idea of, — *mente*, L; abs. C; to understand, *quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit*, C; *concepere animo potes, quam sinus fatigati*, Pl; to experience, cherish, conceive any emotion or desire, — *spemque metumque*, O; — *aurebus tantam cupiditatem*, C; (4) to express in words, especially in a fixed legal or religious formula, *jurare sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro*, C; *conceptis verbis jurare*, P, L.

Concise, in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Q.

***Concisio** -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, the breaking up of a sentence into short clauses, C.

Concissura -ae, *f.* a dividing, division, Sc; (2) a fissure, cavity, crack, Pl.

Concisus -a -um (*ptep.* concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise, C.

Conciliamentum -i, *n.* an incentive, means of charming, Sc.

Conciliate, quickly, Co; (2) violently, in an excited manner, — *dicere*, Q.

Concitatō -ōnis, *f.* excitement, — *animi*, C; — *mentis*, C; (2) popular excitement, tumult, sedition, C.

Concitor -ōris, *m.* one who excites, stirs up, — *in hac ac tumultus*, L.

Concitratrix -icis, *f.* Pl. = concitator, *q.v.*

Concitratus -a -um (*ptep.* concito), quick, rapid, — *conversio celi*, C; *equo concitato*, L, at full gallop; (2) excited, violent, C, Q.

Concito, 1. to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite, — *equum calcitrabis*, L, to spurs to a gallop, L; — *classem remis*, L; *Eurus concitat aquas*, O; (2) *met.* of persons, to stir up, incite, excite, — *aliquem ad aliquid*, C; *in aliquem*, C; *adversus aliquem*, L; — *multitudinem*, N; of things, to stir up, cause, produce, — *bellum*, C; *miserencordiam*, C; *invidiam*, C; *pituitam*, Cl.

Concltor -ōris, *m.* one who excites, stirs up, — *belli*; *vulgi*, L.

***Concluncilla** -ae, *f.* a little speech, short address to the people, C.

Conclamatio -ōnis, *f.* an acclamation, shouting together, — *universi exercitus*, Ca.

***Conclamito**, 1. to shout loudly, cry violently, P.

Conclamo, 1. to shout together, in company, *vos una mente atque voce conclamastis*, C; — *latum pœana*, V; — *ad arma*, L, to call to arms, — *vasa*, Ca, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march; — *socios*, O, to call into one piece, call to help; (2) to cry loudly, *caupo conclamat, hominem esse occisum*, C; *saxa conclamata querelis*, M; filled with the noise of complaint; (3) — *aliquem, sc. mortuum*, to call upon a dead man by name, to bewail as dead, L; hence, prov. *conclamatum est*, T, it's all over, all is lost.

Conclave -is, *n.* a room, chamber, C; a stable, Co.

Concludo -si -sum, 3. (conclusa, Co), to shut up, fasten, — *in vincula bestiam nequissimam*, P; — *animum in corpore*, C; (2) to enclose, include, for-

tuna quæ tot res in unum conclusit diem, T; (2) to end, finish, conclude, C; *verborum ordinem* —, C; — *versum*, H; (4) to infer, conclude, C.

***Concluse**, with well-turned periods, — *ipseque dicere*, C.

Conclusio -ōnis, *f.* a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Ca; (2) a close, conclusion, *conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis*, C; a period, sentence, C; a logical inference, conclusion, C.

Conclustuncilla -ae, *f.* dim. a little inference, paltry conclusion, C.

***Conclusura** -ae, *f.* a joint, Vt.

Concoctio -ōnis, *f.* digestion, Cl.

Concoctio -ōnis, *f.* a dining together, translation of the Gr. *συνδαινον*, C.

Concolor -ōris, similar in colour, V, O.

***Concomitatus** -a -um, accompanied, P.

***Concopulo**, 1. to unite, combine, — *argentum, auro*, Lc.

Concoquo -coxi -coctum, 2. to boil together, Lc. Pl; (2) to digest, C; hence, to mature, ripen, *terra acceptum humorem concoquens*, Pl; — *suppurationes*, Pl; (3) *met.* — *se*, to waste away, P; to bear, endure, stomach, *ut ejus ista odia concoquam*, C; to consider maturely, deliberate upon, *tibi diu concoquendum est utrum*, etc. C; *clandestina concocta sunt consilia*, L, have been concocted.

Concordia -ae, *f.* agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy, C; *meton.* an intimate friend, O; of inanimate things, — *quam magnæ cum ferro habet*, Pl.

Concordia -ae, *f.* the goddess Concord, to whom several temples in Rome were dedicated; in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, C.

Concorditer, harmoniously, with concord, union, agreement, P, O.

Concordo, 1. to agree, be in union, T; of inanimate objects, *quum animi judicia opinionisque concordant*, C; *concordat caput cum gestu*, Q.

Concorpulo, 1. to incorporate, unite closely, — *aliquid facillime cum melle*, Pl.

Concors -dis, of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious, C, P, T; of inanimate objects, *moderatus et concors civitatis status*, C.

***Concrebresco** -brii, 3. to increase or become frequent together, V.

Concredo -ddi -ditum, 3. to intrust, commit to, *mihi aus lugis concessit thesaurum*, P; — *aliquid mee taciturnitati*, P.

Concreduo -ui, 3. P. = concredo, *q.v.*

Concremo, 1. to burn up, burn entirely, L.

Concrepo -ui -itum, 3. *neut.* to make a noise, sound, — *digitis*, C, to snap the fingers; of the rattling of arms, *concrepuere arma*, L; — *gladiis ad seuta*, L; *ostium concrepuit*, T, the door creaks, some one is coming; (2) *act.* to make a noise, cause to sound, — *ara*, O.

***Concrerescentia** -ae, *f.* a condensing, Vt.

Concreresco -cui -ctum, 3. to become stiff, hard, to congeal, *nive pruinæque concrerescit aqua*, C; — *frigore sanguis*, V; (2) to grow, collect, increase, be formed, C; *et de terris terram concrerescere parvis*, Lc; *valles quæ fluminum alluvie concreverunt*, Co; (3) to grow strong, expand itself, Lc, Co.

Concretio -ōnis, *f.* a growing together, congealing, condensing, C; (2) materiality, matter, C.

Concretus -a -um (*ptep.* concreresco), thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened, — *glacies*, L; — *lac*, V; — *dolor*; stiff, tearless.

Concretus -ūs, *m.* the adhesion of roots to the earth, V; (2) condensation, Pl.

Concrimino, 1. *dep.* to complain violently, P.

Concrispo, 1. to curl, Vt.

***Concruculo**, 1. to torture violently, or in all parts at once, Lc.

Concubina -ae, *f.* a concubine, a single woman living with a single man, a relation usual when the parties were of widely different rank and sta-

tion, and not considered among the Romans either immoral or disgraceful, P. C.

Concubinatus -ūs, *m.* concubinage, as distinct from *matrimonium* and *adulterium*, P; (2) — *nuptiarum*, St., adultery.

Concubitus -i, *m.* a man living in a state of concubinage, Ct. Te. M.

Concubitus -ūs, *m.* a lying together, Pt; (2) a lying with copulation, C; also of animals, V.

Concubium -ii, *n.* — *noctis*, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep, P.

Concubitus -a -um, relating to the time of sleep, found only in the phrase *concubitus nocte*, C, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night.

Concubo -bui -bitum, 1. to lie down together, *concubere boves*, Pt; (2) to lie with, have intercourse with, Te.

*Conculatio -ōnis, *f.* a treading, stamping, Pl.

Conculco, 1. to tread, trample, — *vinacos*, A. Aug; (2) to trample under foot, misuse, — *miscram Italiam*, C; to trample upon in token of contempt, Lc.

Concumbo, 3. to lie with, have intercourse with, O.

Concupiens -entis, vehemently desiring, A. Aug.

Concupisco -tri or -ii -itum, 3. to desire eagerly, violently, to endeavour after, aim at, — *eandem artem gloriosam*, C.

*Concuro, 1. to take care of, P.

Concurro -curri -cursum, 3. (*perf.* sometimes *concurri*), to run together, come together, flock to one spot, *tota Italia concurreret*, C; — *mihi obitiam*, T, flock to meet me; to run together for refuge, C; (2) to run, dash, strike together, *concurrunt aethera nubes contra pugnantis ventis*, Lc; to meet in conflict, attack, engage, *concurrunt quites inter se*, Ca; — *cum aliquo*, L. N; — *alicui*, V; (3) of events, epochs, etc., to happen at the same time, *concurrunt res contrariae*, C; (4) to run by the side of, accompany, Pt.

Concursio -ōnis, *f.* a running together, concourse; (2) a collision, conflict, L; (3)* coincidence, agreement, C; (4) a running up and down, travelling, C; (5)* the skirmishing of light-armed troops, Curt.; (6) *met.* agitation, anxiety, — *exagitata mentis*, Sc.

Concursor -ōris, *m.* a skirmisher, L. (*opp.* *statorius*).

Concurso -ōnis, *f.* a running together, concourse, — *atomorum*, C; (2) a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated (*Gr.* *επυμολογία*).

Concurso, 1. to come or run together violently, Lc; (2) to run, travel, journey up and down in different directions, — *dies noctesque*, C; — *circum tabernas*, C; (3) to skirmish, L; (4) *act.* *aliquid* — to visit, frequent a place; — *omnes fere domos*, C, from house to house, — *et abire provinciam*, C, said of the praetor's official journeys.

Concursus -ūs, *m.* a running together, concourse, — *hominum in forum*, C; — *facere*, C, to cause a tumult or concourse; (2) an encountering, meeting, striking together, — *navium*, Ca; an attack, assault, — *praelii*, N; — *omnium philosophorum*, C, connexion; — *asper terborum*, C; — *tanto honestissimorum studiorum*, C, coincidence, co-operation.

Concusso -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, concussion, Pl. Sc.

Concussus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, concussion, Lc. Pl.

Concutio -ussu -assum, 3. to shake violently, thoroughly, *concutitur caeli domus*, L; * — *se*, to shake one's self, carefully search one's self, *teipsum concute*, *nun qua tibi vitiorum insecerit otium natum*, H; (2) to shake, shatter, — *republicam*, C; — *ops Lacedaemoniorum*, N; *concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale*, L; (3) to shake mentally, inspire with terror, anguish, *terrorem metum concutientem definiunt*, C; *casu concussus acerbo*, V;

(4) to stir up, excite to action, V; (5) * — *manis*, Sc., to strike together.

Condallium -ii, *n.* a small finger-ring, usually worn by slaves, P.

Condect, 2. *impers.* it is proper, fit, decent, *capies quod to condect*, P.

Condecro, 1. to adorn carefully, — *ludos scenicos*, T.

*Condelluesco, 3. to melt completely, A. Aug.

Condennator -ōnis, *m.* an accuser, Te.

Condemno, 1. to condemn, convict, — *aliquem capitis*, C; *eodem crimine*, C; *de alia*, C; *ad metalla*, St; (2) *met.* to condemn, disapprove, — *factum iudicio amicorum*, C.

Condenso, 1. (*condenso*, Lc.), to make thick, dense; *condense, oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum*, Vr.

Condensum -a -um, dense, thick, — *puppis litore*, V; — *callis arboribus*, L.

Condepo -ui, 3. to knead together, A. Aug.

Condictio -xi -ctum, 3. to make arrangement with, agree to fix, appoint, settle, — *diem*, P; — *tempus esse locum*, P. Aug; (2) — *alicui ad cenam*, P, to ask one's self out to dinner; *causula subita et condicta*, St, without warning or preparation.

Condigne, quite worthily, fitly, P.

Condignus -a -um, quite worthy, very worthy, — *donum*, P.

Condimentarius -a -um, relating to spice, Pl.

Condimentum -i, *n.*, spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment, C; *met.* — *optimum crumenae est animus equus*, C.

Condo -tri or -ii -itum, 4. to pickle, to preserve in vinegar or spice, — *oleas albas*, A. Aug; — *unguenta*, C, to perfume; — *mortuos*, C, to embalm; (2) to season articles of food or drink, make savoury, C; hence (3) *met.* to adorn, set off, — *orationem*, C; to allay, soften, — *gravitatem comitate*, C.

Condiscipula -ae, *f.* a female schoolfellow, M.

Condiscipulus -i, *m.* a fellow learner, a schoolfellow, C.

Condisco -disci, 3. to learn together with any one, P. Aug; (2) to learn eagerly, thoroughly, — *modos*, H; *merum bibere*, P.

Conditantus -a -um, preserved, pickled, Vr.

*Conditellus -a -um, pickled, Co.

Conditio -ōnis (*condio*), *f.* pickling or preserving of fruits, C; (2) a seasoning, making savoury, C.

Conditio -ōnis, *f.* (*condo*), state, condition, external position, place, circumstances, — *infrima servi*, *um*, C; *patri condicione uti*, C, to be equally well situated; *suu intactis quoque cura condicione super communi*, H, with respect to the general fate; of inanimate objects, relation, nature, manner, *haec — vitendi*, H; (2) a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso, — *pacis convenient*, C; *non respuit conditionem*, Ca; *fecit pacem his conditionibus*, N; (3) especially conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage, bridegroom, bride, — *filiae querere*, L; *poestatem conditionis habere*, N; also a gallant, paramour, C.

Conditivus -a -um, pickled, preserved, Vr; *subst.* *conditivum -i, n.*, Sc, the grave.

Conditor -ōris, *m.* (*condo*), a founder, maker, architect, composer, author, — *Romanæ arcis*, V; — *Romanæ libertatis*, L; especially used of the founder of a colony, L; — *humilis*, Tb, an author.

Conditorium -ii, *n.* the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved; both the coffin and the sepulchre in which it is contained, St. Pl.

Conditura -ae, *f.* the pickling or preserving of fruits, Co; (2) seasoning, spice, sauce, Sc.

*Conditus -ūs, *m.* Co. = *conditura*, No. 1, *q. v.*

Condo -ddi -ditum, 3. to put together, form, found, establish, *civitates* — *notas*, C; — *Romanam gentem*, V; *met.* describe in song, celebrate, — *alicuius laudes*, C; to ordain, — *jurandum*, P; (2) to lay up in store, preserve, collect, — *pecuniam*, C; — *et reponere fructus*, C; — *aliquem in carcerem*, C, to imprison; — *omnem pecuniam mer-*

candis agris, Te; to invest, and in the same sense *condio*, to preserve, pickle, — *lentiscum in aceto*, A. Aug; (3) to bury, inter, — *mortuos cetera circumfiliis*, C; — *aliquem sepulchro*; (4) — *articulum*, Cl, to set a broken limb; (5) to conceal, hide, *condent lunam nubes*, II; — *ensem, gladium*, Q, to sheathe; hence, poet. — *ensem in pectore*, O, to sheathe a sword in his breast; — *telum jugulo*, O; (6) to complete, finish, live through a period of time, — *secla vivendo*, Le; — *diem*, II.

Condōcēficio -feci -factum, 3. to train, instruct, teach, — *veluas*, C.

Condōceo -ui -ctum, 2. to train, practise, exercise, P.

Condōlesco -lui, 3. to suffer severely, P. C.

**Condōnatio* -ōnis, f. a giving, donation, — *bonorum possessionumque*, C.

Condōno, 1. to give away entirely, present to, — *alicui pecunias*, C; — *alicui hereditatem*, C, said of the prætor, to award the inheritance; to give up to, sacrifice to, *se citamque suam recipiunt* —, S; — *aliquem cruci*, P; (2) to forgive a debt, *pecunias creditas debitoribus* —, C; hence, to overlook, forgive a fault, *ut crimen hoc nobis condonatis*, C; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party, *supplicium quo usus eram in eum, tibi condono*, C.

Condormio, 4. to fall fast asleep, St.

Condormio -ivi, 3. P. = *condormio*, q.v.

Condūcibilis -e, profitable, useful, — *consilium ad eam rem*, P.

Condūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bring or lead together, collect, — *exercitum in unum locum*, Ca; (2) to bring together, unite, connect, — *partes in unum*, Le; *lac cardui flore conducitur*, Co, is curdled; (3) to hire (*opp.* locare, to let out to hire), — *domum in Palatio*, P. C; hence *subst.* *conducti* -orum, m. mercenary troops, II; *conductum* -i, n. a hired dwelling, lodging, C; to farm, contract for, — *vegetalia*, C; (4) *neut.* to conduce to, serve for, be useful for, *huic atati non conducit latibrosus locus*, P; also followed by *ad* and *in*.

Conducitellus -a -um, hired, — *exercitus*, N, mercenary.

Conducitio -ōnis, f. a bringing together, uniting, C; (2) hire, rent, — *fundi*, C.

Conductor -ōris, m. one who hires, a contractor, C.

Conductus -a -um, *particp.* *conduco*, q.v. No. 3.

Conduplicatio -ōnis, f. a doubling, duplication; jocosely = embrace, P.

Conduplico, 1. to double, — *diritias*, Le; — *corpora*, A, in the same sense as *conduplicatio*, q.v.

**Condūro*, 1. to harden, make quite hard, Le.

**Condus* -i, m. one who lays up a store of food, P.

Condylōma -ātis, n. (κοιλώμα), a tumour on the anus, Cl.

Condylus -i, m. (καύδος), a joint of the finger, P. Aug; (2) a joint of a reed; and *meton.* a reed, M.

Confabulor, I. *dep.* to talk, converse, confabulate, — *cum* cō, P.

Confarrētio -ōnis, f. the most ancient and solemn marriage-ceremony among the Romans, so called from the cake (far) which was carried before the bride, Pl.

Confarreo, 1. to marry by the ceremony of confarratio. *patricios confarrentis parentibus gentis*, Te.

**Confatialis* -e, determined by fate, C.

Confectio -ōnis, f. a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing, — *ligna libri*, C; — *belli*, C; consumption, — *ecorum*, C.

Confector -ia, m. one who prepares, completes, finishes, — *regulam*, C; (2) a destroyer, consumer, *et consumptio originis gentis*, C.

Conficere -a, f. a preparing, C.

Conficō -ui -factum, 4. to press close together, compress, cram together, L.

Confēro, contūli, collatum, conferre, to bring together, collect, — *sarcinas in unum locum*, Ca; especially to bring together money, contribute, — *tributa quotannis ex censu*, C; — *quadringenta talenta quotannis Delum*, N; and hence, like the Greek συνφέρω, to contribute towards, be useful, advantageous, profitable, *naturare plus ad eloquentiam confertur an docti*, Q; (2) to bring together in order to unite, to join, connect, — *circus in unum*, L; and *met.* to deliberate in common, confer one with another, *coram inter nos confereamus*, C; (3) to bring into hostile contact or collision, *Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt*, C; — *pedem cum pede*, L, to fight hand to hand; hence, — *pedem*, P. C, to attack; (4) to bring together, to compare, *quem cum eo — non possumus*, C; — *parca magnis*, C; (5) to bring together, to contract, abridge, *quam petio in verba conferram paucissima*, P; (6) — *se*, to betake one's self, take refuge, repair to, *qui quum se suaque in oppidum contulissent*, Ca; (7) in Ovid, — *aliquem in aliquid*, to change into, — *corpus in albam toluerem*, O; (8) *met.* to turn to, direct to; and — *se*, to apply one's self to; (9) to make use of, apply to, direct to, — *omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam*, C; — *omnes curas cogitationesque in republicam*, C; (10) to ascribe, impute, attribute to, *permuta in Plancium, quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur*, C; — *culpam in aliquem*, P; (11) to put off, defer, — *omnia in mensam Martium*, C.

**Conferrūno*, 1. to solder together, Pl.

Confertim, densely, thickly, compactly, S. L.

Confertus -a -um, (*particp.* *conficio*), closely compressed, dense (*opp.* rarus), in *conficta multitudine*, St; often used of ranks of soldiers = close, Ca; (2) with *abl.* = full of; crammed with, *rita, plena et conferta voluptatibus*, C.

Confervēficio, 3. to make very hot, reduce to melting heat, Le.

Confervō, 2. used of broken bones, to unite, heal, Cl.

Confervescō -ferui, 3. to begin to boil thoroughly, begin to glow; *met.* *ma quum confervit ira*, II; (2) of broken bones, to begin to unite, grow together, Cl.

Confessio -ōnis, f. a confession, acknowledgement, — *errati sui*, C; — *capite punitis*, C.

Confessus -a -um, (*pass. particp.* *confiteor*), confessed, undoubted, undisputed, C; hence, *ex confesso*, Q, confessedly; in *confesso casu*, Te; in *confessum tenere*, Pl, to be generally acknowledged, universally known.

Confestim, immediately, without delay.

**Confibula* -æ, f. a wooden wedge, or mallet, for splitting trees, A. Aug.

Conficiens -entis (*particp.* *conficio*), that which causes, effects; effecting, efficient, C.

Conficio -feci -fectum, 3. to finish, complete, carry out, accomplish, — *resem*, C; — *ligna ad furnacem*, A. Aug, make ready; — *libras Græcæ sermonis*, N; *nos immensum spatium conficimus a quor*, V; in business, to conclude a bargain, or negotiation, *tu cum Apella Chio confice de re humanis*, C; (2) to cause, produce, — *quantas sollicitudines mihi*, T; (3) to complete, live through a certain period of time, — *centum annos*, C; (4) in logical phrase, confisor, to follow, *quod conficuntur ex rationatione*, C; (5) to lessen, diminish, waste, destroy, — *patrimonium suum*, C; — *quasi corporis morbo, tum animi dolere*, C; — *Atheniense*, N, to subdue; (6) to prepare, provide, procure, C.

**Confictio* -ōnis, f. a fabrication, invention, — *crimina*, C.

Conficiens -entis (*particp.* *confido*, confident, & *irresistit, docet innocentem terram confidentem*, P; in a bad sense, shames, impudent, C.

Confidenter, boldly, confidently, P. C; impudently, T.

Confidentia -ae, *f.* firm trust, confidence, *P*;
(3) self-confidence, self-reliance, *P*; but more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness, *C. P. T.*

Confidentilōquus -a -um, bold, impudent of speech, *P.*

Confido -fi-us -sum (*confidi*, *L*), 3 to trust, *confide* in, *qui enim posset aut corporis firmitate, aut fortunae stabilitate* —, *C*; — *sibi*, to rely upon one's self; also construed with *acc.* and *inf.* with *dat* and with *ut*

Configo -xi -xum, 3. to fasten together, nail together, — *transira clavis ferreis*, *Ca*, (2) to pierce through, bore through, transfix, especially with a weapon, — *fillos suos sagittis*, *C*.

Configuro, no *perf.* 1. to form, fashion like, conform to, — *ad aliquod*, *Co*.

***Confindo**, 3. to cleave entirely, split, *Tb*.

Confingo -nxi -xum, 3. to form or compose by putting together, construct, — *nudos*, *Pl*, (2) to fabricate, feign, invent that which is not true, — *hunc dolum intel se*, *P. C*

Confinis -ae, having the same boundary, common, adjacent, near, — *erant hi Senoniis*, *Ca*; hence, *subst.* *confinis* -is, *m.* a neighbour, *M*; *confinis* -is, *n.* that which bounds, confine, *O*; (2) *met* nearly allied, similar, *studio confusa carmina vestro*, *O*

Confinium -ii, *n.* a confine, common boundary, *C*, (2) *met.* nearness, neighbourhood, — *bona malique*, *Co*

***Confirmare**, powerfully, steadily, resolutely, *C*.

Confirmatio -ōnis, *f.* an establishing, making firm, — *perpetuae libertatis*, *C*, (2) especially consolation, encouragement, support, *neque enim confirmatione nostrā egēbat virtus tua*, *C*, (3) the confirmation, establishment of an assertion, *C*; in rhetoric, the reduction of proof, *C. Q*

Confirmator -ōris, *m.* one who confirms, establishes, — *prennē*, *a* surety, *C*.

Confirmatus -i -um (*ptēp.* *confirmo*), encouraged, emboldened, *C*, (2) * of an assertion, confirmed, and hence credible, *C*.

***Confirmatus** -itē, *f.* obstinacy, pertinacity, *P.*

Confirmo, 1. to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen, *hoc vires utrosque confirmari putant*, *Ca*; *se* —, *O*; to recover, get well = *convalescere*, — *opes factionis*, *S*; (2) to strengthen, or confirm the courage, — *et excitare afflictos animos*, *C*, *crige te et confirma*, *C*, take courage, (3) to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion, — *nostra argumenta ac rationibus*, *C*; hence, also, to affirm stoutly, *de iudicio meo* —, *C*.

Confisco, 1. to lay up, preserve in a chest, *pecuniam confiscatam habere*, *St*, in ready cash; (2) to appropriate to the state chest, to confiscate, *St*; sometimes also applied to the persons whose goods were confiscated.

***Confisio** -ōnis, *f.* trust, confidence, *C*.

Confiteor -fessus sum, 2. *dep.* to confess, allow, acknowledge, — *peccatum meum*, *C*, — *se*, *O*, said of Jupiter, to make one's self known; (2) to reveal, make known in action, *confessus vultibus iram*, *O*; — *motum animi sui lacrimis*, *Q*.

Conflagratio -ōnis, *f.* a burning, conflagration, *St*.

Conflagro, 1. *et c.* to be destroyed by fire, to burn away, *classis praedonum nec ullo conflagrabit*, *C*; *met.* — *amoris turpissimae flammā*, *C*

Confutatio -ae, *f.* a melting, *Pl*.

***Conflexus** -a -um, curved, bowed, bent, *Pl*

Conflictatio -ōnis, *f.* a conflict, contention, *Q*.

Conflictio -ōnis, *f.* a striking together, collision, *Q*; (2) a conflict, combat, *C*.

Conflicto, 1. to strike together violently; thus *pau.* to combat with, contend with, *conflictarī cum ceteris fortunā*, *N*; (2) *conflictarī aliqui re*, to be grievously troubled with anything, to suffer

severely from anything; — *iniquissimis verbis*, *C*; — *magna inopia necessariorum rerum*, *Cr*.

Confluctus -ūs, *m.* a striking together, — *algae tritu lapidum elicit ignem*, *C*.

Confligo -xi -ctum, 3. *act* to strike, bring, join together, *Le*; *met.* to bring together in order to compare, *C*, (2) *neut.* to contend, conflict, — *cum aliquo*, *C*; *contra aliquem*, *C*, *adversus aliquem*, *N*.

Conflo, 1. to blow together, to blow up, — *ignem*, *P*; — *incendunt*, *L*, to kindle; and *met.* *formae conflatus amore*, *L*; and generally to bring together, cause, effect, produce, — *exercitum*, *C*, — *res alienum grande*, *S*, — *alicui periculum*, *C*, (2) to melt, — *argentum*, *Pl*; — *asa aurica*, *St*.

Confluens -tis, or *confluentis* -um, *n.* the confluence or place of junction of two rivers, *Ca*

Confluo -xi -xum, 3. to flow together, — *in unum*, *C*, (2) *met.* of a crowd, to stream or flock together, — *Athenas*, *C*, and of abstract things, *ad ipsos laus, honor, dignitas confluit*, *C*

Confluvium -ii, *n.* a flowing together, conflux, *Vr*.

Confodio -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig thoroughly, — *hortum*, *P*, (2) to stab, pierce, wound, — *C ca non do no eare*, *S*; *met.* *tot judicis confossus*, *L*

Conformatio -ōnis, *f.* a form, shape, forming, conformation, — *lucamentorum*, *C*; — *animi*, an idea, notion, conception, *C*, (2) in rhetoric, a figure of speech, *C*

Conformo, 1. to form symmetrically, form, arrange, conform to, *ad maiora quidam nos natura genuit et conformavit*, *C*, *sa ad voluntatem alicuius* —, *C*.

Confortico, 1. to vault over, *Vt*.

Confossus -a -um (*ptēp.* *confodio*), pierced, full of holes, *P*.

Confractus -a -um, — *locus*, rugged, uneven, *L. Co*; (2) *met.* difficult, beset with difficulties, *P. Q*

Confragus -i -um, *P. Aug.* = *confragus*, *q. v.*

Conframo -ui, 3. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise, *O*

Confrumento, no *perf.* 1. to frequent, visit often, or in large numbers, *Co*.

Confrico -ui -ctum, 1. to rub hard, *Co*, *met.* — *genua*, to rub the knees with long supplication, *P*.

Confrango -egi -actum, 3. to break in two, break in pieces, *C*; *prov.* * — *tesseram*, *P*, to break troth; — *em*, to destroy, utterly consume one's property, *P*.

Confugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. to fly to, take refuge at, — *ad aliquem*, *C*, *in locum*, *C*; *met.* — *ad opem iudicium*, *C*, *ad clementiam tuam*, *C*.

Confugium -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, *O*.

Confugio -si, 2. to shine brightly, *P*.

Confundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour together, mingle, mix, *P*, — *met.* *accitum oleum*, *Pl*; (2) *met.* — *cera cum fulvis*, *C*, *jum in unum sei moies confundi*, *L*; *duo populi in unum confusi sunt*, *L*; to mix confusedly, confound, confuse, — *ordines*, *L*; *scito omnes in oratione esse confusos pedes*, *C*; (3) to pour out completely, cover by pouring out, — *erorem in fossam*, *II*

Confuse, confusedly, in a disorderly manner, *C*.

***Confusum**, confusedly, *Vr*.

Confusio -ōnis, *f.* a mixture, union, connexion, *haec conjunctio — que virtutum*, *C*, (2) confusion, disorder, *C*; *suffragiorum*, *C*, taken not in the centuries, but man by man; — *cris*, *Te*, blue'ung.

Confusus -a -um (*ptēp.* *confundo*) disorderly, confused, — *oratio*, *C*; — *animo*, confused, disturbed, *L*; *confusus ira, pudore*, *Cart*.

***Confutatio** -ōnis, *f.* a disproof, confutation, *C*.

Confuto, 1. originally to check the boiling of a liquid; hence, to check, repress, put down; — *audaciam*, *C*; — *maximos dolores*, *C*; (2) to check, repress in speech, to put to silence, *confute*, *C*.

***Confutuo**, 3. to lie with as a husband, *Ct*.

Congelatio -ōnis, *f.* a complete freezing, *Pl.*
Congelo, 1. *act.* to freeze thoroughly; — *oleum*, *Co*; *met.* — *lac*, *Co*, to curdle; (2) *neut.* to freeze, *Ister congelat*, *O*, to grow hard, *O*.

*Congematio -ōnis, *f.* jocosely used = embrace, *P*; *conf.* concupiscence.

Congemino, 1. *act.* to double, — *ictus crebris ensibus*, *V*.

Congemio -ūi, 3. to sigh or groan loudly, *congemuit senatus frequens*, *C*; (2) *act.* to bewail, lament, — *mortem*, *Le*.

*Congener -ēris, of the same species, *Pl*.

Congenero, no *perf.* -atum, 1. to bear or beget together, *porci congenerati*, *Vr*, of the same litter; *verbum congeneratum*, *Vr*, derived from the same root.

Congenitus -a -um, born at the same time, having grown together, *Pl*.

Conger -ri, *m.* (γόγγρος), a sea or conger eel, *P*, *T*.

Congeries -ei, *f.* a number of things brought together in one place, heap, mass, congeries, — *silicis*, *O*; — *armorum*, *Tc*; (2) a figure of speech = *Gr.* συναρροήσις, *Q*.

Conglō -gessi -gestum, 3 to carry together, bring together, collect, — *un igue quod idoneum ad munendum putarent*, *N*; — *oppida manu*, to build, *V*; (2) *met.* in discourse, to bring together, compile, compile together, *Q*; (3) to ascribe to any one, impute, attribute to, heap upon, accumulate upon, *C*, *L*, *Tc*.

Congerio -ōnis, *m.* a fellow-buffoon, a fellow-trickster, *P*.

Congestifus -a -um, heaped up, artificially brought together, — *humus*, *Co*.

Congestio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, — *terra*, *Vt*.

Congestus -ūs, *m.* a collecting, heaping together, *C*; (2) a heap, mass, — *magnus arenae*, *Le*.

Conglalis -e, containing a gallon, *P*.

Conglari -a -um, relating to the measure called a congius, containing a congius, *A*, *Aug*; (2) *subst.* congiarium -ii, *n.* (sc. vas), a vessel containing a congius, *P*, *Aug*; congiarium -ii, *n.* (sc. donum), a donation, distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., *L*; afterwards used for a donation in money to the soldiery, *C*; used by *Sc* = gift, present.

Conglus -ii, *m.* a Roman measure for liquids, containing 6 sextarii, and very nearly 6 imperial pints. Often translated gallon, as the nearest English equivalent, *L*.

Conglacio, 1. *neut.* to be fully frozen, *C*; (2) *act.* to freeze thoroughly, *Pl*.

*Congliscio, 3. to grow, increase, *P*.

Conglobatio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping, pressing, crowding together, *Sc*, *Tc*.

Conglōbo, 1. to form into a ball or sphere, *mare — conglobatur undique aequaliter*, *C*, is rounded; *homo in emet conglobatus*, *Pl*, a man rolled up in himself; (2) to press together in a mass or crowd, *cattaram uti quoties fors conglobaretur*, *S*; *conglobata in unum multitudo*, *C*.

Conglōmō, 1. to roll, twist, entangle together, *Le*, *Cl*.

Conclūnatio -ōnis, *f.* a sticking, adhering together, *C*; (2) connexion, joining together, *C*.

Conglūtio, 1. to stick together, cement together, *Pl*; (2) *met.* to connect firmly, — *amicitias*, *C*; — *voluntates nostras consuetudine*, *C*; (3) *to invent, devise, *P*.

*Congraco, 1. — *aurum*, *P*, to waste in riotous living.

Congratulatio -ōnis, *f.* a wishing joy, congratulation, *P*, *Aug*.

Congrātulo, 1. *dep.* to wish joy, congratulate eagerly, *L*, *P*.

Congredior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to meet, encounter, — *cum aliquo*, *C*; — *contra aliquem*, *P*; (2) to meet hostilely, in combat, *C*, *Ca*.

*Congregatio -ōnis, *f.* sociable, inclined to collect, — *examina apium*, *C*.

Congregatio -ōnis, *f.* an assembling together, sociability, society, *conjunctio* — *que hominum*, *C*; (2) *met.* — *argumentorum*, *Q*; — *rerum*, *Q*, recapitulation.

Congrēgo, 1. to collect into a flock, — *oves*, *Pl*; *pass.* often used in a middle signification, *apivm: examina congregantur*, *C*, form themselves into flocks; (2) to collect a multitude together, unite, — *dissipatos homines*, *C*; also used in a middle sense, *Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur*, *Pl*.

Congressio -ōnis, *f.* a meeting; (1) a friendly meeting, *C*; (2) a hostile meeting, combat, *P*, *Aug*.
Congressus -ūs, *m.* a meeting; (1) a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation, *C*; hence — *feminarum*, *Pl*, carnal intercourse; (2) a hostile meeting, combat, *C*, *Ca*.

Congruens -ntis, agreeing, congruent with, proportioned to, *C*; hence the phrase *congruens est*, *Pl* = convenient, it is proper, suitable; (2) symmetrical, well proportioned, *St*; harmonious, — *clamor*, *L* (*opp.* dissonus).

Congruenter, aptly, agreeably, suitably, — *natura convenienterque vivere*, *C*.

Congruentia -ae, *f.* agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion, congruity, *Pl*, *St*.

Congruo -ūi, 3. to run, come together, meet, *L*, *gutta inter se congruunt*, *Vt*; (2) to agree with, correspond with, coincide with, accord with, — *inter se*; *cum aliquo re*; *alicui rei*, *C*; hence, the phrase, *congruit aliquid alicui*, *C*, it is suitable, fit; to agree in opinion, *C*; to agree, coincide, correspond in time, *mensis congruunt cum solis lunaeque ratione*, *C*.

Congrūus -a -um, *P* = congruens, *q.v.*

*Conifer -a -um, cone-bearing, — *cyparissi*, *V*.

*Conifer -a -um, *Ct* = conifer, *q.v.*

Conisco = corusco, *q.v.*

Cōnistērūm -ii, *n.* (κοιστήριον), an apartment in the gymnasium, in which the wrestlers, after being anointed, rubbed themselves with fine sand, *Vt*.

Coniectatio -ōnis, *f.* a guessing, conjecture, *Pl*.

Coniectio -ōnis, *f.* a conjecture; — *somnium*, *C*, interpretation; (2) *the subject of a controversy, *Pl*; (3) *a hurling, throwing, — *telorum*, *C*.

Coniecto, 1. to throw together; more frequently, (2) *met.* to conclude, infer, conjecture, *neque scio quid dicam aut quid coniectem*, *T*; (3) to interpret conjecturally, interpret omens, prophesy, *St*.

Conjector -ōris, *m.* an interpreter, explainer, *P*; (2) especially interpreter of dreams, *somniorum atque ominum interpretes conjectores vocantur*, *Q*.

*Coniectrix -icis, *f.* a female interpreter of dreams, *P*.

Coniectūra -ae, *f.* a guess, conjecture, conjectural inference or judgment, — *capere, facere*, *C*, to guess; *conjectura ad assequi, consequi*, *C*, to get by conjecture; (2) the technical term for the interpretation of dreams and omens, prophecy, *C*.

Coniecturalis -e, relating to conjecture, conjectural, *C*; — *ars medicina*, *Cl*.

Coniectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing together; hence, union, connexion, — *materiali*, *Le*; (2) that which is thrown together, heap, mass, *Le*; (3) a throwing, casting, hurling, — *lapidum*, *C*; *centre ad teli coniectum*, *L*, to come within shot; *met.* — *oculorum in me*, *C*.

Coniecto -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, bring together, collect, — *sarcinas in medium*, *L*; (2) to throw together in speech, dispute, argue, — *verba inter se*, *A*, *Aug*; (3) to conjecture, infer, conclude conjecturally; *ut conijro*, *T*, as I guess; and hence used of seers, soothsayers, etc.; to conjecture as to the future, prophesy; (4) to throw, cast, hurl violently, — *tela in navis*, *Ca*; — *aliquem in carcerem*, *C*; — *hostem in fugam*, *Ca*; *conicere se*, to betake one's self hastily; *se — in fugam*,

O; *se* — in noctem, C; — *sortem alicui, alicujus*, C, to cast lots for any one; (5) to bring, turn, direct, apply anything quickly or forcibly, — *aliquem in terrorem*, L; — *aliquem in morbum ex agitudine*, P; — *se mente de voluntate in versum*, C, to apply one's self to poetry; — *maledicta in aliquem*, C; — *orationem in clarissimos viros*, C.

Conjūgālis -e, relating to marriage, conjugal, Te.

Conjūgātio -ōnis, *f.* a mixture, P. Aug; (2) the etymological connexion of words, C; (3) conjugation of words, P. Aug.

*Conjūgātor -ōris, *m.* one who connects, unites, Ct.

Conjūgātus -e, relating to marriage, conjugal, O.

Conjūgum -i, *n.* a close connexion, union, — *corporis atque animae*; (2) the bond or connexion of marriage, C; and hence, the pairing of animals, V; (3) *meton.* a husband, Pt; a wife, V. Te.

Conjūgo, 1. to bind together, connect, C; *conjuncta verba*, C, words etymologically connected.

Conjūgulus -a -um, relating to union, uniting, A. Aug.

Conjuncte, conjointly, in connexion, — *elatum aliquid*, C, hypothetically (opp. simpliciter, categorically); (2) intimately, on terms of friendship, *conjunctius vivere cum aliquo*, C.

Conjunctim, conjointly, in common, C. Ca.

Conjunctio -ōnis, *f.* connexion, uniting, union, conjunction, — *hominum et societas*, C; — *mentis cum externis mentibus*, C, sympathy; (2) the conjugal connexion, marriage, C; (3) the connexion of kindred, relationship, C; (4) the connexion of friendship, C; (5) a connexion of ideas, C; (6) in grammar, the particle of connexion, a conjunction, C.

Conjunctum -i, *n.* in rhetoric, connexion, C; (2) a necessary property of an object (opp. eventum, an accidental quality), Lc.

Conjunctus -a -um, connected in locality, near, — *Cappadocia Paphlagonia*, N; (2) connected with, agreeing with, belonging to, proportioned to, — *prudencia cum justiciā*, C; *talis simulatio est vanitatis conjunctior*, C, is more nearly allied; (3) connected by marriage, married, — *digno viro*, V; (4) more frequently, connected by kindred or friendship, intimate, *qui est cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis*, C.

*Conjunctus -ūs, *m.* a connexion, Vr.

Conjugo -nxi -netum, 3. to bind together, unite, conjoin, connect, — *eam epistolam cum hac*, C; — *boves*, A. Aug, to yoke; *met.* *dissendi rationem cum suavitatis dicendi et copii*, C; — *aliquem cum deorum laude*, C, to place on equal footing with; — *bellum*, C, to carry on war in common; — *abstinentiam cibi*, Te, to continue; (2) to unite in marriage, — *aliquam sibi*, S; (3) to unite by relationship or intimacy, — *nos inter nos*, C; — *optimum quemque amicitia*, C.

Conjux = conjux, *g.v.*

Conjūrātio -ōnis, *f.* a union confirmed by an oath; commonly used in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot, C; (2) *meton.* the conspirators, C.

Conjūrātus -a -um, sworn together, united by an oath; *subst.* *conjurati -orum*, *m.* conspirators, C.

Conjūro, 1. to swear together, unite by an oath; sometimes used in a good sense, Ca; to assert by an oath, O; (2) to form a plot, conspiracy, — *contra rempublicam*, C.

Conjux -ūgis, *c.* a married person, spouse, though usually *f.* = wife, C; *pl.* a married pair, Ct; (2) *poet.* a betrothed virgin, bride, V; a concubine, Pt.

Conl . . . = coll . . . *g.v.*

Conn . . . = comm . . . *g.v.*

Connecto -xui -xum, 3. to fasten, tie together, connect, unite, *facilius est apta dissolvere, quam dissipata*, C; (2) *met.* — *amicitiam cum voluptate*, C; — *filium discrimini patris*, Te, to involve in; (3) to add or annex a logical conclusion, C.

Connexio -ōnis, *f.* a logical conclusion, O.

Connexum -i, *n.* a logical connexion, C.

Connexus -a -um (*præp.* *connecto*), connected with, united with, C.

Connitor -m̄sus or -nixus sum, 3. *dep.* to lean or push against with violence, Ca, L; — *in rem*, Te; *ratio quia connixa per se*, C, self-supported; (2) to strive after with all one's strength, *connituntur ut sese erigant*, C; with *inf.* — *invadere hostem*, L; hence, to strive in giving birth, to bear, *sperem gregis, ah! silice in nudā connixa reliquit*, V.

Connitro -niri or -nixi, 2. to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes, *oculis somno connitentibus*, C; — *contra comminationem aliquam*, P; *poet.* applied to the sun and moon, Lc, to grow dark; (2) *met.* to wink at, let pass unnoticed, C.

Connubialis -e, relating to marriage, connubial, O.

Connubium -i, *n.* the right or faculty of legal Roman marriage, — *petere*, L; — *cum finitimis*, L; (2) a legal Roman marriage, C; (3) sexual intercourse, Lc, O; (4) the grafting of plants, P.

*Connūdātus -a -um, quite naked, P.

Cōnōpeum -ei, *n.* (*κωνοπιον*), a net to guard a sleeper against gnats or mosquitoes, H. J.

Cōnor, 1. *dep.* to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert one's self, strive, — *opus magnum*, C; — *facere id quod constituerant*, Ca.

Conquādro, 1. to make square, quadrare, Vr.

*Conquassatio -ōnis, *f.* a violent shaking, shattering, C.

Conquasso, 1. to shake thoroughly, shatter, — *Appulian maximis terræ motibus*, C.

Conquēor -questus, 3. *dep.* to bewail or complain loudly, — *fortunas meas*, P; — *bonorum direptiones*, C; — *de istius improbitate*, C.

Conquestio -ōnis, *f.* a loud complaint, bewailing, C; in rhetoric, that part of an oration in which the orator appeals to his hearers' compassion, C.

Conquestus -ūs, *m.* a loud complaint, L.

Conquiesco -quēvi -quētum, 3. to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose, C; to rest bodily, *videamus ut ne infantes quidem possint*, C, to sleep; — *meridie*, Ca; *prov. de istac re in utrumvis oculum conquiescit*, P, be quite unconcerned; (2) *met.* to take or find rest in mind, be tranquil, be content, C.

Conquīnsco -quēxi, 3. to bend down, squat down, P.

Conquiro -quisi -quisitum, 3. to seek for several things in order to bring them together, to collect, get together, — *sagittarios*, Ca; — *colonos*, C; — *pecuniam*, L; *met.* — *piacula iræ deūm*, L; (2) used of a search conducted by several persons, to seek together, seek eagerly, C.

Conquisite, with much pains, carefully, C.

Conquistio -ōnis, *f.* a diligent search, investigation, collection, Te, L; (2) a pressing, or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription, C.

Conquistor -ōris, *m.* an officer who had charge of the conscription, recruiting officer, C; (3) a spy, P.

Conquistus -a -um (*præp.* *conquiro*), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious, C.

Conr . . . = Corr . . . *g.v.*

Consalutatio -ōnis, *f.* a salutation by and of several persons, C.

Consaluto, 1. to greet together, of a greeting proceeding from several persons, — *inter se amicissime*, C.

Consanesco -nti, 3. to become healthy, to get well, C.

Consanguineus -a -um, related by blood; usually applied to the relations between brothers and sisters, O; hence, *subst.* *consanguineus -i*, *m.* brother, C; *consanguinea -æ*, *f.* Ct, sister; *pl.* *consanguinei -orum*, *m.* relations, C.

Consanguinitas -atis, *f.* relationship by blood consanguinity, L.

Consano, 1. *act.* to heal entirely, Co.

Consarrio, 4. to hoc in pieces, Co.

Consaucio, 1. to wound severely, St.

Conſario = conſuaviu, *q.v.*

Conſcëlſiätus -a -um (*ptcp. conſcëlſero*), wicked, villanous, depraved, C.

Conſcëlſo, 1. to defile with crime, *miſeram — domum*, Ct; — *oculos videndo*, O.

Conſcendo -di -sum, 3. to ascend, mount, go up, — *montes*, Ct; — *currum*, Pt; — *equum*, in *equum*, O; (2) to ascend, go on board a ſhip, embark, — *navem*, C. Ca; alſo *abs.* — *in Siciliam*, L, to embark for Sicily.

Conſcensio -önis, *f.* an embarking, embarkation, C.

Conſcëntia -æ, *f.* a knowledge with ſome perſon, common or joint knowledge, information, — *horum omnium*, C; — *plurium*, L; *meton.* *the circle of perſons who have common knowledge of a fact, C; (2) conſciouſneſs, knowledge, feeling, — *virtutem et noſtrarum et ſuarum*, L; — *officii mei venerolentiæque*, C, ſelf-conſciouſneſs, C; (3) the knowledge of right and wrong, conſcience, *magna vis eſt conſcientiæ*, C; — *recta*, C; — *cogitatio*, L; — *mala*, S; alſo uſed *abs.* = a good conſcience, C; a bad conſcience, C.

Conſcindo -idi -iſſum, 3. to cut or tear in pieces, — *epistolam*, C; — *aliquem capillo*, T, to pull the hair ſeverely.

Conſcio, 4. to be conſcious of guilt, *nil ſibi* —, H.

Conſcisco -ſci -itum, 3. to agree or reſolve publicly, C; — *bellum*, L; (2) to agree, accord in, *in illo uno laudando conſciscunt*, N; (3) — *aliquid ſibi*, in *se*; or *abs.* to impute, aſcribe to one's ſelf, to take, inflict upon, ſeize upon, — *sibi mortem*, C; — *sibi caſilium*, L; — *mortem*, C; — *necem*, C.

Conſcius -a -um, having joint or common knowledge; very frequently *ſubſt.* conſcius -i, *m.*; conſcia -æ, *f.* one who knows, a witneſs, confidant, accomplice, accuſatory, *homo meorum in te ſtudiorum* —, C; *conjuratiſſimus*, S, conſpirator; *sine ullo* —, C; (2) *sibi* —, conſcious; *ſi aliquis injuriæ ſibi — fuiſſet*, C; *nulla — ſibi turpi in re*, L; *met.* — *nox*, O; — *virtus*, V; eſpecially conſcious of guilt, — *animus*, P. S.

*Conſciör, 1. *dep.* to hem, hawk violently, ſpit, P.

Conſcribillo, 1. to ſcribble or ſcrawll all over, Vr; *met.* — *naſes*, Ct, to mark with bloody weals.

Conſcribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write together, put on a liſt, enrol, levy, — *exercitus*, C; *legiones*, Ca; in civil life, to enrol in a particular claſs, to chooſe, elect, *centuriæ tres equitum conſcriptæ ſunt*, L; (2) to put together in writing, write, compoſe, — *librum de conſulatu*, C; — *epistolam*, — *legem*, C; (3) to write full of, write all over, O. Ct.

Conſcriptio -önis, *f.* a writing, compoſition, written paper, C.

Conſcriptor -öris, *m.* an author, writer, O.

Conſcriptus -a -um, enrolled, choſen, — *patres*, C, conſcript fathers, the uſual title of the Roman ſenate; *abs. conſcriptus -i, m.* a ſenator, H.

Conſeco -cü -etum, 1. to cut in ſmall pieces, Vr. O; to cut all round, Pl.

Conſecratio -önis, *f.* a conſecration, C; (2) the ceremony of dedication praetiſed on the deſeased emperors, apotheoſis, Tc. St.

Conſecro, 1. to conſecrate, dedicate to the ſervice of a God, — *totam Siciliam Creri*, C; (2) to deify, elevate to divine honours, *Liber quem noſtri majores conſecraverunt*, C; (3) *met.* to devote ſolemnly, *qui certis quibuſdam ſententiis conſecrati ſunt*, C; to immortalize, *ratio diſputandi Platonis memoriæ et literis conſecrata*, C.

Conſecrarius -a -um, following logically, conſequent, C; *ſubſt.* conſecrarium -ii, *n.* a logical concluſion, inference.

Conſectatio -önis, *f.* the eager purſuit of anything, deſire, effort, C; (2) — *ſupercaracta generum (vnu) in numerum*, Pl, enumeration.

*Conſectatrix -icis, *f.* an eager purſuer, devoted friend, C.

*Conſectio -önis, *f.* a cutting up, hewing in pieces, C.

Conſector, 1. *dep.* to follow, purſue eagerly, conſtantly accompany, P. C; (2) to purſue zealouſly, ſtrive after, try to imitate, — *opes aut potentiam*, C; — *ubertatem orationis*, C; (3) to follow hoſtily, purſue, perſecute, — *redeuntes equites*, Ca.

Conſecutio -önis, *f.* that which follows, an effect, conſequence, C; (2) in rhetoric, the proper order, connexion, arrangement, C.

Conſeminalis -e, — *vinca*, ſown together, mixed, Co.

Conſemineus -a -um, Co = conſeminalis, *q.v.*

Conſeneſco -nüi, 3. to become old, grow gray, L. H; — *in re*, Q, to ſpend one's life in; (2) to become weak, waſte away, decay, fade, *pro morare*, P; *met.* to loſe reſpect, conſideration, *omnes illius partis auctores* —, C.

Conſenſio -önis, *f.* agreement, harmony, conſent, C; (2) a plot, conſpiracy, C.

Conſenſus -üs, *m.* agreement, unanimity, C; *abl.* conſenſu, often uſed adverbially = unanimouſly, by general conſent, L. Tc; (2) of inanimate objects, agreement, harmony, — *natura*, C.

Conſentaneus -a -um, agreeing to, agreeable with, conſonant with, fit, ſuitable, — *cum ſiſ literis*, C; — *ſtoicorum rationi*, C; *impers.* conſentaneum eſt, it agrees, is reaſonable, ſuitable, C.

Conſentes Dii, the twelve ſuperior deities of the Roman Pantheon, ſuppoſed to be derived from an obſolete word ſignifying to conſult. They were Jupiter, Juno, Veſta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Vr.

Conſentio -ſenſi -sum, 4. to agree, to aſſent or reſolve unanimouſly, — *cum aliquo de aliquâ re*, C; — *sibi ipſum*, C, to act conſiſtently; — *bellum*, L, to reſolve upon war; (2) to plot, conſpire, form an unlawful union, — *ad prodendam Hannibali urbem*, L; (3) of inanimate objects, to agree, harmoniſe, C.

Conſepſo -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge round, St; uſually found in the *ptcp.* conſepſus -a -um, hedged round, fenced about, C; *ſubſt.* conſepſum -i, *n.* a hedge, fence, Vr.

Conſequens -ntis, reaſonable, ſuitable, appropriate, C; *impers.* conſequens eſt, Q, it is reaſonable, proper; (2) following logically, conſequent, C.

Conſequens -ntis, *n.* a logical conſequence, concluſion, C.

Conſequentia -æ, *f.* a conſequence, ſucceſſion, C.

Conſequi -re, *f.* Lc = conſequentia, *q.v.*

Conſequor -ſecütus, 3. *dep.* to follow on foot, go after, accompany, C; eſpecially to follow with hoſtile intent, purſue, — *copias Helvetiorum*, Ca; to follow in point of time, *mors, quæ brevi conſecuta eſt*, C; (2) *met.* to follow an example, imitate, — *eum morem*, C; — *mediam conſilii viam*, L; to follow as an effect or conſequence, reſult from, Lc; to follow logically, C; (3) to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain, *ſi ſtatim navigas, nos Leucade conſequere*, C; — *opes quam maximas*, C; — *ampliſſimos honores*, C; (4) to come up to in any quality, equal, be like, *ut verborum prope numerum ſententiarum numero conſequatur*, C; (5) to come up to in ſpeech or thought, underſtand, expreſs fully, C.

Conſero -ſevi -ſitum, 3. to ſow, plant, — *agros*, C; — *arborem*, L; in the latter ſenſe much leſs frequent; *met.* conſitus ſum ſenectute, P, I am full of.

Conſero -ſervi -ſertum, 3. to connect, tie, join, twine together, — *loricam hamis auroque*, V; *met.* — *ſermonem*, to converse; (2) to entwine in love, O. Tb; (3) to join together in hoſtility; — *manum*, C, to fight hand to hand; — *impas inter nos manus*, L; — *pugnam inter ſe*, L; *met.* *ex jure manus* —, C, to contend in court.

*Conserto, connectedly, C.

Conserva -ae, f. a fellow-servant, P.

Conservatio -ōnis, f. a preservation, keeping, laying up, — *frugum*, C; — *aquabilitatis*, C.

Conservator -ōis, m. a preserver, C.

Conservatrix -icis, f. a female preserver, C.

*Conservitium -ii, n. fellowship in servitude, P.

Conserve, 1. to keep, preserve, conserve; to preserve the life of, C. Ca; — *rem familiarem*, C; — *pristinum animum*, L; — *jusjurandum*, C, to keep, observe.

Conservus -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, P. C.

Consessor -ōis, m. one who sits near or with; an associate judge, C; a fellow-guest, C.

Consessus -ūs, m. an assembly of persons sitting together, — *in iudo talaris*, C.

*Considerantia -ae, f. consideration, reflection, Vt.

Considerate, thoughtfully, carefully, C.

Consideratio -ōnis, f. consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection, C.

Consideratus -a -um (ptep. considéro), thoroughly considered; well weighed, deliberate, — *verbum*, C; — *atque provisae era vicendi*, C; (3) of persons, cautious, wary, circumspect, — *homo*, C.

Considero, 1. to look at, regard carefully, contemplate, P. C; to observe, remark, C; (2) to consider, reflect upon, weigh, meditate, — *itam tuam*, T; — *de me ipso*, C; followed by *ut*, C; by *ne*, C.

Consido -sedi -sessum, 3. neut. to sit down, — *hic in umbra*, C; — *in molli herba*, V; (2) to sit down, to consult, sit in council, C. L; (3) in military phrase, to sit down before, take up a position, Ca; (4) to settle, remain, *Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi* —, Ca; (5) of inanimate objects, to settle, sink down, subside, *terra ingentibus caernis cecidit*, L; (6) met. *totam videmus urbem concessisse luctu*, V, to be sunk in grief; to lose power, become less, subside, — *arior animi*, C; — *ferocia*, L; of a speech, to close, end, *varie distincteque considat*, C.

Consignatio -ōnis, f. a written document, instrument, Q.

Consigno, 1. to seal, affix a seal or signature as an authentication, — *tabellas*, P; — *tabulas signis*, C; met. to authenticate, vouch for, C.

Consulesco -liti, 3. to be quite still, entirely silent, P.

Consiliarius -a -um, relating to counsel, deliberating, — *senatus*, P; subst. consiliarius -ii, m. an adviser, C; an assessor, assistant judge, St; the augur as the interpreter of the Divine will; C.

Consiliator -ōis, m. counsellor, adviser, Ph.

Consiligo -inis, f. lung-wort (pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.), Co. Pl.

Consilio, 1. dep. to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel, Ca; (2) *to advise, give counsel, H.

Consilium -ii, n. a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel; — *principium habere*, L, to hold a consultation with the chiefs; *est tui consilii*, C, it is for thee to consider; *quasi consilii sit res*, Ca, as if the matter allowed of consideration; (2) a resolve, design, plan, purpose, — *capere, sequi*, C; *inire*, Ca, to take a resolution, enter upon a plan; *suo consilio uti*, Ca, to act without advice; especially a warlike plan or device, stratagem, — *imperatorum quod Graeci *parapetma* appellant*, C; advise, counsel, *aliquem jure consilio bono*, P; the habit of deliberation, prudence, judgment, penetration, *vir magni consilii*, Ca. N; (3) persons who consult, a council; especially the Roman senate, C; the body of judges, C; a council of war, Ca.

Consimilis -e, like in all parts, exactly similar, C.

Consipio -ti, 3. to be in one's senses; have possession of one's faculties, L.

Consisto -stiti -stitum, 3. to put one's self in any place, stand, stand still, stop, C; met. *frigore constitit Ister*, O, froze; hence, — *cum aliquo*, P.

C, to stand and converse with; in military language, to make a stand, halt, *equites part interuallo constiterunt*, Ca; in law, to make a legal complaint against any one, — *cum matre*, Se; (2) to stop, delay, — *in uno nomine*, C; to stand firm, steadfast, C; — *cum aliquo*, *to agree with, C; to exist, subsist, *sine agricultoribus consistere mortales non posse*, C; followed by *in*, *ex*, or *ab*, to consist of, *major pars vicibus eorum in laete consistit*, Ca; — *in quibus vita beata*, C; to stand still, stop, be at rest, at a stand, *omnis administratio belli consistit*, Ca.

Constello -ōnis, f. a sowing, planting, C.

Constor -ōis, m. a sower, planter, O.

Constitura -ae, f. a sowing, planting, — *agri*, C.

Consobrinus -i, m. -a -ae, f. sisters' children, cousins on the mother's side, C; cousin, C; and in a more extended sense, second, third cousin, St.

Consoceer -i, m. consoceus -ūs, f. a joint father or mother-in-law, the designation of the parents of a married couple, St.

Consociatio -ōnis, f. union, connection, association, C.

Consociatus -a -um (ptep. consocio), united, associated, C.

Consocio, 1. to unite, connect, share, associate, make common, — *consilia cum aliquo*, C; — *inguriam cum amicis*, C.

Consolabilis -e, consolable, — *dolor*, C.

Consolatio -ōnis, f. consolation, — *malorum rerum incommodarum*, C; (2) encouragement, C.

Consolator -ōis, m. a consoler, C.

Consolatorius -a -um, relating to consolation, consolatory, C.

Consolido, 1. to make thick, consolidate, — *parietem in unam crassitudinem*, Vt.

Consolor, 1. dep. to console, comfort, — *aliquem*, C; (2) to encourage, Ca; (3) — *dolorem*, to allay, lighten, solace, C.

*Consonno, 1. to dream of, P.

Consonans -tis, f. a consonant, Q.

Consonanter, consonantly, harmoniously, Vt.

Consonantia -ae, f. consonance, harmony, Vt.

Consono -iti, 1. neut., to sound together, sound loudly, L. V; used of the similar pronunciation of words, C; (2) to harmonize, agree, be consonant with, Q.

Consonus -a -um, sounding together, harmonious, O; met. accordant, suitable, C.

Consopio, 4. to put thoroughly asleep, make unconscious, stupefy, C.

Consors -tis, living on the same property, sharing the same inheritance, L; hence, poet. brother, sister, Tb. C; (2) sharing in, partaking of, and subst. companion, partner, consort — *mecum temporum illorum*, C; — *ti ibi iuricis potestas*, Tc; applied to inanimate objects, — *lecta*, V.

Consortio -ōnis, f. companionship, community, partnership, C.

Consortium -ii, n. community of goods, St; (2) community, companionship, L.

Conspectus -a -um (ptep. conspicio), striking, distinguished, conspicuous, V.

Conspectus -ūs, m. look, sight, view; hence meton. = presence, proximity, *dare se alicui in conspectum*, C, to allow one's self to be seen by; in conspectu alicujus esse, O, to be within sight of; in oppidi conspectu, Vr, within sight of the town; (2) the mental view, vision, survey, C.

Conspargo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling, — *me lacrimis*, C; met — *orationem quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus*, C.

Consplendens -a -um, worthy of being seen, not worthy, L. Tb. O.

Conspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. to look at, view, behold, — *locum*, N; *infestis oculis conspici*, C; pass. conspici, to draw attention, attract observation, render one's self remarkable, L. S; (2) to weigh, consider deeply, P; (3) to catch sight of, deserv, perceive, — *nostros equales*, C; — *imaginem patris*, C; to perceive mentally, P.

*Conspicio -ōnis, f. the attentive survey of the

augur in determining the limits of the temple, *Yr.*

Conspicor, 1. *dep.* to catch sight of, perceive, *T. Ca.*

Conspiculus -a -um, visible, *habere in conspicuo*, *Sc.*, to have before one's eyes; (2) remarkable, striking, conspicuous, *L. O. Tc.*

Conspiratio -ōnis, *f.* unison, harmony, — *cauentium*, *Co.*; (2) agreement in opinion or purpose, union, — *omnium bonorum*, *C.*; (3) conspiracy, plot, *C.*

Conspicatus -a -um (*ptcp.* *conspiro*), sworn together, united by an oath, *Ph.*; *subst.* conspirati -orum, *m. St.*, the conspirators.

Conspiro, 1. to blow together, sound together, *areaque assensu conspirant cornua raves*, *V.*; (2) to agree, harmonize in opinion and feeling, *C.*; (3) to unite, conspire (in a good sense), *conspirate nobiscum*, *consentite cum bonis*, *C.*; to conspire (in a bad sense), to form an illegal plot, *Ca. L. St.*

Conspissatus -a -um, made dense, thickened, thick, *Co.*

Conspondio -di -sum, 2. to form a reciprocal promise or agreement, *A. Aug.*

Conspensor -ōris, *m.* a joint surety, *C.*

Conspio -di -ūtum, 3. to spit upon, bespit, cover with spittle, *P. H.*

Conspuico, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, *Lc. Co.*

Conspūto, 1. to spit upon contemptuously, *C.*

Constābillo, 4. to establish, make firm, *P.*

Constans -tis (*ptcp.* *consto*), steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant, *que cursus constantes habent*, *C.*; — *pax*, *L.*; — *fides*, *H.*; (2) consistent, harmonious in the several parts, — *rumores satis quidem* —, *C.*; (3) morally firm, constant, resolved, obstinate, — *amicus*, *C.*; *constantior in iis*, *H.*

Constanter, firmly, uniformly, consistently, constantly, — *nunciare*, *Ca.*, to bring the same tale; *pugnare*, *Ca.*, perseveringly.

Constantia -e, *f.* continued changeless existence, unchangeableness, *fides est dicatorum constantiorumque* —, *C.*, also consistency, *C.*; (2) moral firmness, steadiness, unchangeableness, constancy, *C.*

Consternatio -ōnis, *f.* fear, dismay, consternation, confusion, *Tc.*; (2) a ranting, tumult, *L.*

Consterno, 1. to stretch upon the ground, *L.*; (2) to cause confusion, consternation, fear, flight, *Ca.*; — *in fugam*, *L.*; *equi consternantur*, *O.*, are startled; especially, to excite to mutiny, to insurrection, — *ad arma*, *L.*

Consterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, scatter, cover by strewing, — *tabernacula campitibus*, *Ca.*; *omnia cadaveribus*, *S.*; *constrata navis*, *Ca.*, decked boat; hence, *constratum -i, n.* — *naeis*, a deck, *P. Aug.*; — *pontis*, *L.*, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats; (2) * to throw down, *tempestas aliquot signa constravit*, *L.*

Constipo, 1. to press, crowd together, — *tantum numerum hominum*, *C.*

Constitūto -di -ūtum, 3. to cause to stand, place, put; — *hominem ante pedes Alani*, *H.*; (2) in military language — *signa ante tribunal*, *L.*, to set up the standards; *legionem Caesar constituit*, *Ca.*, drew up; *constituit agmen*, *S. L.*, halted; (3) to establish, found, build, prepare, constitute, appoint, — *turres*, *Ca.*, *oppidum*, *Ca. N.*; — *iudicium*, *accusatorem*; *testes*, *C.*; — *sibi magnam auctoritatem*, *N.*; (4) to establish according to a fixed plan, arrange, ordain, settle, — *plebem in agris*, *C.*; — *reges in ciuitate*, *C.*; — *republicam*, *C.*; (5) to define, fix, settle, — *pretium frumento*, *C.*; — *diem concilio*, *Ca.*; *constitendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines*, *C.*; — *cum aliquo*, *aliqui*, *inter se*, to fix in concert, agree with, *C.*; (6) to determine, resolve, *C. Ca.*

Constitutio -ōnis, *f.* constitution, condition, — *firma corporis*, *C.*; (2) in a cause at law, the issue, point in dispute, *C.*; (3) arrangement, order, *Q.*

Constitutor -ōris, *m.* one who ordains or arranges, *Q.*

Constitutum -i, *n.* *quum videas natum am per constituta procedere*, *Sc.*, according to fixed laws; (2) an agreement, compact, *C.*; (3) a fixed place of meeting, rendezvous, *C.*

Constitutus -a -um (*ptcp.* *constituo*), constituted, *philosophus ita animo et citā* —, *C.*; (2) fixed, defined, *Q.*

Consto -stiti -stātum, 1. to stand still, remain motionless, *P.*; (2) to stand steady, remain firm, — *hostium acies*, *L.*; (3) to remain unchanged, *color ei non constat*, *L.*, he changes colour; *numerus legionum constat*, *Ca.*; — *in sententiā*, *C.*; *miki constat*, *C.*, I am fully resolved; *neque salis Ibruto vel tribuni constabat*, *C.*, they were not sufficiently resolved; (4) — *cum aliquā re*, — *aliqui rei*, to agree, harmonize with, *C.*; — *sibi*, *C.*, to be consistent; *ratio constat*, *C.*, the reckoning agrees, corresponds, is right; (5) of facts, allegations, etc., to be correct, certain, *constat factum*, *C.*; *constat inter omnes*, *C.*, all are agreed; (6) to exist, be, *C.*; and with *ex*, *in*, *de*, or *abl.*, to consist of, be composed of, *homo ex animo constat et corpore*, *C.*; (7) to cost, *navis* — *gratis*, *C.*; — *utissime*, *Co.*; — *magno*, *P.*

Constratum -i, *n.* *vid.* *constrao*.

Constrictus -a -um (*ptcp.* *constringo*), contracted, constricted, abbreviated, *Q.*; — *arbor*, *P.*, cut, clipped.

Constringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to draw, bind together, — *sarcinam*, *P.*; to confine, fetter, — *corpore vinculis*, *C.*; in medicine, used of drugs and food which have a binding or astringent effect, *P.*; (2) *met.* to confine, limit, fetter, restrain, *C.*; of discourse, to compress, abbreviate, *C.*

Constructio -ōnis, *f.* a putting together, building, construction, *C.*; (2) in rhetoric, the proper connection of words, *C.*

Construo -xi -ctum, 3. to heap up together, — *aceros numerorum*, *C.*; — *diuitias*, *H.*; (2) to construct, build up, — *mundum*, *naicm*, *adificium*, *C.*

Constrūptor -ōris, *m.* a ravisher, defiler, *L.*

Constrūpro, 1. to ravish, violate, *L.*; *met.* *empium construpaturque iudicium*, *C.*

Consuādeo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, *P.*

Consualia, *vid.* *consus*.

*Consuāsor -ōris, *m.* an earnest adviser, *C.*

*Consuāscō, 3. to begin to sweat violently, *Co.*

Consūdo, 1. to sweat violently, *P.*

Consuēficio -feci -factum, 3. *act.* to accustom to, — *filium suū sponte recte facere*, *T.*

Consuēo, 2. to be accustomed to, be wont, *Pt.*

Consuēscō -suēri -suetum, 3. *act.* to accustom to, use, practise, — *iuuenum aratro*, *Co.*; (2) *neut.* to be accustomed to, be wont, in the habit of, *Germanos — Ithenum transire*, *Ca.*; (3) *cum aliquo* —, to be in habits of intimacy with, *C.*

*Consuēficio -ōnis, *f.* intimacy, having intercourse, *P.*

Consuētudo -inis, *f.* custom, usage, habit, *pro* or *ex* —, *C. Ca.*; or *consuetudine*, *N.*; according to custom, *venire in* —, to become a habit, *C.*; to take up a habit, *C. Ca.*; *in* — *aliquis esse*, *C.*, to be intimate with; — *loquendi*, and *abs.* usage of speech, *C.*; (2) social intercourse, familiarity, *C.*; — *epistolarum*, *C.*, correspondence; especially the intercourse between lovers, courtship, *T. L.*

Consuetus -a -um (*ptcp.* *consuesco*), accustomed, customary, usual, *T. S.*

Consul -ilis, *m.*, *pl.* consules, the consuls, the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but afterwards also from the plebeians, — *ordinarius*, one elected at the usual time, in contradistinction to — *suffectus*, one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased; — *designatus*, consul elect, so called between the election at the beginning of August, and entrance upon office on 1st January; — *major*, the consul who, from a variety of possible reasons, had precedence of his colleague. The year was

generally designated by the consuls' names, e.g. *M. Messala et M. Pisonis cons.* (consulibus) = A. V. C. 693; (2) *meton.* = proconsul, L; the highest authorities of other states, Pl.

Consularis -e, relating to a consul, consular; — *as*, the age, namely 43, at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul, C; — *fases*, L; — *licitor*, II; (2) *subst.* consularis -is, m. one who had been a consul, an ex-consul, C; in the imperial period a governor of a province, deputed by the emperor, Te.

Consulariter, in a manner worthy of a consul, L.

Consulatus -us, m. the office of consul, the consulship, C.

Consulo -liti -liti, 3. *neut.* to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult; — *in commune*, T, for the common good; — *in longinquum*, T, for the future; — *alicui*, to consult for, have regard to, care for; — *parti civium*, C; — *dignitatis meae*, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquem*, to consult about, weigh, ponder, consider, L; C; to give a piece of advice, advise, *tun' consulis quicquam?* T; (4) to take a resolution; resolve, take measures, — *de perfugis*, L; *in delictis*, Te; (5) — *boni*, to accept favourably, take well, interpret favourably, — *nostrum laborem*, Q.

Consultatio -onis, f. a full consideration, deliberation, consultation, C; (2) the subject under consideration, C; (3) a case proposed for consideration, Q; (4) an asking for advice, inquiry, C; the subject of inquiry, St.

Consultator -oris, m. one who asks another for advice, a consultant, Q.

Consulte, advisedly, after consideration, P. L.

Consulto, C. S. = consulte, g.e.

Consulto, 1. to consider maturely, weigh, ponder, P; — *de officio*, C; (2) — *alicui*, to consult for, provide for, — *reipublicae*, S; (3) — *aliquem*, to consult, ask advice of, P. Tb.

Consultor -oris, m. an adviser, S; (2) one who asks advice, especially legal advice, C.

*Consultrix -icis, f. one who consults, cares for, provides, natura — *utilitatum*, C.

Consultum -i, n. an inquiry made of a god, Te; (2) resolution, decree, plan; very frequently in the form *senatus consultum*, often written as one word, g.e.; (3) answer of a god, oracle, V.

Consultus -a -um, (*ptep.* consulo), well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed, P. C.

Consultus -us, m. deliberation, prudence, L; (2) a resolve, decree, — *senati*, S.

Consum -sul -saturum -fore, to be, to happen, P. T.

Consummatio -onis, f. a summing up, adding up, Co; hence, union, connexion, Cl; in rhetoric, n. direction of many arguments to one point, Q; (2) a finishing, completion, consummation, — *alti*, digestion of food, Pl.

Consummatus -a -um (*ptep.* consummo), complete, perfect, consummate, Q.

Consummo, 1. to add together, sum up, Vt; of a number, to amount to, make in all, Co; *met.* to add up with, combine with, L; (2) to make fully ready, complete, finish, L; *abs.* to complete a term of service, St; *met.* to bring to perfection, thoroughly complete, Q.

Consumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take altogether, consume; of food, consume, devour, C. Ca; (2) to destroy, annihilate, kill, — *aliquid per luxuriam*, C; — *omnes opes*, S; — *ades incendio*, L; *tantum exercitum fame pene consumptum videtis*, Ca; to weaken, deprive of strength, *ei ipsius morbi consumptus es*, C; (2) — *aliquid in aliquo re*, to

expend upon, consume in, — *pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus*, C; — *tantum laborem in rebus falsis*, Q; — *in aliquld*, V.

Consumptio -onis, f. a consumption, consuming, C; (2) expenditure, employing, — *operæ*, C.

Consumptor -oris, m. a consumer, destroyer, C; (2) a consumer of property, spendthrift, So.

Consumo -ui -utum, 3. to sew together, stitch together, P; (2) — *pinacothecae ceteribus tabulis*, Pl, to fill with.

Consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up, especially in large numbers, C; *ex insidiis*, Ca; — *ex consilio*, Ca; of inanimate objects, *terno consurgunt ordine remi*, V; (2) *met.* — *in arma*, V.

Consurrectio -onis, f. a rising up from a seat, a movement used to signify assent, C.

Consus -i, m. an ancient Roman deity, of whose attributes we are almost wholly ignorant, but regarded by some, from the etymology of the name, as the god of secret deliberations. His worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus; and a yearly festival in his honour, the Consualia, was celebrated on Aug. 18th.

*Consurro, 1. to whisper together, T.

Contabescere, 3. to consume, cause to waste away, P.

Contabesco, 3. to waste away, wear away gradually, *cor meum guttatim contabescit*, P.

Contabulatio -onis, f. a covering with boards, a planking, flooring, Ca.

Contabulo, 1. to cover with boards, to plank, Ca. L.

Contabundus = cunctabundus, g.e.

Contactus -us, m. a contact, touching, touch, V. O; (2) a touching of something unclean, contagion, L; *met.* *oculos a contactu dominationis in-violatos*, Te.

Contages -is, f. a touch, touching, Le.

Contagio -onis, f. a touching, connection, C; (2) a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection, Co. Pl; *met.* bad companionship, evil example, — *turpitudinis*, C; — *furoris*, L.

Contagium -ii, n. Le. O. H. = contagio, g.e.

Contaminatus -a -um (*ptep.* contamineo), unclean, contaminated, defiled with guilt, C; defiled by unchastity, H.

Contaminio, 1. to unite, fuse into a whole, — *multas fabulas Gracas*, T, namely, into one Latin comedy; (2) to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate, — *deam Syriam unctis*, St; *met.* — *gaudium agilitudine*, T; — *se vitis*, C.

Contatio, contatus, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. g.e.

*Contechnor, 1. *dep.* to devise a trick, P.

Contego -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, C; — *locum linteis*, L; — *cos uno tumulo*, L, to bury; to protect, — *fide clientium*, Te; (2) to cover with a view to preserve, Ca; to conceal, C.

Contemero, 1. to pollute, defile, O.

Contemno -mpsi -mptum, 3. to think meanly of, despise, contemn, C; *se non* —, to think well of one's self, C. L.

Contempero, 1. to moderate or temper by mixing together, Vt.

Contemplatio -onis, f. attentive or eager looking at, contemplation; *met.* — *natura*, C.

*Contemplativus -a -um, theoretical; contemplative, Sc. (*opp.* activa).

Contemplator -oris, m. one who attentively looks or contemplates, — *calli*, C.

Contemplatrix -icis, f. Cl. = contemplator, g.e.

Contemplatus -us, m. a looking at, contemplation, O.

Contemplor, 1. *dep.* (contemplo, P; *pass.* L.), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate, — *oculis*, C; — *animo*, C.

Contemptum, contemptuously, L.

Contemptio -onis, f. contempt, scorn, disdain, C.

Contemptor -oris, m. L; -trix -icis, f. P, one who contemns or despises.

Contemptus -a -um (*ptep.* contemno), despised, despicable, contemptible, C.

Contemptus -ūs, *m.* a mean opinion, contempt, disdain, Q. Te.

Contendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch forcibly, — *arcum*, V; and hence of missiles, to shoot, cast, — *tela*, V; (2) *met.* to stretch, strain, exert one's powers, strive, — *omnes nervos in re*, C; — *vires*, Lc; followed by *inf.* — *hunc locum oppugnare*, Ca; — *mutare animum*, C; (3) to strive to go to a place, move hastily towards, march, *Bibracte ire* —, Ca; — *in Italiam*, Ca; — *ad Rhenum*, Ca; — *domum*, Ca; (4) *neut.* to contend with, combat with, — *cum aliquo*, C; *contra aliquem*, C; *alicui*, Lc; — *inter se*, Ca; (5) to compare with, contrast with, — *ad eum defensione nostri*, C; (6) to desire eagerly, beg, entreat, C; (7) to assert confidently, maintain, contend, C.

Contēnēbrascō -āri, 3. to become quite dark, Vr.

Contente (*contendo*), eagerly, earnestly, C.

Contente (*contineo*), strictly, sparingly, P.

Contentio -ōnis, *f.* the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving; — *vois*, C, the raising or straining of the voice, — *animi*, C; (2) combat, contest, contention, strife, — *magna belli*, C; — *adversus procuratores*, Te; (3) a contrast, comparison, C; (4) in rhetoric, antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas, C; in grammar, comparison of adjectives, Vr.

Contentiosus -a -um, pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome, Pl.

Contentus -a -um (*ptep.* contendo), stretched, tense, — *funis*, II; — *oculis*, St, with eager or constant gaze; (2) eager, zealous, — *mens*, Lc; — *studium*, C.

Contentus -a -um (*ptep.* contineo), contented, satisfied, — *suis rebus*, C; — *edidicisse*, O.

Contērebrōmūs -a -um, a jecose epithet applied by Plautus to Libya, as having been much traversed by Baechus, P.

Conterminus -a -um, having the same boundary, terminous, near, — *nostris arvis*, O; *subst.* conterminus -i, *m.* a neighbour, Co; conterminum -i, *n.* an adjoining region, a confine, Pl.

Contō -triv -itum, 3. to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, grind, pound, O; (2) to lessen or destroy by rubbing, wear away, — *etiam sacram*, Pt, often traverse; (3) to consume, spend, employ, in a good or bad sense, — *atatem*, P; — *ritum*, T; — *totum hunc diem*, T; *met.* — *injurias obluione*, C, to wipe away from remembrance.

Conterrānūs -i, *m.* a countryman, one of the same country, Pl.

Conterrō -āi -itum, 2. to terrify, frighten exceedingly, C.

Contestatio -ōnis, *f.* an earnest supplication, eager request, C.

Conte -tor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, — *deos hominesque*, C; (2) — *item*, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses, C; *virtus contestata*, C, approved.

Contro -di -tum, 3. to weave together, twine together, connect, unite, C; — *ilia amarantis*, Tb; (2) to make, prepare, provide by weaving or putting together, — *equum trabibus*, V; — *crimen*, C, to invent, forge.

Contexte, connectedly, C.

Contextim, Pl = contexte, *q. r.*

Contextus -a -um (*ptep.* contexto), interwoven, connected, united, Lc. Q.

Contextus -ūs, *m.* an interweaving, uniting, connection, Lc; *met.* — *rerum*, C; — *verborum*, *erronit*, Q.

Conticēo -tēdī, 3. to become silent, to be dumb, silent, C; *met.* to become still, quiet, — *tumultu*, L; — *furor*, L.

Contīnūm -i, *n.* the evening, early part of the night, P.

Conīnīlīo -ōnis, *f.* the woodwork which forms a flooring, Ca.

Contigno, 1. to put planks together, to floor, C.

Contīgūs -a -um, that which touches another, contiguous, near, — *domos*, O; (2) *accessible, within reach, V.

Contīnens -ntis (*ptep.* contineo), lying near, adjacent, bordering upon, *prædia — hunc fundo*, C; *continentibus diebus*, Ca, in the days immediately following; (2) hanging together, unbroken, — *agmen*, L; *subst.* continens -entis, *f.* a continent, Ca; of time, continuous, unbroken, — *somnus*, Cl; *e continente genere*, C, in unbroken genealogical succession; (3) temperate, self-restraining, continent; (4) in rhetoric, *subst.* continens -ntis, *f.* — *causa*, C, the main point.

Continenter, of space, in close succession, Cl; (2) of time, continuously, without cessation, — *totā nocte ierunt*, Ca; (3) continually, temperately, C.

Continentia -æ, *f.* continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance, C.

Contineo -tīnui -tentum, 2. to hold together, hold fast, contain, *mundus omnia complexu suo continet*, C; in the *pass.* used of localities, to be surrounded, shut in, bounded, — *undique loci natuā Helvetii*, Ca; *met.* omnes artes inter se continetur, C, are held together; (2) to hold fast, keep, preserve, *continet fides rempublicam*, C; (3) to hold back, restrain, keep in, — *copias in castris*, Ca; *met.* to hold in, restrain, check, subdue, — *omnes cupiditates*, C; — *Etruriam iudicio imi terrore*, L; *et me contineo quin . . . T*, I can hardly keep myself from; — *se*, to contain one's self; (4) to contain, comprise, omnia — *in se rim caloris*, C; *pass.* contineri aliquā re, to be contained in anything, be composed of, consist of, C; (5) *neut.* to hang together, P, very rare.

Contingo -nxi -netum, 3. (continguo), to wet, moisten, V. Lc; *met.* — *lac parco sale*, V, to sprinkle.

Contingo -tīgi -tactum, 3. to touch on all sides, take hold of, — *cibum vobis*, C; *habenas manibus*, O; — *cibos sale*, Cl, to sprinkle; (2) to touch, to eat, partake of, II; to touch, have carnal intercourse with, P; (3) to be so near as to touch, be adjacent, reach to, *Helv. fines Ariarum continunt*, Ca; *militis contingunt inter se*, Ca; (4) to reach, attain, arrive at, — *optatum melum*, II; — *Italiam*, V; (5) *met.* me manifesta libido contigit, O, to seize; (6) to touch so as to stain, pollute, defile; especially *ptep.* contactus -a -um, — *cicilis rabie duorum iuvenum*, L; (7) to be closely connected with, related to, *ut quisque intemptor aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat*, L; (8) to happen, chance, befall, turn out, come to pass, *cui tot contingunt comoda*, T; *quod potentibus populis sæpe contigit*, C.

Contīnūatio -ōnis, *f.* connection, continuation, unbroken succession, C.

Contīnue, continuously, Vr.

Contīnuitas -ātis, *f.* continuity, unbroken succession, Pl.

Contīnūo, immediately, at once, C; (2) in conjunction with a negative, not necessarily, non —, *me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius*, C; (3) in Q. = continue, continuously, in unbroken sequence.

Contīnūo, 1. to bring into connection, connect, unite, *aur mari continuatus est*, C; *hominibus sitonum gentes continuantur*, Te, are adjacent to; — *terba*, C, to form into a sentence, C; (2) to connect, unite in point of time, i. e. continue, prolong, — *iter die et nocte*, Ca; — *diem noctemque potando*, Te; — *perpetuationem*, Pi; (3) *neut.* to continue, Cl.

Contīnūs -a -um, connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, *Leuceada continam celeriter habere colani*, O, connected with the main land; — *agri*, St, adjacent; *subst.* continuus -i, *m.* — *præter*, it, Te, constant attendant, (2) continuous in time, successive, — *unnes prope qui quinginta*, C.

*Contollo; 3. (*obs.* for *confero*), — *gradum*, P, to betake one's steps.

*Contōnāt, *impers.* it thunders violently, P.

Contor = cunctor, *q.v.*

Contorquēdo -rē -rētum, 2. to twist, whirl, turn violently, brandish, contort, — *telum*, Lc; — *hastam*, O; — *membra quocunque vult*, C, to direct, turn, — *proram ad lævas undas*, V; (2) met. — *verba*, C, to hurl forth.

Contorte, confusedly, obscurely, C.

Contortio -ōnis, *f.* a swinging, circular motion, — *dextra*, C; (2) met. *contortiones orationis*, C, obscurity, confusion, intricacy.

*Contortor -ōris, *m.* — *legum*, T, one who wrests or contorts.

*Contortulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat intricate, obscure, C.

*Contortuplicatus -a -um, — *nomina*, P, intricate, crabbled, confused.

Contortus -a -um (*præp.* contorqueo), vehement, powerful, energetic, — *et acris oratio*, O; (2) intricate, confused, complicated, C.

Contra, (1.) *adv.* of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side, *ultrius erat* —, O; *accede ad me et adi* —, P; (2) of actions which correspond to one another, on the other hand, *quæ me amat, quæ contra amo*, T; (3) which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary, *alia estimabilia, alia* —, *alia neutrum*, C; followed by *atque*, *quam*, C; — *auro*, weighed or valued against gold; *non carui auro contra*, P, is worth his weight in gold; (4) used of hostile opposition, — *pugnare*, Lc; — *consistere*, Ca; — *dicere*, C; (11.) *præp.* with *acc.* opposite to, over against, *insula quæ* — *Drundinium portum est*, Ca; (2) against, in opposition to, contrary to, — *vim atque impetum fluminis*, Ca; — *opinionem*, C; — *ea*, often = on the contrary, on the other hand, Ca. N; contra very rarely used = *erga*, Pl; (3) against, in the sense of hostility, — *populum Romanum conjurasse*, Ca; — *deos disputare*, C; contra occasionally is placed after its *acc.* in the case of a substantive, V, Tc; of a relative pronoun, C.

*Contracte, in a confined, contracted manner, Sc.

Contractio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing together, contraction, — *et porrectio digitorum*, C; (2) abbreviation, shortness, — *orationis*, C; *syllabe*, C; (3) met. — *animi in dolore*, littleness of mind, want of fortitude, C.

*Contractuclleda -æ, *f. dim.* — *animi*, C, discontent, melancholy.

Contractura -æ, *f.* a drawing in, contracting, lessening, Vt.

Contractus -a -um (*præp.* contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow, short, — *fræta*, O; — *oratio*, C; met. — *paupertas*, H; and applied to persons = frugal, H.

Contractus -ūs, *m.* a drawing in, contracting, Vt; (2) the beginning of a transaction, Q; (3) an agreement, contract, Jr.

Contradictio -xi -ctum, 3. — *alicui*, to contradict, Q, Tc; in more classical times used as two words, *cid. contra*.

*Contradictio -ōnis, *f.* a speaking against, contradiction, Q; — *sumere*, Q; to anticipate the objection of an opponent.

Contrahō -xi -ctum, 3. to draw together, collect, unite (*opp.* dissipare), — *cohortes ex finitimis regionibus*, Ca; — *magnam classem*, N; — *undique libros*, St; (2) to produce, cause, bring about, incur, contract, — *lites*, P; — *aliquid damni*, C; — *as alienum*, C; — *certainem*, L; — *morbum*, Pl; (3) to make an agreement or bargain, contract, C; (4) to draw in, shorten, contract, compress, *animal membra quocunque vult contrahit*, C; — *frontem*, C, to wrinkle up; — *lac*, Pl, to curdle; — *centrem*, Cl, to bind; met. *animus formidine dictum contrahitur*, Lc; — *cupidinem*, H.

Contrapōno -sui -situm, 3. to place opposite, Q.

Contrapositum -i, *n.*, antithesis, Q.

Contrarie, in an opposite direction, contrarily, C.

Contrarius -a -um, of place, opposite, over against, Ca; more frequently (2) opposite to, contrary to, — *huius virtutis vitiositas*, C; — *rusticitas urbanitati*, Q; *orationes inter se* —, C; *versantur retro contrario motu atque calum*, C; ex contrario, C, on the contrary; much rarer in the same sense, in *contrarium*, Pl; (3) hostile, opposed to, — *Aeterna acibus*, Lc, noxious; — *causa*, St, unfavourable; *subst. contrarius*, -ii, *m.* Vt, an opponent.

*Contractabiliter, in such a manner as may be felt or handled, Lc.

Contractatio -ōnis, *f.* a touching, handling, C.

Contracto, 1. to touch; feel, handle, Lc, H; to handle, so as to search, St; to touch or handle obscurely, with impure purpose, P; *contractata filiarum pudicitia*, Tc, dishonoured.

Contrémisco -mūi, 3. to tremble violently, to quake, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to tremble before, be afraid of anything, H, Sc.

Contrémō -ui, 3. to tremble violently, quake, Lc. Contributio -iū -itum, 3. to distribute, allot, assign, contribute, Ca, L; (2) to contribute to in common with others, O.

Contristo, 1. to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden, Co, V; of the weather, — *calum*, V; — *annum*, H; of wine, Co, to damage.

Contritus -a -um (*præp.* contoro), worn out, well used, common, trite, — *proverbium*, C.

Contrōversia -æ, *f.* debate, dispute, controversy, — *habere de re cum aliquo*, C; *contrōversia est inter aliquos de re*, C; in — *versari*, esse, C; rem adducere in —; deducere in —; *vocare* in —, C, to make matter of debate; *sine contrōversia*, T, beyond dispute; *contrōversia non erat quin*, C, there was no doubt that —.

Contrōversiosus -a -um, — *res*, L; controverted, strongly disputed.

Contrōversor, 1. *dep.* — *inter se*, C, to contend, dispute, debate.

Contrōversus -a -um, (1) *pass.* that which is a subject of debate, controverted, — *res*, C; (2) disputations, fond of controversy, — *gens*, C.

Contrūdo, 1. to cut in pieces, cut down, hew down, slay, C.

Contrūdo -si -sum, 3. to thrust, push together, — *nubes res centi*, Lc; (2) to thrust, crowd into any place, C.

Contrunco, 1. to cut in pieces, — *tribum*, P.

Contubernālis -is, *c.* a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent, which in the Roman army was intended for the use of ten men and one inferior officer, C; (2) a young man, who, as was often the custom in distinguished families, accompanied a general in a campaign in order to learn the art of war, C; (3) generally, a comrade, companion, C; (4) the husband or wife allotted to a slave by the owner, Co.

Contubernium -i, *n.* a hut or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged, Ca; hence, any common habitation, St; and the common habitation of a male and female slave, Tc; (2) a sharing in the same tent, comradeship, Tc; and especially the companionship of a young Roman with a distinguished general, *prima stipendia fecit prætoris contubernio*, St, he made his first campaign in the suite of the prætor; (3) any close companionship, or intimacy, St; and especially the living together of slaves as man and wife, Co; and generally concubinage, C; (4) a living together of animals, Ph.

Contūdor -itus, 2. to regard on all sides, look at attentively, C; met. to consider, reflect upon, — *propositum*, Lc; to take care, attend to, Vt; (2) to see, perceive, P.

Contūltus -ūs, *m.* a beholding, attentive looking at, T.

Contūmācia -æ, *f.* stubbornness, obstinacy, inflexibility, perverseness, contumacy, C; —

ardorum, Pl, obstinacy or difficulty in growing.

Contumäcster, obstinately, stubbornly.

Contumäx -äcis, stubborn, obstinate, perverse, contumacious, — *adversus plebem*, St; — *in me*, C; met. — *lima*, Pl, indelible; — *syllaba*, M, unaccommodating to metre.

Contumälla -æ, f. insult, affront, outrage in words, contumely, — *alicui facie*, dicere, P; — *jacere in aliquem*, C; used by Ca. of injury, damage done to ships.

Contumälyöse, insolently, abusively, contumeliously, C.

Contumällösus -a -um, insulting, abusive, contumelious, — *literæ*, C; — *alicui*, Tc.

Contumäle, 1. to heap up in a mound, Pl; (2) to bury, inter, O.

Contundo -tudi -tūsum, 3. to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces, — *aliquem justibus*, P; — *aliquem saziis*, H; subst. contusum -i, n. a bruise, contusion, Pl; (2) to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish, — *ferocem Hannibalem*, L; — *stultitiam*, C; — *facta Tuthybit*, P, surpass; — *tempora*, Lc, finish, accomplish.

Contuor, 3. P. Lc. = contueor, g.v.

Conturbatio -ōnis, f. disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind, C.

Conturbator -ōris, m. that which throws a man's affairs into disorder, costly, ruinous, M.

Conturbo, 1. to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion, — *orānes Romanorum*, S; — *republicam*, S; (2) to disturb in mind, cause anxiety, C; (3) — *rationes*, or abs. C, to bring money matters into confusion, ruin, make bankrupt.

Contus -i, m. a pole used for pushing a boat against a stream or other purposes, a boat-hook, V; (3) a long spear or pike, Tc.

Contusio -ōnis, f. a crushing, breaking, bruising, Pl; in medicine, a bruise, contusion.

Cōnus -i, m. (κωνος) a cone, C; hence, anything of a conical form, (a) the helmet ridge to which the plume was affixed, V; (b) the cone of the cypress, Co; (c) a kind of sundial, Vt.

*Convādor, 1. dep. to summon into a court of law, P.

Convalesco -lūi, 3. to become quite well, to be convalescent, — *ex morbo*, C; — *de vulnere*, O; *Milo in dies convalescebat*, C, was gaining strength; — *ignis*, O; — *annonā convalluit*, St, became cheaper.

Convallis -is, f. a valley shut in on all sides, C.

Convāso, 1. to pack up baggage, T.

Convēcto, 1. to bring together, collect, V.

Convēctor -ōris, m. a fellow-voyager, fellow-traveller, C.

Convēho -xi -ctum, 3. to bring together, carry into one place, — *frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem*, Ca; used especially of the gathering in of harvests, Vr.

Convello -velli -vulsum, 3. to tear, pluck, pull away, — *viridam sylvam ab humo*, V; — *signa*, C, to pull up the standards from their place, i.e. to march, decamp; (2) to shatter, cause to totter, destroy, — *republicam*, C; — *fidem legionum*, Tc; (3) to tear to pieces, — *dupes avido dente*, O; — *nates undis Euroque*, V.

Convēna -æ, c. a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude, C.

Convēniens -ntis (præp. convenio), agreeing, unanimous, concordant, — *bene amici*, C; (2) fit for, appropriate, suitable, convenient, — *alicui re*, C; — *ad rem*, C; *inter se*, C.

Convēnienter, agreeably with, suitably to, — *natura vivere*, C.

Convēnientia -æ, f. agreement, harmony, conformity with, C.

Convēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. neut. to come together, collect, — *ex provinciā*, Ca; — *ad hoc judicium*, C; — *ad clamorem*, Ca, at the cry; of inanimate objects, *huc convenit utrumque bivi'm*, Pl; *ciuitates quæ in id forum conveniunt*, C, which belong to that district; — *in manum*, C, to come

into the power of a husband = to be married; (2) to go to a person's house with a request, to visit, call upon, — *Pamphilum*, T; — *illum Attilium*, C; (3) to come together so as to unite, Lc; to pair, of animals, Lc. Pl; (4) to unite in sentiment, purpose, to agree, P; more common, *res convenit*, or *impers. convenit*, it is agreed, it is decided, it is resolved, *cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo* — P; *quod tempus inter nos committendi prælii convenerat*, Ca; *mihi cum Deiotaro convenit ut*, Ca; also, *convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli præfecta*, L, it is generally agreed; (5) to fit into, fit with, C; more frequently, *res convenit*, or *impers. convenit*, it agrees, is fit, suitable, useful, proper, it becomes, *quid enim minus in hunc ordinem* — ? C; — *cum aliquā re*, C; — *alicui rei*, C; *convenit, impers.* is usually followed by *inf.* Lc. H, or *ut*, C; used also as an affirmative, I am content, am willing, P.

*Convēnticūm -i, n. = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by the Athenian citizens for attendance in the popular assembly.

*Convēnticius -a -um, relating to coming together, use of carnal intercourse, — *patres*, P.

Convēnticūm -i, n. dim. a coming together, assembly, association, C; (2) — a place of meeting, Tc.

Convēntio -ōnis, f. an assembly, Vr; (2) an agreement, compact, convention, C.

Convēntum -i, n. a covenant, agreement, compact, C.

Convēntus -ūs, m. a coming together, an assembly, C; (2) the Roman citizens who were settled in any province, and their yearly assembly for judicial and legal purposes, *oppidis in quibus consistere prætores et convēntum agere soleant*, C; to hold an assize; hence, in Pl, the district for which the convēntus assembled; (3) union, connection, Lc; and met. agreement, compact, C.

Convērbō, 1. to beat violently, Pl.

Convēro -erri -ersum, 3. to sweep together, brush over, P; met. — *hereditates omnium*, C.

Convērsatio -ōnis, f. frequent use, Sc; (2) a frequent sojourn in a place, Pl; (3) intercourse, conversation, Q.

Convērsio -ōnis, f. a turning round, — *cæli*, C, the revolution, recurrence of particular times produced by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, — *mensium annorumque*, C; (2) an abscess, Co; (3) change, alteration, conversion, — *et per turbatio rerum*, C; (4) in rhetoric, (a) a change from one species of composition to another, e.g. from poetry to prose, Q; (b) the repetition of the same word at the end of the sentence, C; (c) the rounding off of a period, C.

Convēro, 1. to turn round violently, C; (2) generally dep. convēro, to live, abide, — *in montibus*, Pl; (3) to live, have intercourse with, — *no-biscum*, Sc.

Convēro -ti -sum, 3. to turn round, whirl round, and with a prep. to turn towards, move towards, direct to, — *cælos omnes*, Lc; — *naves in eam partem*, Ca; — *aciem in fugam*, Ca; — *ad eam omnem multitudinem*, Ca; — *aspectum quo vellent*, C; (2) met. — *risum in judicium*, C, to turn the laugh against; — *facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem*, Q, to convert; often expresses attention to any person or thing, *intelligo omnium ora in me convērsa esse*, S; (3) met. to change, alter, convert, transform, C; — *librum*, C, to translate; the verb convēro is sometimes found neut. in some of the above significations.

Convēstio, 4. to clothe; met. to cover, C.

Convēxitas -ātis, f. convexity, — *mundi*, Pl.

Convēxum -i, n. more frequently found in the pl., a vault, arch, V.

Convēxus -a -um, vaulted, arched, convex, C; (2) sloping, steep, O.

Convēctator -ōris, m. a railer, slanderer, reviler, C.

Convēctor, 1. dep. to rail at, revile, reproach, L; — *alicui*, Q.

Convictum -i, *n.* a loud and simultaneous cry, shout, clamour, *C.*, of the noise of birds, *O.*, of frogs, *Ph.*, (2) a noise of quarrelling, altercation, *C.*, of importunity, *C.*, of contradiction, opposition, *C.*, most frequently, violent reproach, reviling, insult, *C.*

*Convivello -ōnis (convivo), *f.* social intercourse, familiarity, *C.*

Convictor -ōris, *m.* (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, *C.*

Convictus -ūs, *m.* (convivo), a living together, constant intercourse, *C.*; (2) a banquet, *Jv.*

Convincere -i, -itum, 3 to convict of a crime or mistake, — *aliquem summæ negligentiae, C.* — *in his avaritiæ criminibus, C.* — *falsis de pugnis, P.* — *impari peccato, C.*; (2) to prove conclusively, demonstrate, — *falsa veris rebus, C.*

*Convinctio -ōnis, *f.* a particle, a word of connection, *Q.* = *συνδεσμος.*

Convio, 3 to behold attentively, examine, — *omnia loca oculis, Lc.*

Convivia -a, *m.* a guest, *C.*

Convivialis -e, relating to a feast or banquet, convivial, *C.*

Convivator -ōris, *m.* one who gives a feast, a host, *II, L.*

Convivium -i, *n.* a feast, entertainment, party, *C.*; (2) the company assembled, *II.*

Convivore -vi-ctum, 3. to live together, *Sc.*, (2) *Q.* = *convivior, q.v.*

Convivor, 1. *dep.* to eat and drink in company, feast, revel, *C.*

*Convocatio -ōnis, *f.* a calling together, convocation, *C.*

Convoco, 1. to call together, assemble, *convok e.* — *dissipatos homines, C.* — *principes ad se, C.*; — *ad concionem, L.*

Convolo, 1. to fly together, run together, come together hastily, *C.*

Convulsio, 1. to roll round violently, whirl round, *Sc.*

Convolvere -vi- vultum, 3 to roll together, *C.* — *in ea, Sc.* to help up, multiply.

Convolutus -i, *m.* a species of caterpillar which rolls itself up in vine leaves, *A. Aug.*, (2) bindweed, convolvulus, *Pl.*

Convulso, 1. to vomit all over, *C.*

Convulsio, 1. to wound severely, *Co Pl.*

Convulsus -i-um (*pricip. convello*), cramped, convulsed, — *latus, St.*

Convalesco = *convalesco, q.v.*

Convellio -ōnis, *f.* a working with, co-operation, *Q.*

Convellere -i, *n.* a cover, lid, *Pl.*

Convellere -rūl- rium, 4 to cover entirely, envelop, *L.*, generally found in the *perf. princip.*; *net cooperitus sceleribus, C.*

Convellio -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, — *colligivum, C.*

Conveto, 1. to choose, elect, especially to a public office or dignity, — *senatores, C.*

Convellere -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear, — *ignes pluribus simul locis, L.* — *bellum, Cc.* — *tempestas, C.*, (2) to arise to combat, rise in insurrection, *coorti in pugnam repente, I.*

Convortus -ūs, *m.* in arising, breaking forth, *Lc.*

Convire, *f.* a dancing girl, who gets her living by frequenting taverns, *V.*

Convivulus -i, *m.* (κόβιλος), a large basket or hamper, *Co Jv.*

Convivulus -i, *f.* property, riches, abundance, plenty, *C.*; (2) generally, plenty, abundance, — *fortium rivorum, C.*, *magna — latronum, C.*, (3) *pl. copiarum, f.* forces, troops, *Ca.*, sometimes found in the *sing.*, (4) — *terriborum, and abs.* copiousness of speech, *C.*, (5) the power, ability, opportunity to do anything, *ut mihi quis facias conveniendi.* — *P.*, *visitator curero — erat S.*; (6) *Copia* personified by *H.* as the goddess of abundance.

*Convivulus -arum, *f. dim.* a small number of troops, *C.*

Cōpōse, abundantly, plentifully, richly provided, *C.*, (2) of discourse, copiously, — *dicere, C.*

Cōpōsus -a -um, richly provided, wealthy, *tu agris, vitiis, rebus omnibus.* — *C.*, *locus — a fumento, C.*; (2) copious of speech, eloquent, — *homo ad dicendum, C.*; (3) plentiful, abundant, *Ph.*

Cōpis -e, *P. A. Aug.* = *copiosus, q.v.*

Cōpo, copona = *cuppo, caupona, q.v.*

Cōpīa -e, *m.* (κοπία), a filthy jester, *St.*

Cōpta -e, *f.* (κοπτή), a hard cake or biscuit, *M.*

Cōpīlī -i, *f.* a rope, band, tie, *P.*; — *duā canem tenet, O.*, a leash, (2) *met.* a bond, connection, *quos interrupta tenet.* — *II.*, the bond of love.

Cōpūlātio -ōnis, *f.* a union, connection, copulation, — *atomorum inter se, C.*

Cōpūlātus -a -um (*pricip. copulo*), connected, united, coupled, *C.*

Cōpūlo, 1. to join together, connect, unite, — *honestatem cum voluptate, C.* — *inter se, Lc.* — *alicui, C.*

*Cōqua -e, *f.* a female cook, *P.*

Cōquibilis -is, that can be cooked, *Pl.*

Cōquinarīus -a -um, relating to cooking, culinary, *Pl.*

Cōquino, 1 to cook, *P.*

Cōquo -vi-ctum, 3 to cook, prepare food, — *cenam, P.* — *ebum, Lc.*, *subst. cocta -e, f. M.*, a decoction, (2) *met.* to prepare by fire, burn, bake, — *glebas estas, V.* — *aurum, Pl.* to melt, hence to ripen, mature, — *uas, Vr.* — *poma, C.*, (3) *met.* to mature in the mind, contrive, devise, concoct, — *consilia secreta, L.*, (4) to disturb in mind, render anxious, *Q.*

Cōquus -i, *m.* a cook, *C.*

Cōr, cordis, *n.* the heart, *C.*, (2) *meton.* the heart for the whole man, *lectos juvenes, fortissima corda, V.*, used by *P.* as a term of endearment, (3) the heart as the seat of feeling and emotion, *corde, P.*, heartily; *cordi esse alicui, C. L.*, to lie at the heart, be dear, precious to; (4) the heart as the seat of understanding, reflection, *in meo — eam rem volutari et diu disputari, P.*

Cōrīnelus -a -um (κοράνελος), raven black, *Vt.*

Cōrīnelus -i, *m.* (κοράνιος), a kind of river fish found in the Nile, *M. Pl.*

Cōrīllum -i, *n.* (κοράλλιον), red coral, *Pl.*

Cōram, (*i*) *adv.* in presence of, in face of, before, *C. L.*; (2) immediately, on the spot, *St.*; (3) personally, in one's own person, one's self, — *intueri aliquid, C.* to behold with one's own eyes, — *agere, to transact personally, t. e. not by letters, C.* (*ii*) *prep.* with *adv.* in presence of, — *genero meo, C.* — *populo, H.*

Cōramble -es, *f.* (κοράμβλη), a kind of cabbage, *Co*

Cōrax -icis, *m.* (κόραξ), an engine for attacking fortified places, *Vt.*

Corbis -is, *f.* a wicker basket, especially such as was used for farming purposes, *C. P.*

Corbita -e, *f.* a slow merchantman, used especially for the transport of corn, *C.*

Corbilla -e, *f. dim.* a little basket, *Co. P.*

Corbilla -i, *n. dim.* a little heart, used as a term of endearment, *P.*

Corcyrā -e, *f.* (κορκυρα), Corcyra, now Corfu, hence, *adv.* Corcyraeus -a -um, — *hoi, M.*, the gardens of Alcimus.

Cordate, wisely, prudently, *P.*

Cordatus -a -um, prudent, sagacious, wise, *A. Aug. Sc.*

Cordax -icis, *m.* (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, *P. Acq.*; (2) the trochaic foot, so named by Aristotle on account of its dancing rhythm, *C.*

Cordillum -i, *n.* heartache, heartburn, *P.*

Cordus = *chordus, q.v.*

Cordyla -e, *f.* (κορδύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, *Pl. M.*

Cōrūgo -ōnis, *f.* a cutaneous disease affecting cattle, *Co.*

Cōriandrum -i, *n.* (κορίανδρον), coriander, *Coriandrum sativum*, Linn.

Cōrīarius -a -um, relating to leather, *Pl*; *subst.* **corīarius** -ii, *m.* a tanner, currier, *Pl*.

Cōrinthus -i, *f.* (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece; *prov. non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*, *H*, not every man is capable of a great undertaking; alluding, according to some, to the dangerous entrance to the harbour; according to others, to the high price charged for their favours by the celebrated Corinthian harlots; *adj.* **Cōrinthus** -a -um, *C*, — *columna*, *Vr.* of the Corinthian order; — *aes*, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients; — *vasa*, *supellex*, *C*, made of Corinthian brass; and *abs.* **Cōrinthia** -orum, *n.* (*sc. vasa*), *C*; hence **Cōrinthiarus** -ii, *n.* an artificer in Corinthian brass; a nickname of Augustus, *St*; **Cōrinthicus** -a -um, *L*; **Cōrinthiensis** -e, *P*.

Coriolānus, *Cn. Marcius*, a hero of the first period of the Roman republic, so called from a daring exploit performed against the Volscians at the siege of their capital, Corioli. Some time after, being driven into exile by the people, because in a famine he wished to barter their political privileges with them for corn, he went over to the Volscians, and, as their general, successfully led their army almost to the gates of Rome. Here an appeal was made by his countrymen to his patriotism; he at last yielded to the entreaties of his mother and wife, at the head of a procession of noble matrons, withdrew his army, and died in his Volscian exile. The legendary date assigned to this story is at the beginning of the fifth century B.C.

Cōriūm -ii, *n.* (corius, *P*), hide, skin, leather, *C*; the bark, rind of trees, *Pl*; *prov. canis a corio nunquam abstergetur uncto*, *H*, expressive of the difficulty of laying aside a confirmed habit; (2) *meton.* a leathern thong, strap, lash, *P*; (3) in architecture, the surface of the ground, upper stratum, — *arena*, *Vt*.

Cornelia, the name of many noble Roman ladies, but especially of the daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, the wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus, and the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Cornelia Gens, one of the most distinguished Roman families, divided into a patrician and a plebeian branch. Its chief patrician cognomens, Cethegus, Cluana, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Merula, Scipio, Sulla. Its plebeian cognomens, Daltus, Gallus.

Cornelius Celsus, *vid.* Celsus.

Cornelius Martialis, *vid.* Martialis.

Cornelius Nepos, *vid.* Nepos.

Cornelius Tacitus, *vid.* Tacitus.

Cornēdus -a -um, horny, *C*.

Cornescio, *3.* to become horny, *Pl*.

Cornētum -i, *n.* a plantation of cornel trees,

Vr.

Cornū -a -um, horny, made of horn, *C*; (2)

horn-coloured, *Pl*.

Cornū -i -um, relating or belonging to the

cornel tree, *Vr.*

Cornū -inis, *m.* a horn-blower, *L. C.*

Cornū -i, *1. dep.* to chatter like a crow, *Pr.*

Cornū -i, *2. f. dim.* a little crow, *H.*

Cornū -i, *3. m.* a soldier who has been presented with the honorary corniculum, an adjutant, *St.*

Cornū -i, *4. m.* a little horn, *Pl*; (2) a small funnel, *C*; (3) an ornament on the helmet, given to deserving soldiers in token of merit, *L.*

Cornū -i, *5. m.* the office of a cornicularius, or adjutant, *St.*

Cornū -i, *6. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *7. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *8. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *9. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *10. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *11. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *12. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *13. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *14. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

Cornū -i, *15. m.* a horned cattle, *Pl.*

ram, goat, stag, etc. *C*; (2) *meton.* of (a) things of similar material, a hoof, *V*; a beak of a bird, *O*; (b) of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, *Vr. Pl*; the horns of the moon, *C*; the branches of a river, *O*; a horn of land, peninsula, *Ca*; the extreme ends of a sail-yard, *V*; the part of the helmet to which the plume was affixed, *V. L*; the ends of the roller on which parchments were rolled, *Tb. O*; a bow, *O*; the horns or side pieces of a lyre, *C*; the summit or peak of a mountain, *P. Aug*; the end or extremity of any place, *L. Te*; the wing of an army, *Ca*; (c) of things made of horn, a bow, *V*; a large curved trumpet, or horn, *V. H*; a lantern, *P*; an oil cruet, *H*; a funnel, *V*; (3) *met.* used as in Hebrew, as a metaphor, of strength, force, power, *P. H*.

Cornū -i, *n.* the fruit of the cornel, *V. H*.

Cornus -i, *m.* the cornel tree, *V*, *cornus mascula*, Linn; (2) *meton.* a javelin made of cornel wood, *V. O*.

Cornū -i, *m.* horned, *Vr. Co*; — *quadrupes*, *Vr.* elephants.

Cōrolla -a, *f. dim.* a little crown, *P. Ct*.

Cōrollārium -ii, *n.* originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, guests, etc., *Vr*; hence (2) a present, douceur, gratuity, *C*; (3) in very late philosophical language, an addition, corollary.

Cōrōna -a, *f.* (κορώνη), a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, *C*; — *castrensis*, given to the soldier who first entered the enemy's camp; — *triumphalis*, worn by the general during his triumph; — *ovalis*, worn by a general in an ovation, *Le*; for — *civica*, *obsidionalis*, *muralis*, *natalis*, *vid.* those words; *sub coronā vendere*, to sell prisoners of war into slavery, *Ca. L*, because like animals about to be sacrificed, they wore chaplets; also *sub coronā venire*, *L*; (2) a constellation, the northern crown, *C. V*; (3) *meton.* a circle, assembly of men, especially if come together for judicial purposes, *C*; the lines of circumvallation round a besieged city, *C. L*; in architecture, a cornice, *Vt*; the circle of hair round a horse's hoof, *Co*; — *montium*, *Pl*, a circular range of mountains; the halo round the sun, *Sc*.

Cōrōnāmentum -i, *n.* flowers used for garlands, *A. Aug. Pl*.

Cōrōnārius -a -um, relating to a garland; — *opus*, *Vt*, stucco work for decoration of cornices; — *aurum*, *L*, originally the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards commuted for a sum of money, *C*.

Cōrōnārius -ii, *m.* -aria -a, *f.* a chaplet-maker, seller of garlands, *Pl*.

Cōrōnis -idis, *f.* (κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence called **Cōrōnides**, *O*.

Cōrōnis -idis, *f.* (κορωνίς), the flourish by which authors and transcribers used to denote the termination of a chapter or volume; hence, and, termination, *M*.

Cōrōnā, *1.* to wreath, crown with a garland, — *aras*, *Pt*; — *puppi*, *O*; — *cratera*, *V*; — *coronari*, *St*, to allot the prize to; *quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia?* *H*, to be crowned as conqueror; (2) to surround, enclose in the form of a circle, *L. O. V*.

Corpū -i, *n.* relating to the body, corporal, *Sc*.

Corpū -i, *n.* the bodily structure, *Co, Vt*.

Corpū -i, *n.* relating to the body, corporal, *C*; (2) fleshy, consisting of flesh, *Vr. O*.

Corpū -i, *1.* to form into a body, provide with a body, *animus temporis animatur corporat, Vg*, *Pl*; (2) *A. Aug.* to reduce to a mere body, to kill.

Corpulentus -a, *f.* fitness, corpulence, *Pl*.

Corpulentus -a -um, fat, stout, corpulent, *P. Q*.

Corpus -ōris, *n.* a body, substance (opp. animus, anima), a body, substance, whether organized or unorganized, *parvisima quaque corpora constant ex partibus infinitis*, C; (2) the body of men and animals, — *amittere*, C; to grow thin, lose flesh; — *facere*, Cl, to grow fat, applied by Pl to the wood of a tree; also, a dead body, corpse, C. L. O; the body, as the object of carnal desire, *illa quæ corpus publicum coligo sum*, T; hence, also virility, manly power, Ph. H; (3) a person, individual, *delecta — virum*, V; — *conjugum ac liberorum testrorum*, L; (4) met. any whole made up of various parts, a body, corporation, community, — *republica*, C; — *nullum civitatis*, To; — *omnis Romani juris*, L.

Corpusculum -i, *n.* dim. a little body, corpuscle, atom, L. C.

Corrado -i -sum, 3. to scrape, scratch together, Lc; frequently used of the accumulation of money, P. T.

Correctio -ōnis, *f.* a correction, emendation, amendment; — *et emendatio ceteris philosophia*, C; (2) a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger — *transposition*, C. Q.

Corrector -ōris, *m.* an improver, amender, corrector, *atque emendator nostræ civitatis*, C.

Corripo -psi, 3. to creep or crawl together, to slink in, — *in locum*, C; *quod non corripuit membra pavore?* Lc, whose limbs do not shrink with fear?

Corruptio -ōnis, *f.* — *dierum*, a shortening, Vt (opp. crescentia); — *syllabe*, Q (opp. productio).

Corruptor -ōris, *m.* one who blames, a fault-finder, Sc.

Corridō, 2. to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lc.

Corrigla -æ, *f.* a shoe-string, boot-lace, C.

Corrigo -rexi -rectum, 3. to make straight, reduce to order, set right, L. Pl; (2) met. to correct, improve, amend, C; *præterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi*, L; — *mores*, C; frequently used in C of verbal or written corrections.

Corripio -psi -reptum, 3. to seize violently, and on all sides; to draw, pull, collect together, *hominem corripui furiis*, C; — *arcumque manu celerisque sagittis*, V; — *corpus ex somno*, V. L, to rise up hastily; — *se*, P. T. V, to get up hastily, betake one's self quickly; — *tiam*, — *spatia*, V, to hasten on one's way; (2) to seize violently as a robber, — *pecunias*, C. Te; (3) to attack with an accusation, drag into a court of law, Te; (4) of the action of fire or disease, to seize, take, lay hold of, *igni correptus*, Lc; *morbi corpora corripunt*, V; (5) to draw together, abbreviate, lessen, — *impensas*, St; in grammar, to contract two syllables into one, Vt; to shorten a syllable, Q (opp. producere); (6) met. to blame violently, reproach, Ca; (7) of passion, emotions, to seize, *corruptus amore*, O; *cupidine*, O; *miseriordia*, St.

Corrīvāta -ōnis, *f.* the collection of several streams of water into one, Pl.

Corrivo, 1. to collect several streams of water into one, St. Pl.

Corrobōro, 1. to strengthen, invigorate, C; met. — *conjuratorem non credendo*, C, to corroborate.

Corrōdo -ei -sum, 3. to gnaw away, C.

Corrōgo, 1. to bring together, collect by begging, O; — *numulos de nepotum domi*, C.

Corrōivus -a -um, corrosive, Sc.

Corrōtundo, 1. to make quite round, round off, Sc.

Corrōda -æ, *f.* wild asparagus, Vr. Co.

Corrūgo, 1. to wrinkle up, Co; — *nares*, II, to produce a wrinkle.

Corrūguis -i, *m.* a conduit, artificial water-course, Pl.

Corrumpo -psi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, destroy, annihilate, — *pura deserta igni*, S; *ungues dentibus*, Pt, to bite the nails; met. — *spem*,

O; — *libertatem*, Te; (3) to spoil, damage, injure, adulterate, corrupt, *inclusa aqua ficulæ corrumpitur*, C; — *ocellos lacrimis*, O; (3) met. to corrupt morally, seduce, mislead, — *adulescentem optimum*, P; *mulierem*, T; *milites licentiâ atque lasciviâ corruperat*, S; to corrupt by a gift, bribe, — *aliquem pecuniâ*, S. C; *prelio*, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *mores civitatis*, C; — *tabulas publicas*, C, to falsify.

Corrūdo -rili, 3. *neut.* to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down, *corruevunt aëres*, C; met. to be ruined, C; (2) to fall on, attack, fight, S; (3) act. to throw down, overthrow, — *hæc rerum summam*, Lc.

Corrupte, corruptly, incorrectly, C.

Corruptela -æ, *f.* the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction, *mores hæc dulcedine — que depravati*, C; (2) meton. a corrupter, seducer, T.

Corruptio -ōnis, *f.* corruption, a corrupting, C.

Corruptor -ōris, *m.* a corrupter, seducer, briber, — *cirum*, P; — *juventutis*, C.

Corruptrix -icis, *f.* one that corrupts or seduces, used by C. as an *adj.* — *provincia*.

Corruptus -a -um (*plep. corumpo*), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt, C. H.

Corraspor, 1. *dep.* to search carefully, P.

Cors = cohors, *q.v.*

Corsæ -arum, *f.* (*κόραι*), fillets or mouldings employed to decorate a doorway, Vt.

Cortex -icis, *m.* and *f.* bark, rind, shell, skin of plants and their fruits, C; especially the bark of the cork tree, cork, II; prov. *nare sine cortice*, II, to swim without cork, i.e. to need no extraneous assistance; (2) — *ori*, Vt, an eggshell; — *testudinis*, Pl. Ph, shell.

Corticæus -a -um, — *piz*, Co, resin taken from the tree with a portion of the bark.

Corticus -a -um, made of bark or cork, Pl.

Corticulus -i, *ri. dim.* a little thin rind or bark, Co.

Cortina -æ, *f.* a round kettle or caldron, P. Pl; especially the caldron-shaped top of the Delphic tripod, V. O; and hence, a tripod as a votive offering, St; (2) meton. the vault of the sky, A. Aug.

Cortinale -is, *n.* a place where kettles and other kitchen utensils were kept, Co.

Corulus = corulus, *q.v.*

Corus = caurus, *q.v.*

Cōrusco, 1. to butt with the horns, Lc. Jv.; (2) to move quickly, shake, — *telum*, V; — *linguas*, O; *neut. coruscant abies*, Jr; (3) hence, of the quick motion of fire, lightning, etc., to shine, flash, glitter, V.

Cōruscus -a -um, in rapid movements, shaking, trembling, — *silvæ*, V; (2) gleaming, flashing, — *fulgura*, Lc; — *sol*, V.

Corvus -a -um, relating to a raven, corvine, Pl.

Corvus -i, *m.* a raven, C; prov. *in cruce corvos pascere*, II, to be hanged; (2) meton. the name of various warlike machines used in the attack and defence of fortified places, Vt; a surgical instrument with a blade like a raven's beak, a kind of sea fish, Cl.

Corvus or **Corvinus**, the surname of a celebrated Roman general, M. Valerius, born about 371 B.C., cons. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299; dictator, 342, 301; and died 271 B.C. He was called Corvus in consequence of a single combat with a gigantic Gaul, during the Gallic war, in which he was said to have been assisted by a raven, who flew at his adversary's face. He successfully conducted the great war against the Samnites, and gained two decisive victories in the year 343; and nearly forty years afterwards displayed his military genius in the war with the Etrusci and Marsi. On account of his long life, constant health and vigour, success in war, and numerous civic honours, he is often cited by Roman authors as an example of the favours of fortune.

Cōrybas -antis, *m.* (κορυβας), a priest of Cybele, whose worship was celebrated with loud music and wild dancing, *H.*; *adj.* corybantius -a um, *V.*

Cōrycæum -i, *n.* (κορυκτεον), an apartment in a Roman gymnasium, appropriated to a game which consisted in throwing about a large sack full of bran and sand, suspended from the ceiling, *Vt.*

Cōrycos or -us -i, *f.* (κορυκος), a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence, *adj.* Cōrycelus -a -um, -erocum, *H.*; -senez, *V.*

***Cōrylætum** -i, *n.* a hazel copse, *O.*

Cōrylus -i, *f.* (κορυλος), a hazel tree or bush, *V. O.*

***Cōrymbifer** -i, *m.* carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, *O.*

Cōrymbus -i, *m.* (κορυμβος), a bunch of berries, especially ivy berries, which formed the wreath appropriated to Bacchus, *V. O. Pt.*

Cōryphæus -i, *m.* (κορυφαίος), the leader, chief, head, - *Epicurcorum* *Zeno, C.*

Cōrytus -i, *m.* (κορυτης), a quiver; or, as some distinguish it, a bow-case, *V.*; (2) *meton.* an arrow, - *velox, P. Aug.*

Cos, cōtis, *f.* any hard, flinty stone, *C.*; especially a whetstone, grindstone, *H. Pl.*

Cos (Cōus, Cōūs), *Cois*, *f.* (Κως, Κώος), the island Cos, in the Egean Sea; *adj.* Cōus -a -um, - *poeta, O.* Philetas; *subst.* Cōum -i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *H.* Cōan wine; Cōa -orum, *n. H.* Cōan garments, made of very thin gauze.

Cosmēta -æ, *m.* (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his master's wardrobe and toilet, *Jv.*

Cosmicus -a -um (κοσμικός), belonging to the world; *subst.* a citizen of the world, *M.*

Cossim = cessim, *q.v.*

Cossus -i, *m.* a kind of caterpillar found under the bark of trees, *Pl.*

Costa -æ, *f.* a rib, *P. V.*; (2) a side, wall, *V.* - *narium, Pl.*

***Costatus** -a -um, ribbed, - *bene boves, Vr.*

Costum -i, *n.* (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, *H. O.*

Cōthurnatus -a -um, relating to the buskin, sublime, tragic, *O. M.*

Cōthurnus -i, *m.* (κόθουρος), a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, *V.*; (2) the thick-soled boot worn by the tragic actor, *H.*; (3) *met.* a lofty style in poetry, *H. V. Pt.*; and in painting, *Pl.*; (4) a high Greek shoe, *C.*

Cotticula -æ, *f. dim.* a touchstone, *Pl.*; (2) a small mortar used in pounding drugs, *Pl.*

Cotidianus, cotidie = quotidianus, etc. *q.v.*

Cotonius = Cydonius, *q.v.*

Cotta, a cognomen borne by several distinguished members of the Aurelia gens; of whom may be mentioned (i.) C. Aurelius Cotta, cons. 252, 248, who commanded against the Carthaginians in Sicily with considerable success. The best known, however, is (ii.) C. Aurelius Cotta, b. 124, cons. 75, died about 74, a very distinguished orator, personally known and esteemed by Cicero in the early part of his career, and introduced by him as a speaker in his books "De Oratore" and "De Natura Deorum."

Cottabus -i, *m.* (κότταβος), a game played by throwing healtaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the lash of a whip, *P.*

Cottiana -orum, *n.* (cotona, coctona, coctana), a kind of small Syrian fig, *Pl. Jv.*

Cōtilla -æ, *f.* (κοτύλη, κοτίλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, and therefore rather less than half an imperial pint, *M.*

Cōturnix -icis, *f.* a quail, *P.*; used by *P.* as a term of endearment.

Cōtytto -us, *f.* (κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally Thracian, afterwards worshipped in Athens and Corinth also, *Jv.*; Cōtyttia -orum, *n. H.* the festival of Cōtytto.

Cōvīnarius -ii, *m.* one who fights from a war chariot, *Tc.*

Cōvīnus -i, *m.* the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, *P. Aug.*; (2) a travelling chariot, *M.*

Coxa -æ, *f.* the hip, *Pl.*; (2) the hip bone, *Pl.*
Coxendix -icis, *f. Vr. P.* the hip; (2) the hip bone, *Pl.*

Crabro -ōnis, *m.* a hornet, *V. Pl.*; *prov. irritare crabrones, P.* to get into a hornet's nest.

Crambē -ēs, *f.* (κράμβη), cabbage, *Pl. Jv.*

Crāpūla -æ, *f.* intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel, *P. C.*; (2) a resin producing intoxication, sometimes mixed with wine, *Pl.*

***Crāpūlarius** -a -um, relating or pertaining to a drunken revel, *P.*

Cras, to-morrow, *C.*; sometimes used as a *subst.* *cras istud, quando veniet, M.*; (2) on or for to-morrow, *vocare, M.*; (3) for the future, *quod sit futurum cras, Juge querere, H.*

Crassamen -inis, *n.* sediment of a liquid, *Co.*

Crassimentum -i, *n.* thick sediment, *Co.*; (2) the thickness of any object, - *portarum, Pl.*

Crasse, thickly, - *picari vasa, Co.*; (2) rudely, roughly, *H.*; (3) of the glitter of precious stones, dimly, *Pl.*; and hence, obscurely, confusedly, - *intelligere, Sc.*

Crassescere, 3. to grow thick, become fat, *Co. Pl.*

Crassitudo -inis, *f.* thickness, - *parietum, Ca.* - *columnarum, Vt.*; (2) a thickening, sediment, *Pl.*

***Crassivenius** -a -um, having thick veins.

Crassus -a -um, thick, dense, solid, - *unguentum, H.*; - *aer, C.* dense, misty; of men and animals, fat, *T.*; *met.* - *infortunium, P.* a thorough beating; *Ofellus rusticus crassū Minervā, H.* of sound, straightforward sense; - *turba, M.* rude, uncultivated.

Crassus, the name of a distinguished family of the plebeian gens Licinia, whose wealth is indicated by the cognomen Dives, affixed to the names of very many of its members. We shall mention (i.) M. Licinius Crassus Dives, born about 116 b.c., escaped the fate of his father and brother in the Marian massacre of 87, and joined Sulla on his landing in Italy. Of that general he became, in conjunction with Pompey, the able and zealous lieutenant, occupying himself, meanwhile, by means, some less justifiable than others, in building up an immense private fortune, and thus earning the almost hereditary name of Dives. In the year 71 he was called to command the troops engaged against Spartacus in the Servile war, which he brought to a triumphant conclusion. He was elected cons., with Pompey as his colleague, in 70; but a hollow friendship thus established between them soon ended in open enmity, and Crassus, disgusted with Pompey's popularity and military success, even retired for a time from Rome. In 65, Crassus was elected censor; and, in 60, formed, with Pompey and Caesar, the first triumvirate. In pursuance of the compact then made, Crassus and Pompey were again elected consuls in 55; and in the distribution of provinces in the following year, Syria was chosen by Crassus. Here, anxious for military distinction, and rendered emulous by the success of his colleagues in the triumvirate, Crassus undertook an expedition against the Parthians, which resulted in the year 53 in the defeat of his army and his own ignominious death. (ii.) L. Licinius Crassus, born 140, of a family the connection of which with the last cannot be traced, cons. 95, died 91; one of the greatest orators and advocates which Rome produced, and in that character introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his book "De Oratore."

Crastinus -a -um, relating to to-morrow, to-morrow's, - *dies, C.* *die crastini* (*obs. abl.*), *P.* to-morrow; in *crastinum*, on or for to-morrow, *C.*; (2) future, *Pl.*

Crater -eris, *m.* (κρατήρ), *O. Pt.* = cratera, *q.v.*

Cratera -æ, *f.* the large bowl or vessel in which wine and water were mixed before being handed round to the company, *C.*; (2) *meton.* an oil-cruet, *V.*; a water-basin, *Pl.*; the crater of a volcano,

Le. Pl; a volcanic fissure in the earth, Pl; a constellation so called, O.

Crates -is, f. a frame or basket made of hurdles, a crate; also a hurdle, a harrow, V; in military phrase, fascines; *sub crate necari*, an old method of capital punishment, to put the accused under a hurdle, and press him to death with great stones, P; (2) — *favorum*, V, honeycomb; — *spinæ*, the joints of the back bone, O.

Craticulus -a -um, made of hurdles, Vt.

*Craticula -æ, f. a gridiron, M.

*Cratio, 4, to harrow, Pl.

Crëatio -ōnis, f. choice, election, creation, — *magistratum*, C.

Crëator -ōris, m. the creator, maker, C.

Crëatrix -icis, f. creator, universal mother, — *natura rerum*, Le.

Creber -bra -brum, thick, crowded, compressed, frequent, repeated, numerous, C; (2) abounding in, crowded with, *Asinius* — *procelus*, V; *creber pulsus*, V, beats again and again.

*Crëbrius -a -um, condensed, compressed, thick, Pl.

Crëbre, thickly, densely, Vt.

Crëbresco -hui, 3, to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend one's self, — *honor*, V; — *seditio*, *insidia*, Te.

Crëbritas -utis, f. thickness, closeness, frequency, C.

Crëbriter, Vt = crebre, g.v.

Crëbro, repeatedly, frequently, very often, C.

Crëdibilis -e, credible, worthy of belief, C.

Crëdibiliter, credibly, C.

Crëditor -ōris, m. a creditor, C.

Crëditum -i, n. a loan, Q.

Crëdo -idi -itum, 3, to lend, lend money, C; (2) to commit, entrust, trust an object to any person for preservation, — *tue fides potestatisque*, C; — *mihi sum amicum atque omnem vitam*, T; (3) to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in, *virtutis suorum satis* —, S; (4) to believe a person, give credence to, C; *mihi crede, credite*, C, believe me; (5) to believe a fact, or statement, *homines id quod volunt credunt*, C; (6) to believe, be of opinion, think, T. H. Q; followed by *acc.* or *acc.* and *inf.*; *credo* is often employed parenthetically, as in English, I believe, think, C.

Crëdulus -itū, f. credulity, C.

Crëdulus -a -um, believing easily, credulous, confiding, — *alieu*, V; in *aliquid*, O; (2) *easily believed, Te.

Crëmatio -ōnis, a burning, Pl.

Crëmentum -i, n. an increase, growth, — *lunæ*, P. L.

Crëmula -orum, n. small wood for burning, Co.

Crëmo, 1, to burn, consume by fire, C.

Crëmor -ōris, m. the thick juice obtainable from animal or vegetable substances, Cl. O.

Crëo, 1, to make, create, beget, produce, Le; *creatus* -a -um, frequently in *poet.* = sprung from, born, or *subst.* an offspring, a son, O; (2) to create, i.e. elect to an office or dignity, — *dictatorem*, *Li.* *consules*, O; (3) *met.* to produce, prepare, provide, — *voluptatem meis inimicis*, P; — *errore*, C.

*Crëpax -icis, rustling, creaking, Sc.

Crëpax -ëra -ërum, dark; hence, *met.* obscure, uncertain, Le.

Crëpida -æ, f. a sandal, C; *prov. ne sutor ultra crepidam*, Pl, no shoemaker beyond his last.

Crëpidatus -a -um, wearing sandals, sandalled, C.

Crëpido -inis, f. a raised basement upon which a building is erected, Pl; a sea wall, a quay, C; a footway, or footpath in a street, Jv.

Crëpidula -æ, f. *dim.* a little sandal, P.

Crëpideulum -i, n. *dim.* a little rattle with bells attached, Le.

Crëpideulum -i, n. a rattle, Co.

Crëpito, 1, to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter, T. P.

Crëpitus -ūs, m. a rattling, creaking, rustling,

clattering, C; — *digitorum*, M, snapping the fingers.

Crëpo -di -itum, 1, *neut.* to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle, — *fores*, T; also to break with a creaking noise, V, especially to break wind, M; *digitis crepantis signa*, M, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention; (2) *act.* to cause to resound, rattle, — *ter tectum sonum populus*, H; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about, — *sulcos*, H; — *immunda dicta*, H.

Crëpundia -orum, n. children's playthings, or ornaments, C.

Crëpusculum -i, n. twilight; especially evening twilight, P; (2) darkness, O.

Crëscencia -æ, f. increase; — *dierum*, Vt, increase in length.

Crëseo crëvi crëtum, 3; to grow up, spring forth, arise, *quæcumque e terrâ corpora crescunt*, Le, frequently in the *præp.* *cretus*, — *mortalis semine*, O; *Trojano a sanguine*, V; (2) to grow, increase in size, — *fruges, arbusta, animales*, Le; in *cujus domo creceat*, St, he had grown up; *Nilus crescit*, Le, swells; — in *longitudinem*, Pl; hence, to increase in number, multiply, *non mihi absenti crevisse amicos*, C; *met.* — *opes Lacedæmoniorum*, N; *hæcunia*, S; *enopia anatum*, L; *crecam laude*, H; especially to grow great, increase in fame, or power, — *ex irridia senatorii*, C.

Crëta -æ, f. (*Kiprî*), the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia; hence, *Cres -etis*, m. C; *Cressa -is*, f. V; *Cressa nota*, H, of Cretan chalk; — *bas*, Pt, Pasiphae; *subst.* Ariadne, O, *Ærope*, O; (2) *Crëtus* -a -um, V; (3) *Crëtus* -a -um, V; *subst.* Pl, Liptimides; (4) **Crëtinus* -i, m. P, a Cretan; (5) *Crëtenis -is*, C; (6) *Crëtus* -a -um, H, *subst.* C, the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island.

Crëta -æ, f. chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments, P; used also for painting the face, H; for pottery, Co.

*Crëtaeus -a -um, chalky, cretaceous, Pl.

Crëtaria -æ, f. a shop for Cretan earth or chalk, Vr.

Crëtatus -a -um, chalked, C; painted in the face, M. — *ambulo*, Pr, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates.

*Crëtus -a -um, made of chalk or Cretan earth, Le.

Crëtio -ōnis, f. the declaration that an heir accepted the inheritance, C; (2) **met.* an inheritance, Pl.

Crëtus -a -um, rich in chalk or Cretan earth, — *teræ*, Vr.

Crëtula -æ, f. *dim.* white earth for sealing, C.

Crëbrarius -a -um, relating to a sieve, — *aller*, sifted, Pl.

Crëbro, 1, to sift, pass through a sieve, Co.

Crëbrum -i, n. a sieve, Co; *prov. imbrum in cribrum gerere*, P, to express a fruitless undertaking.

Crëmen -inis, n. accusation, complaint, reproach, ungrounded calumny; *esse in crimine*, C, to be charged with; — *propulsare*, C; *defendere*, C, to repel, confute; *meton.* the person charged, object of calumny, O; (2) the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged, *causa eel omnium horum scelorum atque criminum*, C; of inanimate objects, — *brassica*, Pl, the fault, evil quality; in particular the crime of fornication, adultery, O.

Crëminatio -ōnis, f. an accusation, calumny, charge, elimination, C.

Crëminator -ōris, m. an accuser, calumniator, P. *Crëminor*, 1, *dep.* (*crimino*, P; *crimino*, *pass.* C.), to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate, criminate, T. C; (2) to accuse, charge, find fault with; of inanimate objects, — *potentiam meam*, C; — *res gestas*, C.

Crëminose, calumniously, C.

Crëminosus -a -um, reproachful, calumnious, slanderous, C.

Crënalis -æ, relating to the hair, — *vitta*; O; *subst.* *cimale -is*, n. O, a large back comb.

Criſto, *f.* to provide with hair, make hairy, generally found in the *ptep.* **crinitus** -a -um, long-haired, having long locks, *O*; — **stella**, *St*, a comet.

Crinis -is, *m.* the hair, especially of the head, *G*; **capere crines**, *P*, to be married; said of the woman, as the married woman was distinguished from the virgin by the mode of dressing the hair; (2) *meton.* the tail of a comet, *V*.

Criſon -i, *n.* (κρίων), a lily, *Pl*.

Crīsis -is, *f.* (κρίσις), the crisis or decisive stage of a disease, *Sc*.

***Crispuleans** -ntis, serpentine, *A. Aug.*

Crispo, *l.* to curl, crisp, — **capillum**, *Pl*; (2) to make rough, variegated, cover with something rough, *Co*; (3) to move rapidly up and down, brandish, *V*; (4) **crispans** -ntis, *ptep.* rough, uneven, wrinkled, — **buzzus**, *Pl*.

Crispulus -a -um, *dim.* curly haired, curly, *Sc*.

Crispus -a -um, curly, curly headed, *P. T*; (2) curled, uneven, wrinkled, *Co*; in trembling motion, trembling, *V. Jv*.

Crīso, *f.* to move the thighs indecently, said of a woman, *Jv*.

Crista -æ, *f.* the crest of a bird, as *e.g.* the owl, hoopoe; the comb of a cock, *Vr. Jv*; (2) the crest or plume of a helmet, *L. V*; (3) ***puſenda mulcibria**, *Jv*.

Crīstulus -a -um, crested, — **avcs**, *M*; cocks; — **galea**, *L*.

***Cristula** -æ, *dim.* a little crest, *Co*.

Criticus -i, *m.* a critic, judge, connoisseur, *C*.

Crīcātus -a -um, saffron yellow, *Pl*.

Crīcēus -a -um, belonging to saffron, saffron, *V*; (2) saffron or golden yellow, *V*.

Crīcēus -a -um (κρόκεος), *Pl. Cl* = croceus, *g.v.*; (2) *subst.* crocinum -i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum), *Pl*, saffron oil.

Cricēo, *f.* to chatter, caw like a crow, *P*.

Crīcōdīlea -æ, *f.* (κροκοδειλα), crocodile's dung, used medicinally, *Pl*.

Crīcōdīllina -æ, *f.* (κροκοδειλίη), a logical puzzle or sophism so called, *Q*.

Crīcōdīllus -i, *m.* (κροκοδείλος), a crocodile, *C*.

Crīcōmagma -ātis, *n.* (κροκομαγμα), the woody part of the saffron remaining after the expression of the oil, *Pl*.

Crīcōtā -æ, *f.* (κροκωτός), a saffron-coloured robe worn by women, *A. Aug.*

***Crīcōtārius** -a -um; — **infector**, *Pl*, saffron dyer.

Crīcōtūla -æ, *f. dim.* a little saffron-coloured robe, *P*.

Cricōus -i, *m.* (cricum -i, *n.* *Sc. Cl*, κρόκος), saffron, used by the ancients, not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, *V*; (2) *meton.* the colour of saffron, yellow, *V*; the yellow stamens of various flowers, *Pl*.

Cricūla -orum, *n.* (κροτάλια), an earring consisting of several pendant pearls, *Pl*.

Crīcūllīstria -æ, *f.* a female dancer and performer on the crotchet, *Pl*.

Crīcūlum -i, *n.* (κρόταλον), a crotchet, often employed in the worship of Cybele, *Q*.

Crīcūpūtēs -æ, *m.* (κροκοπύτης), the post Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos, *O*.

Crīctōs -i, *n.* (κρίτος), *Co*, the constellation sagittarius.

Crīcūbīllitas -ātis, *f.* torture, torment, *P*.

Crīcūbīlliter, *adv.* painfully, cruelly, *P*.

Crīcūbīllitudo -i, *n.* torture, torment, *C*.

Crīcūbīllus -i, *m.* one who is cruel, *Sc*.

Crīcūbīllus -ūs, *m.* torture, torment, execution, *C*; **cru** - *tu*, *P*, to thy destruction; add in modern execution, *P*, go and be hanged.

Crīcū, *l.* to torture, torment, give pain to, either physically or mentally, — **cru** - *tu*, *adv.* *sc.* **crucior**, *P. T*, to trouble one's self, to be weary.

Crīcūlū -i, *m.* a defect on the eye, a pimple on the nose **Chrysolus**, *P*.

Crūdārius -a -um; — **vena argenti**, lying near the surface, *Pl*.

Crūdēlis -e, unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, in human, hardhearted, — *in aliquem*, *II*; *in calamitate hominis consularis*, *C*; applied to inanimate things, — **bellum**, *C*; — **paua**, *O*.

Crūdēllitas -ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, *C*.

Crūdēlliter, cruelly, inhumanly, *C*.

Crūdēscō -dūi, *3.* to become hard, violent, *cēpit* — **morbus**, *V*; — **scditi**, *Tc*.

Crūdētās -ātis, *f.* an overloading of the stomach, indigestion, crudity; (2) *meton.* the undigested food, *Pl*.

Crūdus -a -um, bloody, bleeding, — **vulnus**, *P*; (2) of food, raw, uncooked, *P*; undigested, *Jv*; also applied to persons who suffer from indigestion, *C*; (3) unripe, — **poma**, *C*; untimely, — **finera**, *St*; rough, unworked, unprepared, — **solum**, *Co*; (4) *met.* cruel, unfeeling, rough, — **tr**, *P*; — **ensis**, *V*.

Crūente, cruelly, bloodily, *Sc*.

Crūento, *l.* to make bloody, to stain with blood, — **manus sanguine**, *N*; — **gladium**, *C*; (2) to stain, defile, *Le*; to dye of a red colour, *Sc*.

Crūentus -a -um, covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody, — **sanguine cicutum Romanorum**, *C*; — **cadaver**, *C*; **gaudens Bellona cruentis**, *II*, in the shedding of blood; (2) rejecting in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel, — **Mars**, *II*; (3) blood-red, *V*.

Crūmēna -æ, *f.* a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck, *P. II*.

Crūr -ōris, *m.* the blood which flows from a wound, gore, *C*; (2) a shedding of blood, murder, *Tb. H*; (3) *poet.* = sanguis, the blood circulating in the body, *Le*.

Cruppellārī -orum, *m.* Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, *Tc*.

Crūīfrāgīlus -ii, *m.* one whose legs are broken, *P*.

Crūs -ūris, *n.* the shin, shin-bone, leg, *C*; (2) of trees, the lower part of the trunk, *Co*.

Crūscūlum -i, *dim.* a little shin, or leg, *M*.

Crusma -ātis, *n.* (κρούσμα), a tune played upon a stringed instrument, *M*.

Crusta -æ, *f.* the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance, — **panis**, *Pl*; — **flumius**, *V*, coating of ice; (2) mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, *Pl. C*.

Crustārius -ii, *m.* an artist in bas-relief, *Pl*.

Crusto, *l.* to incrust, or cover with plaster, stucco, or bas-relief, *P*; *subst.* **crustata** -orum, *n.* *Pl*, crustaceous animals.

***Crustōsus** -a -um, having a thick rind, *Pl*.

Crustūla -æ, *f. dim.* a thin rind, shell, or crust, *Pl*.

Crustūlārīus -ii, *m.* a confectioner, cake-maker, *Sc*.

Crustūlum -i, *n. dim.* a little sweet cake, *II*.

Crustum -i, *n.* anything baked, bread, cake, *II. V*.

Crux, crucis, *f.* a cross, *C*; used by *P.* as a word of reproach, pallow-bird; (2) torture, torment, misery, trouble, often found in conjunction with *ma*, *que tu mala* — *agitat*? *P. S*; *abi in cruce crucem*, *P. T*, go and be hanged!

Crypta -æ, *f.* (κρυπτή), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, *St. Jv*.

Cryptophrōctus -æ, *f.* a covered arcade, gallery, cloister, *Pl*.

Crystallīnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, *Pl*; **crystallina** -orum, *n.* (*sc.* *va.*), crystalline vase, *Jv*.

Crystallum -i, *n.* crystal, spar, *Pl*; (2) *meton.* a crystal ornament, *scd.* *M*.

***Cubatio** -ōnis, *f.* a lying down, *Vr*.

Cūbicularī -æ, *C. Jv*, *scd.*, *scd.*, relating or pertaining to a sleeping room, *M*; *subst.* **cubicularius** -i, *C*, a chamberlain.

***Cūbicularīus** -a -um; — **narex**, *Sc*, provided with rooms.

Cubiculum -i, *n.* a sleeping room, bed-room, C; (2) the imperial box at the spectacles, St; (3) in architecture, the bed or situation of a stone, Vt.

Cubicus -a -um (αὐβικός), *cubic*, Vt.

Cubile -is, *n.* a bed, place of repose, C; especially the marriage bed, Ct. V; (3) the resting-place of animals, C. V; (3) the bed or situation of a stone, Vt.

Cubital -is, *n.* an elbow cushion, II.

Cubitilis -e, *a.* cubit in length, i.e. rather less than 1½ foot, L.

Cubito, 1. to lie often, be accustomed to lie, C.

***Cubitor** -ōris, *m.*; — *bas*, Co, one which often lies down while ploughing.

Cubitus -i, *n.* (cubitus -i, *m.* Cl.), the elbow, V. II; (2) *meton.* the curving or bending of a coast, Pl; (3) the cubit, a measurement of length, in Rome not quite 1½ foot, C.

Cubitus -us, *m.* a lying down, Pl; (2) *meton.* a bed, place of repose, Pl.

Cubo -ūi -itum, 1. to lie, lie down, recline, — *in lectulo*, C; especially to lie down to sleep, C; *cubitus* *ire*, to go to bed, to recline at table, C; to lie down from illness, P. St; (2) applied to inanimate objects, *culnaria lecta*, Lc, sloping; — *Ustica*, H.

Cubus -i, *m.* (κίβος), a die, cube, Vt.

Cucullio -ōnis, *m.* a hood or cap, A. Aug.

Cucullus -i, *m.* a hood, cap, Jr. M; (2) a conical wrapped paper, in which drugs, etc. were sold, M.

Cuculus -i, *m.* the cuckoo, P; used by P as a term of reproach.

Cucuma -re, *f.* M, interpreted by some to mean a small private bath.

Cucumis -ōris, *m.* a cucumber, gherkin, V. Pl.

Cucurbita -re, *f.* a gourd, Co. Pl; (2) *meton.* a cupping-glass, Jr.

Cucurbitatus -a -um, gourd-shaped, A. Aug.

Cucurbitula -re, *f.* *dim.* a little cupping-glass, Cl.

Cudo -di -sum, 2. to beat, pound; — *fabas*, Co, to thresh; *prov.* *istae in me cudetur faba*, T, I shall suffer for that; (2) of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin, — *plumbas namos*, P.

Cujusmo *li*, *cid. modus*.

Cujas -tis, *cujatus* -atus, of what country? from whence? P. C.

Cujus -a -um (*interrogative*), to whom belonging? whose? — *ego*, T; — *navis*, P; — *pecus*, V.

Cujus -i -um (*relative*), whose; — *is denique*, *cujas ex uxor fuerat*, Pl. P. C.

Cujusmodi, *cujusquemodi*, *cujusmodi*, *cujusque modi*, *cid. modus*.

Cujusnam, *cujanam*, *cujusnam*, whose then? P.

Culecta -re, *f.* a mattress, bolster, pillow, C.

***Culectula** -re, *f.* a little mattress or bolster, P.

Culicaris -e, as large as a culicis, Vt.

Culcus -i, *m.* (κόλπος), a large leathern sack, or bottle, C; (2) the largest liquid measure among the Romans, containing 20 amphorae, or rather more than 123 gallons.

Culex -e, *m.* a gnat, midge, P. V.

Culena -re, *f.* (αὐλὴν), a small cup or goblet, A. Aug.

Culina -re, *f.* a kitchen, C; (2) *Mirra piacente* *Somum*, *Cantone cintram*, H, the food, fare.

Culmen -inis, *n.* (another form of *column*, *gr.*), the top, summit, ridge, Ca.

Culmus -i. *m.* a stalk, halm, especially of grain, C.

Culpi -re, *f.* fault, error; *mea culpa*, by my fault, — *est in me, sum in culpa*, I am in fault; *corripere*, (*transfere* — *in aliquem*, C. T, to transfer the responsibility to another; especially (2) the fault of levity, inconstancy, O. V; (3) *meton.* the damage, fault, V.

Culpatus -a -um (*partic.* *culpo*), blameworthy, V.

***Culpo**, 1. to blame greatly, P.

Culpo, 1. to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove, — *aliquem*, Q; *versus duos*, H; to lay blame on, II.

Culte, — *dicere*, Q, elegantly, ornately.

Cultellus, 1. to make in the shape of a knife, Pl.

Cultellus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little knife, H; — *lignei*, Vt, wooden pags.

Culter -tri, *m.* a plough, coulter, Pl; (2) a knife, a pruning-knife, Co; kitchen-knife, hunting-knife, etc., P. I; hence, *in cultro collocatum*, Vt, placed on the edge; *me sub cultro liquit*, H, left me in the greatest peril.

Cultor -ōris, *m.* a cultivator, planter, labourer, — *terra*, C; *agrorum*, L; *abs.* husbandman, S; (2) an inhabitant, occupier, — *ejus terra*, S; (3) *met.* a fosterer, cultivator, supporter, — *bonorum*, L; — *amicitia*, L; (4) a worshipper, — *deorum*, H; hence, a priest, — *deum natris*, St, of Cybele.

Cultrarius -i, *m.* the minister or servant who cut the throat of the victim sacrificed, St.

***Cultus** -a -um, knife-shaped.

Cultrix -e, *f.* a female cultivator, C; (2) inhabitant, V.

Cultura -re, *f.* culture, cultivation, — *agri*, C; — *vitis*, C; (2) *abs.* agriculture, husbandry; (3) mental and moral culture, cultivation, C; (4) reverence, respect, II.

Cultus -i -um (*partic.* *colo*), cultivated, planted, — *ager*, C; *subst.* *culta* -orum, *n.* V, cultivated lands; (2) adorned, — *purpurâ*, St; (3) cultivated, civilized, Sc.

Cultus -us, *m.* cultivation, — *agrorum*, L; care, tending, — *corporis*, C; (2) *met.* culture, training, education, — *animi*, *ingenti*, C; (3) reverence, respect, *aliqui* — *tribuere*, C; (4) cultivation, civilization, — *humanus civilisque*, C; — *atque humanitas*, *pietatis*, Ca; hence, luxury, L. S; (5) dress, splendour of dress, or equipage, pomp, — *regis*, N; — *mulebris*, Pl.

Cullulus -i, *m.* a drinking vessel, H.

Culus -i, *m.* the fundament, Ct.

Cum, *conj.* = *quum*, *q* i.

Cum, *prep.* with *abl.* with, together with, along with, *habitat cum Balbo*, C; expresses the point of time, — *prima luce*, C; at dawn of day, — *occasu solis*, S, at sunset; expresses the circumstances attendant upon an action, the way, manner, etc. — *magna calamitate ciuitatis*, C; *Caesarem multis lacrimis complexus*, C; *maximo* — *clamore innotuit*, P; *cum eo quod* (*ut, ne*), on condition that, with exception of, C. Q; *cum Dis volentibus*, A. Aug, with God's help; *cum octavo*, C, eightfold; sometimes used to express the instrument of an action, — *suo gurgite accepti reuertemur*, V; expresses the idea, provided with, having, possessed of, *vir hand magna* — *re*, A. Aug; *fiscos* — *pecunia*, C. Cum is usually affixed to the personal pronouns, *e.g.* *meum*, *tecum*, *nobi-cum*, *vobiscum*, etc., and relative pronouns, *quocum*, *quibuscum*, etc. In composition the form *cum* alone is used, of which the *m* is changed into *l* before *r* (*colligo*), *n* before *n* (*connecto*), *r* before *r* (*corripio*), and into *n* before all other consonants, except *b*, *p*, *r*. Before vowels and the letter *h* the *m* is thrown away, *e.g.* *coarguo*, *cohibeo*.

Cuma -arum, *f.* (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl; *adj.* *Cumina* -a -um, C; *Cumina* -a -um, V; — *ergo*, the Sibyl, O.

Cumætille -is, *n.* a garment of a sea-blue colour, P.

Cumba = *cymba*, *q. v.*

Cūmēra -re, *f.* a corn-chest, II.

Cūmīnum -i, *n.* the herb cummin, H. Co.

Cūmīnis, especially, C.

Cumque (*cumque*, *quomque*), an adverb usually found in composition, *e.g.* *quicumque*, *ubicumque*, etc., signifies however, whatever, whenever; (2)

und in Le, standing by itself, *quæ defiant quomque dolorem*, pain in general, *Le. H.*

Cumulâtes, abundantly, copiously, *C.*

Cumulâtum, in heaps, *Vr.*

Cumulâtus -a -um (*prtep. cumulo*), increased, enlarged, *C.*; (2) heaped up, full, complete, *C.*

Cumulo, 1. to heap up, pile up, accumulate, — *materiem*, *Le.*; *met. benefacta*, *P.*; (2) to increase by heaping up, *C.*; *as alienum usuris*, *L.*; (3) to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload, — *fossas corporibus*, *Te.*; — *altaria donis*, *V.*; *met. confitor me cumulari maximo gaudio*, *C.*; *cumulus laude*, *C.*, loaded with praise.

Cumulus -i, *m.* a heap, pile, mass, — *hostium coacervatorum*, *L.*; — *aquarum*, *O.*; (2) the heaped up part of a measure, hence, addition, increase, overplus, *C.*; — *commendationis tue*, *C.*; *glorie amplior* —, *St.*

Cunabula -orum, *n.* a cradle, *C.*; (2) *meton.* the earliest seat, or habitation, — *gentis nostræ*, *V.*; (3) a primis cunabulis, *Co.*, from earliest childhood.

Cunæ -arum, *f.* a cradle, *C.*, used in the same metaphorical senses as cunabula.

Cunctabundus -a -um, loitering, delaying, dilatory, *L. Te.*

Cunctans -ntis (*prtep. cunctor*), loitering, lingering, slow, *Le. Co.*

Cunctanter, slowly, lingeringly, *L. Te.*

Cunctatio -ōnis, *f.* a delay, lingering, hesitation, *C.*; — *invadendi*, *L.*; *sine cunctatione*, *C.*

Cunctator -ōris, *m.* one who delays, lingers, hesitates, *L.*; well known as the name given to the celebrated dictator, *Q. Fabius Maximus*.

Cunctor, 1. *dep. (act. P.)* to delay, loiter, linger, hesitate, *e.g.* the celebrated verse of Ennius referring to Fabius, *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem; non est cunctandum proferri*, *C.*; *tardum cunctator olivum*, *Le.*, drops slowly.

Cunctus -a -um, all, all collectively, the whole, — *scnatus*, *C.*; *orbis terrarum*, *V.*; *cuncti*, *pl. Ca. P. C.* in poetry sometimes followed by *gen.* — *hominum*, *O.*

Cunclatim, in shape of a wedge, *Ca.*

Cunclatus -a -um (*prtep. cuneo*), pointed like a wedge, *Co. O.*

Cunco, 1. to drive in a wedge, *Pl.*; (2) to wedge together, *Se.*

Cunclulus -i, *m.* a little wedge, *C.*

Cunclus -i, *m.* a wedge, *C.*; *Britannia in cunclum tenuatur*, *Te.*, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge; (2) a wedge-shaped order of battle, *Ca. Te.*; (3) the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided, *St. Jr.*; *cunclis omnibus*, *Ph.*, to all the spectators.

Cunclilium, like tubes or channels, *Pl.*

Cunclilulus -a -um, full of holes and caverns, *Cl.*

Cunclulus -i, *m.* a rabbit, cony, *Pl.*; (2) an underground burrow, tube, passage, mine, *C.*; (3) in military language, a mine, *Ca. C.*

Cunclingus -i, *m. M.* = *cunnum lingens*.

Cunus -i, *m. pudenda muliebria*, *M. Ct.*; (2) a whore, prostitute, *H.*

Cupa -æ, *f.* a cask or butt; *vinum de cupâ*, *C.*, out of the wood.

Cupa -æ, *f. (cupa)*, the handle of an oil press, *A. Aug.*

Cupida -æ, *f.* daintiness, a fondness for dainty morsels, *C.*

Cupedia -orum, *n. -æ -arum*, *f.* delicacies, dainty bits, *P.*

Cupediarius -ii, *m.* a seller of delicacies for the table, *T.*

Cupes (*gen. unknown*), dainty-mouth, sweet-tooth, *P.*

Cupide, eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, *P. T. C.*

Cupiditas -atis, *f.* eager desire, — *cognoscendi*, *C.*; — *gloriarum*, *C.*; (2) in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire, — *pecuniarum*, *C.*; cupidity, — *præda*, *Ca.*; — *indemnitatem ærenas habebat*,

C.; especially (3) desire of money, avarice, cupidity, *C.*; (4) party spirit, partiality, *C.*

Cupido -inis, *f. (m. H. P. O.)* longing, desire, — *cepit Romulum urbis condenda*, *L.*; — *gloria*, *S.*; (2) in a bad sense, — *cæca præda*, *O.*; (3) amorous desire, love, — *visæ virginis*, *O.*; and personified, Cupido -inis, *m.* the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus, *C.*; and *adj.* Cupidineus -a -um, relating to Cupid; (4) the desire of money, cupidity, *Te.*

Cupidus -a -um, desirous, wishful, eager, fond, — *te audiendi*, *C.*; — *mortis*, *II.*; — *in perspicuendâ rerum naturâ*, *C.*; (2) eagerly longing, passionately desirous, — *pecunia*, *C.*; — *rerum novarum*, *Ca.*; (3) amorously desiring, longing, loving, *T. Ct.*; (4) greedy of gold, avaricious, *C.*; (5) partial, factious, *C.*

Cuplens -ntis (*prtep. cupio*), desiring, longing, wishing, eager, *P.*; — *novarum rerum*, *Te.*

Cuplenter, eagerly, *P.*

Cuplo -tri (ii) -itum, 3. and 4. to desire, long for, wish for, — *agros*, *S.*; — *te celare*, *C.*; (2) to wish well, be favourable to, *C.*; *favere et — Helvetiis*, *Ca.*; — *ipsi Glycero*, *T.*

Cupitor -ōris, *m.* one who desires, *Te.*

Cupressetum -i, *n.* a cypress wood, *C.*

Cupressus -a -um, made of cypress wood, *L.*

Cupressifer -ëra -ërum, cypress-bearing, *O.*

Cupressinus -a -um (*cupressinus*), made of cypress wood, *Co.*

Cupressus -i, *f. (cupressus)*, the cypress, *V. II.*; (2) *meton.* a casket of cypress wood, *H.*

Cuprës -a -um, copper, made of copper, — *ras*, *Pl.*

Cupula -æ, *f. dim.* a small winch, or handle of an oil press, *A. Aug.*

Cûr, why, wherefore, for what reason, *C.*; used in both direct and indirect interrogations.

Cûra -æ, *f.* care, carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble, *C.* (*opp. negligentia*) attention, guidance, management, — *difficilis rerum alienarum*, *C.*; — *maxima belli*, *C.*; *cûra alicui esse*, to have a care for, bestow pains upon; *Cæsar pollicitus est sibi eam rem cûrâ futuram*, *C.*; *ea tantæ mihi cûræ sint ut*, *etc.*, *C.*; in a similar sense is found occasionally *cûrâ aliquid habere*, *S.*; (2) administration of affairs, management, office, — *rerum publicarum*, *S.*; *legionis armandæ*, *Te.*; also medical management, cure, *Cl.*; (3) *meton.* a written work, writing, *Te.*; a guardian, watcher, *O.*; (4) care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet, *magna cûrâ sollicitudine me liberaris*, *C.*; — *atra*, *II.*; especially the disquiet of love, love, — *pueller*, *Pl. II.*, and *meton.* the beloved object, *Pl.*

Cûrabilis -e, terrible, exciting fear, *Jr.*

Cûralium -ii = *corallium*, *g.r.*

Cûrate, carefully, *Te.*

Cûrâtio -ōnis, *f.* a taking care, attention, care; — *corporis*, *C.*; especially the administration of a public office, charge, *C.*; (2) medical care, cure, *C.*

Cûrator -ōris, *m.* one who takes care, a guardian, overlooker, curator, — *cio Flaviâ*, *C.*; *apum*, *Co.*; — *muris reficiendi*, *C.*; (2) in law, a guardian of a minor, etc., *II.*

Cûctura -æ, *f.* care, attention, management, *T.*

Cûctus -a -um (*prtep. curo*), carefully prepared, — *ratissimæ præces*, *Te.*

Cûclio -ōnis, *m.* a weed, worm which destroys corn, *P. V.*

Cûclifunculus -i, *m.* a little weevil, used in *P.* for something quite worthless.

Cûctus -um, *m. (Kekulé)*, the ancient inhabitant of Crete, who celebrated a famous worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes; *adj.* Cûctus -idis, *O.*; *port. = Cretæ*.

Cûra -a, *f.* a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman people was distributed by Romulus, *L.*; (2) *meton.* the building in which the senate held its deliberations, usually the Curia

Hostilia, though sometimes in the — *Julia, Pompeiana*, C; hence, the senate itself, C.

Curialis -e, belonging to the same curia, P. C.

Curiatum, according to the curia, — *populum consulant*, C.

Curia -a -um, relating to the curia, *comitia* —, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted according to the curia, C; — *lex*, a law passed in the *comitia curiata*, C.

Curio -onis, m. the priest of a curia, Vt; — *maximus*, I., the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones; (2) a herald, crier — *præco*, M.

*Curio -onis, m. wasted by sorrow, emaciated, P.

Curio, the name of a family of the Gens Scribonia, of whom we mention only C. Scribonius Curio, a Roman statesman originally of the party of Pompey, and, though an exceedingly profligate man, a friend of Cicero, who knew him from childhood, and addressed to him some of his still extant letters. He was bribed to desert Pompey by the payment of his debts by Caesar, and perished in Africa in the ensuing civil war.

Curiose, carefully, Cl. Co; (2) *too carefully, affectedly, Q; (3) inquisitively, C. St.

Curiositas -atis, f. inquisitiveness, curiosity, C.

Curiosus -a -um, carefully, zealously laborious, assiduous, Q; (2) inquiring, investigating, and in a bad sense, curious, inquisitive, C; hence in imperial times, *curiosus* -i, m. a spy, St; (3) *wasted, emaciated by care, P.

Curis -is, f. a Sabine word for a lance or javelin, O.

*Curus -a -um, full of care, anxious, P.

Curus, Curia Gens, a plebeian family, of which the most illustrious member was M. Curius Dentatus, *vid. Dentatus*; hence Curius is used by H. as synonymous with a brave and temperate man.

Curo, I. to care for, pay attention to, tend, watch, be anxious for, *magna dii curant*, C; — *negotia aliena*, C; — *corpus*, I; to refresh, invigorate; — *cuten*, H; — *injurias sociorum*, S; *alia cura*, or *aliud cura*, T. P. a conversational expression, don't trouble yourself; followed by *acc* and *gerund*, to cause something to be done, — *obside inter eos dandos*, Ca; — *naves edificandas*, Ca; followed also by *ut*, *ne*, or the subjunctive mood alone, *cura ut caleas*, C, the usual termination of a letter; *cura ne quid ei desit*, C; with *dat*. — *rebus publicis*, P. (2) to administer a public charge, or office, — *bellum maritimum*, I; (3) to heal, to cure, C; — *aliquem*, H; — *morbos*, Cl; (4) in business, to take charge of money matters, provide money, C; — *pecuniam pro eo frumento*, L.

Curriculum -i, n. running, P; *abl. curriculum*, in haste, at full speed, P. T; especially a contest of running, a race for a prize, C. I; (2) a course, path, — *vita*, C; — *consuetudinis*, C; (3) a car, chariot, *Te*.

Curro, curre, cursum, 3. to run, hasten, C; — *per vias*, P; *trans mare*, H; with *acc. iter*, stadium, campum, etc., *qui stadium currit*, C; *currimus equor*, V; *prov. currentem incitare*, C, to apply the spur when there is no need; applied to inanimate objects, — *sol*, Lo; *amnes*, V; *rola*, H.

Carruca, Jv, *vid. crucea*.

Curus -us, m. a chariot, car, C; especially a triumphal car, O; (2) *meton.* a triumph, C; (3) *poet.* a ship, Ct; the horses in a chariot, V; a wheel-plough, V.

Cursim, hastily, quickly, C; — *currere*, P.

*Curio -onis, f. a running, Vr.

Curalto, I. to run up and down, T. H.

Curso, I. to run hither and thither, C.

Cursor -oris, m. a runner, especially for a prize, O; applied also to one who contends in the chariot race, O; (2) a messenger, postman, N; (3) a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, St. M.

Cursor, the name of a branch of the Gens Papiria, of which the most celebrated member was L. Papi-

rius Cursor, cons. 333, 326, 329, 319, 314, 313; dictator, 325, 309; a successful Roman general in the long and doubtful wars against the Samnites. His last and greatest action was to retrieve the disgrace of the Caudine Forks, for which exploit he received the honour of a triumph: He was a man of great personal strength and prowess; but, being of a harsh and even cruel temper, was not popular either with the army or the citizens.

Cursura -æ, f. a running, P.

Cursus -us, m. a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage or ship, a course, march, voyage, journey, *milites cursu examinatos*, Ca; *cursus in Græciam*, C, the way into Greece; — *tenere*, Ca, to hold one's course, keep right on; — *solis*, Le; — *stellarum*, C; (2) *meton.* — *inspectare*, C, to wait for a fair wind; (3) *met.* the course, direction, — *rerum*, O; — *brevis vita*, C; *esse in cursu*, O, to flourish.

Curcius; Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, in ten books, of which the first two are lost, and the remaining eight more or less imperfect. The materials for determining the age of Q. Curtius are very scanty; but it is the opinion of many critics that he was contemporary with Vespasian, though Niebuhr places him as late as the time of Septimius Severus. His style, though rhetorical and ornate, is classical; and he writes with a very evident partiality for his subject.

Curto, I. to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, H.

Curus -a -um, abridged, abbreviated, short, curt, C. H.

Curulis -e, relating to a chariot, — *equi*, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, I; — *triumphus*, St, a solemn triumph in a chariot (*opp. oratio*, in which the general entered the city on horseback or on foot); — *sella*, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the curule magistrates, i. e. the dictator, censors, consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles, C.

Curvamen -inis, n. a curving, arching, vaulting, O.

Curvatio -onis, f. a curving, Co.

Curvatura -æ, f. a curvature, arching, Vt; (2) a vault, arch, Vt; — *rola*, O, the rim.

Curvo, I. to bend, bow, curve, C; *lima curvata in cornu*, P; *met.* to bend to one's will, H.

Curvor -oris, m. crookedness, Vr.

Curvus -a -um, bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked, V; H; — *flumen*, V, winding.

*Cuspdatum, like a point, Pl.

Cuspido, I. to point, sharpen at the end, Pl.

Cuspis -idis, f. a point, especially the point or head of a spear, etc.; (2) *meton.* a lance, javelin, V; a spit, M; Neptune's trident, O; the sting of a bee, Pl; of a scorpion, O; a pipe or tube pointed at one end, Vr.

Castodia -æ, f. a watching, guarding, custody, care, in tuam — *meque et meas spes trado*, P; — *vis*, L; — *canum*, C; (2) *meton. pl.* *custodias* -arum, f. the watch, sentinels, patrol, C; *sing.* a place where watch is kept, a watch-house, C; (3) watch, custody, with the additional idea of imprisonment; hence, — *libera*, L, a state of surveillance, liberation on parole, and *meton.* the place of confinement, prison, C; the person confined, prisoner, St.

Custodio, 4. to guard, watch, keep, — *tuum corpus domumque*, C; — *poma in melle*, C, to keep, preserve; — *memoria*, C; *dicta literis*, C; (2) to have in custody, keep in confinement, C.

Custodite, carefully, cautiously, P.

Custos -odis, c. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant, — *porte*, C; *defensorque provincie*, C; *Dii* — *hujus urbis*, C; especially (2) the officer who had charge of the balloting urns at a public election to guard against personation, etc. C; (3) applied also to inanimate objects, — *telorum*, O, a quiver; *abs.* a vine tendril, Co.

Cuticula -æ, f. dim. the skin, cuticle, Jr.

Cūtis -is, *f.* the skin, *C.* prov. *Ego te intus et in cute novi*, Pl., I know thee thorough and thorough; (2) hide, leather, M; (3) soft rind or skin of other than animal substances; *casia*, Pl; *urarium*, Pl; (4) met. — *eloquentia*, *intulus*, Q.

Cylinos -i, *m.* (κύλινος), the Egyptian bean, Pl.
Cylindus -a -um (κύλινδρος), dail-blue, sea-blue, Pl.

Cylithisso, 1. (κυθίση), to fill a goblet, act as cup-bearer, P.

Cylithus -i, *m.* (κύλιθος), a cup with one handle, used as a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) out of the common vessel (crater), H; (2) a measure of capacity = 1-12th of a sextarius, H.

Cybaeus -a -um, — *navis*, C; and *abs.* cybæa -æ, *f.* C, a kind of transport or merchantman.

Cybèle or Cybêa -es, *f.* (Κυβέλη, Κυβίδη), a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Ithca, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), and who c. priest. were called Galli, V; *adj.* Cybêlæus -a -um, O.

Cybissæctes -æ, *m.* (κυβισσάκτης), dealer in salt fish, a nickname of Vepræian, St.

Cyblum -ii, *n.* (κύβιον), a tunny fish, Yr; (2) *meton.* a dish made of this fish, salted and chopped small, Pl. M.

*Cycladitius -a -um, clothed in a cyclas, St.

Cyclus -idis, *f.* (κύκλις), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Pt. Jv.

Cyclops -i, *m.* (κύκλωψ), a cyclope poet, H.

Cyclops -ōpis, *m.* (Κύκλωψ), a Cyclop, one of a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; *adj.* Cyclopæus -a -um, — *saxa*, V, Sicilian.

Cygnus, etc. = cygnus, etc., *q. v.*

Cydonia -æ, *f.* (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete, hence, Cydon -ōnis, V, a Cydonian; Cydoniātēs -arum, *m.* L, inhabitants of Cydonia; Cydoniūs -a -um, — *spicula*, V, Cretan; — *malæ*, and *abs.* Cydonia, the quince, Pl, Co; Cydonæus -a -um, O; Cydonites -æ, *c.* — *vites*, C.

Cygnus -a -um (κύκων), relating to a swan, swanlike, C.

Cygnus -i, *m.* (κύκων), the swan, fabled to sing a very beautiful song, C; hence, *meton.* for poet; — *Direxas*, H. Pindar.

*Cylindrius -a -um, cylindrical, Pl.

Cylindrus -dii, *m.* (κύλινδρος), a cylinder, C; (2) a roller for leveling the ground, V.

Cyllene -es and -æ, *f.* (Κύλληνη), a high mountain in north-west Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared; *adj.* Cyllênus -a -um, — *proles*, V, and *abs.* Cyllenius -i, *n.* V, Mercury; — *proles*, also Cephalus, son of Mercury, O; — *ignis*, V, the planet Mercury; also Cyllênus -a -um, H. O; Cyllênis -idis, O.

Cyma -ātis, *n.* cyma -æ, *f.* (κύμα), a young cabbage sprout, Co.

Cymadum -ii, *n.* (κυμάτιον), a kind of architectural moulding, an ogee, Vt.

Cymba -æ, *f.* (κύμβα), a small boat, skiff, C; especially the boat of Charon, V.

Cymbalum -i, *n.* (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plural; (2) a kind of basin or bell used in hydraulics, Vt.

Cymbalum -ii, *n.* (κύμβιον), a two-handled drinking vessel, V. M.

*Cymbula -æ, *f.* a little skiff, Pl.

*Cymōsus -a -um, full of sprouts, Co.

*Cynice, cynically, P.

Cynicus -i, *m.* (κυνικός), a cynic philosopher, C, especially Diogenes, Jv.

Cynocéphalus -i, *m.* an ape with a head like a dog's, sacred among the Egyptians, C.

Cynōsura -æ, *f.* (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Lesser Bear, the polestar, C; *adj.* Cynōsūris -idis, — *ursa*, O, the Little Bear.

Cynōsura ova (κυνόσουρα ὄα), Pl, added eggs = *urina ova*.

Cynthus -i, *m.* (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence Cyn-

thus -i, *m.* Apollo; Cynthus -æ, *f.* Diana, H. Pl. O.

Cyprius -um -arum, *f.* a kind of fiery meteor, Sc.

Cyparissus = eupressus, *q. v.*

Cyparissus -i, *n.* (κύπρις), Cyprus oil, ointment prepared from the flower of the tree called Cyprus, Pl. Cl.

Cyprus -i, *f.* (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus, C; hence, *adj.* Cyprius -a -um, H; Cyprius -æ, or *abs.* Cyprium -ii, *n.* copper, Pl; whence Cyprius -a -um, signifies also made of copper, Pl; *subst.* Cypria -æ, *f.* Venus, Tb; Cypri -orum, *m.* the Cypriotes, Pl; also Cyprius -a -um, A. Aug.

Cyrene -es (-æ -aram), *f.* a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus, as well as of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school; *adj.* Cyrenæus -a -um, Pt; Cyrenæus -a -um, C; Cyrenensis -æ, P.

Cytæ -arum, *f.* (Κύταία), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea; *adj.* Cytæus -a -um, Pt, Median, magical; Cytæis -idis, *f.* Pt, Median.

Cythæa -arum, *n.* (Κίθηρα), the island now Cerigo, sacred to Venus, V; *adj.* Cythæus -a -um, — *Venus*, H, and frequently *abs.* Cythæa, Pt. H; Cythæus -a -um, O; Cytherea, O, Venus; Cythæus -idis, *f.* O, Venus; Cythæus -a -um, O; Cythæus -idis, *f.* O, Venus; Cythæus -a -um, O; Cythæus -idis, *f.* O, Cytherean, sacred to Venus.

Cytus -i, *c.* a kind of clover or the soil much valued by the ancients, V.

Cytus -i, *m.* (Κύτος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for their boxtrees; *adj.* Cythæus -a -um, — *pecten*, O, made of boxwood.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds, both in sound and alphabetical position, with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Daba -æ, *f.* a kind of Arabian palm, Pl.

Dæci -dium, *m.* (Δακίον), a warlike people on the Lower Danube, C; hence, Dæcia -æ, *f.* their country, Dacia; *subst.* Dæcius -i, *m.* (sc. numus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

Dactylæus -a -um (δακτυλῖος), Dactylic, — *numerus*, C.

Dactylōtheca -æ, *f.* (δακτυλοθήκη), a casket for rings, M; (2) a collection of seal rings and gems, Pl.

Dactylus -i, *m.* (δάκτυλος), a kind of shell fish, Pl; (2) a kind of grapes, Co; in Pl, dactylis -idis, *f.* (3) a kind of grass, Pl; (4) a date, P. Aug; (5) a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (— — —), a dactyl, C. Q.

Dædylus -i, *m.* (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, mythically contemporary with Theseus and Minos, and builder of the celebrated Cretan labyrinth; hence, *adj.* Dædylus -a -um, H; — *itor*, Pt, the labyrinth; Dædylus -a -um, artful, full of art; — *Circæ*, V; (2) artfully contrived or adorned, variegated, — *telles*, Le.

Dæma -æ, *f.* (in V, m.), a doe, female deer, H.

Damascus -i, *f.* (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus; *adj.* Damascenus -a -um, — *pruna*, Pl; and *abs.* Damascena -arum, *n.*; Damascena -æ, *f.* Pl, the region round Damascus.

Damnus, *incl.* in legal language, condemned, sentenced, *heci est damnus esto dare*, Q.

Damnatio -ōnis, *f.* condemnation; — *ambitūs*, C, for bribery.

Damnatorius -a -um, relating to condemnation, condemnatory, C.

*Dammifus -a -um, mischievous, causing loss or damage, P.

**Damagēdulus* -a -um, causing loss or damage, P.

Damno, 1. to condemn, declare guilty, — *aliquem ambitus*, C; — *aliquem capitis*, C, to condemn to death; — *aliquem re criminis*, C; — *aliquem de maiestate*, C; (2) to impose a legal obligation by will. — *heredem*, ut; hence, in general, to condemn, convict, — *summae statuit*, C; of the delict, — *aliquem coram*, to lay a suppliant under an obligation of fulfilling a vow by granting his request, V; (3) of an accuser, to procure the condemnation of a person, P.

**Damnōse*, ruinously; — *littere*, H, to the host's loss.

Damnōsus -a -um, *act.* causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental, P. II; (2) *pass.* suffering loss or damage, unfortunate, P; (3) *mid.* ruining one's self, extravagant, prodigal, P. T.

Damnatus -i, *n.* loss, damage, injury, (*corp.* *lucrum*), *cum* — *mea magis*, P, to my great loss; — *alicui apponere*, dare, T, to cause injury to; — *extrahere*, C; *accipere*, H; *ferre*, O; *facere*, C, to suffer injury; (2) a fine, pecuniary mulct, C. *Dānās* -is, f. (*Δανίη*), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus, by Zeus; hence, *adj.* *Dānāeus* -a -um, — *heros*, O, Perseus.

Dānāus -i, *m.* (*Δανεύς*), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the 50 Danaides, emigrated from Egypt, and was the mythical founder of Argos; hence, *adj.* *Dānāus* -a -um, Grecian, O. P; *pl.* *Dānāi* -orum, *m.* the Greeks, V; *Dānāidēs* -um, *f.* the daughters of Danaus, Th; *Dānāidai* -arum, *m.* Sc, the Greeks.

Dānista -æ, *m.* (*δανιστής*), a money-lender, usurer, P.

Dānisticus -a -um (*δανιστικός*), relating to a usurer, — *genus hominum*, P.

Dano, 3. to give, P.

Dāpilis -e, relating to a religious or sacrificial feast, — *Jupiter*, A. Aug, in whose honour such a feast is given.

Daphnion -ōnis, *m.* (*δάφνη*), a thicket or garden of laurels, M.

**Dāpno*, 1. to serve up, offer as food, P.

Daps, *dāpis*, *f.* a sacrificial feast, sumptuous religious banquet, L. II; (2) a meal, feast, banquet, V. II. Ct; — *humana*, Pl, human excrement.

Dapsile, sumptuously, richly, St.

Dāpilia -e, sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, P. Ct.

Dardānus -i, *m.* (*Δάρδαριος*), the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence, *adj.*

Dardānus -a -um, V. Pl, Trojan; *subst.* *Dardāni* -orum, *m.* the Trojans; *Dardānius* -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst.* *Dardānia* -æ, *f.* V, Troy; *Dardānides* -um, *m.* a descendant of Dardānus, O; *Aneas*, V; a Trojan, V; *Dardānis* -idis, *f.* a Trojan woman, O; *Creusa*, V.

Dāspūs -ōdis, *m.* (*δάσπυς*), a kind of hare, Pl.

**Dātālius* -a -um, that which may be given, P.

Dātātim, giving and taking, giving reciprocally, P.

Dātō -ōnis, *f.* a giving, C; (2) the legal right of alienation, L.

Dātūrus -a -um, — *casus*, or *abs.* Q, the dative case.

Dātō, 1. to give, give up, P.

Dikōr -ōris, *m.* a giver, P. V; the slave, who at a game of ball picked up and supplied the balls to the players, P.

**Ditus* -ūs, *m.* a giving, gift, P.

Daucum -i, *n.* (*δάκρυον*), a plant like a pansy, much used in medicine, Pl. Cl.

Daulis -idis, *f.* (*Δαυλία*), a city in Phocis, well known from the myth of Progne and Philomela; *adj.* *Daulius* -a -um, O; *Daulias* -idis, — *alea*, O, Progne; — *puella*, V, Progne and Philomela; *Daulis* -idis, *f.* Sc.

Daunus -i, *m.* (*Δαῦνος*), a mythical king of Apulia, V; hence, *Daunius* -a -um, — *heros*, V,

Turnus; — *gens*, V, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king; — *dea*, V, Juturna, sister of Turnus; — *Camena*, H, the Roman muse; * *Dau-nios* -idis, *f.* Apulia, H.

De, prep. with *abl.* from; (1) in space, *de altera parte agri* *decurare* *decedere* *subire*, C; *de ritu decedere*, C, to die; *ferri* *de manibus extorquere*, C; *de digito anulum detrāho*, T. It follows in general verbs of taking, asking, etc., e.g. *sumere*, *capere*, *querere*, *petere*, etc. It is used to indicate the place whence anything takes its origin, and to which it belongs, *causo de viā Latini*, C; *aliquis de ponte*, Jr, a beggar; *liber* *de rupe leones*, O. It denotes the quarter from which any action proceeds, *de tribunali citari* *subire*, C; *nilil de insidiis agendum putant*, C. (II.) In time, immediately after, *non longum tempus est de praedio*, P; *diem de die*, from day to day, L; *de nocte*, in the course of the night; *multa de nocte*, P. C, in the dead of night; *de tertio vigilia*, C, in the third watch; *de mense Decembri*, C, in December. (III.) It denotes the whole, from which a part is separated, from among, *hominem militem de cornibus mitis*, C; *se praevium esse ab uno de illis*, C; thus used sometimes instead of the genitive, *de aliquam partem de istius impudens* *relicere* *fecimus*, C. It denotes the source from which any expenses are to be paid, *de alieno*, L; *de publicis*, C; the material of which anything is made, *alio factum de marmore signum*, O; *de templo carcerem fieri*, C; and hence, like the Greek *επι*, denote the subject or theme of a discourse, writing, thought, etc., concerning of, about. It also indicates the cause, *grati de causa facere*, C; sometimes — according to, C. P; in connection with adjectives, *de intereo*, C, anew; *de improbita*, C, suddenly, unexpectedly; *de transverso*, C, unexpectedly.

Dea -æ, *f.* *idat*, and *abl.* *pl.* *diis*, *deibus*, a goddess, — *triplex*, the Parca, O.

**Deblātus* -a -um, — *delia*, cleansed from the grapes, A. Aug.

Debalbo, 1. to whitewash, plaster, C.

Debalbatio -ōnis, *f.* a walking, wall, T.

Deambulō, 1. to go a walk, C.

Deimo, 1. to love violently, P; of inanimate objects, to take great delight in, P; (2) * to be exceedingly obliged to, thank heartily, T.

Deirno, 1. to devour, L.

Deartō, 1. to tear limb from limb, to ruin utterly, P.

Dēnsato, 1. to edep off with an adze; (2) *met.* to cheat, corer, swindle, P.

Debachor, 1. *de*, to rave, rage furiously, T; *met.* *debauchatur ignis*, H.

Debellator -ōris, *m.* a conqueror, V.

Debello, 1. *met.* to wage war to the end, finish a war, L; (2) *act.* to conquer, overcome, — *superbos*, V.

Debo -ūi -stus, 2. to owe, be indebted, — *alicui pecuniam*, C; — *talenta CC*, C; *prov.* — *animam*, T, to be over head and ears in debt; hence, *subst.* *debitum* -i, *n.* C, a debt; (2) to be bound to be under obligation to, *qua etiam majores de republica gratiam debet*, C; with *inf.* to be bound to do anything, to be under an obligation of duty; *num amici Sp. Mallum debebant jurare*, C; *debet hoc etiam rescribere*, H; *poet.* *debet*, often — *necece* *est*, L; (3) *poet.* *used* of things which fate or a law of nature declines to happen, *ei regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debetur*, V, are destined by fate; — *indubium* *est illi*, H, to become the wind's plaything; (4) to owe a benefit to, be obliged for, — *hoc beneficium*, Q; *marino*, C.

Debilis -e, having lost the use of one's limbs; feeble, weak, C; used of the limbs themselves; — *membra metu*, T; and of inanimate objects, — *ferrum*, V; *met.* — *corpus republicae*, C.

Deblitas -ātis, *f.* weakness, feebleness, debility, — *lingua*, C; — *animi*, C.

Deblitatio -ōnis, *f.* a weakening, weakness, — *animi*, C.

Debilio, 1. to lame, weaken, cripple, disable, —

membra lapidibus, C; (2) met. *timor te debilitat*, C; — *animum luctu*, C.

Debitor -ōnis, *f.* an owing, debt, C.

Debitor -ōris, *m.* one who owes, a debtor, C.

Debitor -i, *n. vid.* debeo.

Deblātor -i, *n.* to babble, chatter, P.

Decācūminātio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off of the tops, — *eupressi*, Pl.

Decācūminō, *l.* to prune the tops, — *pampinum*, Co.

Decanto, *l. act.* to sing, repeat in singing, — *elegos*, H; usually to repeat in a wearisome manner, or that which is already known, — *pervulgata præcepta*, C; (2)* to leave off singing, C.

Decastylōs -i, *m.* (δεκάστυλος), having ten columns.

Decalesco, *3.* to acquire a stalk, Pl.

Decido -cessi -cessum, *3.* to go forth, go away, depart, — *ex nostrā provinciā*, C; — *pugnā*, L; used of the march of troops, Ca; — *e provinciā*, said of the governor who leaves the province at the expiration of his term of office, C; (2) — *de viā*, — *viā alicui*, to get out of the way of, avoid any one, P. Ca; (3) to pass away, vanish; hence, — *de vitā*, or *abs. to die*; *qui jam de vitā decesserunt*, C; *pater nobis decessit*, C; also, *corpore decedunt febres*, Lc; *aqua decessit*, L, the water has fallen; sometimes used of the setting of the heavenly bodies, *sol descendens*, V; (4) met. — *de possessione*, *fide*, *sententiā*, *juve*, etc. to yield, give way, draw back, C. L; sometimes, generally to yield, *ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt*, H.

Decem, *ten*, C; used *meton.* for any indefinite round number, P.

Decembris -bris, *m.* the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December; (2) used *adj.* — *kalendæ*, C; *libertate Decembri utere*, H, the license of December, *i.e.* of the Saturnalia.

Decemjugis -is, *m.* (*sc. currus*), a chariot drawn by ten horses yoked abreast, St.

Decemmodulus -a -um, containing ten bushels, Co.

Decempēda -re, *f.* a measuring rod ten feet in length, C.

Decempēdator -ōris, *m.* one who uses the decempēda, a land-surveyor, C.

Decemplex -icis, *ten-fold*, N.

Decemplexitudo -a -um, multiplied by ten, increased ten-fold, Vr.

Decemprimi -orum, *m.* (often written in two words), the ten first magistrates in a municipal town or colony, C.

Decemremis -e, having ten banks of oars, Pl.

Decemscalmus -a -um, having ten oars, C.

Decemvirilis -e, relating to the decemvirs, — *annus*, C; — *potestas*, L.

Decemvirātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a decemvir, C. L.

Decemviri -ōrum, *m.* a college of ten magistrates; and especially those who drew up the laws of the twelve tables, and enjoyed supreme power in Rome, A.U.C. 303 to 305, C.

Decennis -e, lasting ten years, — *bellum*, Q.

Decens -ntis (*ptcp.* decet), seemly, becoming, decent, H. Q; (2) well-formed, handsome, O. H. Decenter, fitly, becomingly, decently, C. Q.

Decentia -re, *f.* fitness, decency, C.

Decētris -ia, *f.* (δεκήρης), a ship having ten banks of oars, St.

Decerno -crēvi -crētum, *3.* to decide judicially, form a judgment, resolve, decree, *quum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret*, C; *quando id bellum senatus decerneret?* L; (2) generally to decide, *qui nequas nostrorum uler sit Amphitruo decerneret?* P; (3) to decide by contest, to contend, fight, — *armis*, C; — *ferro*, C. V; — *acie*, L. N; of a legal contest, *uno judicio de fortunis omnibus* —, C; (4) to resolve upon an action, make up one's mind, P. T. C.

Decerpo -psi -ptum, *3.* to pluck off, pluck away, — *arbores pomum*, O; — *lilia tenero ungui*, Pt; (2)

met. *humanus animus decerpit ex mente divinā*, C; *invidia spes tantas decerpit*, Q.

Decertatio -ōnis, *f.* a struggle, decision by battle, C.

Decerto, *l.* to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision, — *præliis cum acerrimis nationibus*, C; — *pugnā*, Ca; — *armis*, Ca; met. — *meum contentione dicendi*, C.

Decessio -ōnis, *f.* a going away, departure (*opp. accessio*), especially the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office; (2) a lessening or total disappearance of an object, *alia febres diem noctemque accessione et decensione implent*, Cl.

Decessor -ōris, *m.* one who retires from an office, C.

Decessus -ūs, *m.* a going away, departure; especially the retirement of a magistrate from office, C; (2) a lessening, — *astūs*, Ca; — *febris*, Cl.

Decet -tū, *2. impers.* it is proper, fit, seemly, becoming, decent, *id maxime* — *quemquam*, C; *te non cithara decet*, H; *in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid decet videre*, C; *non te mihi irasci decet*, P; *immo hercle ita nobis decet*, T.

Decido -cidi, *3.* to fall down, — *de lecto præceps*, P; *poma ex arboribus matura decidunt*, C; (2) to fall down dead, to die, *cuncti solstitiali morbo decidunt*, P; (3) met. *quantā de spe decidi?* T; *in hanc fraudem decidisti*, C.

Decido -idi -isum, *3.* to hew off, cut off, — *colulum*, P; — *aures*, Te; (2) to decide or determine a dispute, *quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis*, C.

Decidūus -a -um (*decido*), that which falls, falling, deciduous, Pl.

Decies, ten times, C.

Decima -re, *f.* a tenth part, tithe, a proportion sometimes offered to the gods, L; also the measure of certain taxes paid by provincial landowners, C.

Decimānus -a -um (*decumanus*), relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; hence, *subst.* *decimanus* -i, *m.* *decimana* -re, the farmer of such a tax and his wife, C; (2) — *miles*, Tc. St, belonging to the tenth cohort; — *porta*, the gate of a Roman camp furthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed.

Decimo, *l.* to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, St.

Decimus -a -um, the tenth, Ca; *adv.* *decimum*, L, for the tenth time; (2) *meton.* large, vast, great, — *unda*, O; (*conf.* *επικρύπτα*).

Decipio -ēpi -eptum, *3.* to cheat, cozen, deceive, beguile, — *aliquem*, C; *spe affinitatis decipit*, St; — *eupidine falso*, H.

Decisio -ōnis, *f.* a decision, C.

Decius, the Gens Decia was an old and distinguished family of Rome. The principal cognomen was Mus, under which head will be found notices of the most renowned of the race.

Declamatio -ōnis, *f.* practice in oratory, declamation, C; (2) the scheme or subject chosen for practice, Q; (3) loud, violent speaking, declamation, C.

Declamator -ōris, *m.* one who practises oratory, a declaimer, C. Q.

Declamatorius -a -um, relating to declamation, declamatory, C.

Declamito, *l.* to practise oratory, C; (2) to speak loudly, declaim, C.

Declamo, *l.* to practise oratory, declaim, C; (2) to speak loudly and violently; — *contra me*, C, to declaim against.

Declaratio -ōnis, *f.* a declaration, revealing, C.

Declarator -ōris, *m.* one who makes known or announces, Pl.

Declaro, *l.* to make clear or distinct, to reveal, declare, *praesentiam expedituram declarant*, C; used of the announcement made when a person is elected to a public office, — *consulem*, C; *Numa declaratus rex*, L, having been proclaimed king; (2)

met. to explain, make clear, declare, *solatibus aium res futuras declarari*, C; *declarat gaudia cultu*, Ct.

Declinatio -ōnis, *f.* a bending away, an oblique movement or direction, C; (2) a zone, climate, Co; (3) *met.* an avoiding, declining, turning away from, — *laboris, periculi*, C; (4) in rhetoric, a short and unimportant digression, C; (5) in grammar, the inflection of a word, Vr; afterwards confined to the declension of a noun, Q.

Declinatus -ūs, *m.* *an avoiding, declining, C; (2) the inflection of a word, Vr.

Declinatus -e, turning away, turned aside, P. Aug. *Declino*, 1. to bend aside, turn away, *ego me declinavi extra viam*, P; — *lumina somno*, V, to sleep; *neut.* — *de via*, C; (2) *met.* — *a malis*, C; — *a proposito*, C, to decline the proposition; — *in pejus*, Q; (3) to avoid, decline, — *arlem*, C; — *vita*, C; (4) to inflect a part of speech, Vr.

Declivis -e, bent or inclined downwards, sloping, *collis equaliter* — *ad flumen*, Ca; — *flumen*, abs. declive -is, *n.* a declivity, Ca.

Declivitas -utis, *f.* a declivity, Ca.

Decocta -æ, *f.* an iced beverage invented by the Emperor Nero, St. Jr.

Decoete, *adv.* of discourse, carefully elaborated, P.

Decoctor -ōris, *m.* a spendthrift, bankrupt, C.

Decoetum -i, *n.* a draught, decoction, Pl.

Decoetus -ūs, *m.* a boiling, seething, Pl.

Decollo, 1. to behead, decollate, Sc. St.

Decolo, 1. to come to naught, fail, P.

Decolor -ōris, discoloured, having lost the natural or original colour, O. Pt.

Decoloratio -ōnis, *f.* a discolouration, C.

Decoloro, 1. to discolour, deprive of the natural hue, H. St.

Decondo, 3. to hide, to bury, Sc.

Decoquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, to boil down, — *in dididam partem*, Co; (2) *met.* to lessen, consume, Q; *abs.* to waste one's property, Vr; become bankrupt, C; (3) to be fully ripe, Pl.

Decor -ōis, *m.* comeliness, grace, elegance, beauty, decorum, V. H. Q.

Decoramen -inis, *n.* ornament, P. Aug.

Decore, properly, fitly, becomingly, C; (2) *beautifully, C.

Decoris -e, full of ornament, beautiful, S.

Decoro, 1. to adorn, decorate, — *opidum monumentis*, C; — *templa novo sazo*, H; (2) *met.* to honour, *quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset*, C.

Decoratus -a -um, full of ornament, beautiful, Sc.

Decorticatio -ōnis, *f.* a peeling off of bark, Pl.

Decortico, 1. to bark, strip a tree of its bark, Pl.

Decorus -a -um, fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous, — *alicui*, C; hence, *subst.* *decorum -i*, *n.* fitness, propriety, decorum, C; (2) adorned, beautiful, V. H. Te.

Decrepidus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepid, P. T.

Decrescentia -æ, *f.* a decrease, diminution, — *quotidiana luna*, Vt.

Decresco -crevi -critum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease, C; hence, *poet.* to vanish, disappear entirely, O.

Decretus -a -um (*decerno*), decisive, — *hora*, Sc, the hour of death.

Decretum -i, *n.* a resolve, resolution, decree, C; (2) in philosophical language = *δόγμα*, doctrine, principle, axiom, C.

Deculco, 1. to tread upon, trample under foot, Pl.

Decumates -ium, — *agri*, Te, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid.

Decumbo -cubiti, 3. to lie down, either to sleep or at table, St; (2) to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, C.

Dēdūna -æ, *f.* a body of ten men, a college of ten magistrates, etc. C.

Dēdūnatio -ōnis, *f.* a division into bodies of ten, C.

Dēdūnatus -ūs, *m.* L. = *decuratio*, g. t.

Dēdūlo, 1. to divide into bodies of ten, C. L.

Dēdūlo -ōnis, *m.* the captain or leader of a body of ten, C.

Dēdūro -edecurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run down, hasten down, pass quickly down, C; *summa decurrit ab arce*, V; — *ad naves*, Ca; *act.* — *septingenta milia passuum*, C; (2) to make a military evolution in order to take up a lower position, C. L; (3) *met.* *omnium eo sententiā decurrerunt*, L; *eo decursum est*, ut, L; — *atatem*, C; — *ad aliquid*, C, to take refuge with.

Dēdūro -ōnis, *f.* a military evolution or manoeuvre, C; (2) a military review or parade, St.

Dēdūro -ūs, *m.* a running down, falling down, — *aque*, Le; (2) a hostile manoeuvre, attack, L; a review or parade, L; (3) the end of the course, *ante* —, before reaching the goal, St; (3) course, career, — *mei temporis*, C; (4) in rhetoric, the rhythm of a verse, Q.

Dēdūro, 1. to cut off, abridge, curtail, — *radices* Pl; *met.* of discourse, C.

Dēdūro -ōis, *n.* that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, — *atque ornamenta fecerunt*, C; *hominis — ingenium*, C; hence, — *innuptum*, Ct, the most beautiful of the virgins; *multeque*, L. = chastity; (2) especially moral ornament, virtue, C. S.

Dēdūro -ātum, crosswise, formed by intersecting lines, Vt.

Dēdūro -ōnis, *f.* the intersection of two lines, Vt.

Dēdūro -is, *m.* the number 10, Vt; hence * *decussis sexis*, Vt, 16; (2) from the shape of the Roman numeral X, *decussis* = the diagonal intersection of two lines, Vt; (3) a Roman coin, of the value of ten asses, Vr.

Dēdūro, 1. to divide diagonally in the shape of the letter X, C. Co.

Dēdūro -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off, — *capita papacerum*, L; — *rorem*, V; — *turres fulminibus*, L.

Dēdūro -cūti, 2. *impers.* it is unbecoming, unfit, improper, C; for construction, *conf. decet*.

Dēdūro -ōris, unseemly, shameful, vile, P. Aug.

Dēdūro, 1. to dishonour, bring shame upon, C; — *se flagitiis*, S.

Dēdūro -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, P. T.

Dēdūro -ōis, *n.* shame, dishonour, disgrace, *alicui dedecori esse* or *feri*, to bring shame upon, C; sometimes the object or event which is the cause of shame, L. O; (2) especially moral disgrace, or shame, vice, C.

Dēdūro -ōnis, *f.* a consecration, dedication, — *adis*, L.

Dēdūro, 1. to declare tidings, deliver a message, affirm, assert, *legati deducant mandata*, A. Aug; *res naturam dedicat ejus*, L; (2) to consecrate, or dedicate a temple to some deity, — *simulacrum Jovis*, C; — *aram Augusto*, St; or with acc. of the god to whom the building is consecrated, — *Junonem*, L; *Apollinem*, H; (3) to dedicate a book to any one, Ph; (4) to dedicate or devote any thing to a particular object, Q. St; (5) to open or use for the first time, a building, — *domum*, St; — *theatrum*, St; (6) to make a return of property to the censor, *hinc prædia in censu* —, C.

Dēdūro -ōnis, *f.* disdain, scornful refusal, Q.

Dēdūro, 1. *dep.* to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy, V. H. Te.

Dēdūro -didici, 3. to unlearn, forget what has been learned, C.

Dēdūro -a -um, relating to capitulation or surrender, C; *subst.* *deductio -i*, *m.* one who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion, a subject, L.

Dēdūro -ōnis, *f.* surrender, capitulation, *aliquem*

in *deditionem accipere, recipere*, Ca; — *subire*, Ca; in — *tenire*, Ca. I.

Deditus -a -um (*ptep.* *dedo*), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to, *Cepio nimis equestri ordini* —, C; *adulescentulus mirifice studius* —, C; — *centri atque somno*, S.

Dedito -ditus -ditum, 3. to give, give up wholly, — *aliquem ad supplicium*, L; — *aliquem telis militum*, C; (2) especially to give up to an enemy, and — *se* to surrender, capitulate; *actores belli*, L; — *se suaque omnia Caesari*, Ca; (3) *met.* to give up to, dedicate, devote, — *aures suas poetis*, C; — *filium libidini Ap. Claudii*, C; — *se*, to devote one's self, give up one's self to, — *se totum Antoni*, C; *se ei studio*, C; (4) — *manus* = dare manus, *g.e.* to give up, yield, *Le.*

Dedito, 2. to cause to forget, make to unlearn, C. II.

Deditio, 1. to make an end of grieving, O.

Deditio, 1. to hew or cut smooth, Pl. Co.

Dedito -xi -etum, 3. to lead or bring down, move in a downward direction, C; — *eum de rostris*, Ca; — *lunam caelo*, V; — *tota carbasa malo*, O, unfurl the whole canvas; — *ricos*, V, to bring water upon the fields, irrigate; followed by *ad*, — *juvenem ad altos currus*, O; by *in*, — *aliquem in carcerem*, S; (2) in military language, to lead troops from one position to another, — *exercitum ex his regionibus*, Ca; — *milites ad Oceanum*, Ca; *quos ex provincis ad triumphum deducebat*, L; *copias in campum* —, Ca; (3) to conduct a colony, — *coloniam in aliquem locum*, C; (4) in naval language, to take a ship out of dock, Ca; and from the ancient practice of drawing their vessels upon shore, to launch, prepare for sea, V. Ca; rarely = *subducere*, to bring to port; *natem in portum* —, Ca; (4) to spin yarn, and sometimes, to prepare a web, weave, Ct. O; (5) to lead out, accompany, escort, as a mark of respect, C; especially — *aliquam alieni*, or *ad aliquem*, to escort the bride to her husband's house; — *virginem juveni marito*, Tb; — *uxorem domum*, T; (6) in law, — *aliquem de fundo*, C, to eject the owner from a disputed property, in order to bring the matter to a legal issue; (7) to withdraw, subtract, diminish, C; — *alium*, T; (8) *met.* to withdraw, seduce, lead away, — *aliquem de fide, de sententia*, C; *ab humanitate, pietate, religione*, C; in like manner, — *aliquem de eam sententiam*, Ca; — *rem ad arma*, Ca, to bring the matter to the decision of arms; — *rem in controversiam*, Ca, to bring into dispute; also to elaborate a literary work, *tenui deducta poemata filo*, H; *oratio deducta*, Q, *fine spun*, elaborate.

Deductio -onis, *f.* a leading down, — *riverorum a fonte*, C; (2) *the quartering or billeting of soldiers, C; (3) a conducting of colonists, a colonising, C; (4) a formal ejectment from a disputed property, C; (5) a lessening, deduction, discount, C.

Deductor -oris, *m.* a client, who attends his patron when in office, Pl.

Deductus -a -um (*ptep.* *deduco*), bent inwards, St; (2) thin, weak, — *vox*, A. Aug; — *carmen*, V.

Deerro, 1. to wander from the right path, lose one's way, — *in itinere*, C.

Defaeco, 1. to cleanse from dregs or sediment, — *vinum*, Co; (2) to cleanse, wash, P; and *met.* — *animum*, P.

Defatigatio -onis, *f.* weariness, fatigue, C.

Defatigo, 1. to weary, fatigue, tire, — *exercitum quotidianis itineribus*, Ca; *te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari*, C.

Defatiscor = *defetiscor*, *g.e.*

Defectio -onis, *f.* a desertion, defection, rebellion, Ca; (2) a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing, — *solis*, — *lunae*, C, an eclipse; — *animi*, C, want of courage; — *anime*, Cl, want of breath; used *abs.* for bodily exhaustion, St.

Defector -oris, *m.* a rebel, deserter, Tc.

Defectus -a -um (*ptep.* *deficio*), weakened, infirm, — *armis*, Ph; — *sento*, Co.

Defendo -di -sum, 3. to repel, repulse, ward off,

drive away, — *frigus*, H; — *injuriam*, C; — *vim*, Ca; — *pericula*, C; — *astatem capillis*, H; (2) to defend, protect, — *castra*, Ca; — *se armis*, Ca; — *aliquem contra iniquos*, C; — *se a finitimis*, Ca; — *aliquem ab injuria*, Ca; often to defend in speech, to allege in defence, C.

Defensio -onis, *f.* a defence, — *urbium*, Ca; — *ad istam orationem*, C.

Defensio, 1. to be wont to defend, defend frequently, C.

Defensio, 1. to ward off eagerly, P. Aug; (2) to protect, defend vehemently, L. S.

Defensor -oris, *m.* one who wards off or averts, C; (2) a defender, protector, *muris defensoribus nudatus*, Ca.

Defenstrix -icis, *f.* a female defender or protector, C.

Defero -tilli -latum -ferre, to bring, bear, or carry from one place to another, — *litteras ad Caesarem*, C; *semen deferitur in terram*, Vr; — *aciem in campos*, L; — *hunc sub aquora*, O; *quasdam ex plebe homines domos deferabant*, L; (2) *deferri*, said of a ship, to be driven out of its course, — *natem ignotas ad terras*, C; (3) to bring to market, to sell, Co. Sc; (4) to give up, transfer anything to any body, — *omnem rem ad Pompejum*, C; — *prae-mium alicui*, C; — *lauream tibi*, L; (5) to bring or transmit news, either verbal or written, *haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferbantur*, Ca; *nomen alicuius*, C; — *aliquem*, P. Aug; to accuse any one to the praetor, inform against, *aliquid ad avarium* —, or *abs.* — *aliquid*, to give in at the treasury; *in beneficiis ad avarium delictus est*, C, he has been recommended at the treasury for a reward.

Defervescio -feci -factum, 3. *act.* to boil thoroughly, Vt. Pl.

Defervo, 2. to ferment thoroughly, Pl.

Defervesco -ferri or -ferbui, 3. *neut.* to boil thoroughly, *dum defervescant aestus*, Vr; *met.* of the heat of passion and desire, to cease to rage, diminish in violence, *quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent*, C; (2) *to become clear, as a consequence of fermentation, Pl.

Defetiscor -fessus, 3. *dep.* to become tired, grow weary, C; *sum defessus quaritando*, P; *defessus cultu agrorum*, C.

Deficio -feci -sectum, 3. to rebel, revolt, — *ab rege*, S; — *a republica*, C; — *ad Panos*, L, to go over to the Carthaginians; *met.* — *ab amicitia*, C; a *virtute*, L; (2) to fail, cease, vanish, become less, *quum non solum rires, sed etiam tela nostris deficiunt*, C; *sol deficit*, C, is eclipsed; — *animo*, C, to lose courage; and *abs.* to become weak, exhausted, C; to swoon, P. Aug; to die, St; (2) *act.* to leave, desert, *me vox, latera deficiunt*, C, my voice and sides fail me; with *dat.* — *consilio*, C; — *viribus*, Ca.

Defigo -xum, 3. to fix or fasten into, — *sudes sub aqua*, Ca; — *sicam in consiliis corpore*, C; — *tellure hastas*, V; (2) to fix, fasten, make firm, H; (3) *met.* — *oculos in terram*, Q, to fix his eyes upon the ground; to rivet to the spot with fear, to frighten, L; in religious phrase, to declare, utter solemnly, C; to curse, Sc; — *culpam*, Pr, to satirize, condemn.

Defingo -nxi, 3. to form, mould, fashion, H.

Definio, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound, C; (2) *met.* to define, declare the limits of, fix, appoint, — *tempus adeundi*, Ca; — *potestatem in quinquennium*, C; (3) to confine within fixed limits, C; (4) to conclude, finish, C.

Definite, definitely, distinctly, C.

Definitio -onis, *f.* a definition, exact declaration, C.

Definitivus -a -um, relating to definition or explanation, C.

Definitus -a -um (*ptep.* *definio*), definite, distinct, evident, C.

Defio -eri, P. T, passive form of *deficio*, *g.e.*

**Defiodulus* -i, *m.* one-eyed, M.

Deflagratio -onis, *f.* a burning, consuming by fire, — *terrarum*, C.

Deflagro, 1. *neut.* to burn up, consume entirely, *C*; *met.* to fall into destruction, *L*; also used *act.* by *C*; (2) to burn to an end, i.e. to cease to burn, — *irris vestras*, *L*.

Deflecto -xi -xum, 3. *act.* to bend down, deflect, turn aside, — *ramum olive*, *Co*; — *annus in altum cursum*, *C*; *met.* *principes praeclitas aliqua de viâ deflexit*, *C*; (2) *neut.* to turn aside, turn away, — *de viâ*, *G*; — *a ceritate*, *C*.

Defleō -ēvi -ētum, 2. *act.* to bewail, weep for, — *impendentes casus*, *C*; *aliena mala*, *Q*; (2) *neut.* to weep vehemently, *Pl*.

Deflexus -ūs, *m.* a bending down or away, deflexion, *P. Aug*.

Delio, 1. to blow away, *Fr*; (2) to blow away, and hence to clean, purify, *Pl*.

***Deloscedus** -a -um, — *senes*, *P*, bald.

Dehiscere, 2. to shed its blossoms, used of the vine, *Co*.

Dehiresco -rui, *C*, to shed its blossoms, *frumentum octo diebus dehirescit*, *Co*; *met.* *amores mature et celeriter dehirescunt*, *C*.

Dehiscō -xi -xum, 3. to flow down, — *sudor a capite*, *C*; — *humor saris*, *H*; (2) used of objects not fluid, to move softly downwards, descend gently, *C*, *pedes aestis defluxit ad imos*, *V*; — *ex equo ad terram*, *L*; *met.* *a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluimus*, *C*; (3) to flow away entirely, to cease to flow, *rusticus expectat dum defluat annis*, *II*; *met.* to vanish, disappear, be lost, *res, tempus, ingenium deflueret*, *S*; used by *Pl* of the falling off of the hair.

Defluis -a -um, flowing, falling, moving downwards, *P. Aug*.

Defluat -am, *n.* a flowing down, *Pl*; (2) a falling off, — *capilli*, *Pl*.

Defodio -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig down, dig deep, — *scroben*, *Co*; — *terram*, *II*; (2) to conceal by digging, bury, — *thesaurum sub lecto*, *C*; — *aliquem humo*, *O*.

Deformatio -onis, *f.* a sketch, representation, *Vt*; (2) a deforming, disfiguring, *L*.

Deformis -e, deformed, misshapen, ugly, used of both physical and moral deformity, — *patrius*, *C*; — *spectaculum*, *L*; — *libido*, *Q*.

Deformitas -itatis, *f.* deformity, ugliness, — *corporis, animi*, *C*.

Deformiter, inelegantly, uglily, *Q*, *St*.

Deformo, 1. to form, fashion, design, delineate, *Fr. Vt*; *met.* *ille quem supra deformavi*, *C*, whom I have formerly described.

Deformo, 1. to bring out of form and shape, disarrange, *deformatus corpore*, *C*, deformed in body; (2) *met.* to disgrace, dishonour, — *victoriam elade*, *L*.

***Defossus** -ūs, *m.* a deep excavation, *Pl*.

Defraudo, 1. to deceive, defraud, overreach, *P. C*.

Defrenatus -a -um, unbridled, bridleless, *O*.

Defrigo -ēli -ctum (-ctum), 1. to rub, rub in, rub hard, *Cl. Co. Cl*; *met.* — *urbem sale multo*, *II*, to satirize strongly.

Defrigesco -xi, 3. to cool, become cold, *Co*.

Defringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break off, break in pieces; — *ramum arboris*, *C*; — *ferrum ab hastis*, *V*; — *crura sibi*, *P*.

Defrigo, 1. to steal corn, — *segetem*, *Pl*.

Defructus -a -um, relating to boiled must (defrutum), *Co*.

Defructo, 1. to boil down wine, *Co*.

Defructum -i, *n.* must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity, *Fr. Co*.

Defugio -fūgi, 3. to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of, — *gratum*, *Ca*; — *patriam*, *C*; — *actoris latem*, *P. T. C*, to avoid responsibility.

Defunctio, superficially, perfunctorily, *Se*.

Defunctio -a -um, superficial, perfunctory, *P. Aug*.

Defundo -fudi -fusus, 3. to pour down, pour out, — *vinum*, *II*; especially to pour a libation, *H*.

Defungor -functus, 3. *dep.* to fulfil, complete, be relieved of an unwelcome office or duty, — *periculis*, *C*; — *praetio, bello*, *I*; — *laboribus*, *II*; — *risu*, *V*; hence, abs. to die, be defunct, *dicitur prius esse defunctum*, *Q*.

***Defutatus** -a -um, — *puella*, *C*, exhausted with love.

Degener -eris, different from its kind, not genuine, degenerate, *V*; — *canis*, — *aquila*, *Pl*; (2) morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble, *V. Tc*.

Degenero, 1. *neut.* to become unlike a race or kind, degenerate, *a vobis nihil degenerat*, *C*; *poma degenerant*, *V*; — *a gravitate paternâ*, *C*; (2) *act.* to allow to degenerate, corrupt, *Co*, *L*; sometimes followed by *acc.* of the object from which the degeneration has taken place, *ne degenerasse propinquos*, *Pl*.

Degero -gessi -gestum, 3. to bear, carry away, *P*.

Deglubo, no perf. -ptum, 3. to take off the husk, to shell, — *granum folliculo*, *Fr*; (2) to skin, flay, *P*.

***Deglutino**, 1. to unglue, separate two articles which have been glued together, *Pl*.

Dego, *degi*, 3. to pass time, to live, *a mane ad noctem* — *dicens*, *P*; — *omne tempus alatis*, *C*; — *senectatem*, *II*; abs. *gentes sic degunt*, *Pl*.

***Degradulatio**, *ingens*, it hauls to the end, ceases to haul, *O*.

Degrassor, 1. *dep.* to attack violently, *P. Aug*.

Degravo, 1. to press down, oppress, *membrum degravat unda caput*, *Pl*; *met.* to weigh down, impede, be wearisome to, *L*.

Degradior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to step, march, walk down, *degressus ex arce*, *L*; — *monte, colle*, *S*; — *in equum*, *Tc*; — *in campos*, *L*.

Degrūmō, 1. *dep.* to level, make even, — *riam*, *A. Aug*.

Degusto, 1. to taste; — *paludum*, *Fr*; (2) used of fire, *ignes degustant tigna*, *Lc*, devour, consume; of a lance which grazes the body, *summum degustat cuthere corpus*, *V*; (3) *met.* to try something, seek to be acquainted with, — *eandem ritam*, *C*; — *litteras primis labris*, *Q*; hence, to treat a subject superficially, *Q*.

Dehaurio, 4. to skim off, — *amurcam*, *A. Aug*.

Dehinc, from here, hence, henceforth, but rarely used as an adverb of space, and once in *P. T.* to denote a consequence; (2) in time, henceforward, *deinceps omnes dehinc animo mulieres*, *T*; sometimes for since, *St*; without reference to any fixed moment, afterwards, then, — *salutem fatur*, *V*.

Dehisco -hivi, 3. to gape, open, split, *V. L*; *in eo loco dehisse terram*, *Fr*.

Dehonestamentum -i, *n.* a blemish, deformity, disgrace, — *corporis*, *S*; — *amicitiarum*, *Tc*.

Dehonesto, 1. to dishonour, disgrace, shame, — *famam suam*, *Tc*.

Dehortor, 1. *dep.* to advise, warn, exhort from an action, dissuade, *C*.

Dein, *vid. deinceps*.

Deinceps, one after another, successively, in space, *C. Ca. S*; in time, *Q*; *omnibus* — *diebus*, *Ca*; in order or succession, — *de beneficentiâ ac de liberalitate dicitur*, *C*; forms with others a compound adv. *deinde* —, *inde* —, *C*; *postea* —, *L*; it is also found in *C* corresponding with *primus* in a preceding clause.

Deinde (in the abbreviated form, *dein*), hereupon, thereupon; as an adverb of space, very rare; more frequently expresses local succession, *post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones*, *Tc*; (2) very common as an adverb of time, afterwards, then; found in various connections, *primum* . . . *deinde*, *Ca*; *principio* . . . *deinde*, *C*; *prius* . . . *deinde*, *C*; — *tum*, *Q*; — *tunc*, *Se*; — *postea*, *C*; — *quum*, *C*; — *postquam*, *L*; — *ubi*, *S. L*; (3) in the enumeration of facts and arguments, then, afterwards, frequently corresponds with *primum*, *postremo*, *nullo est credentibus, primum* *ca*, etc. etc.

. . . *deinde* *omnium*, etc. etc. *C*.

**Deinsuper*, from above, S.

Deiectio -ōnis, *f.* a casting down, throwing down, — *alci*, Cl, a purging; legal term, ejection from property, C; (2) — *animi*, Sc, dejection of mind.

Deiectus -a -um (*prtep.* *deicio*), low, depressed, *equitatus noster deiectis locis constiterat*, Ca; (2) dispirited, dejected, V.

Deiectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing down, hurling down, — *arborum*, L; (2) a low position, depression, — *collis*, Ca.

Dejuro = *dejuo*, *q.v.*

Deiſſe -ſſei -ſſectum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl down, — *aliquem de ponte in Tiberim*, C; — *librum in mare*, C; — *naves ad inferiorem partem insule*, Ca, drive out of their course; — *sortes*, Ca, to throw into the urn; (2) to drive the enemy from his position, to rout, *Hostes muro turribusque deieci*, Ca; (3) to eject legally the occupier of property, C; (4) to hurl violently to the ground, to slay, *his deiectis et coacerratis cadaveribus*, Ca; (5) met. — *oculos de isto*, C, to turn the eyes from; — *cultum*, V, to look downwards; — *hunc metum Sicilæ*, C, to remove, take away; especially to cast down from the prospect of office or honour, to prevent from acquiring, — *aliquem aditule*, C; — *ei spe*, L; — *conjugem tanto*, V.

Dejungo -nxi -netum, 3. used by P = *disjungo*, to separate, disjoin.

Dejuro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath, P. T.

**Dejuro*, 1. to cease to help, to lend no aid, P.

Delabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide down, fall down, sink, *signum de caelo delapsum*, C; — *ex equo*, L; — *ab æthere*, O; (2) met. *ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur*, C; — *in hoc vitium scurrite*, C; — *in amore liberta*, Te.

**Delacero*, 1. to tear in pieces; met. to destroy, P.

Delacerimatto -ōnis, *f.* a running at the eyes, morbid weeping, Pl.

Delacerimo, 1. to shed tears, run with water; used of the vine, Co.

**Delambo*, 3. to lick, lick off, P. Aug.

**Delamentor*, 1. *dep.* to bewail, lament, O.

Delapido, 1. — *locum*, A. Aug., to clear from stones.

**Delapsus* -ūs, *m.* — *aquæ*, Vr, a flowing off, discharge.

Delasso, 1. to weary, tire, P. H.

Delatio -ōnis, *f.* an information against any one, accusation, denunciation, — *nominis*, G.

Delator -ōris, *m.* an accuser, informer, spy, — *majestatis*, Te, one who informs of treasonable practices.

**Deleblis* -e, that can be obliterated or destroyed, — *liber*, M.

Delectabilis -e, pleasant, delightful, delectable, Te.

Delectamentum -i, *n.* delight, pleasure, amusement, C.

Delectatio -ōnis, *f.* delight, pleasure, delectation, *mira quedam in cognoscendo* —, C.

Delecto, 1. to allure, to entice, A. Aug; (2) to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment, *ista me sapientia fama delectat*, C; *delectari*, with *abl.* to take delight in, — *jumentis*, Ca; — *criminibus inferendis*, C.

Delectus -ūs, *m.* a choosing, choice, election, — *verborum*, Ca. Q, a choice of language; *sine ullo delectu*, C, without any choice; (2) a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription, — *agere*, Q. Te; — *habere*, Ca; — *conficere*, L; hence, melon. the troops levied, Te.

Delegatio -ōnis, *f.* an assignment, delegation, especially the assignment of a debt, C.

Delego, 1. to transfer, transmit, give in charge, delegate an office or duty to another, to entrust, assign, — *aliquem ad senatum*, L; — *infantem nutricibus*, Te; — *aliquem huic negotio*, Co; — *hunc*

laborem alteri, C; (2) in mercantile language, to assign a debt, to designate a person to pay a certain debt, C. Sc; (3) to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one, — *crimen alicui*, C.

Deleſificus -a -um, enticing, coaxing, flattering, carressing, — *facta*, P.

Deleſimentum -i, *n.* anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm; blandishment, L.

Deleſio, 1. to soothe, coax, caress, mitigate, charm, — *mulierem nuptialibus donis*, C; — *aliquem blanditiis*, C; — *animos militum*, C.

**Deleſitor* -ōris, *m.* one who soothes, cajoles, softens, *judicis* — *orator*, C.

Deleſo -ſſi -ſſum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, kill, abolish, — *urbes*, C; — *Volscum nomen*, L; — *meas epistolas*, C, to blot out or erase writing; — *bella*, C; — *leges*, C; — *improbritatem*, C; — *ignominiam*, L; — *hostes*, Ca.

**Deleſilis* -e, that which blots out or erases, Vr.

**Deleſo*, 1. to make smooth, Co.

**Deleſamentum* -i, *n.* the wine poured out in a libation, P. Aug.

Deleſerabundus -a -um, carefully considering, deliberating, L.

Deleſeratio -ōnis, *f.* consideration, consultation, deliberation, C.

Deleſerativus -a -um, relating to consideration or deliberation, Q.

**Deleſerator* -ōris, *m.* one who deliberates, C.

Deleſeratus -a -um (*prtep.* *deleſeo*), decided, resolved, resolute, C.

Deleſero, 1. to weigh carefully, consider, consult about, — *maximè de re*, C; — *an recipiat*, Q; (2) to ask the advice of an oracle, N; (3) meton. to resolve, decide, as a consequence of deliberation, *quod iste certe statuerat ac deleſeraverat*, C.

Deleſio, 1. to take away a little, to taste, *quamvis sol humoris parvam deleſit partem*, Lc; met. *ex universa mente divinè deleſitos animos habemus*, C; — *novum honorem*, L; — *oscula*, V; — *artem*, O; (2) to diminish, take away, — *aliquid de gloriâ suâ*, C; — *pueritiam*, St.

Deleſio, no *perf.* -âtum, 1. to bark, peel the bark off, — *arborum*, C; — *corticem*, Co.

Deleſio -ſſi -âtum, 3. to moisten, wet, *multis medicamentis deleſitus*, C; — *unguentis*, Pl.

Deleſate, luxuriously, delicately, C; (2) indolently, negligently, St. Pl.

Deleſatus -a -um, delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious, — *comitatus, convivium, voluptas*, C; (2) soft, tender, delicate, — *capella, puella*, Ct; (3) voluptuous, luxurious, — *pueri, juvenis*, C; *subst.* *deleſatus* -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* a voluptuous person, a paramour, St; (4) effeminate, P. Q; (5) fastidious, spoiled by indulgence, Q.

Deleſca -m, *f.* or *deliqua* -m, *f.* a gutter along the edge of a roof, Vt.

Deleſco -ſſum, *f.* (rarely found in the *sing.*), pleasure, delight, enjoyment, luxuriousness, gallantry in love, sportiveness in word or act, — *facere*, P, to play tricks, to jest; (2) of persons, that which is beloved, — *populi*, P, the favourite of the people; *amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius*, C.

**Deleſſum* -ſſum, *f.* dim. a darling, — *nostræ Tulliola*, C.

**Deleſſum* -i, *n.* dim. a darling, Sc.

Deleſtum -i, *n.* a fault, crime, delinquency, C; — *committere*, Ca.

**Delicus* -a -um, an epithet of young pigs which have been weaned, Vr.

Deſſgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose or select out of a number, *ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur*, Ca; — *optimum quicunque*, C; — *locum castris*, Ca; (2) very rarely, to choose out in order to remove, — *me ex adibus*, P.

Deſſgo, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up, — *vulnus*, Q; — *variculam ad ripam*, Ca.

**Deſſmatus* -a -um, filed off, Pl.

Deſſneo, 1. to make an outline, sketch, delineate, Pl.

Delingo, 3. to lick up, *Cl*; prov. — *salet*, *P*, to have poor fare.

Delino, *no perf.* -*itus*, 3. to smear over, *Cl*.

Delinquo -*liqui* -*lictum*, 3. to leave, forsake, *A. Aug*; (2) to fail, be wanting; especially to fail in duty, commit a crime, *C*; — *haec quoque in re*, *C*; — *aliquid*, *C*; — *flagitia*, *Te*.

Delique -*co* -*licti*, 3. *neut.* to melt, dissolve, *P. O*; *met.* to vanish, disappear, *C*.

Deliquia -*e*, *f.* = *delicia*, *g. v.*

Deliquium -*i*, *n.* a failing, loss, defect, *P*; — *solis*, *Pl*, an eclipse.

Deliquo or **delico**, 1. to clarify any muddy or turbid liquid, *Cl. Co*, (2) *met.* to explain, make clear, illustrate, *P*.

Deliquus -*a* -*um*, failing, wanting, *P*.

Deliramentum -*i*, *n.* foolish talk, nonsense, buffoonery, *P*.

Deliratio -*onis*, *f.* folly, silliness, dotage, *C*.

Delirium -*i*, *n.* delirium, *Cl*.

Deliro, 1. to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave, *C*. *P. T.*

Delirus -*a* -*um*, raving, mad, insane, *C. H*.

Delitico, 2. to be concealed, hidden, *Pl*.

Delitescere, 3. to conceal one's self, lurk, *he hid*, *hostes noctu in silvis delituerant*, *Ca*; — *in ultea*, *V*, *met.* — *in alicujus auctoritate*, *C*; — *in ista caelumia*, *C*.

Delitigo, 1. to scold furiously, *H*.

Delos -*i*, *f.* (Δῆλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birth-place of Apollo and Diana; hence, *adj* **Delius** -*a* -*um*, — *Apollo*, *C*; — *folia*, *O*, the laurel; *subst* **Delius** -*i*, *m. O*, Apollo, *Delia* -*e*, *f. V*, Diana; **Delum** -*i*, *n. C*, a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; also **Delicus** -*a* -*um*, — *rara*, *C*.

Delphi -*orum*, *m.* (Δελφοί), a town of Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; hence, *adj* **Delphicus** -*a* -*um*, *C*; and *subst* **Delphicus** -*i*, *m. O*, Apollo.

Delphinus -*i*, **delphin** -*inus*, *m.* (δελφίν), a dolphin, *C*, (2) *met.* a constellation so called, *Co O*; a kind of water organ, *Vt*.

Delta -*m*, *f.* the fourth letter Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet, *n. indecl.* the Delta, the part of Lower Egypt included between the branches of the Nile, *Pl*.

Deltoion -*i*, *n.* (Δελτοίον), the constellation called the Triangle, *C*.

Delubrum -*i*, *n.* (very often found in the *pl.*) a temple, shrine, *C*.

Deluctor, 1. *dep.* or *delucto*, 1. to struggle for the mastery, contend, — *cum* *leone*, *P*.

Deludifico, 1. *P.* = *deludo*, *g. v.*

Deludo -*si* -*sum*, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, make a fool of, *C*; — *me* *doles*, *T*; (2) *e* to play to the end, make an end of playing, *gladiatoris quum deluserunt*, *Vr*.

Delumbis -*e*, lame in the loins, *Pl*; (2) *met.* nerveless, weak, *Pr*.

Delumbo, 1. to make lame in the loins, *Pl*, (2) to bend, bow, *Pl. Vt*; (3) to make weak and nerveless, — *sententias*, *C*.

Deludo, 3. to wash out, wash off, *Cl*.

Deluto, 1. to plaster with clay, *A. Aug*.

Delusisco -*ddi*, 3. to become wet, *O*.

Demando, 1. to entrust, give in charge, recommend, — *amicam alicui*, *St*; — *testamentum eurgenti* *Vestali*, *St*.

Demarchus -*i*, *m.* (δημαρχος), a demarch or popular magistrate in Greek cities, answering to the Roman tribune, *P*.

Dimens -*ntis*, insane, foolish, out of one's mind, senseless, *C*, applied figuratively, — *somni* *a*, *Pl*, — *discordia*, *V*.

Dimensum -*i*, *n.* a portion of food served out to slaves, usually once a month, *P. T.*

Dementer, foolishly, senselessly, madly, *C*.

Dementia -*m*, *f.* foolishness, madness, insanity, *C*.

Dementio, 4. to be mad, insane; to rave, *Le*

Demerito, 2. to deserve, — *aliquid*, *P*; (2) to deserve well of, to oblige, — *beneficio tam potentem civitatem*, *Li*.

Demergo -*si* -*sum*, 3. *act.* to sink down, to sink, to plunge, *C*; — *plebem in cloacas ezchani vendas*, *Li*; *met.* *plebs ex o alieno demersa*, *Li*, over head and ears in debt.

Demellor -*mensus*, 4. *dep.* to measure, measure out, *C*.

Demēto -*messili* -*messum*, 3. to mow, reap, cut, — *fructus*, *C*; — *frumentum*, *Li*; *met.* — *hinc ense caput*, *O*.

Demigratio -*onis*, *f.* *N*, emigration.

Demigro, 1. to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place, — *ex his aedificis*, *C*; — *ex agris in urbem*, *Li*; — *in illa loca*, *C*; (2) to depart from life, to die, *C*.

Diminuo -*di* -*utum*, 3. *act.* to diminish, make less, lessen, *C*; *militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat*, *Ca*; *met.* — *de libertate mea*, *C*. — *aliquid de legibus*, *Ca*; — *digitalem nostri collegii*, *C*.

Diminutio -*onis*, *f.* a lessening, diminution, accretio et — *luminis*, *C*; *met.* — *resbre libertatis*, *C*; *in diminutionem sui*, *Te*, to the lessening of his own dignity; (2) in grammar, a diminutive form, *Q*.

Diminutus -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* *diminuo*), — *nomen*, *Q*, a diminutive form.

Demiror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at, to wonder, *C*; (2) in the comic dramatists, like our "I wonder whether," etc.; "I am curious to know," etc. *P. T.*

Demisso, low, near the ground, — *tolare*, *O*, (2) modestly, lowly, humbly, *humiliter* — *que sentire*, *C*.

Demissileus -*a* -*um*, hanging down long, — *tunica*, *P*.

Demisso -*onis*, *f.* a sinking, lowering, *Ca*; *met.* — *animum*, *C*, depression.

Demissus -*i* -*um* (*ptep.* *demitto*), lying low, depressed, *loca* — *et palustria*, *Ca*, (2) hanging down, sinking down, — *humeris*, *T*; — *capite*, *Cr*; (3) *met.* depressed, dispirited, *animum* — *et oppresum*, *C*; *P. Sullam* — *afflictumque vidit*, *C*; (4) modest, humble (*opp. elatus*), *C. H*; (5) *poet.* descended, sprung from, *ab alto demissum genus Aenea*, *Il*.

Demitigo, 1. to make mild, soften, mitigate, *C*.

Demitto -*missi* -*missum*, 3. *act.* to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down, *C*; — *caelo satis laugum emibem*, *V*; — *ab ethere currum*, *O*; — *puteum*, *V*, to sink a well; — *aliquem in carcerem*, *Li*, to cast into prison; — *gladium in jugulum*, *P*; — *aliquem neci* *O*, *V*, to slay; (2) in military language, to march to a lower position, — *agmen in vallem infernam*, *Li*; (3) *prov.* *demitti de caelo*, *Li*, to fall from heaven, i. e. to have a supernatural origin; *demissis manibus fugere*, *P*, to fly with the greatest haste; (4) *met.* — *oculos*, *O*; — *ultis*, *Li*, to look to the ground, *huc in pectus tuum demitte*, *S*, take this deeply to heart; — *animum*, *C*; — *mentes*, *V*, to lo courage, despair.

Demirgus -*i*, *m.* (δημαργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, *Li*.

Demop -*mpsi* -*mpsum*, 3. to take an *ay*, *Publicola secures de fascibus demijussit*, *C*, — *partem de die*, *H*; *met.* — *metum*, *T*, — *solicitudinem*, *C*.

Democritus -*i*, *m.* (Δημοκρίτης), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence, *adj* **Democriticus** -*a* -*um*, *C*, **Democriticus** -*a* -*um*, *C*; and *subst.* **Democritea** -*orum*, *n. C*, the doctrines of Democritus.

Demollor, 4. *dep.* to throw, cast away, *P*; (2) much more frequently, to destroy utterly, demoralish, — *donum*, *partem*, *statuas*, *C*, *met.* — *Eaccha talia*, *Li*.

Demollito -*onis*, *f.* a tearing down, demolition, *C*.

Demollitor -*oris*, *m.* a puller down of walls, *Vt*.

Demonstratio -*onis*, *f.* an exact representation, description, *C*, (2) in rhetoric, a didactic style of oratory, *C*, a vivid delineation, *C*.

Demonstrativus -a -um, relating to a laudatory, declamatory style of speaking, C.

Demonstrator -ōris, m. one who exactly describes or indicates, C.

Demonstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out, C. — *aliquid digito*, Q; in law, — *lines*, to transfer a piece of land to the purchaser, C; (2) to describe, indicate, represent, point out, demonstrate in speech or writing, — *magnum periculum reipublicae*, C; *natum modum formaeque*, Ca; *mibi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere*, C.

Demordeo, *no perij*, — *morsum*, 2. to bite off, Pl.

Demorior -mōrtuus, 3. *dep.* to die, die off (used of one among a number), *quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus*, C; *met.* — *aliquem*, to love to distraction, L.

Demorior, 1. *dep. neut.* to delay, loiter, P; (2) more frequently *act.* to delay, hold back, C; *diu me estis demorati*, P; — *armis*, V, to restrain from battle.

Demoveo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. *act.* to move away, remove, C; — *hostes gradu*, L; — *flumen solito alveo*, Te; *met.* *ne quis te de verū posset sententiā demovere*, C.

Demptio -ōnis, f. a taking away, — *aut additio literarum*, Vr.

Demugitus -a -um, — *paludes*, O, filled with the noise of loving.

Demuleo -ulsi -nlectum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking, T. L.

Demum, at length, at last, precisely, (1) used as an enclitic with pronouns, *scie enim sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum quod turpe sit*, C; *idem velle atque idem nolle, id demum firma amicitia est*, S; that indeed, that in fine, *ille deum antiquis est adulescens moribus*, P; in this connexion, *demum* is sometimes strengthened by *vero* preceding or *profecto* following it; (2) used as an enclitic with adverbs of time and others, *nunc demum scio*, P, now at last I know; followed in P by *quum* or *quoniam*; *tum demum*, Ca. L, then first, then at length; *tunc demum*, Sc. St; *post demum*, P; *jam demum*, O; *ibi demum*, P; *sic demum*, V; (3) used with an *abl.* of time, *decimo demum pugnavimus anno*, O; or with the *abl.* *abs. appellat.* — *collegio*, St; (4) used by P. Aug. authors, as a particle of restriction, only, solely, exclusively, Q. St; (5) = *tandem*, St.

Demurmuro, 1. to murmur or mutter over, O.

Demutatio -ōnis, f. change, alteration, C.

Demutuo, 1. to cut off the top, prune, — *caecumina virgarum*, Co.

Demuto, 1. to change, alter, — *orationem meam*, P; (2) *neut.* to change, alter, P.

Denarius -a -um, containing the number ten, — *numerus digitorum*, Vt; — *numus*, or *abs.* *denarius* -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to eighteen as-es, worth about 8d. of English money; (2) a weight used by apothecaries = drachma, Cl; (3) a gold coin, worth twenty-five silver denarii, Pl.

Denarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate, T. H.

Denascor -nasci, *dup.* to be, Vr.

Dēnāo, 1. to deprive of nose, P.

Dēnōto, 1. to swim down, Il.

Dēnego, 1. to deny, say no, P; (2) more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request, C. Ca.

Dēni -a -um, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens, *utroque habent dēni duodenarius inter se communes*, Ca; (2) = *decimo*, V.

Dēnificatio -e, purifying from death. — *feriae*, Co, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans.

Dēnifero, 1. to blacken, make black, Vr. Pl.

Dēnique, marks succession in time, thereupon and then, *denique huc se jam peditur*, T; — *et cum constituit diem*, Ca; (2) denotes the last of a succession, at last, at length, lastly, *moxi et denique cogit*, V; often found in connection with *ad extremum*, C; *ad postremum*, *taudum*, P. Aug; when combined with *tunc*, *tunc*, or an *abl.* of time, the meaning is the same as that of *denum*, and is also,

like *denum*, enclitically joined to a pronoun; (3) in the enumeration of facts or arguments, finally, lastly, C; (4) in a word, in brief, in short, C; (5) in P. Aug. and especially legal writers, therefore, in consequence, consequently.

Dēnūcio, 1. to name, denominate, distinguish by name, H. Q.

Dēnormo, 1. to make irregular, deform, *angulus qui nunc denormat apellum*, Il.

Dēnotatio -ōnis, f. a pointing out, designating, denotation, Q.

Dēnoto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely, *quis uno die tot ciues necandos denotavit*! C.

Dens -tis, m. a tooth, C; — *primores*, Pl, — *adversi*, *acuti*, C, the front teeth; — *canini*, Vr, the eye teeth; — *maxillares*, Cl, — *genuini*, C, the grinders; *prov. abbis dēntibus dēndere*, P, to laugh at heartily, i.e. so as to show the teeth; (2) *meron*. — *arab.* Co. V, the ploughshare; — *pectinis*, Vr, the tooth of a comb, the fluke of an anchor, V; (3) *met.* envy, malice, C.

Dēnsatio -ōnis, f. a thickening, Pl.

Dense, densely, thickly, Pl; (2) frequently, C.

Densco = *denso*, g.r.

Densitas -atis, f. thickness, density, Pl. Co.

Denso, 1. to make thick, dense, to thicken, condense, — *cateras*, V; *ordines*, L; — *caelum*, O; *met.* of discourse, to compress, — *orationem*, Q.

Densus -a -um, thick, close, dense (*opp.* *rarus*), — *et glutinosa terra*, Co; — *agmen*, V, a close phalanx; — *nimbi*, O; — *nox*, O; (2) *poet.* followed by *abl.* thickly occupied with, full of, — *nemus arboribus*, O; — *Tibis iocundus*, O; (3) of the parts which compose anything, thick, close, — *fructus*, O; — *hostes*, V; (4) of events which follow one another rapidly, frequent, uninterrupted, — *plagae*, Il; — *amores*, V; (5) of written style, condensed, compressed, *densior ille, hic copiosior*, Q.

Dentalla -ium, n. the sharebeam of a plough, to which the share is attached, V.

Dentatus -a -um, provided with teeth, toothed, Vr. Pl; — *charta*, C, paper which has been polished by rubbing with a tooth.

Dentatus, M. Curius, cons. a.c. 290, 275, 271; censor, 272; died, 270; is said to have derived his surname from the fact of having been born with teeth. He is called a *novus homo* by Cicero, and we are hence to conclude that his military and civil distinctions were the reward of his own talents and energy solely. In his first consulship he brought to a close the war with the Samnites, which had lasted 49 years, and consolidated his victory by the rapid subjugation of the Sabinians. His second consulship was signalled by the decisive defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum, and his third year of office by a campaign against the Lucanians, Samnites, and Bruttians. The booty acquired in the war with Pyrrhus he applied, in his censorship, to the building of an aqueduct from the river Anio to Rome. M. Curius was always regarded as a model of the old Roman character; and his frugality, moderation, and severe integrity, were celebrated down to the latest times.

Dentifex -um, m. a kind of reaper, Co.

Dentifidulus -a -um, to shed, spiled, provided with teeth or spikes, Co. Pl.

Dentifidulus -i, m. *dim.* a dentil, an ornament used in the entablature of columnar architecture, Vr.

Dentifrangulus -a -um, *suppl.* -um, one who breaks a tooth out, P; *suppl.* -um, the teeth, P.

Dentifricium -i, n. tooth powder, dentifrice, Pl.

Dentifrigus -i, m. one who picks up his teeth after they have been loosened out, P.

Dēntio, 1. to teethe, get teeth, Cl; *proci lator dēntio*, P; (2) *predicator dēntio*, P, he who should come, i.e. with nothing to eat.

•Dentio -alis, *f.* teething, Pl.
 Dentiscalpium -ii, *n.* a toothpick, M.
 Dentitio -onis, *f.* teething, dentition, Pl.
 •Dentubus -us, *m.* a nut, to be married from home, get married (*conf. deduco*); — in *domum Rubelli Blandi*, Te.
 •Dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude, C; met. — *mihi suum consilium*, L; (2) to rob, plunder, — *circē Romanos*, C.
 •Dēnūciatio -ōnis, *f.* an announcement, intimation, declaration, — *belli*, C, declaration of war; — *accusatorium*, St, denunciation, accusation.
 •Dēnūcio, 1. to make an official announcement or declaration, declare solemnly, — *bellum*, C; *Consul denūciavit populo, Epitulum* . . . pugnasce, L; especially of the intimations of augury, *quibus portentis magna bella denūciabantur*, C; in legal language, — *alicui testimonium*, C, to call to witness, summon as a witness; (2) to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce, — *proscriptionem*, C.
 •Dēno, anew, again, (1) = *de integro*, anew; of that which is restored to a previous condition, *edificaverunt solvaces* — P; (2) = *iterum*, again, a second time, *dixi equidem, sed . . . dicam* — P; (3) = *sursum*, of that which is repeated any number of times, *recita* — C; (4) used conversationally = again, *continuo operito* — P, shut it up again.
 •Dēnoceo, 1. to harrow in, Pl.
 •Dēnois -idis, *f.* (Anais), Proserpine, daughter of Anos or Ceres, O; hence, *adj.* Dēnois -a -um, — *quiritis*, O, sacred to Proserpine.
 •Dēnoo, 1. to unload, disburden; met. *ex illius invidiā* — *aliquid*, C.
 •Deorsum, downwards (*opp. sursum*), indicating motion, *ego me — duco de arbore*, P; found connected with *versum*, *lumbis deorsum versum pressis*, Vr; (2) *sursum* —, up and down, backwards and forwards, *ne sursum* — *deorsum curasces*, T; (3) indicating position, underneath, down, below, P, T.
 •Dēnoctator, 1. *dep.* to kiss frequently or violently, P.
 •Dēnoctator -pactus, 3. *dep.* (depectisor) to bargain for, make an agreement, *ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est*, C; met. *jam depectisci morte cupio*, T, I am desirous of death.
 •Dēnotatio -ōnis, *f.* — *dierum*, the marking out the hours by the shadow on the dial, Yt.
 •Depango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in, Co, Pl.
 •Depareus -a -um, excessively parsimonious, St.
 •Depasco -pasci -pastum, 3. to eat off with cattle, — *laurum segetum*, V; (2) of cattle, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the *dep.* form, *depascor -pastus*), V, Co; met. C; *artus depascitur arida febris*, V.
 •Dēpastio -ōnis, *f.* — *animalium*, Pl, a feeding, pasturing.
 •Dēpecto -xum, 3. to comb, comb down, — *crines buxo*, O; in T, to thrash thoroughly.
 •Dēpecculātor -ōris, *m.* one who robs or embezzles, C.
 •Dēpecculor, 1. *dep.* to rob, plunder, embezzle, C; met. *ludens homo empurum*, C.
 •Dēpello -pelli -pulsum, 3. to drive out or away, repel, repulse, drive or cast down, remove, expel, — *eam de provincia*, N; — *jugum a ciribus*, C; — *retia curae*, H; — *aliquem Italiā*, Te; — *ignem clesibus*, V; — *telā alienā*, Tb; — *frigus*, H; — *nocturnum*, C; (2) to dislodge an enemy from his position, — *hostem loco*, Ca; (3) — *a matre, a mamma*, Vr, Co, to wean; (4) met. — *aliquem sententiā*, C; — *aliquem spe*, L; — *ex crudeli actione*, C; — *curas rivo*, Th.
 •Dēpendo, 2. *act.* to hang down, hang from, *ex auctoritate dependit amicitia*, Vr; met. to depend upon, O; also, to be etymologically derived from, O.

•Dēpendo -di -sum, 3. to pay, C; met. — *penas recipiatis*, C; (2) to expend, lay out upon, Co; (3) to weigh less, P.
 •Dēpennatus -a -um, winged, plumed, Vr.
 •Dēperdo -didi -ditum, 3. to spoil, ruin entirely, *sator inopia deperditus*, Ph; *deperditus amore*, St; or *abs. Pl.* distractedly in love; (2) to lose, — *bona et honestatem*, C; — *paucos ex suis*, Ca; — *quid de libertate*, C.
 •Dēperdo -si -itum, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly, *tempestate deperierant naves*, Ca; (2) to be violently in love with, — *aliquam*, P.
 •Dēpēfigo -fnis, *f.* a scab or eruption extending over the whole body, A, Aug.
 •Dēpilo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, M.
 •Dēpingo -nxi -pictum, 3. to paint, represent in painting, depict, — *pugnā Marathoniam*, N; (2) met. to draw or depict in words, — *etiam huiusce*, C; (3) to embroider, St.
 •Dēplango -nxi -nctum, 3. to bewail, lament, O.
 •Dēplanto, 1. to take off a sucker or slip, Vr; hence, generally to break off, — *ramum*, Co; (2) to plant a sucker or slip, Pl.
 •Dēplo -avi -ēum, 2. to empty, draw off, A, Aug; — *sanguinem*, Pl, to let blood.
 •Dēplexus -a -um, clapping in a downward direction, Le.
 •Dēplorābundus -a -um, weeping violently, P.
 •Dēploratio -ōnis, *f.* a weeping, lamenting, deploring, Se.
 •Dēploro, 1. *neut.* to weep violently, to lament, — *de suis incommotis*, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, C, to lament, bewail, deplore; (3) to give up for lost, — *agros*, L.
 •Dēpluo, 3. to rain down, Tb; — *lacrimas*, Pt.
 •Dēplūmis -e, without feathers, Pl.
 •Dēpōllo, 4. to polish, make smooth, Pl; met. *dorsum meum virgis*, P.
 •Dēpono -pōsi -pōitum, 3. to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside, deposit, — *caput terrae*, O; — *mentum in gremio*, C; — *onus*, C; — *arma*, Ca; — *comas*, M; — *crinē*, Te, to cut the hair; — *plantas sulcis*, V; — *onus naturae*, Th, to give birth to a child; to deposit the stakes in a bet, V; (2) to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of, — *pecuniam in templo*, L; — *obscide apud eos*, Ca; (3) from the Roman custom of laying on the ground a person who is just dead, *depositus* = dead, recently dead, V, O; (4) met. — *contentionem*, L, to lay aside; — *invidiam*, *simulacra*, *marorem*, C; — *imperium*, Ca, to resign the command.
 •Dēpopulatio -ōnis, *f.* a laying waste, depopulation, C.
 •Dēpopulātor -ōris, *m.* one who ravages, or lays waste, C.
 •Dēpopulo, 1. *dep.* (depopulo, A, Aug. *pass.* Ca.), to lay waste, ravage, depopulate, — *Ambrigiis fines*, Ca; — *domos, urbes, fana*, C.
 •Dēportatio -ōnis, *f.* a carrying away, deportation, A, Aug.
 •Dēporto, 1. to bear, carry away, remove, convey away, — *frumentum in castra*, Ca; (2) to bring home from a province, — *citacena exercitum*, C; *si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem*, C; (3) to banish for life, transport, Te.
 •Dēposco -pōposci, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly, — *imperatorem*, C; — *certus naves*, Ca; (2) to ask an office or duty for one's self, — *provinciam*, C; (3) to demand the punishment of any one, — *regum amicos ad mercedem*, C; — *aliquem mortē*, Tb; (4) to challenge to combat, L.
 •Dēpositio -ōnis, *f.* the rhetorical close of a period, Q.
 •Dēprivāte, unjustly, iniquitously, — *Judicare*, C.
 •Dēpūvatio -ōnis, *f.* a perverting, distorting; — *oris*, C; met. — *avim*, C, depravity.
 •Dēpravo, 1. to pervert, distort, disfigure, C; (2) met. to spoil, corrupt, deprave, C; *pur indulgentiā nostrā* — C; *more dulcedine depravati*, C.

**Deprecābundus* -a -um, violently beseeching, *Te*.

Deprecānus -a -um, that can be entreated, *Sc*.
Deprecatio -ōnis, *f*. a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecation, — *periculi*, *C*; in religious language, an imprecation, curse, *C*; (2) an entreaty for forgiveness, *C*.

Deprecator -ōris, *m*. one who begs off, or deprecates, an intercessor, — *hujus periculi*, *C*; — *fortunarum tuarum*, *C*.

Deprecor, 1. *dep*. to avert by entreaty, deprecate, intercede, beg for forgiveness, — *calamitatem*, *C*; — *pœnam*, *L*; with *acc.* of the person entreated, — *aliquem*, *C*; followed by *inf.* *P. Aug.* by *ne*, *C*. *Ca*; (2) to imprecate, curse, *Ct*; (3) to pray for something which is in danger, — *vitam*, *C*.

Deprehēdo -di -sum, 3. to seize, lay hold of, catch, — *in agris*, *Ca*; — *in ponte*, *S*; — *onerarias naves*, *Ca*; (2) to catch or detect in a wrong action, — *in manifesto scelere*, *C*; — *in adulterio*, *C*; (3) *met.* to perceive mentally, remark, discern, observe, *C*; (4) to hold fast, check, *V*; *met.* to embarrass, bring to a strait, *C*.

Deprehensio -ōnis, *f*. detection, *C*.

Depresse, deeply, *Sc*.

Depressio -ōnis, *f*. a sinking down, depression, *Vt*.

Depressus -a -um (*ptep.* *deprimo*), low, sunk down, *Pl*; (2) applied to the voice, low, suppressed, *C*.

Deprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to sink down, press down, depress, *C*; (2) to plant a tree, etc. deep in the ground, — *vites in terram*, *Co*; to dig deep, — *fossam*, *S*; (3) to sink a ship, — *partem navium*, *Ca*; (4) *met.* to oppress, weigh down, *animos depressos premunt ad terram*, *Le*; *multorum improbitate depressa veritas*, *C*.

**Deprellans* -ntis, *H*. violently combating.

Depromo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out, — *pecuniam ex arario*, *C*; *Cucubum cellis*, *II*; *met.* — *argumenta*, *C*.

Depropō, *neut.* to make great haste, *P*; (2) *act.* to hasten violently, urge on, *H*.

Depso -sui -stum, 3. (*δὲψω*) to knead, *A. Aug*; (2) to defile, debauch, *C*.

**Depsticulus* -a -um, properly kneaded, *A. Aug*.

Depudet -uit, 2. *impers.* * to be violently ashamed, *P. Aug*; (2) to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, *O*.

Depugno, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently and earnestly, *ut acie instructi depugnarent*, *Ca*; *met.* — *cum fame*, *P*; (2) to fight out, fight to an end, *P*.

Depulsio -ōnis, *f*. a driving away, repulsion; *C*; (2) in rhetoric, the indignant denial of a charge, *C*.

Depulso, 1. to drive away, repulse, *P*.

Depulsor -oris, *m*. one who drives away, repels, *C*.

Depulsorius -a -um, — *sacra*, *Pl*, serviceable to avert evil.

**Depungo*, 3. to note, designate by pricking, *Pr*.

Depurgo, 1. to purify, cleanse, *P. Co*.

Deputo, 1. to prune, cut off, — *vincam*, *Co*; (2) to esteem, consider, regard as, *ne omnes esse dignum deputant*, *P*.

**Depygis* -is, having small posteriors, *H*.

Deque, *cid.* *susque deque*.

Dequestus -a -um, violently lamenting, *P. Aug*.

Derado -si -sum, 3. to shave off, scrape off, make smooth by scraping, *Cl. Pl*.

**Derelictio* -ōnis, *f*. a deserting, forsaking, dereliction, *C*.

Derelinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon, *C*.

Derēpente, suddenly, *P. T. C*.

Derēpo -psi, 3. to creep, crawl down, *Ph. Pl*.

Derideo -si -sum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at, *C*; *derides*, *P. T*, you are laughing at me.

Deridiculus -a -um, very ridiculous, very laughable, *P*; *subst.* *deridiculum* -i, *n*. ridicule, *quid*

tu me deridiculi gratiā sic salutas? *P*; (2) ridiculousness, *Te*.

Derigesco -gūi, 3. to grow quite stiff, *V. O*.

Deriplo -riptū -reptum, 3. to tear down, away, loose, — *meam amicam de arā*, *P*; — *ensem vaginā*, *O*; — *ramos arbore*, *O*.

Derisor -ōris, *m*. one who mocks, derides, a mocker, *Pl*.

Derisus -ūs, *m*. mockery, derision, *Ph*.

Derivatio -ōnis, *f*. a turning or drawing off of water, — *fluminum*, *C*; (2) the etymology or derivation of words, *Pl*; (3) in rhetoric, the substitution of a word for another of harsher signification, *e.g.* *liberalis for prodigus*, *Q*.

Derivo, 1. to turn, draw off water, conduct in an aqueduct or canal, *P. Ca*; *met.* — *culpam in aliquem*, *C*; — *partem curæ in Asiam*; (2) to derive one word from another, *Q*.

**Derōgō*, 1. to enquire repeatedly, *P*.

Derōgo, 1. to repeat part of the provisions of a law, to limit its operation, *indignem esse de lege aliquid derogari aut legem abrogari*, *C*; (2) to diminish, take away, derogate from, — *de honestate*, *C*; — *fidem huic nationi*, *C*.

Derōsus -a -um, gnawed away, — *clipeos esse a muribus*, *C*.

Deruncino, 1. to plane off; hence, in *P*, *met.* to cheat, deceive.

Derūo -rūi, 3. to cast down, overturn; *met.* — *de laudibus Dolabellæ* — *cunulum*, *C*.

Deruptus -a -um, broken off; hence, of places (*conf.* *abruptus*), precipitous, steep, — *saxa*, *L*; — *collis*, *Te*; *subst.* *derupta* -orum, *n. L*, precipices.

Desāero, 1. to consecrate, devote to a deity, *P. Aug*; *met.* to devote, destine to a particular purpose, *Pl*.

Desāvio -ī, 4. to rage violently, *pelago desavit hiems*, *V*; (2) * to cease to rage, *P. Aug*.

**Desalto*, 1. to dance through, *desaltato cantico abiit*, *St*.

Descendo -di -sum, 3. to step down, come down, descend; and of inanimate objects, to fall down, sink (*opp.* *ascendo*), — *ex equo*; — *de rostris*, *C*; — *monte*, *V*; — *vertice montis ab alto*, *V*; — *in ambulationem*, *C*; — *ad navicularum*, *C*; (2) as in Rome the houses were chiefly on the hills, to come down into the Forum, attend the Comitia, etc., *hodie non descendit Antonius*, *C*; (3) of an army, to descend from a height into the plain, — *ex loco superiore*, *Ca*; — *in agum*, *L*; — *in certamen*, *C*; (4) in medicine, to be voided, of the excrements, *Cl*; (5) to penetrate deeply, — *ferrum haud alto in corpus* — *L*; *rapae semina in altum* — *Co*; *met.* — *verbum in pectus Jugurthæ*, *S*; — *curam in animos patrum*, *L*; (6) *met.* to condescend to, agree to, give way to, — *senes ad ludum adolescentium*, *C*; — *ad vim atque ad arma*, *Ca*; (7) *met.* to be descended from, *P. Aug*; (8) *met.* to be different, diverge from, *Q*.

Descensio -ōnis, *f*. a going down, descending, descent, *Pl*.

Descensus -ūs, *m*. a descending, descent, *facilis* — *Averno*, *V*.

Descisco -ivi (*II*) -itum, 3. to withdraw from a political connection, revolt from, desert to, *multæ civitates ab Afranio desciscunt*, *Ca*; — *ad aliquem*, *L*; (2) to withdraw, depart, diverge from, — *a pristina causā*, *C*; — *a civitate*, *C*; hence, to fall into, degenerate to, — *ad inclinatum fortunam*, *C*.

Describeo -psi -ptum, 3. to transcribe, copy, — *quintum "de Fabius" librum*, *C*; (2) to describe, delineate, or represent in writing, — *geometricas formas in arenā*, *C*; *met.* — *hominum sermones moresque*, *C*; — *aram Dianæ*, *II*; — *præcepta*, *II*; (3) to divide, distribute into parts, — *populum in tribus tres*, *C*; — *annum in duodecim menses*, *L*; — *duodena jugera in singulos homines*, *C*; (4) — *aliquid alicui*, to allot, ascribe, ordain to any one as his share; — *iura civitatibus*, *C*; — *scum cyique*, *C*.

**Describe*, in order, systematically, *C*.

Descriptio -ōnis, *f.* a representation or delineation in writing, description, — *cali*, C; *met.* C. Q, (2) a division, distribution, — *populi*, C; — *possessionum*, C; (3) a proper order, arrangement, C.

Descriptiuncula -æ, *f. dim.* a short description or delineation, *Se.*

Descriptus -a -um (*ptep.* describo), properly arranged, — *ordo verborum*, C.

Disceō -cū -ctum, *h.* to hew off, cut off, — *partes ex toto*, C; *uas a vite*, Co; — *segetem*, L.

Disceō = *desceō*, *q. r.*

***Dissectio** -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, Co.

***Disēnesco** -nū, 3. to grow weaker by age, — *ira velli*, S.

Desēro -rū -rtum, 3. to desert, forsake, abandon, leave, *ut quent omnes se duces non deserturos*, C; *ego te amantem non deseram*, P, *Atacurum descendum censuerat*, Ca; in military language, *abs.* to desert, Q; (2) *met.* — *suum jus*, C; — *ullam officii partem*, C; — *vitam*, C; — *etiam virtutis*, H.

Diserpo -psi -ptum, 3. to crawl, creep down, P. Aug.

Desertio -ōnis, *f.* desertion, abandonment, — *iuris humani*, L.

Desertor -ōris, *m.* one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter, — *amicorum*, C; (2) in military language, a deserter, C; *met.* O.

Desertus -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, desert, in locis — *consilia habebant*, Ca; — *in atque inculta*, C; *subst.* *deserta* -ōrum, *n.* deserts, wildernesses, V.

Deservio, 4. to serve zealously, be subject unto, — *mihi*, C; — *corpori*, C.

Dices -idis, *idle*, *lvvy*, slothful, *sedemus desides domi*, L; *ies Romana* — *atque imbellis*, L.

Disceō, 1. to dry up, P.

Disidēo -sdi, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, *totum desidi diem*, T; (2) to go to stool, Cl.

Disidētrābilis -e, despicable, C; *mihi enim* — *conspiciunt*, C.

Disidētrāto -ōnis, *f.* a desire, longing for anything, C.

Disidētrātus -a -um, longed for, desired, Pl.

Disidētrium -ū, *n.* a violent desire or longing, *miserum* — *urbis*, C; — *tuum*, T, desire of thee; a fond sense of loss, — *tam cari capitis*, H; used as a term of endearment, — *meum*, C; (2) natural desire, — *cibi atque potum*, L; (3) a wish, desire of inferiors, — *multum ad Cæsarem ferenda*, T.

Disidēro, 1. to long for that which is absent, to desire anxiously, desiderate, *pater me meus desiderat*, P; — *gloriam*, C; — *ab Chrysippo nihil magnum*, C; *nullam desiderat vultu mercedem*, C; (2) to miss, C; (3) to lose, and often in *pass.* to be lost; in *eo praelio CC milites* — *Ca*; *ut neque hoc anno ulla navis desideraretur*, C.

Disidētia -æ, *f.* a long delay in any place, Pt, (2) sloth, idleness, inactivity, C.

***Disidētrābūm** -i, *n.* a lounging place, P.

***Disidētrōse**, slothfully, idly, L.

Disidētrōsus -a -um, slothful, idle, lazy, Vr. Co; hence, that which causes sloth, — *ars*, C.

Disidēo -sdi, 3. *neut.* to sink down, subside, settle, — *terra*, C; *met.* to sink, diminish, deteriorate, — *moies*, L.

Disignatio -ōnis, *f.* a marking out, designing, describing, — *cellarum*, Vt; — *personarum et temporum*, C; (2) arrangement, order, — *totius operis*, C.

Designator -ōris, *m.* an officer at the theatre, like our box-keeper, to show people to their places, P; (2) an undertaker, H.

Disigno, 1. to mark out, designate, explain, — *urbem aratro*, V; — *finis templo Jovis*, L, (2) to represent, design, O; (3) *met.* to point out, — *oculis unumquemque nostrum ad cadem*, C; — *aliquam digito*, O; (4) rarely, to commit, perpetrate

any remarkable action, P; (5) to arrange, dispose, intend, design, *neque ignorant ea quæ ab ipsis designata sunt*, C; hence, *ptep.* designatus, elect, applied to a magistrate in the interval between his election and entrance upon his duties, C.

Disilto -sili or -li -sultum, 4. to leap down, — *de navibus, ex navi*, Ca; — *ab equo*, V; — *altis turribus*, O; — *in aquas*, O; — *ad pedes*, Ca.

Desino -ivi or -li -ltum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (*opp.* cœpi), *act.* *illud jam mihi desino*, C; — *moliri*, C; — *artem*, C; — *rei sus*, V; — *molitum querelatum*, H; *desino*, used in conversation by P. T, be quiet, give over, *pass.* sometimes found, *veleres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ*, C; (2) *neut.* to cease, end, close, *omne bellum agerrime* — *S*; *cauda desinit in piscem*, O.

***Disiplicitas** -æ, *f.* foolishness, stupidity, *act.* L.

***Disiplo** -iti, 3. to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly, *tu summos viros dicebas*, C; *dulce est* — *in loco*, H.

Disisto -sisti -sistum, 3. *neut.* to desist, leave off, cease, — *de illa mente*, C; — *a defensione*, Ca; — *conatu*, C; — *mortem timere*, Ca; — *quin eam inceniam*, P.

***Disistus** -a -um, deeply sown, Vr.

Disolo, 1. to leave solitary, to forsake, *ingentes* — *agros*, V; frequently found in the *ptep.* *desolatus* -a -um, forsaken, desolate, V. 1c.

***Dispectatio** -ōnis, *f.* a looking down, Vt.

***Dispectio** -ōnis, *f.* a looking down; *met.* contempt, — *humanarum opinionum*, C.

Dispecto, 1. to regard from above, look down upon, — *terras*, V; used of places which overlook the surrounding country, L, (2) *met.* to despise, Tc.

Despectus -ūs, *m.* a looking down, downward view, *ex ea oppido Alesia despectus in campum*, Ca, (2) *met.* contempt, C.

Desperante, despairingly, hopelessly, C.

Desperatus -a -um (*ptep.* despero), desperate, hopeless, — *reipublica*, C; — *homo*, C; — *morbus*, C, incurable.

***Desperno**, 3. to despise thoroughly, Co.

Despero, 1. to be without hope, to despair, give up, — *de reipublica*, C; — *honores*, C, often in *pass.* *desperatis nostris rebus*, Cr, — *saluti*, C; — *ibi*, C.

***Despicatio** -ōnis, *f.* contempt, C.

Despicit -a -um (*ptep.* despicor), despised, despicable, *aliquem* — *habere*, P.

Despicit -ūs, *m.* contempt, P. C.

Despicentia -æ, *f.* contempt, C.

Dispecto -spexi -cetum, 3. to look down, regard from above, — *de vertice montis in valles*, O, — *a summo celo*, O, *Jupiter aethere summo despicens mare*, V, (2) *met.* to look down upon, despise, scorn, — *divitias*, C; — *laborem aut munus*, Ca.

Despicor, 1. *dep.* to despise, condemn, P. Aug.

***Despulator** -ōris, *m.* a robber, plunderer, P.

Dispollo, 1. to plunder, despoil, C; — *qui dux ad despoliandum templum Diana fuit*, C.

Despono -co -spondi or -spōndi -sponsum, 2. to promise, — *Syram homini*, C; (2) especially to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth, C; — *filiam alicui*, P; — *filiam suam in divitias maximas*; (3) *met.* to give up, resign, — *animum*, P; and *abs.* Co, to lose courage, give up hope, despond.

Desponso, 1. to betroth, St.

Despūmo, 1. to skim off, *folius undam* — *alicui*, V, (2) — *Falerum*, Fr, to work, cause to ferment; (3) — *parmentum cote*, Pl, to polish, (4) to foam up, P. Aug; (5) *neut.* to cease to foam, Sc.

Despūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to spit out, a superstitious usage for averting sickness, Pl. Vr; (2) *met.* to avert from one's self, deprecate, abhor, P.

Desquāmo, 1. to take off the scales, to scale, — *piscis*, P; (2) to rub off, peel, cleanse, — *cor hanc*, Pl, *subst.* *desquamati* -ōrum, *n.* in medicine, parts of the body from which the hair has been rubbed off, Pl.

***Dosterio** -tū, 3. to finish snoring; *met.* to finish dreaming, Fr.

Destillatio -ōnis, *f.* a cold, catarrh, Cl.
Distillo, 1. to drop down, distil, *lentum distillat ab inguine virus*, V.

Destinatio -ōnis, *f.* a determination, resolution, purpose, L. Te.

Destino, 1. to make fast, bind, fasten, — *antennas ad malos*, Ca; (2) *met.* to determine, resolve firmly, destine, *ad horam mortis destinatum*, C, at the destined hour; *certis destinatisque sententiis addiit*, C; *adv. destinato*, St. Sc; advisedly, intentionally, — *diem necis alieui*, C; *tempus ad certamen destinatum*, L.; *sazo in aliud destinato*, Te; (3) to aim at with a missile, L; (4) — *sibi aliquid*, in mercantile phrase, to mark out for purchase, intend to buy, P.

Destituo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to set, place anywhere, C; — *duos armatos in medio*, L; (2) to put away from one's self; hence to desert, abandon, forsake, leave destitute, — *novem homines honestissimos*, C; — *fugam*, O, to abandon the idea of flight; — *spem vindictae*, Co; *ventus destituit vectum*, L.
Destitutus -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, destitute of, — *præceptis*, C; *ab unica spe*, L.

Destitutio -ōnis, *f.* a forsaking, abandoning, C.

Destringo -nxi -ictum, 3. to strip off, — *baecum myrti*, Co; to rub the body in the bath, Pl; to clear the intestines, Pl; to draw or bare the sword, C; (2) to touch lightly, graze upon, — *æquora alis*, O; — *pectora summa sagitta*, O; *met.* to satirize, censure, — *alios contumelia*, Ph.

Destructio -ōnis, *f.* destruction, — *murorum*, St; *met.* — *sententiarum*, Q.

Destrūo -xi -ctum, 3. to pull down a building, destroy (*opp.* construo), — *edificium*, C; — *mania*, V; (2) *met.* — *tyrannidem*, Q; — *hostem*, Te.

Desūbito, exceedingly suddenly, C.

*Desūbūlo, 1. to perforate deeply, Vr.

*Desūda-co, 3. to sweat violently, P.

Desūdo, 1. *neut.* to sweat violently, Cl; *met.* to exert one's self, labour hard, C.

Desūctācio -feci -factum, 3. to bring into desuetude, C.

Desuero -nūvi -sūtum, 3. to bring into desuetude, V. O; (3) *neut.* to become unaccustomed to; and in *perf.* to be unused to, V.

Desuētudo -inis, *f.* disuse, desuetude, — *armorum*, L.

Desultor -ōris, *m.* a circus rider, so called from his leaping from one horse to the other while at speed, Vr. L.

Desultorius -a -um, relating to a desultor, C; — *equus*, St, a horse trained for the feat.

*Desūltura -æ, *f.* the leaping down from a horse, P.

Dēsum -fui -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail, *non ratio rerum arguendum deest*, T; usually followed by the *dat.* *metuo ne mihi defuerit oratio*, P; followed by *in*; *ut neque in Antonii deesse hic ornatus*, C; also followed by *quominus*, C; *quid*, St; (2) to fail, be wanting, not to help, *eniter ut neque amicitia consilio deum*, C; — *ibi*, O; to be wanting to thyself, — *communi salutis*, Ca; *officio et dignitati meæ*, C.

Desūmo -nūpi -nptum, 3. to choose, select, — *sibi lectes*, L.

*Desūo, 3. to fasten up, A. Aug.

Desuper, from above, above, Ca. V.

Desūrgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to rise up, stand up, L. H.

Desūgo -xi -ctum, 3. to uncover, lay bare, — *oculum*, L; — *caput*, V; — *ensem*, P. Aug; (2) to detect, disclose, betray, — *insidias consilium*, L.

Desūdo -di -sum, 3. — *tabernacula*, to strike the tents, Ca.

Detēreo -ui -itum, 2. to wipe off, wipe away, — *notas*, St; *lacrime*, O; to wipe out a debt, C; (2) to cleanse by wiping off, P; — *labra spongia*, Co; (3) to strip off, break off, — *renos*, Ca.

Detēreo -lus (*comp.* from an unused positive, deter, *superl.* deterrimus -a -um), worse, inferior,

poorer, smaller, — *æctigalia*, Ca; — *otas*, V; — *mores*, P; — *peditatu*, N, less strong in walking.

Detērus, worse, in an inferior manner, C.

Detērmatio -ōnis, *f.* the end, — *mundi*, C.

Detērmīno, 1. to bound, fix the limits of, determine, *augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit*, L; — *senatoria et equestris officia*, St.

Detēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off, rub away, wear out, — *vestem*, Pl; *calces deteris*, you are treading on my heels, P; (2) to lessen in strength, to weaken, H; — *ardorem militis*, Te.

Detēreo -ui -itum, 2. to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage, — *homines a scribendo*, C; — *Stoicos de sententia*, O; — *ne scribat*, T; — *quin loquar*, P; or with *acc.* only, — *religios*, Ca; (2) to avert, ward off, — *vim a censoribus*, L.

Detēstābilis -e, abominable, detestable, horrible, *hoc — omen æterit Jupiter*, C.

Detēstatio -ōnis, *f.* cursing, execration, horror, detestation, L; (2) a warding off, averting, Pl.

Detēstor, 1. *dep.* to curse in calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; — *te tanquam auspiciū malum*, C; (2) to ward off, avert an evil, C.

Detēxo -ui -itum, 3. to weave to an end, to finish to weave, P; (2) to complete or finish by weaving, — *aliquid viminibus mollique junce*, V.

Detēneo -ui -tentum, 2. to hold away, hold back, detain, — *nos de negotio*, P; — *me ad vicetio*, S; — *noctissimos prælio*, Ca; (2) to detain, occupy, engage, in alienis negotiis detineantur, C; — *animum studiis*, O.

Detēndō -tōndi (tondi) -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip, — *ovies*, Co; — *crines*, O; *met.* arboribus redeunt d-lonae frigore frondes, O.

Detēno -ui, 1. to thunder, thunder down, O; (2) to cease to thunder; *met.* cease to rage, V.

Detēorno, 1. to turn in a lathe, Pl.

Detēorqueo -rxi -rtum, 2. to turn, twist, wrench away, — *ponticulum*, C; — *labovus*, V; — *in dextram partem*, C; *proyam ad undas*, V; *met.* *rotuplates animos a virtute detorqueat*, C; (2) to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort, C; (3) *neut.* to turn aside, — *in locum*, Pl.

Detētractio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away, — *doloris*, C; (2) in medicine, a purging, C. Cl; (3) in rhetoric, an omission, ellipsis, Q.

Detētracto = detrecto, q.r.

*Detētractor -ōris, *m.* one who makes less, a detractor, — *sui*, Te.

*Detētractus -us, *m.* a taking away, — *syllaba*, Sc.

Detētrāho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw away, take away, take down, — *auribus de digito*, T; — *patrem de curru*, T; — *homines ex proximitate*, C; — *restem alieui*, C; — *in equo*, L; (2) to purge, Cl; (3) to take away so as to lessen, to diminish, *abscidit ex ea animam*, C; (4) *met.* to withdraw from, take away from, lessen in estimation, detract from, — *quicquam de nostra benevolentia*, C; — *honorem homini debuit*, C; — *de aliquo*, C; — *de se*, C.

Detēctatio -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, L. Pl.

Detēctator -ōris, *m.* one who declines, refuses, P. Aug; (2) a disparager, L.

Detēctio, 1. to decline, refuse, — *milliam*, Ca; — *certamen*, Te; (2) to disparage, detract from, depreciate, — *honor*, S.

Detērimentōsus -a -uus, detrimental, productive of loss and damage, Ca.

Detērimentum -i -e, a rubbing away, P. Aug; (2) damage, injury, detriment, — *efficitur*, *infortia*, Ca; *impetare*, C, to cause injury; — *adversus*, *capere*, *facere*, C, to suffer loss; *ne quid republiæ detrimenti capiat*, C. Ca.

Detēritus -a -um (*superl.* detēritus), worn out, trifle, Q.

Detēro -ui -itum, 3. to push away, push down, thrust down, C; — *notas et gub.*, V; (2) to dislodge an enemy from his position, to put to flight, Te. V; (3) to eject from a position, to disperse, Q.

C; (4) *met.* to drive away to, compel to, — *me de mea sententia*, C; — *ad mendacitatem*, P; — *ad necessitatem belli civilis*, Te; (5) of time, to put off, postpone, — *comitia*, C.
Detruncatio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, — *ramorum*, Pl.

Detrunco, 1. to cut off, hew off, — *arbores*, L; (2) to lop a limb off a body, mutilate, L.
Detumesco -mūti, 3. to cease to swell, become quiet, said of the sea, P. Aug.

Deturbo, 1. to drive away with violence, violently cast down, — *nostros de vallo lapidibus*, Ca; — *statuam, edificium*, C; to overturn violently, tear up; *met.* — *certa* to et possessione, C; — *aliquem ex magni sp.*, C.
Deturpo, 1. to disfigure, St.

Deum -eius, *m.* eleven-twelfths of unity (11-12ths), *heres ex deumce*, C.

Deuro -ussi -utum, 3. to burn down, burn utterly, Ca; — *agros vicosque*, L; (2) also used of the effects of cold, *hiems arbores deusserrat*, L.

Deus -i, *m.* God, a deity, C; used as an exclamation, *Di!* *P.* *Di boni!* *C.* *di immortales*, C; *di costrum fidem*, P. *T.* *pro deum alique hominum fidem*, T; *pro deum immortalium*, T; (2) as in the expression of a wish, *Di bene vortunt*, T; *ultimam di facint ut*, T; *di prohibeant*, T; *di arceant*, cent, C; *quod di omen avertant*, C; *di melius faciant*, P; *diunt*, T; *di meliora ferant*, T; or abs. *di meliora*, C; *di to servassent*, P; *perdiunt*, P; *eradicant*, T; *amant*, P; *cum diis benegolentibus*, P; God willing; and many more; (3) used poetically of a female deity — *dea*, V; (4) *met.* of very distinguished human beings, *audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum*, C.

Deuterius -a -um (*δεύτεριος*), belonging to the second, applied by Pl to wine made of grape husks.
Deutor -uti -us, 3. *dep.* to misuse, N.

Devasto, 1. to lay waste, devastate, L.

Devehō -vexi -vectum, 3. to bear, carry away, convey away, — *legionem*, Ca; — *frumentum in Graeciam*, L; (2) in a pass. form, but with middle signification, *derecti*, to travel to my place, especially by sea.

Devello -relli -vulsum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear away, P.

Devello, 1. to unweave, uncover, O.

Devenor, 1. *dep.* to venerate, worship, O.

Devento -ni -entum, 4. to come to, arrive at, reach, — *ad mare*, P; — *in victoris manus*, C; *met.* — *ad iura statum*, C; — *in medium certamen*, C.
Devehō, 1. to thrust thoroughly, T.

Deverro, 3. to sweep away, Co.

Deversor, 1. *dep.* to lodge as a guest or stranger, — *apud eum*, in domo, C.

Deversor -ans, *m.* a guest, C.

Deversorium -i, *n.* dim: a small lodging-room, C.

Deversorius -a -um, relating to the accommodation of strangers, — *taberna*, P; and abs. *deversorium* -i, *n.* C, an inn, lodging-place.

Deversorium -i, *n.* dim: a by-way, by-path, C; *met.* a digression from the main subject in hand, L. Q; (2) an inn, lodging-place, T; (3) a place of refuge, hiding-place, P. C.

Deverto -ti -rum, 3. to turn away, avert, P. Aug; (2) in pass. form with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake one's self, *si qui Cobianacho dicerentur*, C; *decoratur apud animum patrum hospitium*, P; he takes up his abode with, puts up with, — *in amici hospitium*, P; (3) *met.* in the same sense as the past, above, to turn aside from the way, betake one's self, put up with, — *ad hospitium aliquem*, C; — *Massilianum*, C.

Devevor, 3. to feed upon, consume, P. Aug.

Deveritas -atis, *f.* a declivity, Pl.

Deverus -a -um, sloping downwards, precipitous, steep, *lucus qui in novum riam* — *est*, C; — *solus in a meridie*, C; *subst.* *deverum* -i, *n.* a declivity, Sc; *met.* *etiam* — *ad osium*, C.

Deverio -mā -nctum, 3. to bind, tie fast, — *aliquem fastid*, C; (2) *met.* to bind, fasten, connect,

especially by a tie of duty, obligation, gratitude, etc., *Italia omnibus viciis derincta*, C; *inculcat: quod primum homines inter se societate derintri*, C; — *suos adversarios declementi specie*, C; — *homines benevolentia*, C; *derinctus Domitius nuptiis*, St.

Devinco -vici -victum, 3. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate, — *Galliam Germaniamque*, Ca.

Devinetus -a -um (*ptep.* devincio), bound to, devoted to, — *his studiis*, C.

Devio, 1. to go astray, deviate, P. Aug.

Devitatio -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, C.

Devito, 1. to avoid, — *fluctus*, P; — *procellam*, C.

Devitas -a -um, removed from the straight road, out of the way, — *iter*, C; — *oppidum*, C; (2) lying out of the way, retired, secluded, C; — *et silvestris gens*, L; (3) *met.* erroneous, foolish, devious, — *vita*, C; *homo pceps et* —, C.

Devedo, 1. to call away, call out, recall, — *rum de provincia*, C; — *ad gloriam*, C; — *suos ad tumultum*, L; — *Jocem ad auxilium*, L; — *sia in caelo*, H; *termes lae decocant*, Pl, produce milk; *met.* *non illum lubido ad voluptatem* —, C; *sexe suis exercitiisque fortunas in dahum non decocaturam*, Ca.

Devolo, 1. to fly down, — *Iris*, V; — *turdus*, H; hence, to come quickly down, hasten down, C; *alii precipites in forum decolant*, L.

Devolve -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll down, — *saxum in musculum*, Ca; — *corpora in humum*, O; — *panem ex igne*, Ct; *pass.* with middle signification, to roll down, fall headlong, L; (2) *met.* — *verba per dithyrambos*, H; and with middle signification, *ad spem estis inanem paris devoluti*, C.

Devoro, 1. to swallow, gulp down, devour, C; *devoror subito telluris hiatus*, O; (2) to seize upon hastily and eagerly, to appropriate, devour, — *prædam*, C; — *hereditatem*, C; — *libros*, C; — *luchrymas*, O; — *genitilis*, de, to swallow, suppress; (3) of property, to consume, waste, — *pecuniam publicam*, C; hence, to destroy, annihilate, Pl; (4) to swallow, i.e. to bear patiently anything unpleasant, C.

Devortium -ii, *n.* a by-way, by-path, Te.

Devotio -ōnis, *f.* a devoting, consecration, *Devotum* —, C, the self-sacrifice of the Deoil; (2) devotion to a friend, P. Aug. and in Christian writers, devotion, piety; (3) a curse, imprecation, N; (4) enchantment, witchcraft, charm, incantation, St.

Devoto, 1. to consecrate, devote to death, — *filium*, C; (2) to bewitch, — *sortes*, P.

Devotus -a -um (*ptep.* devoto), devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate, *clius* — *tibi*, Jv; hence, *subst.* *devotus* -i, *m.* a devoted adherent, Ca.

Devotio -voti -votum, 2. to consecrate, devote to a god, — *Dianæ pulcherrimum*, C; — *se ditis*, se, C, to devote one's self to death, sacrifice one's self; hence, to devote to a friend or to a particular purpose, — *vos annos soli tibi*, O; (2) to devote to the infernal gods, to curse, N. Q; (3) to bewitch, enchant, Tb. O.

Dextans -nti, *m.* ten-twelfths or five-sixths (5-6ths) of unity, Co. St.

Dextella -æ, *f.* a little right-hand, C.

Dexter -tera -terum (or more common, -trum), right, on the right hand, on the right side, — *manus*, C; — *latus*, H; (2) *met.* clever, dexterous, L. H; (3) because auspicious omens were such as appeared on the right, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, V.

Dextera or *dextra* -a, *f.* the right hand; the sign of salutation, the emblem of fidelity, C; *per dexteram te istam oro*, C; (2) the right side; *ad dexteram*, C; from the right; *ad dexteram*, P. T, to the right.

Dextere, dexterously, skillfully, L. H.

Dexteritas -atis, *f.* skilful behaviour, worldly prudence, dexterity, L.

Dextrorsum, H, *dextrorsus*, L, *dextroversum*, P, on the right hand, towards the right.

ὑδρίφιδις -i, *m.* P, a slipper or sandal maker.

διβάθρον -i, *n.* (διβάθρον), a kind of slipper or sandal, Vr.

διβήτες -æ, *m.* (διαβήτης), a siphon, Co.

διβήτων -i, *n.* (sc. vinum, διαχυτόν), a kind of sweet wine, Pl.

δικαδόν -i, *n.* (διὰ κωδείων), a drug prepared from poppy juice, Pl.

διδήμα -atis, *n.* (διδήμα), a crown, diadem.

διδήματις -a -um, — *Apollo*, Pl, adorned with diadem.

διδύμενος -a -um (διαδοίμενος), adorned with diadem, Pl.

δίαιτα -æ, *f.* (δίαίτα), medically prescribed way living, regimen, diet, C; (2) a portion of a Roman house, the exact nature of which is not known, Pl.

διὰ γλαυκίνας -i, *n.* an ointment prepared from the plant glaucium, Pl.

διὰ γωνίας -e, diagonios -on (διαγωνίος), diagonal, Vr.

διὰ γραμμα -itis, *n.* (διὰ γραμμα), a musical scale, Vr.

διὰ λελκτα -æ, *f.* -a -orum, *n.* -e -es, *f.* dialectic, the art of discussion, C.

διὰ λελκτες -i, *m.* a dialectician, logician, C.

διὰ λελκτος -a -um (διαλεκτικός), relating to discussion, dialectic, C.

διὰ λελκτος -i, *f.* (διάλεκτος), mode of pronunciation, dialect, St.

διὰ λευκος -on (διάλευκος), mixed with white, Pl.

διὰ λης -e, relating to Jupiter, — *flamen*, Vr; — *sacerdos*, St; the priest of Jupiter, first among the *Flamens*; — *conjux sancta*, O, the wife of the priest of Jupiter.

διὰ λόγος -i, *m.* (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation, C.

διὰ μέτρος -i, *f.* (διάμετρος), a diameter, Co. Vr.

Διάνα -æ, *f.* originally an Italian goddess, but afterwards identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting; and under the name of Lucina, protectress of women in childbirth, C; (2) *meton.* the moon, O; the chase, M; *adj.* *Dianthus* -a -um, belonging to Diana, O; *subst.* *Dianium* -ii, *n.* a place dedicated to Diana, L.

διὰ νόμος -es, *f.* (δαινομή), a distribution of money, Pl.

διὰ πρῶτα -itis, *n.* (διάπρῶτα), a powder used as a perfume, Pl. M.

διὰ πρῶτα (διὰ πασῶν, sc. χορδῶν), an entire octave in music; hence, *disdiapason*, δις διὰ πασῶν, two octaves; *diapente*, διὰ πέντε, a fifth; *diatessaron*, διὰ τεσσαρῶν, a fourth, Vr.

διὰ πρῶτα -ii, *n.* a day's allowance of provisions to a slave; hence, a soldier's daily pay, C. II.

διὰ στύλος -on (διαστύλος), having the pillars far apart, Vr.

διὰ τεσσάρων, *id.* *diapason*.

διὰ τεσσάρων -orum, *n.* (διά τεσσαρά), a fence or enclosure before the door of a Greek house, Vr.

διὰ τεσσάρων -a -um (διά τεσσάρων), — *interices*, gardens which passing transversely through a wall hold its parts together, Vr.

διὰ τεσσάρων -orum, *n.* (διά τεσσάρων), cups of which the outer surface was carved into a kind of open network or tracery, M.

διὰ τεσσάρων -i, *m.* (διὰ τεσσάρων), a double course, in which the runners had to return to the starting-point, Vr.

διὰ τεσσάρων -itis, *n.* (διά τεσσάρων), a lobby which ran round each row of seats in the theatre, Vr.

διὰ τεσσάρων, to lessen or diminish by clamour, Vr.

διὰ τεσσάρων -a -um (διὰ τεσσάρων), double-dye: — *porphyra*, Pl; (2) *met.* because the Roman magis-

trates wore purple striped garments; *dibaphus* -i, *f.* an office, magistracy, C.

Dicta -æ, *f.* (δική), a law-suit, action; *dicam scribere alicui*, P. T. C, to bring an action against; stronger expressions are, — *subscribere*, P; — *impingere*, T.

Dictastus -atis, *f.* pungent wit, satire, raillery, C.

Dictastus -a -um, *talkative, loquacious, P; (2) witty, P. Aug.

Dictatio -ōnis, *f.* the taking up of citizenship in a fresh state, C.

Dicax -acis, witty, satirical, ironical, bantering, sarcastic, C.

Dichalcum -i, *n.* (δίχαλκον), a small coin, either 1-4th or 1-5th of an obolus, Vr.

Dichōiēus -i, *m.* (δισχοίειος), a double trochee, C.

Dicis, found only in the phrases, *dicis causā*, *dicis gratiā*, for form's sake, for appearance sake, C.

Dico, 1. to announce, make known, A. Aug; (2) in religious language, to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods, *donum Jori dicatum*, C; — *arām*, L; — *templum*, O; hence, to deify, place among the gods, *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Te; (3) to devote, give up to, — *hunc totum diem tibi*, C; — *se alii civitati or in aliam civitatem*, C, to become a citizen of another state.

Dico dixi dictum, 3. to say, relate, tell, mention, — *mendacium*, P; *ille, quem dixi*, C, he whom I have mentioned; *quid impers, dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est*, it is, has been said; generally followed by *acc.* with *inf.*, C; similarly, *dicor*, it is said that I . . . ; and *dicoris, dicitur*, P. II, *dictum ac factum, or dictum factum*, T, no sooner said than done, without delay; (2) to assert, affirm, mention, as certain, C; (3) in rhetorical and legal language, to speak, make a speech, deliver, *oratio dicta de scripto*, C, delivered from the MS.; — *versus*, C; — *exordia*, Q; (4) to set forth in writing, describe, tell, sing, celebrate, *laudes Phœbi et Diane*, H; — *bella*, H; and hence, to foretell, prophesy, H; (5) to say, pronounce, C; (6) to name, call, L. V; (7) to name or choose to an office, — *dictatorem*, C; — *arbitrum bibendi*, H; (8) to fix, appoint, — *pecuniam omnem suam doli*, C; — *diem nuptiis*, T; (9) — *allicui*, to warn, admonish, threaten; — *tibi*, P. T; (10) used to bring up the thread of a sentence, as in English, I say, I mean, *hæc igitur duo, tuis dico moderationem et verborum*, C.

Dicrōtum -i, *n.* C, *dicrōta* -æ (δικορῶτα), a vessel having two banks of oars on each side.

Dictamnus -i, *f.* -um -i, *n.* dittany, a plant found abundantly on Mounts Dicæ and Ida, C; *origanum dictamnium*, Linn.

Dictata -ōrum, *n.* that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules, C.

Dictator -ōris, *m.* dictator, the highest magistrate of the Roman state, chosen in time of need for six months, to supersede the consuls, C; applied to the chief magistrates of other Italian towns, C.

Dictatorius -a -um, relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial, C. L.

Dictatrix -icis, *f.* a female dictator, mistress, T.

Dictatura -æ, *f.* the office of dictator, dictatorship, C. L.

Dictæ -es, *f.* (Δίκτη), a mountain in Crete, Pi; hence, *adj.* *Dictæus* -a -um, — *aria*, V, Cretan; — *rex*, Jupiter, V, Minos, O.

Dictærium -ii, *n.* (δικατήριον), a witty saying, bonnet, Vr. M.

Dicō -ōnis, *f.* a saying, speaking, delivering; — *testimonii*, T, the right of giving evidence; — *causa*, C, the defence of a law-suit; (2) expression, dictation, Q; (3) a prophecy, prediction, L.

Dicito, 1. to say with emphasis, to say often, reiterate, C; (2) — *causa*, C, to carry on numerous law-suits.

Dicto, 1. to reiterate, repeat, deliver over and over again, *C*; (2) to dictate, to speak to one who takes the words down in writing, *C*; used of the verbal instructions of a teacher, *quæ mihi parvo Orbiliū dictare*, II. as the use of a secretary in the Augustan age was very common, *dictare* = to write, produce; — *ducentos versus*, II; — *codicillos*, *St*, to add codicils to a will; — *actionem*, *St*, to prepare an indictment; (3) to prescribe, order, *Q*.

Dictum -i, *n*, a word, saying, speech, — *ridiculum* *P*; — *minutum*, *C*; (2) a maxim, sentence, saying, *Catonis est* —, *Q*, it is a maxim of Cato's; and especially = *facite dictum*, a witty saying, a bonmot, *C*; (3) poetry, *C*; prophecy, *Lc. V*; (4) a command, order, *dicto paruit consul*, *L*.

Didū -ūs and -ōnis, *f*. (Διδῷ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sicheus; also called Elisa, or Elissa, *V*.

Didūco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw apart, separate, divide, — *nanum*, *C*; — *oculum*, *Cl*, to open; — *notos manu*, *O*; — *scopulos*, said of Hannibal, *Jv*; — *cibum*, *Cl*, to digest; (2) to divide one's forces, or those of the enemy, to split, scatter, *diducis nostris paulatim navibus*, *Ca*; — *copias*, *Ca*; (3) met. — *amicitias*, *St*; — *matrimonium*, *St*; *ducta civitas*, *Te*, split into factions; in *tres partes medicina diducta est*, *Cl*, has been divided.

Diductio -ōnis, *f*, a separating, *Sc*.

Diecula -æ, *f*, *dim*, the short space of a day; one little day, *P. G*.

Diectus -a -um, literally, spread out and upwards, i.e. crucified, used by *P* as a term of reproach; *I hinc diectus*, go and be hanged, *P*; adv. *i diectis* in *maximam malam crucem*, *P*.

Dies -ei, *m*, and *f*, the day; *C*, *diem de die*, *L*; *diem ex die*, *C*, from day to day; in *dies*, *C*, daily; in *diem vivere*, *C*, to live for the present day only; but in *diem*, *C*, for the future; *multo die*, *Ca*; *ad multum diem*, *C*, *ad multum diei*, *L*, late in the day; *de die*, *P*, in broad daylight; *cum die*, *O*, at break of day; *noctes atque dies*, *C*, *dies noctesque*, *N*, *diem noctem*, *C*, day and night uninterruptedly; (2) *meton*, the business or events of the day; *C*, daylight; *V*; and met. life, existence, *O*; a day's journey, *L*; (3) a fixed day, period, or epoch, — *pecunia*, *C. L*; pay-day; — *prodicere*, *L*, to put off a fixed day; *diem ex die ducere*, to put off from one day to another, *Ca*; *dies cæca*, *P*, credit; *dies oculata*, *P*, cash payment; (4) the day of death, *obire* — *supremum*, *N*; (5) time, *quod est dies altatura*, *C*.

Diesis -is, *f*, (*δίεσις*), in music, a quarter tone, *Vt*; (2) the first audible sound of an instrument, *Vt*.

Diesper -tris, *m*, = Jupiter, *P. H*.

Difamo, 1. to spread abroad an evil report, to defame, — *viros illustres procacibus scriptis*, *Te*.

Differens -ntis (*pticip. differo*), different; subst. (*opp. proprium*) difference, that which distinguishes, *Q*.

Differentia -æ, *f*, difference, distinction, — *non est et decori*, *C*.

Diffinitas -utis, *f*, difference, *Lc*.

Diffrō, distill, distilum, differre, to bear apart, carry in different directions, divide, separate, scatter; — *nubila*, *V*; — *violentes fractosque remos*, *H*; met. differo, to be driven hither and thither, distracted; *diffrō* or *cupidine ejus*, *P*; — *doloribus*, *T*; (2) to spread abroad by report, to decry, defame, rumors famam differunt, *Vt*; — *te circumstant alias puellas*, *Pl*; (3) to put off, delay, postpone, defer, — *quotidie et procrastinare rem*, *C*; — *sepe cadmonia*, *C*; — *in aliud tempus*, *C*; of persons, to put off, get rid of with promises, — *aliqum patem*, *St*; — *aliquem in spem impetrandi honoris*, *L*; (4) *neut*, to be different, distinct, to differ, *illi naturis differunt*, *C*; —

— *ab oratoribus*, *Q*; — *ne quid inter priuatum et magistratum differat*, *C*; *ocasio cum tempore differt*, *C*.

Difertus -a -um, stuffed full, crammed, full, *Ca*.

Diffibulo, 1. to unbuckle, *P. Aug*.

Difficile, *Pl*, *St*, with difficulty.

Difficilis -e, difficult, res ardua et —, *C*; iter angustum et —, *Ca*; — *transitus, aditus*, *Ca*; *difficillimo reipublice tempore*, *C*; — *ad eloquendum*, *C*; — *factu*, *dictu*, *C*; (2) of character, harsh, critical, inflexible, obstinate, — *ac morosi sumus*, *C*.

Difficiliter, with difficulty, *C. Co*.

Difficultas -utis, *f*, difficulty, difficult position, need, peril, — *dicendi, nauigandi*, *C*; — *loci*, *S*; — *numaria*, *C*, pecuniary embarrassment, — *ad aliquid*, *Ca*; * (2) moroseness, captious disposition, *C*.

Difficulter, with difficulty, *Ca. S*.

Diffidens -ntis, distrustful, diffident, *P. S*.

Diffidenter, diffidently, anxiously.

Diffidentia -æ, *f*, want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair, *diffidentia contrarium est diffidentia*, *C*; — *rei simulare*, *S*.

Diffido -fusus -sum, 3. to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair, — *sibi*, *C*; — *suris rebus*, *Ca*; sometimes followed by *abl*, *St. Te*.

Diffindo -fidi -fissum, 3. to split, cleave, — *saxum*, *C*; (2) — *diem*, *L*, to break off the hearing of a cause, and postpone it till the day following.

Diffingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to form again, forge anew, *II*; met. to change, *H*.

Diffitor -eri, *dep*, to deny, disavow, *C. Q*.

Difflo, 1. to blow away, blow in different directions, *P*.

Difflo -xi -xum, 3. to flow in different directions, *ut nos quasi extra ripas diffloentes coerceret*, *C*; post. *iueces sudore diffloentes*, *Ph*; dripping with sweat, *Ph*; (2) to flow altogether away, disappear, *Lc. So*; (3) met. — *luxuria*, *Ca*, to be absorbed in luxury, — *delictis*, *C*.

Diffiluo, 1. to split, divide, — *ritem*, *Co*.

Diffingo -fregi -tractum, 3. to break in pieces, *P*.

Diffugio -fugi, 3. to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse, *metu perterriti repente diffuginus*, *C*.

Diffusio -iis, *n*, a dispersion, *Te*.

Diffundo -fudi -dusum, 3. to pour out on all sides, pour forth, *C*; — *vinum de dolis*, *Co*; (2) applied to things not fluid, to spread abroad, diffuse; *luce diffusi toto celo*, *C*; — *comam*, *V*; — *athera*, *Lc*; — *flammam*, *Co*; (3) met. — *cim*, *errorem*, *C*; — *beneuolentiam*, *C*; — *obliuionem*, *II*; (4) to exhilarate, cheer up, *O*.

Diffuse, copiously, diffusely, *C*.

Diffusilis -e, easily extending itself, — *æther*, *Lc*.

Diffusio -ōnis, *f*, — *animi*, cheerfulness, *Sc*.

Diffusus -a -um (*pticip. diffundo*), spread out, extensive, wide, *C*.

Diffutatus -a -um, exhausted with love, *Ct*.

Digammon -i, *n*, (*διγάμμα*), the Æolic letter *F*, so called, *Q*.

Digero -essi -estum, 3. to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide, — *nubes*, *Sc*; — *nimbos*, *Pl*; *stercoris pars in prata digerenda*, *Co*; (2) — *cibum*, to grind, masticate, said of the teeth, *Pl*; to digest, *Cl*; (3) to dissipate or absorb morbid matter, *Cl*; (4) to set in order, arrange, *tabulas legi atque digessi*, *C*; — *capillos*, *O*; — *asparagum*, *A. Aug*, to plant in rows; met. — *omne jus civile in genera*, *C*; — *commentarios in libros*, *Q*.

Digestio -ōnis, *f*, the digestion of food, *Cl*; (2) arrangement, orderly division, *Pl*.

Digestus -us, *m*, a distribution, — *opum*, *P. Aug*.

Digitalium -i, *n*, a glove for gathering olives, *Vt*.

Digitalis -e, relating or belonging to the fingers, *Pl*.

Digitatus -a -um, provided with fingers, *Pl*.

Digitellum -i, *n. dim.* the plant houseleek, Pl.
Digitulus -i, *m. dim.* a little finger, P. T.

Digitus -i, *m.* the finger, — *pollex*, Ca, the thumb;
 — *index*, II; — *salutaris*, St, the fore-finger, —
medius, Q; — *infamis*, Fr; — *impudicus*, M, the
 middle finger; — *medicinalis*, P. Aug, the ring finger,
 — *nunivius*, P. Aug, the little finger; *aliquem*
attingere digito, P, to touch gently; *digito cælum*
attingere, C, to be extraordinarily fortunate, *compu-*
tate digitos, P, *numerare per digitos*, Pl, to
 count upon the fingers; *venire ad digitos*, Pl, to be
 enumerated; *si suos digitos novit*, C, thy skill in
 counting, *digitorum per cussio*, C; *crepitus*, M, the
 snapping of the fingers to attract a servant's attention,
 hence, *conciipere digitos*, or *digitos*, P. C,
licet digito, C, *tolle digitum*, C, to raise the finger
 as a sign of a bid at an auction, *digito intendere*
ad aliquem, C, to point at with the finger; (2) the
 toe, Lc. V, the toe or claw of an animal, Vr Co,
 (3) a twig, small branch, Pl; (4) a Roman inch,
 the sixteenth part of the pes, Ca, prov. *digitum*
transversum non discedere ab aliquo re, C, not to
 deviate a finger's breadth.

Digladior, 1. *dep.* to fight, contend, struggle to-
 gether, C, *met.* of a verbal dispute, C.

Dignatio -ōnis, *f.* estimation, esteem, value, St,
 (2) dignity, reputation, L. Te.

Digne, worthily, C, (2) with dignity, P.

Dignitas -ātis, *f.* a being worthy, worth, worth-
 ness, C; (2) dignity, rank, reputation, *ad ex-*
cum agere cum — *(t)enestate*, C, *in hanc digni-*
tatis sedem ascendere, C; (3) especially official
 dignity, office, rank, C, (4) transferred to inani-
 mate objects, *plenam dignitatis domum*, C; — *por-*
ticus, C.

Dignor, 1. *dep.* (act. A. Aug, pass. C), to consider
 worthy, *hanc equidem tali me dignor honore*, V;
 (2) to regard as worthy of one's self, to deign,
 and with a *neg* to disdain, Lc. V.

Dignosco -ōvi -ōtum, 3. to recognize as different,
 to distinguish, — *rectum curro*, II.

Dignus -a -um, worthy, deserving, — *laude*, C,
 — *memoria*, C; — *salutis*, P; — *dictu*, L, *du tibi*
omnes id quod es dignus, dunt, T, followed a'so by
 a relative, — *quis aliquando imperet*, C, by *ut*, *non*
sum — *ut*, etc., P; by *inf*, *puer cantari* —, V, (2)
 worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable,
 fitting, *facere quid docto homine et amico dignum*
fuerit, C; worthy, in the sense of sufficiently large
 and important, — *pauca*, O; *pauca* — *pro factis*,
 S.

Digrēdi -ōnis, *g*-gressus, 3. *dep.* to go apart, go
 asunder, separate, depart, *Luna tum compediens*
cum sole, tum digrediens, C, — *ab aliquo*, C, — *a*
Coreyrā, L; — *ex loco*, C; — *in urbem*, Te; (2)
met. — *nostro officio*, Te, to swerve from our duty,
 especially used of discourse, to digress, make a
 digression, C. Q.

Digressio -ōnis, *f.* a separation, departure, C,
 (2) a digression, episode in discourse, C. Q.

Digressus -ūs, *m.* a separation, departure, C,
 (2) a digression, Q.

**Digrānio*, 4. to grant violently, Ph.

**Dijudicatio* -ōnis, *f.* an adjudication, decision, C.

Dijudico, 1. to decide among several things, ad-
 judge, determine, — *controverſiam*, C; — *litē*,
 H; to decide by arms, Ca, (2) to distinguish, dis-
 cern a difference, — *vera et falsa*, C; — *recta et*
perſa, C.

Dij . . . , for words so beginning, see *dij* . . .

**Dilābūdus* -a -um, easily — *poiling*, — *rexer*, Pl.

Dilābor -lāpus, 3. *dep.* to fall to pieces, dissolve,
 melt, vanish, — *glacies*, C; — *nix*, L; (2) of solid-
 iers, to fly in different directions, disperse, S. N,
 — *ab signis*, L; (3) to fall to pieces, fall to ruin, be
 destroyed, L. V; (4) *met.* — *res familiaris*, C, —
tempus, S, time flies; — *celestis publicæ nequiti-*
gentiā, L, fall into disorder.

Dilāro, 1. to tear in piece, Ct. O; — *rem-*
publicam, S.

**Dilāro*, 1. to split in two, O.

Dilāro, 1. to tear in pieces, — *cadaver*, C.

Dilāpido, 1. to pull stone from stone, destroy,

waste, — *nostras XXX milias*, T.

Dilargior, 4. *dep.* to lavish abroad, divide libe-
 rally, C.

Dilatō -ōnis, *f.* a putting off, delaying, post-
 ponning, — *tempus*, C, — *b illi*, L.

Dilatō, 1. to spread out, extend, dilate, —
manum, C, — *aciem*, L; (2) *met.* — *orationem*, C;
 — *literas*, C.

**Dilātor* -ōris, *m.* a dilatory person, a loiterer,
 II.

Dilāudo, 1. to praise heartily, C.

**Dilaxō*, 1. to spread out, extend, A. Aug.

Dilectus -a -um (*ptcp.* diligo), beloved, dear,
 H.

Diligens -entis (*ptcp.* diligo), assiduous, accu-
 rate, careful, sedulous, diligent (*opp.* negligens),
 — *in rebus omnibus*, C; — *ad custodiendum*, C;
 — *omnis officii*, C; *abs.* *diligentissimus orator*, C;
 (2) careful in housekeeping, economical, saving,
homo frugi ac —, C.

Diligenter, carefully, assiduously, accurately,
 diligently, C.

Diligo -lexi -lectum, 3. originally, to choose one
 out of a number, to prize, love, esteem highly,
 — *aliquem*, C; — *officium*, C; — *mediocris statem*,
 H.

Dilōico, 1. to tear asunder, — *tunicam*, C.

Dilūcō, 2. to be clear, evident, — *deinde fraud*
capit, L.

Dilūcesco -luxi, 3. to grow light, become day,
 used *impers.* by C, as a personal verb by H, *omnem*
crede diem tibi diluxisse superantem, H.

Dilūcido, brightly, P; (2) clearly, plainly,
 lucidly, C.

**Dilūcido*, 1. to make plain, evident, to elucidate,
 C.

Dilūcidus -a -um, clear, bright, — *smaragdū*,
 Pl, (2) *met.* clear, lucid, plain, — *oratio*, C; —
verbis uti, C.

Dilūctum -i, *n.* the break of day, the morning
 twilight, C. P.

**Dilūdium* -u, *n.* the period of rest enjoyed by
 gladiators between the days of public exhibition.

Diluo -di -ūtum, 3. to wash out, wash away,
 dilute, dissolve, *ne canalibus aqua immixta luteſ-*
catere possent, Ca, — *unguenta lacrimis*, O;
 especially to dilute or make weaker with liquid,
 Lc. L, — *vinum*, M; mix with water, — *medica-*
mentum aceto, Cl; (2) *met.* to weaken the force of
 anything disagreeable, — *molestias*, C; to allevi-
 ate, — *cuius multo mero*, O; — *crimen*, C; (3)* to
 explain, P.

Dilutus -a -um (*ptcp.* diluo), diluted, weak-
 ened, weak, thin, — *potio*, Cl; *subst.* *dilutum* -i,
n. a dilution, Pl.

Diluvies -ci, *f.* Lc. O; *diluvio* -ōnis, *f.* P. Aug.
 = *diluvium*, q. t.

**Diluvio*, 1. to overflow, Lc.

Diluvium -i, *n.* a flood, deluge, inundation, V. O.

**Dimādesco* -diū, 3. to begin to melt, P. Aug.

Dimāno, 1. to flow in different directions, spread
 itself abroad, C.

**Dimenſio* -ōnis, *f.* a measuring, C.

Dimētiens -entis, *f.* (*ptcp.* *amctor*), a dia-
 metrix, Pl.

Dimētor -mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure out, —
cælum atque terram, C; found also *pass.* in C. Vt.

Dimētor, 3. to measure the boundaries of, C;
locum cætris dimetari jussit, L.

Dimētor -ōnis, *f.* a fight, struggle, contest in
 arms, Ca, — *præliū*, C, (2) any contest or struggle,
 C; — *vita*, C, for life and death, also — *caput*,
 C.

Dimico, 1. to fight, contend, struggle in arms,
 — *armis*, Ca; — *ferro pro patriā*, L; — *prælio*,
 C; — *pro imperio*, C, often used impersonally, *et*
incipit prolio durare, Ca; (2) generally, to
 struggle, contend, strive, — *omni ratione*, C; —
de juriā, de civitate, C.

Dimidiatus -a -um (*præp.* *dimidio*, not used), halved, divided, half, C.

Dimidius -a -um, halved, divided in half, C; up to the Augustan period found only in connection with *pass.*; subsequently used *abs.* = *dimidiatus*.

Dimidium -i, n. the half; — *militum*, L; *dimidio carius*, D, dearer by half; *dimidia* -æ, f. (*sc. pars*) Pl, half.

Dimidio -di -ūtum, 3, to split, break, divide into small portions, — *caput*, P.

Dimissio -ōnis, f. a sending out, — *libertorum ad provincias*, C; (2) a dismissal, C.

Dimitto -misi -missum, 3, to send forth, send in different directions, — *pueros circum amicos*, C; — *litteras per omnes provincias*, Ca; — *nuncios in omnes partes*, Ca; — *omnem ad se equitatum*, Ca; — *nuncios ad Centrones*, Ca; (2) to dismiss, dissolve, discharge a number of persons; — *senatum, concilium*, C; — *exercitum*, Ca, to disband; (3) to dismiss, send away, let go, set at liberty a single person; — *familiarissimum suum ad se*, C; — *aliquem incoletem*, Ca; — *uzorem*, St, to divorce; also, — *aliquam e matronis*, St; of inanimate objects; — *patrimonium*, C; — *prædam ex manibus*, Ca; (4) *met.* to give up, let go, resign, — *occasione*, Ca; — *spem*, Ca; — *tempus*, C.

Dimovēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2, to move asunder, part, separate, divide, — *terram aratro*, V; (2) to separate and thus remove a number of persons and things, V; — *turbam*, Te; to take away, remove, — *spes societatis*, S; — *parietes*, Te; (3) to move up and down, put in motion, Cl.

Dindymus -i, m. Pl; *Dindyma* -ōrum, n. V. (*Δινδύμων*, *Δινδύμα τὰ*), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence, *Dindymene* -es, f. II, Cybele.

Dinumeratio -ōnis, f. an enumeration, C.

Dinūmero, 1, to count up, enumerate, — *stellas*, C; (2) to pay out, pay up, T. P.

Diobolarius -e, costing two oboli, P.

Diocesis -is, f. (*διοίκησις*), the district of a magistrate, C; in Christian writers, a diocese.

Diocetes -æ, m. (*διοκρίτης*), a finance officer or minister, C.

Diomedes -is, m. (*Διομήδης*), a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydæus, king of Atolia, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and founded Arpi, V; *adj.* *Diomedæus* -a -um, relating to Diomed, O; Etolian, M.

Dione -es, f. (-a -æ, C), the mother of Venus, C; (2) Venus, O; *adj.* *Dionæus* -a -um, relating to Dione or Venus, V; sacred to Venus, II.

Dionysus -i, m. (*Διονύσος*), the Greek name of Bacchus, C; hence, *Dionysia* -ōrum, n. Pl, the feast of Dionysus.

Diopetes -is, m. (*διοπότης*), falling from heaven, Pl.

Dioptra -æ, f. (*διόπτρα*), an optical instrument for taking levels, Vt.

Diota -æ, f. (*διώτην*), a two-handled wine jar, H.

Diphryges -is, f. (*διφρυγές*), a kind of copper ore, Pl. Cl.

Diplinthus -a -um (*διπλίνθος*), two bricks thick, — *parietes*, Vt.

Diploma -ātis, m. (*δίπλωμα*), literally, a twice-folded letter; a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, C; (2) a government document, conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, a diploma, St.

Dip-sacus -i, f. (*δίψακος*), the leazle, Pl; *dipsacus* -fullonum, Linn.

Dipsas -adis, f. (*δυσάς*), a snake whose bite produced violent thirst, Pl.

Dipteros -on (*διπτερός*), having two wings, — *aces*, Vt.

Dipyrros -on (*διπύρρον*), twice burned, M.

Dirce -es, f. (*Δίρκη*), a celebrated fountain in Boeotia; hence, *Dirceus* -a -um, Dircean, Boeotian; — *cygnus*, H, Pindar.

Directo, straightforward, in a straight line, — *dicere*, C, directly.

Directio -ōnis, f. a making straight, levelling, Vt; (2) *met.* a directing, direction, Q.

Directo, straightforward, directly, C.

Directura -æ, f. a making straight, levelling, Vt.

Directus -a -um (*præp.* *dirigo*), straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction, — *latera*, Ca; — *trabes*, Ca; in *directum*, C, in a straight line; *met.* — *iter ad laudem*, C.

**Diremptio* -ōnis, f. a separation, P. Aug.

**Diremptus* -us, m. a separation, C.

Diroptio -ōnis, f. a plundering, pillaging, *urbis direptioni relicta*, C.

Diraptor -ōris, m. a plunderer, pillager, C.

Diribuo -di -ūtum, 2, to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn, C; or, according to some authorities, to distribute these tickets to the voters.

Diribitio -ōnis, f. the sorting of the voting tickets, C.

Diribitor -ōris, m. the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, C.

Diribitorium -i, n. the place where the voting tickets were sorted, St.

Dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3, to set straight, arrange in a straight line, C; — *naves in pugnam*, L; — *aciem*, Ca, to draw up in battle array; (2) to direct in a straight line anything which is in motion, — *cursum ad litora*, Ca; — *iter ad Mutinam*, C; — *hastam in te*, O; (3) very rarely, to set in order, arrange, Q; (4) — *aliquid ad aliquid*, in *aliquid*, *aliquid* re, to direct towards, lead towards, arrange with reference to, accommodate to; — *orationem ad exempla*, C; — *neclem ad exemplum virtutis*, Q; — *etiam ad certam rationis normam*, C; — *omnia voluptati*, C.

Dirimo -rexi -remptum, 3, to part, separate, sunder, divide, C. Le. Co; (2) to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, — *prælium*, P; — *controversiam*, C; — *conjunctionem civium*, C.

Diripio -di -eptum, 3, to tear, pull, snatch asunder, P. O; (2) to plunder, pillage an enemy's possessions, — *impedimenta, naves*, Ca; — *provincias, patriam*, C; (3) to struggle eagerly for anything, Q. St.

Dirutus -ātis, f. fearfulness, horribleness, C; (2) cruelty, barbarity, C.

Dirumpo -rupi -ruptum, 3, to break in pieces, shatter, P. O; *met.* — *amicitias*, C; (2) *pass.* to burst with joy, anger, or any violent emotion, — *plausu*; *dolore*, C.

Diruo -di -ūtum, 3, to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy, — *urbem*, C; *templa*, St; — *agmina vasto impetu*, H, to scatter; — *bachanalida*, L, to abolish; *homo dirutus*, C, a bankrupt.

Diruptio -ōnis, f. a tearing asunder, disruption, Sc.

Dirus -a -um, fearful, horrible; dire; originally applied to unfavourable omens, C, — *omen*, O; — *alites*, Pl; hence, *subst.* *diru* -arum, f. unlucky omens, C; (2) of character, horrible, cruel, frightful, V. H; applied to inanimate objects, — *bellum*, V.

Dis ditis, m. a name of Pluto, god of the lower world, C.

Dis ditis, rich = *dives*, q. v.

**Disalcibutus* -a -um, without shoes, unshod, St.

**Disalveo*, 2, to beware of carefully, — *rei*, P.

Discedo -cessi -cessum, 3, to go asunder, part, separate, C. V; (2) to part from connexion with any one, forsake, desert, — *ab amicis*, C; — *a nodis*, Ca; (3) to depart, go away, — *a puero*, C; — *ab exercitu*, Ca; — *e Gallia*, C; — *de foro*, C; — *finibus Ausonia*, O; — *ad fugam in civitates*, Ca; also used impersonally, *ab cœniculo disceditur*, Ca; (4) of troops, to march away, — *a mari Durriachioque*, Ca; — *ab signis*, Ca, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle; — *ab armis*, Ca, C, to lay

down arms; (5) to come out of a contest, come off, — *victor*, Ca; — *victus*, S; — *arguo p̄telio*, Ca; *quā manu*, S, from a drawn battle; (6) *met.* to averse, depart, deviate, — *a fide justitiaeque*, C; to leave off, desist, — *ab oppugnatione castrorum*, Ca; (7) *met.* to vanish, pass away, cease, *nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius memoria*, C; — *in aliequus sententiam*, L, to pass over to the opinion of; — *ab aliquo*, C, to leave out of consideration, to except.

Disceptatio -ōnis, *f.* a debate, discussion, controversy, C.

Disceptor -ōris, *m.* -trix -icis, *f.* an arbitrator, judge of a controversy, C.

Discepto, 1. to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine, — *controversias*, C; — *inter populum et regem*, L; (2) to dispute, debate, discuss, — *de controversiis*, Ca, S; — *armis*, C; — *verbis*, L.

Discerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sever, separate, L; (2) to distinguish, discern, — *alba et atra*, C; — *stultum auditorem ab religioso judice*, C.

Discepo -psi -ptum, 3. to pick to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember, C; — *semistum cadaver*, St.

Discessio -ōnis, *f.* separation of a married pair, T; (2) a going away, departure, Tc; (3) a division for the purpose of voting, as in the Roman senate, on occasion of a vote, the two parties crossed to opposite sides of the house, *discessionem facere*, C, to come to a division.

Discessus -ūs, *m.* a parting, separation, — *celi*, C; (2) a departure, going away, — *ab urbe*, C; — *citra*, C; (3) a military march, decampment, C.

Disceus -ei, *m.* (*δίσκος*), a kind of cornet, shaped like a quoit, Pl.

Disidium -ii, *n.* a separation, severance, division, Lc; a separation between two things once connected, C; — *corporis atque animi*, Lc; the separation of lovers, T, C.

Disido, 3. to cut in pieces, hew in pieces, Lc.

Disinctus -a -um (*ptep.* *disingo*), ungirt, H; *met.* careless, reckless, dissolute, H, Pr.

Disindo -idi -cissum, 3. to cleave asunder, split, tear to pieces, — *tunicam*, C; — *colem*, C; *met.* — *amicitias*, C.

Disingo -nxi -netum, 3. to take off the girdle, ungirt, H, C; — *Afros*, Jv, to disarm, i.e. conquer.

Disciplina -ae, *f.* instruction, teaching, *dare filium alicui disciplinam*, C, to send to school to any one; (2) that which is the result of teaching, learning, knowledge, science, C; — *militia*, C, the art of war; — *militaris*, L, military discipline; — *reipublicae*, C, political science; (3) custom, habit, C.

Discipula -ae, *f.* a female scholar, P, H.

Discipulus -i, *m.* a scholar, pupil, disciple, C; (2) an apprentice, P.

Discludo -si -sum, 3. to shut up apart, preserve apart, Vr; (2) to separate, divide, *mons qui Arvernos ab Helenis discludit*, Ca.

Disco -didici, 3. to learn, — *litteras Graecas*, C; — *litteras ad aliquem*, C; — *raperie*, C; — *Latine loqui*, S; *qui didici patriae quid debeat*, H.

Discolūlus -i, *m.* (*δισκόλλος*), the quoit-player, a famous statue by Myron, Pl, Q.

Discolor -ōris, of different colours, discoloured, C; (2) particoloured, V; (3) different, unlike, H, O.

***Discondico**, 3. to be unprofitable, injurious, P.

Disconvenio, 4. to disagree, not to harmonise, H.

Discoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, Cl, Pl.

***Discordabilis** -e, disagreeing, not in harmony, P.

Discordia -ae, *f.* dissension, disagreement, discord, T, C, S; — *rerum*, Lc.

***Discordialis** -e, producing discord, Pl.

***Discordiosus** -a -um, full of discord, S.

Discordo, 1. — *inter se*, C, to be at discord, to disagree; — *cum Cheruscis*, Tc.

Discors -dis, disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant, C; — *secum*, L, of inanimate objects, — *centi*, V; — *bella*, O; (2) unlike, dissimilar, different, Pl.

Discrepantia -ae, *f.* disagreement, discrepancy, — *scripti et voluntatis*, C.

***Discrepantia** -ōnis, *f.* disagreement, disunion, — *inter consules*, L.

Discrepito, 1. to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lc.

Discrepo -āi, 1. to be out of time, to be discordant, — *in fidibus aut in flutis*, C; (2) to disagree, be different, be unlike, *oratio verbis discrepans, sententia congruens*, C; *facta ejus cum dictis discrepare*, C; (3) *res discrepat*, or *abs.* and *impers.* *discrepat*, there is a difference of opinion, the matter is in dispute, L, O.

Discrimen -inis, *n.* a separation, separating interval, *duo maria per tenui discrimine separantur*, C; (2) a difference, distinction, — *inter gratiosos cives atque fortes*, C; *sine ullo sexu discrimine*, St; (3) the moment of decision, decisive point, determination, *quantum res in id discrimen adducta est*, C; (4) the moment of peril, crisis, danger, — *periculi*, L; *salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur*, C.

***Discriminatum**, with a difference, Vr.

Discrimino, 1. to separate, sunder, discriminate, C, L.

Diserctio, 1. to torture vehemently, torment; of bodily torture, *diserctiatus necem*, C; of mental anguish, — *se or pass.* to torment one's self, make one's self miserable, C, P.

***Diserctibus** -ūs, *m.* the reclining at table, P, Aug.

Discombo -clui -cbitum, 3. to recline in different places, especially to recline at table, C; very rarely, to lie down, to sleep, go to bed, C.

***Disconctus** -a -um, split or wedged open, P.

Discupio -ivi -itum, 3. to desire vehemently, P, Cl.

Discurro -cucurri (*curri*) -cursum, 3. to run in different directions, run about, hasten about, — *in muris*, Ca; — *circa decum delubra*, L; — *per ambitum lacus*, St; *ad arma*, L; *impers.* *totū discurretur urbe*, V.

Discursatio -ōnis, *f.* a running up and down, Se.

Discurso, 1. to run hastily up and down, Q.

Discursus -ūs, *m.* a running up and down, a running about, L; applied to inanimate objects, — *canarum*, Pl.

Disens -i, *m.* (*δίσκος*), a quoit, C.

Disensus -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, Se; (2) an examination, discussion, P, Aug.

***Discussorius** -a -um, — *cis*, dissolving, Pl.

Discutio -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike in different directions, knock asunder, beat down, destroy, Ca; — *murum*, L; especially to destroy, disperse any ailment (*comp.* *digerere*), Cl; (2) to disperse, scatter, destroy, — *concilium*, L; — *rem* L; — *et comprime periculum consilio*, C; — *famam*, Tc, to spread abroad a report.

Disdiapason, *cid.* diapason.

Diserte, clearly, plainly, eloquently, P, L, C.

Disertim, P. = *diserte*, q.c.

Disertus -a -um (*ptep.* *dissero*), apt in speaking, eloquent, C; (2) applied to that which is spoken, eloquent, well expressed, C.

***Disilaseo**, 3. to gape, to show a chink or fissure, A, Aug.

Disiecto, 1. to cast about, scatter, Lc.

Disiectus -a -um (*ptep.* *disjicio*), scattered, dispersed, Ca.

***Disiectus** -ūs, *m.* a scattering, dispersing, Lc.

Disijcio -jēci -jectum, 3. to cast asunder, throw in different directions, scatter, disperse, L; — *nubes*, O; — *naves*, L; especially to scatter, disperse an enemy, Ca; (2) to destroy, ruin, bring to nought, — *arcem a fundamentis*, N; *met.* — *pacem*, V; — *rem*, L.

Disjunctio -ōnis, *f.* separation, disjunction, C; — *animarum*, C; difference; (2) in logic, the oppo-

sition of propositions, or assertions, C; in rhetoric, various figures of speech, Q.

Disjunctus -a -um, separated, sundered, remote, C; met. *rita maxime* — a cupiditate, C; of oratory, abrupt, disjointed, C; (2) in logic, opposed, opposite, C.

Disjunctio -nxi -nctum, 3. to disjoin, unbind, loosen, separate; especially to unyoke, or unharness, — *bovem*, Co. Vr. C; also to wean, remove from the mother, Vr. (2) to separate, sunder, remove, *intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus*, C; *Italis disjungimur oris*, V; (3) met. — *populum a senatu*, C; — *honestam a commodis*, O.

Dispersio, 3. to spread one's self abroad, to be divulged, — *illud flagitium*, P.

Dispersor, 1. dep. to wander about, to stray.

Dispendio -di -sum, 3. to expand, extend, stretch out, Le. P.

Dispar -aris, unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal, — *fortuna*, C; — *tempus*, C; with dat. — *illo oratio huic*, C; with gen., — *sui*, C.

Disparatio -ōnis, f.; — *procreantionis*, Vt, delivery.

Disparitas -e, unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal, C. Vr.

Disparitas -atis, f. difference, dissimilarity, Vr.

Dispariter, in a different manner, Vr.

Disparo, 1. to separate, part, divide, — *populum*, C.

Dispartio = *dispartio*, q.v.

Dispectus -us, m. consideration, examination, Sc.

Dispello -puli -pulsum, 3. to drive in different directions, scatter, dispel, — *pecudes*; C; met. — *caliginem ab animo*, C.

Dispendiosus -a -um, productive of loss or damage, detrimental, Co.

Dispendium -ii, n. expenditure, expense, loss, — *facere*, Le. to suffer loss; — *alicui afferre*, Co. to cause loss or expense; met. — *morem*, N. loss of time.

Dispendo, 3. to weigh out, dispense, Vr.

Dispensatio -ōnis, f. management, economical administration, — *ararii*, C; — *annonae*, L; (2) the office of a dispensator, treasurership, C.

Dispensator -ōris, m. the slave who filled in a Roman household the office of steward or bailiff, C. Vr; in imperial times, the royal treasurer, usually a slave or freedman.

Dispenso; 1. to weigh out, or pay away money, P; or generally, to manage money matters, C; (2) to divide, distribute, arrange, dispense, Co. H. Jr; met. L. C.

Disperditio, 3. to smite into two parts, P.

Disperditio -ōnis, f. a total destruction, ruin, C.

Disperdo -didici -ditum, 3. to destroy, ruin, annihilate, — *possessionses*, C; — *hunc lenonem*, P.

Disperio -di, 4. neut. to perish utterly, be entirely ruined; C; in conversation, *disperio*, P. T. I am lost, I am ruined; *dispercam*, si, or nisi, Ct, may I perish if, or except . . . prov. *male partum male disperit*, P, ill got is ill spent.

Disperio -si -sum, 3. to scatter, spread abroad, disperse, — *tam multa pestifera terrā marique*, C; especially to rout; disperse an hostile army, C; (3) met. — *rumores*, and abs. Te; to spread abroad reports; — *bellum*, C.

Dispersio, C. dispersim, Vr. St. in different places, dispersedly, here and there.

Dispartio -ivi (ii) -ditum, 4. to separate, divide, distribute, — *pecuniam judicibus*, C; — *exercitum per oppida*, L; (2) met. — *tempora voluptatis laborisque*, C; once found in C in a dep. form.

Dispesco -di -estum, 3. to separate, divide, Nilus African ab Æthiopiam dispesceus, Pl.

Displeo -spexi -spectum, 3. to open the eyes and begin to see, *catuli qui jam dispecturi sint*, C; ut *dispicere non possit*, St, that he could not distinguish surrounding objects, St; (2) neut. to look round, P; (3) act. to catch sight of, perceive, Le.

Te; (4) met. to perceive mentally, — *acie mentis*, C; si *quid* — *capere*, C; hence, to weigh, consider, — *res Romanas*, C.

Displacentia -e, f. displeasure; — *sui*, Sc, self-dissatisfaction.

Displacito -ni -itum, 2. to displease (*opp. placeo*, *complaceo*); — *mihi*, P. C; — *sibi*, T; to be dissatisfied with one's self; to be melancholy, out of spirits, C.

Displodo -si -sum, 3. to spread out, dilate, Vr. II.

Dispono -stiti -situm, 3. to distribute, arrange, dispose in order, *Pisistratus libros Homeri disposuisse dicitur*, C; — *quidque suo loco*, Co; — *enses per herbam*, V; — *aliquid versu*, Pt, to set forth in verse; (2) especially to arrange, dispose, or station troops, — *praesidia, custodes, cohortes*, Ca; — *legiones in Appuliā*, Ca; — *milites iis operibus quae*, etc. Ca; (3) met. — *verba*, C; — *tragœdiam*, Te; in *disponendo die*, St, arranging the day's business.

Dispositio, in regular and proper order, C.

Dispositio -ōnis, f. a regular arrangement, or order in a speech, C; proper arrangement or disposition of parts in architecture, Vr, in painting, Pl.

Dispositor -ōnis, m. one who arranges, or sets in order, Sc.

Dispositura -ae, f. arrangement, order, Le.

Dispositus -a -um (*ptep. dispono*), fitly arranged, C.

Dispositus -us, m. Tc. = *dispositura*, q.v.

Dispuet, 2. *impers.* to be exceedingly ashamed, P. T.

Dispungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to revise, check off, balance an account, — *rationes expensorum et acceptorum*, Sc; met. — *cite tue dies*, Sc.

Disputabilis -e, disputable, Sc.

Disputatio -ōnis, f. calculation, consideration, Co; (2) more frequently, an arguing, debating, argument, debate, dispute, C.

Disputatiuncula -ae, f. *dim.* a little debate, or dispute, Sc.

Disputator -ōris, m. a debater, disputer, C.

Disputatrix -icis, f. the art of debating or disputing, Q.

Disputo, 1. to reckon up the items of an account, calculate, cast up, P; hence, (2) to consider, on both sides, discuss, weigh, debate, dispute, *in meo corde eam rem diu disputari*, P; — *pro tribunali multis verbis*, C; — *de omni re in contrarias partes*, C; ut *hanc rem vobis disputem*, P, that I may clearly set this matter before you.

Disquirō, 3. to inquire into, investigate, H.

Disquisitio -ōnis, f. a judicial investigation, C.

Disraro, 1. to thin out by cutting, Co.

Dissecō -di -ectum, 1. to cut in pieces, dissect, Pl. St.

Dissemino, 1. to spread abroad; disseminate, — *memoriam sempiternam*, C.

Disensio -ōnis, f. disension, disunion, disagreement, variance, *animorum disjunctio* — *facit*, C; — *sine acerbitate*, C.

Disensus -us, m. disunion, disagreement, V.

Disentandus -a -um (*opp. consentaneus*), disagreeing, different, C.

Disentio -si -sum, 4. to differ in opinion, disagree, dissent, be at variance, *hac de re a me* — C; — *inter se*, C; — *cum Epicuro*, Sc; — *conditionibus factis*, II; (2) of inanimate objects, not to correspond, to disagree, be different, C.

Dissepō -psi -ptum, 4. to part off, bound, separate, divide, C. Le.

Disseptio -ōnis, f. Vt; *disseptum* -i, n. Le, a boundary, partition.

Disserensco -avi, 3. *disserrēno*, 1. Pl; of the weather, to clear up, L.

Dissero -sevi -situm, 3. to sow, scatter seed, Co. Vr.

Dis-creo -ui -rtum, 3. to join on at certain distances, C; (2) to examine, treat, discuss a subject; with *acc.* de amicitia ea ipsa —, C; — *hæc cum ipsis philosophis*, C; — *de republicâ*, C; *abs.* — *meum et cum Scipione*, C.

*Dis-serpo, 3. to creep in different directions, *late disserpunt tremores*, Lc.

Dissertatio -ōnis, *f.* a careful discussion or investigation, Pl.

Dis-serto, 1. to explain carefully, treat thoroughly in words, discuss, argue, P. Tc.

Dis-sidentia -æ, *f.* difference, — *rerum*, Pl.

Dis-sidēo -ēdi -sessum, 2. to be distant, to be separated, *quanta Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano*, Pt; (2) to be of different opinion, disagree, dissent, — *a tribuno plebis*, C; — *inter se*, C; — *cum Cicerone doctore suo*, C; found once with *dat.* *virtus dissidens plebi*, H; *abs. verbis eos non re dissidere*, C; (3) of inanimate or abstract things, to be unlike, dissimilar, to disagree, — *scriptum a sententiâ*, C.

Dis-sidium -ii, *n.* disagreement, disunion, C.

Dis-silio -i -ti, 4. to leap apart, burst asunder, separate hastily, V. Pl.

Dissimilis -e, unlike, dissimilar; with *gen.* — *offensio odii*, C; with *dat.* *nil tam — quam Cotta Sulpicio*, C; — *inter se*, C, — *atque*, — *et*, C.

Dissimiliter, in a dissimilar manner, C.

Dissimilitudo -inis, *f.* dissimilitude, unlikeness, C.

Dissimulanter, secretly, in secret, C.

Dissimulatio -ōnis, *f.* a concealing, dissembling, dissimulation, C; (2) in particular, the concealment of Socrates, C.

Dissimulatio -ōnis, *m.* one who conceals or dissembles, S. Q.

Dissimulo, 1. to conceal the existence of anything, to hide, dissimulate, — *et occultare*, C; *et obreperare*, C; — *deum*, T. to conceal his divinity.

*Dis-sipabilis -e, that can be dissipated or scattered, — *ignis et ær*, C.

Dissipatio -ōnis, *f.* a dissipating, dissipation, scattering, — *cuius*, C; (2) destruction, annihilation, C.

Dis-sipo, 1. to scatter, dissipate, — *membra fratris*, C, — *aliud alio*, C; especially to rout, scatter an hostile army, — *hostes*, C; to get the better of an ailment, dissipate a morbid humour, Cl; (2) to destroy, annihilate, — *statuam*, C; — *rem familiarem*, C; (3) met. — *famam*, C; to spread abroad a report.

Dissociabilis -e, *act.* that which separates, — *oceanus*, H, (2) *neut.* that which cannot be united, Te.

Dissociatio -ōnis, *f.* a separation, dissociation, Te. Pl.

Dis-socio, 1. to separate, sever, divide, dissociate, — *montes valle*, H; (2) met. to separate in mind and affection, *morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias*, C.

Dissolubilis -e, dissoluble, separable, C.

Dissoluto, applied to discourse, loosely, unconnetedly, C; (2) carelessly, negligently, C.

Dissolutio -ōnis, *f.* dissolution, destruction, annihilation, — *natura*, C, death; — *navis*, Tc, shipwreck; — *stomachi*, Pl, diarrhoea; (2) — *crimini*, C, refutation; (3) applied to discourse, looseness, want of connection, C, (4) of character, looseness, carelessness, effeminacy, dissoluteness, C.

Dissolutus -a -um (*ptep.* dissolvo), of written style, loose, unconnected, diffuse, C; hence, dissolutum -i, *n.* a rhetorical figure, asyndeton, C. Q; (2) of character, loose, dissolute, profligate, reckless, careless, C.

Dis-solvo -olvere -solutum, 3. to loosen, unloose, separate, dissolve, destroy, *opus ipsa natura avulsum*, C; — *nodos*, Lc; — *stomachum*, Pl, to purge; — *cohortem*, St; (2) to pay a debt, — *res aliquam*, C; — *quæ debet*, T; (3) in medi-

cine, to dissipate or destroy a morbid humour, Pl; (4) met. — *amicitiam*, C; — *leges*, C; — *rem publicam*, C; (5) in rhetoric, to refute, contradict, destroy the force of an assertion, C. Q.

Dissōno -āi -itum, 1. to sound discordantly, Vt; met. to disagree, differ, Co.

Dissōnus -a -um, discordant, inharmonious, dissonant, — *clamores*, L; (2) met. different, disagreeing, *per tot gentes — sermone moribusque*, L.

*Dis-sors -tis, having a different lot or fate, O.

Dissuadēo -si -sum, 2. to advise against, dissuade, — *legem agrariam*, C; — *de captivis*, C.

Dissuasio -ōnis, *f.* a dissuasion, — *rogationis ejus*, C.

Dissuasor -ōris, *m.* one who dissuades, C.

*Dissuātor, 1. dep. t. kiss eagerly, C.

Dissulto, 1. to leap apart, spring asunder, V.

Dissolvo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to unsew; hence, met. to separate, O; — *amicitias*, C, to dissolve gradually.

Distābesco -bui, 3. to begin to melt, dissolve, A. Aug.

Distādet, 2. to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe, — *me tui*, P.

Distātia -æ, *f.* distance, Pl; (2) difference, diversity, C.

Distendo -di -tum, 3. (also found, distenno, distensum), to stretch apart, expand, extend, distend, — *aciem*, Ca; — *brachia*, O; (2) to fill full, especially of the distending of the udder with milk, — *ubera ovis*, V; — *horrea plantispiis*, Tb; (3) met. *in duo pariter bella — curas hominum*, L, to divide the anxieties of men, etc. — *animos*, L, to rack, harass.

Distensio -ōnis, *f.* an expansion, distention, Cl.

Distentus -ūs, *m.* Pl = distentio, *q. r.*

Distentus -a -um (*ptep.* distendo), distended, full, — *ubera*, H.

Distentus -a -um (*ptep.* distineo), busy, occupied, — *tot tantisque negotiis*, C.

Disternio, 1. to separate as a boundary, divide, C; — *Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenæi montis*, Pl.

*Disternus -a -um, separated, bounded, P. Aug. Distēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to pound, bruise, A. Aug.

Distichus -a -um (διστοχος), consisting of two rows, Co; hence, distichum -i, *n.* a poem of two lines, a distich, M.

*Distūdo, 1. to goad, pierce through; met. — *bona*, to waste, consume, P.

Distincte, clearly, definitely, distinctly, C.

Distinctio -ōnis, *f.* a distinguishing, — *veri a falso*, C; (2) a difference, distinction, C; used by C. Q, for a figure of speech so called; (3) splendour, distinction, C. Pl.

Distinctus -a -um (*ptep.* distinguo), separated, distinct, *urbis delubris — spatiosque communibus*, C; — *oratio*, Q, properly divided; (2) adorned, distinguished, — *et ornatum cælum arctis*, C.

Distinctus -ūs, *m.* difference, distinction, Te.

Distineo -di -entum, 2. to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide, *signa binis utrimque fibulis distinctantur*, Ca; (2) of the operation of passion, to tear, distract, *distineor dolore*, C; *duo factiones senatum distinctant*, L; (3) to keep, detain, hinder, employ, occupy, *legiones maximum flumen distinctebat*, Ca; *nos hic novis legibus distinctemur*, C; — *pacem*, C; — *victoriam*, Ca, to obstruct, impede.

Distinguo -nsi -netum, 3. to separate, divide, O; — *crimen*, Se, to arrange; (2) to divide objects according to their points of difference, to distinguish, discriminate, *crimina — et separare*, C; — *oratorum genera*, C; — *vera somnia a falsis*, C; (3) to make fit pauses in reading or speaking, C; — *versum*, Q; (4) to adorn, distinguish, — *poma vario colore*, O.

Disto, 1. to be apart, separate, distant, C; *quæ turres pedes LXXX inter se distant*, Ca; (2) used of distance in time, Q; *quantum distat ab Luacho Cædruz*, H; (3) met. to differ, be distinct,

distans multum inter se genera dicendi, C; hominum vita distat a cultu et victu bestiarum, C.

Distorquēdo -rē -ritum, 2. to twist apart, distort, — ora cachinnō, O.

Distortio -ōnis, f. — membrorum, C; distortion.

Distortus -a -um (ptēp. distorqueo), distorted, deformed, C; met. perverse, C.

Distractio -ōnis, f. a pulling asunder, dividing, separating, C; (2) disunion, disension, C.

Distrāho -axi -actum, 3. to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces, — corpus, C; — eallum, L; (2) to sell in separate lots, — agros, Te; (3) met. distrahitur in deliberando animus, C, is drawn in different directions, distracted; in like manner, oratoris industriam in plura studia — nolim, C; — controversas, C, to settle, decide; — voces, C, to leave an hiatus; (4) to separate, remove, C; illam a me distrahit necessitas, T; met. to estrange alienate, C.

Distribūdo -ūi -atum, 3. to distribute, divide, — populum in quinque classes, C; — legiones provinciatim, St; — pecunias exercitui, Ca.

Distribūto, fitly or logically arranged, — scribere, C.

Distribūtio -ōnis, f. a division, distribution, C; logical arrangement of ideas, C.

Districte, Pl, districtum, Se, strictly, severely, accurately.

Districus -a -um (ptēp. distringo), rigorous, severe, Te; (2) more frequently, busy, occupied, engaged, — hoc negotio, C.

Distringo -axi -ctum, 3. to draw apart, stretch out, V; (2) to detain, hinder, impede, occupy, L; — Jorem coils, Pl, to overload with vows.

Distruco, 1. to cut in pieces, P.

Disturbatio -ōnis, f. — Corinthi, C, destruction.

Disturbo, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion, disturb, — concionem gladiis, C; (2) to destroy, raze to the ground, — domum meam, C; — ades, Le; met. to destroy, annihilate, — vitā societatem, C.

Dissyllābus -a -um (δισύλλαβος), dissyllabic, Q.

Ditescō, 3. to become rich, L. H.

Dithyrambicus -a -um (διδυραμβικός), dithyrambic, C.

Dithyrambus -i, m. (διδυραμβος), a dithyramb, C.

Divŏ -ōnis, f. surrender, capitulation; hence, power, sovereignty, authority, redigere in divŏniam athenis, C, to reduce under the authority of; esse in divŏne alicujus, C, to be in the power of.

Divŏ, 1. to enrich, make wealthy, L. H.

Divŏ, by day, nocturne et diu, P, by night and by day; (2) a long time, nimis — loquor, T; multum diuque, C; (3) long ago, a long time ago, C.

Diurnus -a -um, daily; hence, diurna -orum, n. To; diurnum -i, n. Jv, a diary, journal; — cibis, L; — victus, St; and subst. diurnum -i, n. Se, a daily ration; (2) by day, daily (opp. nocturnus), tantas labores diurnos nocturnosque, C.

Divus -a -um = divus, q.v.

Divŏne, for a long time, during a long period, P.

Divŏtūm -a -um, lasting a long time, long, C.

Divŏrnatū -ātis, f. long duration, — temporis, C; — belli, Ca.

Divŏrnatū -a -um, lasting a long time, of long duration, — gloria, — bellum, C.

Divŏtico, 1. act. to stretch apart, cease to straddle, C; (2) neut. to diverge, divaricate, Vr.

Divello -relli -vulsum, 3. to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force, — res a naturā copulatas, C; met. — commodā civitatem, C; — amorem querimonis, H; (2) to remove, separate, — aliquem ab aliquo, C; met. to estrange, alienate, C.

Divendo -idi -itum, 3. to sell in separate lots, C.

Divēbro, 1. to strike apart, separate by striking, cleave, — volucres auras sagittā, V.

Divēbrum -ii, n. a dialogue on the stage, L.

Diverse, in different directions, differently, diversely, C. T.

Diversitas -ātis, f. contrariety, disagreement, — inter exercitum imperatoremque, Te; (2) difference, diversity, Q.

Diversus -a -um (ptēp. diverto), turned in a contrary direction, opposite, C; diverso ab eā regione itinere, Ca; (2) opposed; hostile, C; — acies, Te; ex diverso, on the opposite side, Q; a diverso, St, on the contrary; (3) turned in different directions; apart, separate, diversi pugnabant, Ca; ex diversa fugā in unum collecti, L; (4) met. different, diverse, dissimilar, varia et — genera, C; — litterę, S; — sententię, Q.

Diverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn away; hence, met. to diverge from, differ, P.

Dives -itis, rich, wealthy, — copis, C; — agris, H; met. — ager, V, fruitful; — mensę, H; — lingua, H.

Divexo, 1. to tear asunder, destroy, C; (2) met. to disturb, render anxious, — matrem, St.

Dividūa -te, f. discord, disunion, A. Aug; (2) grief, vexation, anxiety, P.

Divido -i -isum, 3. to separate, divide, omne animal secari ac didici potest, C; — Galliam in partes tres, Ca; (2) to divide among several, distribute, — agrum viritum, C; — exercitum passim in civitates, L; — agrum sordidissimo cuique, L; — inter se, P; — agros per veteranos, St; — mecum, O; (3) met. — et explanare ambigua, C; — sententiā, C, to take a separate vote upon questions before comprised in a single resolution; (4) to divide as a boundary, sever, part, — Macedoniam a Thessaliā, Ca; (5) to separate, distinguish, — legem bonam a malā, C; hence, very rare, to distinguish, adorn, V.

Dividūus -a -um, divisible, C; (2) divided, parted, P. H.

Divinatio -ōnis, f. the gift of prophecy, divination, C; (2) in law, the legal process by which one out of many voluntary accusers is chosen, C.

Divine, divinely, by divine power, P; (2) in the manner of a seer or prophet, C; (3) divinely, admirably, excellently.

Divinitas -ātis, f. a divine nature, divinity; (2) the power of prophecy or divination, C; (3) applied to an orator, excellence, surpassing merit, C.

Divinitus, divinely, by divine influence, originating from heaven, C; (2) by inspiration, by means of divination, P. C; (3) admirably, nobly, divinely, C.

Divino, 1. to foretell, prophecy, forebode, divine the future, C.

Divinus -a -um, belonging or relating to a deity, divine, — numen, C; — origo, L; — condimenta, P, eaten by the gods; — res, P. T. C, a sacrifice; — verba, A. Aug, a form of prayer; divina humanaque omnia, P. C, all things whatsoever; — res, God and nature, opp. res humana, moral science, C; (2) divinely inspired, prophetic, C; applied to a poet, — eates, H; subst. divinus -i, m. a seer, prophet, C; (3) divine, admirable, excellent, — homo in dicendo, C; — et incredibili fide, C.

Divisio -ōnis, f. division, separation, P. Aug; (2) division, distribution, Te; (3) met. a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, C.

Divisor -ōris, m. a divider, distributor, C; (2) a hired bribery agent, C.

Divisura -e, f. a division, cleft, Pl.

Divisus -ūs, m. division, Macedonia divisui facilis, L.

Divitŏ -arum, f. riches, wealth, C; met. — in genit, C.

Divortium -ii, n. a divorce, C; (2) a place of parting or divergence, V; — itinerum, L; — aquarum, C, a water-parting, water-shed.

Divulgatus -a -um (ptēp. divulgo), spread abroad, made public, common, C.

Divulgo, 1. to make public, divulge, publish, spread abroad, — *librum*, C; — *versiculos*, St; — *rem sermonibus*, C.

Divus -a -um (dius -a -um, V.), belonging to the deity, divine, V; generally found as a *subst.* divus -i, m. C; diva -æ, f. L, a god, goddess, deity; (2) godlike, divine, — *Julius*, C; — *sententia Catonis*, H; in imperial times *divus* was the standing epithet of all deceased emperors; (3) *subst.* divum -i, n. the sky; hence, the very common phrase, *sub dīto*, C, in the open air.

Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, to give, offer, give away, grant, allow, yield, resign, bestow, etc. ob- sides — et accipere, Ca; — *litteras ad aliquem*, C, to write to any one; — *litteras alicui*, C, of the writer, to deliver to the messenger; of the messenger, to deliver to the person addressed; — *pœnas*, to suffer punishment; — *inter se fidem et iurand- um*, C, to give a mutual guarantee; *præp.* data -ŭrum, n. gifts, P; (2) in military language, — *nominatim*, C, to enlist; — *manus*, N, to yield, sur- render; and generally, to yield, acquiesce, C. Ca; — *terga*, to take to flight; (3) *do* was the word used by the prætor in adjudicating on a suit; (4) in controversy, to admit, grant, allow the truth of an assertion, C; (5) — *se*, to betake one's self to, — *hostes in fugam*, Ca; to put to flight, — *se fugæ*, C; (6) — *aliquid alicui*, to give up, sacrifice to any one, C; — *se alicui*, to devote one's self to any one, C; — *se iucundifati*, C; (7) to announce, tell, relate, T. C; (8) — *fabulam*, to produce a play, C; (9) — *verba alicui*, to deceive, cheat, P. T. C; (10) — *alicui laudi*, to impute as a merit, T. C.

Dōceo -cū -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct, — *ali- quem litteras*, C; — *aliquem equo, armis*, L; — *aliquem tacere*, C; especially, *fabulam*, to teach a play to the actors, i. e. to produce a drama, C; (2) to inform, make known, C.

Dochnilus -i, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποίς), a species of verse, a dochme, — -us, C.

Dōcilis -e, teachable, docile, — *ad agricul- turam*, V; — *modorum*, H.

Dōcilitas -atis, f. teachableness, docility, C. Docte, learnedly, H. M; (2) cunningly, slyly, cleverly, P.

Doctor -ōis, m. a teacher, C.

Doctrīna -æ, f. teaching, instruction, C; (2) that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning, doctrine; *Piso Græcis doctrinis eru- ditus*, C.

Doctus -a -um (*præp.* doceo), learned, in- structed, well-informed, — *Græcis literis et Latinis*, C; — *ex disciplinā Stoicorum*, C; — *Græce et Latine*, St; — *dulces modos*, H; (2) clever, cun- ning, sly, P. T.

Dōcumen -tīs, n. Lc. = documentum, g. r.

Dōcumentum -i, n. anything instructive, exam- ple, pattern, warning, proof, — *hominibus nostris virtutis*, C; — *eloquentiæ dare*, L; — *dare*, to give warning or example; — *capere*, to take warning or pattern.

Dōdona -æ, f. (-e -es, Pl. Δωδώνη), a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle; hence, *adj.* Dōdōnæus -a -um, C; Dōdōnis -tīs, O; Dōdōnius -a -um, P. Aug.

Dodrans -ntis, m. nine-twelfths = three-fourths of unity; *heres ex dodrante*, N, heir to 3-4ths of the property; (2) as a measure of length = 9 inch. = 3-4ths of a foot, Pl.

Dōdrantālis -e, nine inches long or broad, Co.

Dōdrantārius -a -um, — *tabulæ*, C, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, C.

Dōgma -tīs, n. (δόγμα) a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma, C.

Dōlābella -æ, f. dim. a small axe or hatchet, Co.

Dolābelli, the name of a branch of the Gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolābella, the friend and son-in-law of Cicero, born B. C. 70; cons. 44; died 43. He is

known as one of the most profligate men of his time, both in his private and public character, though Cicero, whose daughter he married with- out her father's consent, usually speaks of him with much indigence.

Dōlābra -æ, f. an axe, hatchet, used both in agriculture, Co, and for military purposes, L.

Dōlenter, painfully, sorrowfully, grievously, C. Dōlēo -dī -itum, 2. to suffer pain; of bodily pain, *pēs dolet*; *caput dolet*, C; *impers. mihi dolet*, *quum ego capulo*, P; (2) to suffer mental pain, to grieve, to lament over, bewail, *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, C; — *se a suis superari*, C; — *iebus contrarius*, C; — *de Hortensio*, C; also fol- lowed by *quod*, C; *quia*, C; *si*, H; *impers. dolet mihi*, P; *dolet ne*, Pt, it pains me, grieves me.

Dōlōlum -i, n. a little cask or wine jar, Co. L.

Dōlito, 1. to pain greatly, ache, A. Aug.

Dōllum -i, n. a large earthenware jar, used for the same purpose as our wine casks, Ca. C; *pro- vin pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium*, P, we speak in vain.

Dōlo, to hew or work with an axe, C; — *juste*, H, thrash soundly.

Dōlon -ōnis, n. (δόλον, δόλων), a wooden staff, furnished with an iron point, V; (2) a sword- stick; and hence, *met.* the sting of a gnat, Ph; (3) a small foresail, L.

Dōlor -ōris, m. bodily pain, anguish, — *pedum*, C; — *latterum*, H; (2) mental pain, grief, sorrow, woe, vexation, anxiety, C; (3) *meton.* the cause of pain and grief, Pt; (4) in rhetoric, affecting or pathetic expression, pathos, C.

Dōlōse, deceitfully, craftily, C.

Dōlōsus -a -um, crafty, deceitful, cunning, tricky, C.

Dōlus -i, m. (δόλος), — *malus*, C; or *abs.* guile, fraud, deceit, a trick, C.

Dōmābīlis -e, that can be tamed or civilized, — *Cantaber*, H.

Dōmesticūm, at home, in one's own house, — *appareare aliquid*, St.

Dōmesticus -a -um, belonging to the house, — *castis*, C, house coat; (2) belonging to the family, domestic, — *luctus*, C; — *usus*, C; hence, *subst.* domestici -orum, n. the inmates of one's house, members of one's family, C; slaves, do- mestic, St; (3) private, in opposition to that which is foreign or public, *si superavissent tui do- mesticis opibus vel externis auxilium*, Ca; — *bellum*, Ca, civil war.

Dōmesticūm -i, n. a place of residence, dwell- ing, domicile, C; *met.* — *libertatis*, C; — *se- nectutis*, C.

Dōmestecūm -i, n. a meal at home, homely fare, M.

Dōmīna -æ, f. the mistress of a household, lady, P. T; (2) mistress, *Fori — campi*, C; especially applied to deities, to Cybele, V; Venus, O; Diana, M; (3) the title given to ladies of the imperial family, St; (4) used as a term of endear- ment for wife, V; beloved, Tb. Pt.

Dōminātio -ōnis, f. irresponsible power, despotism, domination, arbitrary government, C.

Dōminātor -ōris, m. ruler, governor, — *eternum Deus*, C.

Dōminātrix -icis, f. a despotic mistress, female despot, — *animi cupiditas*, C.

Dōminātus -us, m. C. = dominatio, g. r.

Dōmināus -a -um, relating to the master, V. Co; imperial, P. Aug; whence, *subst.* dōmināus -i, n. a collection of poems by the Emperor Nero, St.

Dōmīnium -i, n. a banquet, social meal, C; (2) property, possession, right of possession, P. Aug; (3) master, lord, *incertissima dominia*, Sc.

Dōmīnor, 1. dep. to rule, be lord or master, to dominate, C; — *in adversarios*, L; — *summā arcem*, V.

Dōmīnus -i, n. the possessor and master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master,

C.; (2) master, lord, despot, tyrant; ruler, commander, *dominus esse omnium rerum deos*, C; — *populi quem Græci tyrannum vocant*, C; (3) — *contitui*, — *epuli*, or *abs.* the master of a feast, the host, C; (4) in imperial times, the title given to the emperor, St.

**Dōmīporta* -æ, *f.* one who carries her house upon her back, the snail, C.

Domitia Gens, a plebeian family, which, in the later ages of the republic, was regarded as highly distinguished. Its chief cognomens were *Ahenobarbus* and *Calpurnus*.

Domitianus, the last of the twelve Cæsars, whose full name was T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, was the younger of Vespasian's sons, and born A.D. 52. His conduct at the time of his father's accession, in administering the affairs of Italy, during Vespasian's absence in the East, showed both his vile natural disposition, and his unfitness for government; but it was not till the death of his brother Titus, and his own succession to the purple in 81, that he was able to exercise any influence on the destinies of the empire. Nor is he free from the suspicion of having hastened the death of Titus. His conduct during the first years of his reign was in many respects laudable. He enacted many useful laws, and paid considerable attention to the administration of justice. But after a brief interval the cruelty which seemed natural to his disposition manifested itself, and his conduct was such as to procure him a just place among the world's worst tyrants. He was murdered at last by his freedman Stephanus, A.D. 96, who was employed by the Empress Domitia and certain officers of the court, who had learned that they were to be the next imperial victims. It should not fail to be remarked, that Domitian was fond of literature, and was himself the author of several poetical pieces.

Dōmīto, *i.* to tame, subdue, V. Pl.

Dōmītor -ōris, *m.* a tamer, — *equorum*, C, a horse-breaker; (2) a conqueror, subduer, C.

Dōmītrix -icis, *f.* a female tamer or conqueror, V.

Dōmītūra -æ, *f.* a taming, breaking, subduing, Pl. Co.

Dōmītus -us, *m.* C. = *domiturnus*, *g.v.*

Dōmo -di -itum, *m.* 1. to tame, break, — *boves*, V.; — *feras belluas*, C; (2) to conquer, subdue, master, compel, — *nationes*, C; met. — *terram astris*, V; — *uicem prelo*, H, to press; — *libidines*, C.

Dōmūtio -ōnis, *f.* a return home, P. Aug.

Dōmucilla -æ, *f.* a little house, Vt.

Dōmus -is or -i, *f.* a house, dwelling, a private house, occupied by one family, opp. *insula*, which was let out in flats or lodgings; (2) used adverbially, *domi*, at home, in the house; — *mea*, aliena; C; *domum*, home, towards home, homeward, C; *domo*, away from home, abroad, C; sometimes, though not by C, used = *domi*; (3) *domi aliquid habere*, C. T., to have at home, to possess as one's own; (4) *poet.* any place of abode or sojourn, the abode of the gods, O; of the winds, V; the soul as the home of the body, O; (5) *meton.* home, native country, dwelling-place; hence, *domi*, C, at home, in one's own country; and the phrases, *belli domique*, *domi militæque*, in peace and in war; (6) the inmates of a house, family, household, *domus te nostra tota salutat*, C.

**Dōmūilis* -e, worthy of a gift, — *homo infertimio*, P.

Dōmūrium -ii, *n.* the treasury of a temple, P. Aug; (2) the temple, shrine, altar, V. O; (3) a votive offering, L.

Dōnatio -ōnis, *f.* a giving, gift, present, donation, C.

Dōnātivum -i, *n.* an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery, St.

Dōnax -icis, *m.* (*δῶναξ*), a kind of reed of Cyprus, Pl.

Dōnec, until, as long as, while, *donec gratus eram tibi* — *Persarum vigili rege beator*, H; so long as, while, *haud destinam* — *perfecero hoc*, T, until; found also connected with *usque*, *usque co*, *usque adeo*, in *tantum*, etc.

Dōnicum, P = *donec*, *g.v.*

Dōno, 1. to give as a present, make a donation, present, — *non pauca suis adiutoribus*, C; to give up, sacrifice to, — *tuas amicitias republicæ*, C; (2) to forgive a debt or obligation, Ca; and hence, = *condonare*, to pardon, forgive a fault, L. O; (3) — *aliquem aliquā re*, to present with, — *aliquem annulo aureo*, C; — *aliquem civitate*, C.

Dōnum -i, *n.* a gift, present; *dono dare*, T, to give as a present; (2) especially a gift to the gods, a votive offering, C.

Dorcas -idis, *f.* (*δορκας*), a gazelle, antelope, M. *Dōres* -um, *m.* (*Δορæες*), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races, C; hence, *adj.* *Dōræus* -a -um, Pl, Doric, *meton.* Grecian, V. O; *Dōrius* -a -um, H, Dorian; Doris -idis, *f.* *adj.* *subst.* Doris, a country of Greece, Pl; also the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids, O; *meton.* the sea, V.

Dormio, 4. to sleep, C; *irē dormitum*, P. T. H, to go to bed; also to sleep the sleep of death, P; (2) to rest, be inactive, P. C; (3) to be careless, indifferent, T.

Dormitator -ōris, *m.* a dreamer, stupid fellow, P.

Dormito, 1. to be sleepy, to begin to sleep, C. H; *met. jam dormitante lucernā*, O, just going out; (2) to dream, be lazy, inactive, P. C.

Dormitor -ōris, *m.* a sleeper, M.

Dormitōrius -a -um, *relating to sleep*; *subst.* *dormitorium* -i, *n.* a bedchamber, dormitory, Pl.

Dorsum -i, *n.* (*dorsus* -i, *m.* P.), the back, either of men or animals, P. V. H; *met.* — *jugi*, Ca; — *montis*, L; — *prærupti nemoris*, H.

Dōryphorus -i, *m.* (*δορυφόρος*), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polycectus, C.

Dōs *dotis*, *f.* a dowry, portion, C; *accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine*, Ca; (2) a gift, endowment, property, quality, — *rei bonum*, C; — *ingenti forma*, O.

Dossūarius -a -um, burden-bearing, — *aselli*, Vt.

Dōtālis -e, relating or belonging to a dowry, C.

Dōtātus -a -um (*præp.* *dotō*), richly endowed with, provided, gifted, P. C.

Dōto, 1. to provide with a dowry, endow, V; — *filiam*, St.

Drachma -æ, *f.* (*δραχμή*), a small Greek coin, or drachm, about equal in value to a Roman denarius, C; (2) as a weight, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of an uncia, Pl.

Drāco -ōnis, *m.* (*δράκων*), a kind of snake, dragon, C; (2) *meton.* a constellation so called, C; a machine for heating water, consisting of numerous serpentine tubes, Sc; an old vine branch, Pl.

Drācōnēgia -æ, engendered by serpents, — *urbs*, O, Thebes.

Drūcontias vitis, Co, an esteemed kind of vine.

Drūcontium -ii, *n.* (*δρακόντιον*), the plant dragon-wort, Pl; *arum dracunculius*, Linn.

Drāpētā -æ, *m.* (*δραπέτης*), a fugitive, slave, runaway, P.

Drēpānis -is *f.* (*δρεπανίς*), the martin, Pl.

Drēmas -idus, *m.* (*δρομάς*), a dromedary, L.

Drōmos -i, *m.* (*δρόμος*), the race-course of the Spartans, L.

Drōpax -icis, *f.* (*δρόπαξ*), a pitch plaster for extracting hair, St.

Drūdes -um, *m.* (-æ -arum, C.), the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations,

Drūpa -æ, *f.* (*δρῦπανα*), or *drupa oliva*, an overripe olive, Pl.

Drusus, a cognomen of the Gens *Liuvia*. Of the persons who bore it we shall mention (1.) M. *Liuvius Drusus*, cons. b.c. 112, is chiefly known as the colleague of C. Gracchus in the tribuneship, b.c. 122; holding which office, in the interest of the

patrician party, he succeeded in supplanting his fellow tribune in popular favour. (II.) M. Livius Drusus, a patrician statesman who flourished about the beginning of the first century B.C., and who distinguished himself as a demagogue and mob orator. He was murdered in the prime of life, according to some, with the connivance of the then consuls. (III.) Nero Claudius Drusus, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, was nevertheless born after her marriage with Augustus. He was a highly popular and virtuous prince, and is even said to have entertained sincere republican opinions. He made many successful campaigns in Gaul and Germany, and was the first Roman general who reached the German Ocean. In one of these he met his death, at the early age of thirty, by a fall from his horse, which, after thirty days of suffering, proved fatal. (IV.) Drusus (Æsar, son of the Emperor Tiberius, by his first wife, Vipsania, died in the lifetime of his father, poisoned, it is said, by the minister Sejanus.

Dryas -adis, *f.* (Δρυάς), a wood nymph, Dryad, *V.*

Dryos huphêar (δρυὸς ὑφ᾽ ἑαρ), mistletoe, *Pl.*
Dūālis -e, containing two, — *numerus*, *Q.* the dual number.

Dūbīe, doubtfully, uncertainly; hence, *haud dubie*, *non dubie*, *C.* certainly, without doubt.

Dūbtābilis -e, doubtful, uncertain, *O.*

Dūbtānter, doubtfully, *C.* (2) with hesitation, *C.*

Dūbtatīo -ōnis, *f.* doubt, hesitation, indecision, uncertainty, *C.* *sine ullā dubitatione*, without any hesitation, certainly, *C.* *res non habet* —, *C.* the matter admits of no doubt.

Dūbtō, 1. to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain, — *de hoc*, *C.* — *hæc*, *C.* — *quid sumas potissimum*, *T.* — *utrum sit utilis an*, *C.* — *honestum ne factu sit an turpe*, *C.* very common phrase is, *non — quin*, I doubt not, that . . . , *C.* (2) of inanimate objects, to waver, loiter, be uncertain, *L. Q.* (3) sometimes, to consider, weigh, reflect upon, *C. Te*; (4) to waver in resolution, hesitate, *C. Ca.*

Dūbtus -a -um, moving, wavering from side to side, — *fluctus*, *Le*; (2) doubting, dubious, uncertain, *animum in hæc causā — facere*, *C.* — *sum quid faciam*, *H.* (3) sometimes, irresolute, hesitating; (4) pass. that about which we are uncertain, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, — *spes pacis*, *C.* — *victoria*, *Ca.* — *lux*, *O.* twilight; (5) used *abs.* in *neut. haud (non) dubium est*, *C.* there is no doubt; often followed by *quin*, *C.* *dubium habere*, to consider doubtful, to doubt concerning, *P.* *in — vocare*, *C.* to throw a doubt upon; *sine dubio*, without doubt, certainly, *C.* (6) dangerous, difficult, perilous, — *res*, *P. T.* — *tempora*, *H.*

Dūctātus -ūs, *m.* a military command, *St.*

Dūctārius -a -um, containing 200; — *procuratores*, *St.* who received a salary of 200 sestertia, *St.* — *iudices*, *St.* chosen from persons who possessed 200 sestertia.

Dūctēni -e -a, 200 each, *L. Co.*

Dūctēnīma -æ, *f.* a 200th part, as a tax, or one-half per cent, *Te. St.*

Dūctēni -æ -a, 200, *P.* (2) generally, any large number, *Ct. H.*

Dūctēntis, 200 times, *C.*

Dūcō -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct; *quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me?* *P.* — *aquam per fundum ejus*, *C.* — *spiritum*, *C.* to draw breath, to live; — *succos nectaris*, *H.* to drink deep draughts; — *uberā*, *O.* to milk; — *os*, *C.* to make wry faces; of a road, — *riā ad undas*, *O.* leads to the water; — *se*, *P.* to take one's self off; (2) to take a person before a judge, carry off to prison, — *in jus*, *L.* *illos ducit in carcerem fobent*, *C.* (3) — *uxorē*, to take home a wife, to marry, *C. Ca.* (4) to lead an army, cause to march, — *exercitum in fines ducentum*, *Ca.* and pass. of the soldiers, to be led, to

march; hence, to command an army or a troop, *C.* also, to be the leader or first of any body, — *familiam*; *C.* — *classēm*, *Q.* (5) to produce, to be the cause of, construct, erect, — *parietem*, *C.* — *muros*, *H.* — *versus*, *O.* — *alium*, *Cl.* to give an injection; — *alagam alicui*, *Ph.* to give a box on the ear; (6) to receive, to get, — *cicatricem*, *O.* — *nomina*, *H.* (7) *met.* to draw, deduce, derive an origin from, *a quā totius vitæ ducat exordium*, *C.* — *honestum ab his rebus*, *C.* (8) to lead a person's inclination, induce, entice, persuade, *me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, *C.* *duci eloquentiæ laude*, *C.* (9) to prolong, protract, — *bellum in hiemem*, *Ca.* — *dēm ex die*, *Ca.* less frequently, to pass, enjoy time, — *etatem in literis*, *Ca.* (10) to reckon, calculate, compute, *C.* — *rationem alicujus*, *C.* to consider the advantage of, — *suam quoque rationem*, *C.* (11) to reckon, estimate, consider, — *id parvi*, *C.* — *ea pro falsis*, *S.* — *aliquem in numero hostium*, *C.*

Ductārius -a -um, adapted for drawing, — *funis*, *Vt.*

Ductilis -e, that can be drawn out, ductile, — *es*, *Pl.*

Ductim, by drawing, *Co.* (2) of drinking, in good draughts, *P.*

Ductio -ōnis, *f.* a leading, conducting, — *aquarium*, *Vt.*

Ductio, 1. to lead, take with one's self, *P.* especially to marry a wife, *P.* (2) to lead by the nose, deceive, *P.*

Ducto, 1. to lead, — *exercitum*, *S.* especially, — *aliquam*, *P.* to take home as a concubine; (2) to lead by the nose, cheat, *P.* (3) to esteem, consider, — *pro nihilo*, *P.*

Ductor -ōris, *m.* a leader, chief, conductor, *C. L. V.*

Ductus -ūs, *m.* a leading, conducting, — *aqua*, *C.* an aqueduct; (2) military command, the office of a general, *C. Ca.* (3) of discourse, connection, coherence, *Q.*

Dūdum, a little while ago, not long since, *P. T. C.* (2) before, formerly, *C.* often *opp.* to *nunc*; (3) in *P.* connected with *ut*, *quum* = just as, *nunc ut dudum hinc abi*; (4) a common phrase is, *haud dudum*, *P. C.* not long ago, just now.

Duellum, duellus, duellator = bellum, bellicus, bellator, *q.v.*

Dulila Gens, a plebeian family, of which the most celebrated individual was C. Duilius, cons. 260, cons. 258, dict. 231, the commander of the first fleet fitted out by the Romans, and who gained in his consulship a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparian Islands. The event was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (*rostrata*), which is still in existence.

Dulce, sweetly, *H.*

Dulcēdo -inis, *f.* a sweet taste, *Pl.* (2) *met.* sweetness, pleasantness, charm, *C.*

Dulcesco -ēti, 3. to become sweet, *C.*

Dulcēfārius -a -um, — *pistor*, *M.* a sugar-baker.

Dulcēfārus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat sweet, *C.*

Dulcēffer -ēra -ērum, containing sweetness, sweet, *P.*

Dulcis -e, sweet (*opp.* *amarus*), *C.* (2) *met.* sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, — *nomen libertatis*, *C.* — *poemata*, *H.* (3) friendly, dear, beloved, — *amici*, *C.* used in addresses, *dulcissime Attice*, *C.*

Dulcēffer, sweetly, *C. Q.*

Dulcētūdō -inis, *f.* sweetness, *C.*

Dulcē (δουλικός), slavishly, like a slave, *P.*

Dum, while, whilst, *dum hæc geruntur*, *Cæsaris nunciatum est*, *Ca.* (2) so long as, while, — *ritas*, *P.* (3) until, as long as, till, *C.* (4) if only, especially in connection with *modo*, *dummodo*, *C.* provided only; also *dum-tamen*, *Co.* (5) enclitic, *agedum*, come now; *sine dum*, let us now; and with negatives, *nondum*, not yet; *conf.* *needum*, *ritum*, *q.v.*

Dumētum -i, *n.* a thorn bush, thicket, C. Co.
Dummodo, *vid.* dum.
Dūmſus -a -um, covered with thorn bushes, brambly, V.
Dūmus -i, *m.* a thorn bush, bramble, C.
Dumtaxat (dumtaxat), exactly, not more than the right measure, only; merely, C; (2) not less than the right measure, at least, C; (3) so far, *nos animo* — *eigemus*, C; as far as the mind is concerned.
Dūo -o (duo), two, C.
Dūdōdecies, twelve times, C.
Dūdōdecim, twelve, C; — *tabula*, the twelve tables of the law.
Dūdōdecimus -a -um, the twelfth, Ca.
Dūdōdenarius -a -um, containing the number twelve, Vr.
Dūdōdēni -o -a, twelve each, C. Ca.
Dūdōdenonaginta, eighty-eight, Pl.
Dūdōdeoctoginta, seventy-eight, Pl.
Dūdōdequadrāgeni, thirty-eight each, Pl.
Dūdōdequadragesimus -a -um, the thirty-eighth, L.
Dūdōdequadrāginta, thirty-eight, C. L.
Dūdōdequingūgēni -o -a, forty-eight each, Pl.
Dūdōdequingagesimus -a -um, the forty-eighth, C.
Dūdōdequingaginta, forty-eight, Co.
Dūdōdexaginta, forty-eight, Pl.
Dūdōdētricesimus -a -um, the twenty-eighth, Vr.
Dūdōdētriciens, twenty-eight, C.
Dūdōdētrīginta, twenty-eight, L.
Dūdōdēvīcēni -o -a, eight-een each, L.
Dūdōdēvicesimus -a -um, the eighteenth, Pl.
Dūdōdēviginti, eighteen, C.
Dūdōdvicesimani -orum, *m.* soldiers of the 22nd legion, Te.
Dūdōdvicesimus -a -um, the twenty-second, Te.
Dūplex -icis, double, twofold, — *amiculum*, N; *amiculus*, V; *pannus*, H, a garment folded twice round the body; (2) of character, double-minded, false, O; (3) doubled, twice as much, — *frumentum*, L.
Dūplēarius -a -um, — *miles*, L, a soldier who gets double rations.
Dūplēctio -ōnis, *f.* a doubling, Sc.
Dūplēctio, twice as much, Pl.
Dūplēcter, doubly, C.
Dūplēctio, to double, — *numerus*, C; — *verba*, C, to repeat; (2) to increase, enlarge, *sol decedens duplicat umbras*, V; (3) *poet.* to double up, bend double, V.
Dūplo -ōnis, *f.* the double of any thing, Pl.
Dūplus -a -um, twice as much, double, C; (2) *subst.* duplum -i, *n.* the double, P; *dupla* -o, *f.* a double price, P.
Dūpondārius -a -um, containing 2 dupondius, Co.
Dūpondus -ii, *m.* -ium -ii, *n.* a coin of two asses, C; (2) a measure two feet long, Co.
Dūrābilis -e, lasting, durable, O. Co.
Dūrāginus -a -um, having a hard skin, — *ura*, Pl.
Dūrāmen -inis, *n.* hardness, — *aquarum*, L, ice.
Dūrāmentum -i, *n.* hardness, durability, Sc; (2) the vine tendrils when hardened into wood, Co.
Dūrātēs -a -um (*durātor*), wooden, epithet applied only to the Trojan horses, L.
Dūrātrix -icis, making durable, — *firmata*, Pl.
Dūre, harshly, roughly, rigorously, severely, C; (2) stiffly, — *medere*, O.
Dūresco -rti, 3, to grow hard, C.
Dūrēta -a, *f.* a wooden bathing tub, St.
Dūrītas -ātis, *f.* harshness, unfriendliness, C.
Dūrīter = *dure*, *q.v.*
Dūrītia -o, *f.* (-ies -ei, *f.* Cl), hardness, — *alvi*, Cl, costiveness; — *rinti*, Pl, harsh taste; *met.* a frugal, severe mode of living, C; (2) harshness, severity, cruelty, T.
Dūriscūlus -a -um, somewhat harsh and rough, — *cervix*, Pl.

Dūrō, 1, to make hard; harden, L. Co; (2) *met.* to harden with labour, inure to labour, *hoc se labore durant adolescentēs*, Ca; (3) *neut.* to be inured, hardened, to endure, bear, *durare nequeo in edibus*, P; hence, to last, continue in existence, remain, *omnem durare per ævum*, L; (4) to render callous, insensible, H; and *neut.* to be callous, insensible, Q.

Dūrus -a -um, hard, — *alvus*, Cl, costive; — *aqua*, Cl, hard water; *subst.* durum -i, *n.* Co, the hard wood of the vine; as affecting the taste, — *vinum*, harsh; — *vox*, C; (2) rough, rude, unrefined; and in *opp.* to effeminacy, hardy, vigorous, C; (3) morally hard, unfeeling, severe, C; — *os*, T, unblushing; (1) of things, hard, severe, oppressive, disagreeable, adverse, unfavourable, C.
Dūmviratus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a duumvir, Pl.

Dūmvirī -ōrum, *m.* two officers appointed to act together for various purposes, C. L.

Dux, dūcis, *m.* a leader, guide, conductor, C; (2) a military commander, Ca.

Dynāmis -is, *f.* (δύναμις), great store, abundance, P.

Dynastes -is, *m.* (δυναστής), ruler, prince, C.

Dysentēria -e, *f.* (δυσεντερία), dysentery, Pl.

Dysentēricus -i, *m.* (δυσεντερικός), a person suffering from dysentery, Pl.

Dyspepsia -a, *f.* (δυσπεψία), dyspepsia, indigestion, A. Aug.

Dyspnœa -e, *f.* (δύσπνοια), difficulty of breathing, asthma, Pl.

Dyspnoicus -i, *m.* (δυσπνοικός), a person suffering from asthma.

XXIV 662
3185

E, *e*, the fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, and corresponding in the Greek Alphabet both to epsilon (Ε, ε) and eta (Η, η). From the insignificant character of this vowel when short, we find it susceptible of many changes. In some compounds it represents a (sallo, *refello*; castus, *incestus*); in other cases, it is interchanged with i (merlego, *negligo*; Vergilius, *Virgilius*); in others, with o (vertex, *vortex*; vester, *vester*); and occasionally even with u (juro, *dejero*, *perjero*). For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

E, prep. = *ex*, *q.v.*

Eapso, *vid.* *ipse*.

Eātenus, so far, *eatenus sanguis sequitur, quatenus emittitur*, Cl; followed also by *quā*, Co; *quoad*, C.

Ebēnus -i, *m.* (ἔβερος), the ebony tree, ebony, V. Pl.

Ebibō -bi -bitum, 3, to drink out, drink up, P. T; — *imperium* -tum, P, to forget on account of drunk; (2) of inanimate things, to suck up, exhaust, a *lacu cibilibus annis*, Pl.

Ebito, 3, to go out, P.

Eblandor, 4, *dep.* to flatter, entice by flattery, get or coax out of any one by flattery, C.

Ebūrēus -a -um, ivory, made of ivory, Pl.

Ebrētās -ātis, *f.* drunkenness, revelling, C.

Ebrōlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat intoxicated, a little drunk, P.

Ebrōitas -ātis, *f.* the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, C.

Ebrītōsus -a -um, drink-loving, drunken, C; *subst.* one made brave by drink; (2) *met.* — *actina*, Cl, juicy.

Ebrītus -a -um, having drunk enough, satisfied with drinking, T; (2) more frequently, drunk, in-

toxicated, inebriated, C; met. — *ocellus*, Ct, drunk with love; — *sanguine civium*, Pl.

Ēbullo, 4. to boil up, well up; *neut.* P. Aug; (2) *act.* — *virtutes*, to brag of, C.

Ēbūlum -i, n. (-us -i, m.), the dwarf elder tree, V. Pl; *sambucus ebulus*, Linn.

Ēbur -ōris, n. ivory, C; (2) *meton.* of things made of ivory, a statue, V. O; a flute, V; the sheath of a sword, O; the curule chair, II; also * the elephant, Jv.

Ēbūrātus -a -um, adorned, inlaid with ivory, P.

*Ēburnōlius -a -um, *dim.* made of ivory, C.

Ēburnūs -a -um, (eburnus -a -um), made of ivory, ivory, C. V; (2) *met.* white as ivory, — *brachia, cervix*, O; (3) belonging to the elephant, — *dentes*, L.

Ēcastor, by Castor!

Ēcēbās -ādis, f. (ἐκβολάς), a species of grape, used to procure abortion, Pl.

Ecce, behold! lo! see! — *me*, T, here I am; abbreviations, *eccam* = *ecce eam*; *eccos* = *ecce eos*; *ecillum* = *ecce illum*, etc.

Eccehō or Eccehē, by Ceres! P.

Eccheuma -ātis, n. (ἐκχευμα), a pouring forth, flood, P.

Ecclēsia -æ, f. (ἐκκλησία), the assembly of the people among the Greeks, Pl; (2) in Christian authors, the assembly for public worship, congregation, the church.

Ecclēus -i, m. (ἐκδικός), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, C.

Ecf. . . , for words beginning thus, *vid.* eff. . .

Ēchea -orum, n. (ἡχεία), mechanism for diffusing sound in a theatre, sounding-boards, Vt.

Echēnēis -īdis, f. (ἐχενής), a sucking fish, remora, Pl. O; *echeneis remora*, Linn.

Echidna -æ, f. (ἐχίδνα), — *Lernæa*, O, the Lernæan hydra killed by Hercules, O; (2) a monster half man half serpent, mother of Cerberus; hence, called by O, *canis echidnea*.

Ēchīnātus -a -um, furnished with spines, prickly, Pl.

Ēchīnus i, m. (ἐχίνος), a hedgehog, usually the edible sea-urchin (*echinus esculentus*, Linn.), V. Pl; (2) a brazen dish used for washing goblets, H; (3) an ornament on the capital of a column, Vt.

Ēchlon -ī, n. (ἐχλον), a drug prepared from the ashes of adders, Pl.

Echlon -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων), one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; husband of Agave, father of Pentheus; *Echione natus*, O, Pentheus; hence, Echionides -æ, m. O, Pentheus; Echionius -a -um, V, Cadmean, Theban.

Ēcho -ūs, f. (ἠχώ), an echo, resounding, Pr. Pl.

Ecligma -ātis, n. (ἐκλειγμα), a kind of medicine which dissolves in the mouth, lozenge, Pl.

Eclipsis -īs, f. (ἐκλειψις), — *solis*, eclipse of the sun, C.

Eclipticus -a -um (ἐκλειπτικός), relating to an eclipse, Pl.

Ēclōga -æ, f. (ἐκλογή), a select passage from any work, Pl; (2) a short poem on any subject, Pl.

*Ēclōgārī -orum, m. = *loci electi*, select passages or extracts, C.

Ēenēphas -æ, m. (ἐνεφέας), a hurricane, tornado, Pl.

Ēephōra -æ, f. (ἐκφορά), a projection in a building, Vt.

Equando, ever, used in a passionate interrogative sentence = *num aliquando*, C; *equandone*, Pl.

Equi, equum or equa, equod (also equinam, equenam, equodnam, C), any, used in a passionate interrogative = *num qui*, etc.; *equi pudor est?* (*equæ religio Verres?* C).

Equis, equid, any one, anything, used in a passionate interrogative = *num quis?* *num quid?* O; *equis aperit hoc ostium?* P; hence, *equid* = *num*, in direct and indirect questions; — *audis?* do you hear? P; used also by L. = *cur*, *equi*, whether, P; *equo*, anywhere? *equo te tua virtus proverisset*, C.

Ēcūpus -a -um (ἐκτυπος), in relief, raised, — *imaginem Tiberii Cæsaris*, Sc.

Esculeus = equuleus, g.v.

Ēdicitās -ātis, f. greediness, gluttony, C.

Ēdax -ācis, f. greedy, gluttonous, C. P; (2) *met.* destructive, consuming, — *ignis*, V.

Ēdento, 1. to knock the teeth out, *homini malas* —, P.

Ēdentilus -a -um, toothless, P; (2)* epithet of old wine, P.

Ēdēpol, by Pollux! P. T.

Ēdico -xi -ctum, 3. to publish an edict or decree, ordain, decree, fix; — *ut senatus rediret*, C; — *diem comitiis*, L; (2) generally, to make known, publish, order, appoint, *omnibus amicis notis que edico meis*, P.

Ēdictio -ōnis, f. a public order or edict, P.

Ēdicto, 1. to publish, make known, P.

Ēdictum -i, n. a legal decree, edict, C; (2) especially the declaration of principles made by the prætor on his entrance upon office, C; (3)* a proposition, Sc.

Ēdisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart, — *ad verbum*, C, word for word; (2) to become acquainted with, get to know thoroughly, C.

Ēdissero -rūi -rtum, 3. to explain, set forth, relate fully, C. L.

Ēdisserto, 1. to set forth, explain, relate exactly, P. L.

Ēdīctici -a -um, — *judices*, C, judges, whom in certain cases it was lawful for the plaintiff and defendant to select (*edere*) from a larger number.

Ēdīctio -ōnis, f. the publishing of a book, Q; (2) an edition, Q; (3) a statement, L.

Ēdītor -ōris, m. one who brings forth or produces, P. Aug.

Ēdītus -a -um (*præp.* Ēdo), high, lofty, — *collis*, Ca; — *locus*, C; *subst.* editum -i, n. St. Tc, a lofty situation, height.

Ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. to eat, C; *prov.* *edere de patella*, C, to show contempt for religion; *vid.* *patella*; *met.* — *bona*, P, to consume, squander property; (2) of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode, V; (3) *met.* to consume, swallow, — *sermone*, P.

Ēdo -didi -ditum, 3. to give out, bring forth, — *stercus*, Co; — *animam*, C, to die; — *clamorem, risus*, C; (2) to bring into the world, produce for the first time, produce, create, — *partum*, C; — *aliquem maturis natus*, O; — *frondem ulmus*, Co; (3) to publish a book, — *librum*, C; (4) to make known, declare, publish, *ede illa que ceperas mihi*, C; — *bella*, O, to record in verse; in law, to declare solemnly, ordain, appoint; (5) to cause, bring about, — *caedem*, L; — *scelus*, C; — *ludos*, Tc; — *spectaculum*, St; — *gladiatores*, St, to exhibit.

*Ēdo -ōnis, m. an eater, glutton, Vr:

Ēdōco -cūi -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully and exactly, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, S; *in re*, L; *de re*, S; — *ut res se habet*, P.

Ēdōlo, 1. to hew out, carve out with an axe, Co; *met.* to bring into shape, complete, C.

Ēdōmo -tūi -ctum, 1. to tame thoroughly, entirely subdue, — *ritasam naturam*, C.

Ēdōni -ōrum (Ἰδοῖοι), a Thracian people, well known from their worship of Bacchus; hence, *Ēdō-*

nus -a -um, V, Thracian; Edonis -idis, — matres, O, Thracian, and subst. a Bacchante, Pt.

Edormio, 4. to have one's sleep out, to sleep off a debauch, C. H.

Edormisco, 3. to sleep off a debauch, P. T.

Edūcāto -ōnis, f. bringing up, training, education, C; (2) training of animals, Co; of plants, Pl.

Edūcātor -ōris, m. one who trains or brings up, an educator, C. Te.

Edūcātrix -icis, f. a foster-mother, nurse, Co. C. Edūco, 1. to bring up, rear a child, educate, C; applied to plants and animals, O. Ct.

Edūco -āl -ctum, 3. to lead out, draw out, bring out, bring away, — *notam nuptiam foras*, P; — *gladium e castris*, C; — *telum corpori*, V; (2) to go to law with, take before a magistrate, *quem in ius ipsum educi*, C; — *aliquem ad consules*, C; (3) to lead an army from camp or winter quarters, — *copias castris*, Ca; — *exercitum in expeditionem*, C; hence, also, to put to sea, — *naves e portu*, Ca; (4) of birds, to hatch their eggs, P. Pl; of men, to rear, bring up, P. C. L; in which sense, however, educo, 1. is more general; of women, to bear, bring forth, V; (5) to drink at one draught, P; (6) to raise, rear, erect, — *pyram*, V; — *pyramides*, Te; (7) of time, to pass, live, — *pios annos*, Pt; — *insomnem noctem ludo*, St.

Edūlus -e, eatable, edible, H; hence, subst. edulua -um, n. eatables, victuals, St.

Edūro, 1. to last, endure, Te.

Edūrus -a -um, very hard, V.

Effareo -si -tum, 4. (effere, P), to stuff full, Ca.

Effascinatio -ōnis, f. a charming, bewitching, Pl.

Effascino, 1. to charm, bewitch, Pl.

Effatus -i, n. that which is publicly declared and fixed by the augurs, C; (2) an axiom, philosophical first principle, C.

Effecte, truly, indeed, M.

Effectio -ōnis, f. a doing, practising, C; (2) an efficient cause, C.

Effectivus -a -um, — ars, practical, Q.

Effector -ōris, m. one who produces, causes, ornaments, C; effectrix -icis, f. C.

Effectus -i -um, finished, completed, Q; (2) effected (opp. causi), and subst. effectum -i, n. an effect, C. Q.

Effectus -ūs, m. a putting in practice, execution, performance, — *horum consiliorum*, C; (2) effect, consequence, *videre iam et effectum*, C; *sine ullo effectu*, L.

Effeminare, effeminare, C.

Effeminatus -a -um (ptep. effemino), effeminat, womanish, C.

Effemino, 1. to make into a woman, C; (2) to make effeminate, to enervate, — *virum in dolore*, C.

Effractus -e -um, wild, savage, — *mores rusticusque*, L.

Effractus = effareo, q. v.

Effero, 1. to make wild, make savage, C; *barba et capilli effusi acerrunt speciem oris*, L.

Effero, extūli, tūtum, efferre, to bear, carry out, bring out, — *aurum foras*, P; — *puerum extra ades*, T; — *pedem portā*, C; (2) to carry out to the grave, to bury, C; (3) of the earth, to produce, bring forth, — *uberiores fructus ager*, C; (4) to lift up, raise, Ca; (5) met. to publish, make known, divulge, — *has res inceptas*, C; and of discourse, to pronounce, express, utter, C; *et graves sententias pondus verbi efferuntur*, C; (6) met. pass. to be powerfully moved, driven by passion, to be distracted, — *cupiditate*, C; — *lectitia*, C; (7) met. to exalt, elevate, extol, — *aliquem summus laudibus*, C; — *aliquem pectus et honore*, b; — *se*, to raise, elevate one's self, advance, C; and in a bad sense, — *se*, or

pass. to be puffed up, haughty, proud, elated; often in pass. ptcep., *elatus spe celeris victoria*, Ca, elated; (8) to bear, endure to the end, C.

Effertus -a -um (ptcep. effercio), stuffed full, — *fame*, P, very hungry.

Effrus -a -um, very wild, very savage, V.

Effervesco -ferri, 3. to boil up, well up, effervesce, C; met. — *in dicendo*, C.

Effervo, 3. to well up, *ceruinus cerues* —, Le, to creep forth in multitudes.

Effusus -a -um, having given birth to young, Co; (2) weakened, exhausted with giving birth, Pl; (3) generally, exhausted, effete, C, — *et defatigatum solum*, Co.

Efficiacia -e, f. efficiency, efficacy, Pl.

Efficiencia -ātus, f. C = efficiacia, q. v.

Efficiter, effectively, efficaciously, Q.

Efficax -acis, effective, efficient, efficacious, C; — *Heulcis*, H, active, hardworking.

Efficiens -entis, having an effect, efficient; used as a subst. with gen. *virtus — voluptatis*, the efficient cause of, C.

*Efficenter, efficiently, powerfully, C.

Efficientia -e, f. efficiency, C.

Efficio -feci -fectum, 3. to produce, complete, effect, accomplish, execute, — *opus*, C; — *magnas rerum commutationes*, Ca; — *munus*, C; — *ut amici iacentem animum excitet*, C; — *ne quemquam voce laessas*, V; (2) of land, to produce, bear, yield, *ager plurimum efficit*, C; — *haedos*, Co to bear, bring forth; (3) of numbers, to amount to, make, C; (4) in philosophy, to prove, demonstrate, make out, — *quod proposuit*, C; pass. efficitur, it follows, C.

*Effictio -ōnis, f. in rhetoric, a delineation of personal peculiarities, C.

Effigies -ei, f. (effigia), an image, likeness, effigy, portrait, *sit sane deus — hominis*, C; *vera paterni oris* —, Te; met. — *humanitatis et probitatis sua*, C.

Effingo -finxi -fictum, 3. to form a likeness, imitate by art, — *Veneris pulchritudinem*, C; — *deum imagines*, Te; (2) to express, represent, — *reconditos mores*, C; (3) to wipe off, wipe out, A Aug.

Effio -fieri, P, pass. of efficio, q. v.

Efflagitatio -ōnis, f. an urgent demand, C.

Efflagitatus -ūs, m. C = efflagitatio, q. v.

Efflagito, 1. to ask earnestly, demand pressingly, — *epistolam*, C; — *ut se ad regem retuleret*, C.

Efflictum, desperately, — *amare*, P.

*Efflicto, to murder, beat to death, P.

Effligo -xi -ctum, 3. to kill, murder, slay, P.

Efflo, 1. to blow out, breathe out, — *ignes ore et naribus*, O; (2) — *animum*, C, — *extremum halitum*, C, to die.

Effloresco -iū, 3. to blossom, break into bloom, flourish, C.

Effludo -xi, 3. to flow out, — *una cum sanguine vita*, C; — *annus in oceanum*, Pl; (2) of things not fluid, *effluit toga*, Tb; *manibus opus effluit*, Le, escapes from his hands, met. of intelligence, to get out, become known, C. T; (3) to pass away, vanish, — *ætas*, C.

Efflūvium -ii, n. a flowing out, — *humoris e corpore*, Pl.

Efflūdo -sū li -fossus, 3. to dig out, excavate, — *seurum e terra*, C; — *saxum medio de limbo*, Jv, very frequently, — *oculos*, C, to put out the eyes.

Effor, 1. dep. to speak out, express, speak, V. L; (2) in logic, to state a proposition, C.

*Efforo, to bore out, perforate, Co.

*Effraetorius -ii, n. a burglar, Sc.

Effractus, unrestrainedly, without bridle, C.

*Effractus -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity, C.

Effrenatus -a -um (ptcep. effreno), unbridled, unrestrained, — *cupiditas*, — *mens*, C.

Effreno, 1. to unbridle, free from restraint, P. Aug.

Ejuro, 1. (ejéro, C), to refuse or deny, on oath, abjure, — *forum*, — *judicem iniquum sibi*, C, to refuse on oath a court or judge as partial; (2) — *magistratum*, *imperium*, *le*, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed; hence, to give up, abjure, — *multitiam*, P; — *patritiam*, *Te*; (3) — *donam cognitam*, in mercantile language, to declare one's insolvency on oath.

Ejusmodi, ejusemōdi, ejusdemōdi, *vid.* *is*, *idem*.

Elabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away, C; — *e manibus*, *L*; — *manibus*, *O*; especially of persons, to escape, get off, — *ex pectore*, *Ca*; — *medus Achivis*, *V*; (2) *met.* C; especially, to get off in a criminal trial, escape punishment, C, to vanish, disappear, pass away, — *ea spes*, *P*; — *assenio omnis illa*, *C*.

Elaboratio -ōnis, *f.* elaboration, careful labour, *C*.

Elaboro, 1. (i.) *neut.* to labour hard, strive, apply one's self, — *ut Plancius sit melior operā sua*, *C*; more frequently, — *an aliquā re*, *C*; very rare *is*, — *in aliquid*, *Q*; (ii.) *act.* to elaborate, labour carefully and diligently upon, — *aliquid*, *C*; in rhetoric, *elaboratio*, artificial, elaborate, *Q*.

Elaboratio -ii, *n.* (ἐλαβεῖον), the anointing room in the bath, *Vt*.

Elamentabilis -e, very lamentable, *C*.

Elanguesco -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid, *L*, *Te*.

Elapidatus -a -um, cleansed of stones, *Pl*.

Elargior, 4. *dep.* to lavish, give extravagantly, *Pr*.

Elasesco, 3. to grow weary, become exhausted, *Pl*.

Elato, loquely, — *loqui*, *C*; (2) arrogantly, — *se gerere*, *N*.

Eläte -cs, *f.* (ἐλάτη), a kind of pine = abies, *Pl*.

Elätrium -ii, *n.* (ἐλατρίον), a drug prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber, *Cl*.

Elatio, *f.* a lifting up, raising, — *onerum*, *Vt*; (2) *met.* transport, passion, *C*; — *animi*, elevation, magnanimity, *C*.

Elatro, 1. to bark out, cry out, *H*.

Elatus -a -um (*prtep* effertō), elevated, high, lofty, *Co*, (2) *met.* of the mind, elevated, exalted, *C*.

Elavo -lävi -lötum (*lantum*, *P*), to wash out, wash clean, *Cl*, *P*; in *pass.* to get rid of, lose one's property, *P*.

Eläcitra -e, *f.* one who wheedles money, a sponger, *P*.

Electe, choicely, selectly, *C*.

Electus -e, chosen, selected, *P*.

Electio -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, *C*.

Electo, 1. (from elicio), to wheedle, coax, *P*.

Electo, 1. (from eligo), to choose, elect, *P*.

Electo -ōris, *m* one who chooses, an elector, *C*.

Electo -ōris, *m.* (ἡλεκτωρ), the brilliant sun, *Pl*.

Electum -i, *n.* (ἡλεκτροί), amber, *O*, *V*, (2) an alloy or mixture of metals resembling amber in colour, *V*; *metor.* articles made of this alloy, *Al*.

Electus -a -um (*prtep* eligo), chosen, select; — *teibē*, *C*.

Electus -ūs, *m.* *O* = electio, *q* *v*.

Eligans -ntis, in *A* Aug. writers always in a bad sense, effeminate, luxurious, *C*; (2) in *Aug.* authors, choice, neat, tasteful, elegant, applied to persons, *C*, *N*; *Lycias* — *scriptor*, *C*, to thungs, — *artes*, *C*; — *genus jocandi*, *C*.

Eligant, tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly, — *scribere*, *C*; — *psallere et saltare*, *S*.

Eligantia -e, *f.* fastidiousness, refinement of choice, *P*; (2) taste, elegance, refinement, —

doctrina, *C*; — *uita*, *Te*; — *teiborium Latinorum*, *C*.

Elägi -örum, *m.* (ἐλεγχοί), elegiac verses, *Tb*, *Pt*, *H*, *O*.

Elägia -e, *f.* (ἐλεγία), an elegy, a poem written in elegiac verse, *Q*, *O*.

Elägidion -ii, *n.* *dim.* (ἐλεγεῖον), a little elegy, *Pr*.

Eläicus -ei, *m.* (ἑλεικός), a surname of Bacchus, *O*; hence, **Eläicides** -um, *f.* Bacchantes, *O*.

Eläisphicus -i, *m.* (ἐλεισφακος), a kind of sage, *Pl*.

Elämenta -örum, *n.* (*sing.* *Jv*, *Pl*), the first principles, elements of things, *C*, *Le*; (2) the alphabet, *St*; (3) the rudiments or elements of any study, — *puerorum*, *C*, — *loquendi*, *C*; especially the ten categories of Aristotle, *Q*; *metor.* elementary schools, *Q*; (4) *met.* the beginning or foundation of anything, — *prima Roma*, *O*.

Eläuchus -i, *m.* (ἐλαυχος), a pearl pendant, worn as an earring, *Jv*, *Pl*, (2) an index, *St*.

Eläphantiasis -is, *f.* (ἐλεφαντίασις), the disease elephantiasis, *Pl*.

Eläphantinus -a -um, made of ivory, *Pl*.

Eläphas -ntis, *m* elephantus -i, *m* (ἐλέphas), an elephant; from the thickness of the elephant's hide, *elephantus corio circumtus*, *P* = stupid, dull of apprehension; (2) *metor.* ivory, *V*; elephantiasis, *Le*.

Eläusim -inis, *f.* (ἑλευσίνη), an ancient city in Attica, well known for the worship of Ceres; hence, *mater Eläusina*, *V*; *mater Eläusina*, *O*, *Ceres*.

Eläuthära -e, *f.* (ἐλευθερία), freedom, *P*.

Eläuthärus -i, *m.* (ἑλευθέριος), the Laborator, a surname of Jupiter; hence, *Eläutheria* -orum, *n.* the festival of Jupiter Laborator, *P*.

Elävatio -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, disparaging by means of ironical praise, *Q*.

Elävo, 1. to lift up, raise, elevate, — *contabulationem*, *C*; (2) *met.* to alleviate, assuage, — *agritudinem*, *C*; (3) to lessen in estimation, disparage, make light of, — *causas suspicionum*, *C*; — *res gestas*, *L*.

Eläco -äi -ätum, 3. to allure, entice out, coax, wheedle out, elicit, — *hostem ex palatibus sylvisque*, *Ca*; — *aliquem ad subvertenda pericula*, *C*; — *ignem lapidum conflatu*, *C*; (2) to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit, *O*, *O*; (3) *met.* — *voce pectore ab imo*, *Le*, — *sonos*, *O*, — *arcana*, *L*.

Eläeus -ii, *m.* a surname of Jupiter, *L*, *O*.

Elädo -si -sum, 3. to strike, thrust, drive out, — *oculos*, *P*; — *aurigam e curru*, *C*; — *partum*, *Cl*, to produce abortion; — *litteras*, *P*, *Aug*, to elide, — *eina prelis*, *Pt*, to press out; *met.* — *vocem*, — *magnas sententias*, *Q*, to utter as if with difficulty; (2) to dash to pieces, shatter, — *nales*, *Ca*; — *unum caput*, *P*.

Elägo -legi -lectum, 3. to choose, select, elect, — *eam ad edendum*, *Vr*; — *quem velis*, *O*.

Elämino, 1. to carry over the threshold, remove out of the house, — *dicta foras*, *H*.

Elämo, 1. to file off, smooth, polish, *O*; to finish with care and nicety, *C*.

Elängo, 3. to lick off, lick out, *Pl*.

Elängu -e, tongueless, speechless, *C*, *L*; (2) inelegant, *C*.

Elänguesco, 3. to become fluid through pressure, *Vr*.

Eläquo, 1. to strain, make clear, — *vinum a saccibus*, *Co*, *met.* — *aliquid plorabile*, to recite without energy or effect, *Pr*.

Eläus -ūs, *f.* (ἑλῆς), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the celebrated Olympic games were solemnized; hence, **Eläus** -a -um, *Eläcan*,

Olympic; — *amnis*, O, the Alpheus; — *campus*, V, Olympia; *Ēlēi* -ōrum, *m. Pl*; *Ēlīi* -ōrum, *m. C*, the Eleans; *fem. adj.* *Ēlēis* -īdis, *f. V*; *Ēlās* -ādis, *f. V*, Eleon, Olympic.

Ēlīsio -ōnis, *f.* a forcing out, — *lacrima*, Sc.

Ēlissa -æ, *f.* (Ἐλισσα), a name of Dido, V; hence, *Ēlissus* -a -um, P. Aug, Carthaginian.

Ēlix -icis, *m.* a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Co.

Ēlixus -a -um, sodden, boiled, Vr. H; (2) wet through, thoroughly moistened, M.

Ēllipsis -is, *f.* (ἔλλειψις), in rhetoric, an ellipsis, Q.

Ēllum, *ellam*, *vid.* en.

Ēllychnium -ii, *n.* (ἐλλύχνιον), a lamp-wick, Pl. Vt.

Ēlŕeo, 1. to let, let on hire, — *fundum*, C.

Ēlŕeŕŕio -ōnis, *f.* the mode of expression of a speaker, C. = Greek *φράσις*, elocution.

Ēlŕŕium -ii, *n.* a short maxim, apophthegm, — *Solonis*, C; (2) an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, C; (3) a clause in a will, C; and hence, any short judicial formula.

Ēlŕuens -ntis (*ptcp.* eloquor), eloquent, especially having a dignified and impressive delivery, C.

Ēlŕuenter, eloquently, Pl.

Ēlŕuentia -æ, *f.* the art of impressive speaking, eloquence, C.

Ēlŕŕium -ii, *n.* V. H; *poet.* = eloquentia, *q.v.*

Ēlŕuor -lŕeŕtus, 3. *dep.* to speak out, say out, express, — *id quod sentit*, C; — *argumentum hujus tragœdiæ*, P; (2) to speak eloquently, rhetorically.

Ēlŕærus -a -um, adapted for washing or cleansing, A. Aug.

Ēlŕeŕo -uxi, 2. to beam forth, shine out, glitter, C; *met.* *scintilla ingenii* — *in puero*, C.

**Ēlŕuctilis* -e, that may be struggled out of, Sc.

Ēlŕuctor, 1. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to struggle out, press forth, — *omnis aqua*, V; (ii.) *act.* to overcome by struggling, — *tot et tam validas manus*, L.

Ēlŕŕbro, 1. (elucubror, 1. *dep.* C), to labour at any thing by lamplight; — *orationem*, C.

Ēlŕŕo -si -ŕum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to wash out, wash over, *litus, quæ fluctus eluderet*, C; (ii.) *act.* — *aliquid aliquem*, to win from at play; — *anulum to*, P; (2) of gladiators, to parry or elude the stroke of the adversary; (3) to cheat, deceive, delude, make of no avail, C; — *certum hominem*, P; (4) to mock, jeer, banter, — *aliquem*, C.

Ēlŕŕeo -uxi, 2. to mourn for any one during the prescribed period; *met.* — *patriam*, C.

Ēlŕumbis -e, weak in the loins; *met.* weak, powerless, Te.

Ēlŕŕo -ŕi -ŕum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse, C; — *patinas*, P; — *os*, Cl; — *atramentum*, Pl; (2) to clear, make free from, Co; and in *pass.* to get rid of property, be ruined, P; *met.* — *crimen*, O; — *scelus*, V; — *vita*, Q.

Ēlŕŕro, 1. to wash out, Pl; (2) to pour out of one vessel into another in order to clarify, Pl.

Ēlŕŕus -a -um (*ptcp.* eluo), washed out, i.e. weak, insipid, H.

Ēlŕŕes -ŕi, *f.* (elŕŕio -ōnis, *f.* C), a washing away, discharge of impurities, Pl; (2) inundation, flood, C; (3) a cleft or ravine worn by an inundation, A. Aug.

**Ēlŕŕŕior*, 1. *dep.* to grow luxuriantly, Co.

Ēlŕŕium -ii, *n.* (Ἐλŕŕιον), *Ēlŕŕium*, the abode of the blessed, V; hence, *adj.* *Ēlŕŕŕus* -a -um, — *causa*, V; — *pucella*, M, Procræsa; *subst.* *Ēlŕŕŕi* -ōrum, *v. l.* M, the Elysian fields.

**Ēlŕŕŕŕatus* -a -um, emaciated, exhausted, Sc.

Ēmăcesco -cŕi, 3. to become lean, emaciated, Cl.

Ēmăclo, 1. to make lean, make thin, consume, Co.

Ēmăcŕŕas -ŕtis, *f.* desire of buying, love of bargaining, Co. Pl.

Ēmăcresco -cŕŕi, 3. to become lean, thin, Cl.

Ēmăcŕŕio, 1. to cleanse from spots, Pl.

Ēmăncŕŕŕio -ōnis, *f.* the emancipation of a son from the *patria potestas*, Q.

Ēmăncŕŕo, 1. to release or emancipate a son from the *patria potestas*, L; (2) to transfer one's property in or power over any thing to another; — *filium alicui in adoptionem*, C; — *prædia paterna*, Q; (3) to make over, give up, transfer, C; *mulier, tibi me emancupo, tuus sum*, P.

Ēmăneo, 1. to maim, mutilate, Sc.

Ēmănŕeo -nŕi -nŕum, 2. to remain outside, P. Aug.

Ēmăno, to flow out, Le. Co; (2) *met.* to arise, spring, emanate from, *ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis*, C; (3) to spread abroad, extend, P. Aug; and especially of facts, to become public, to be generally known, C.

Ēmăresco -cŕi, 3. to fade away; hence, to vanish, disappear, — *auctoritas*, Pl.

Ēmărens -i, *m.* a kind of vine of no great excellence, Co.

**Ēmărgŕno*, 1. to take off the edges, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Ēmăthŕa -æ, *f.* (Ἐμαθŕια), a district of Macedonia, Pl; hence, *poet.* Macedonia, V; and especially Pharsalia, V; hence, *adj.* *Ēmăthŕus* -a -um, *Ēmăthŕian*; *poet.* Macedonian; — *dux*, O, Alexander; — *totas*, P. Aug, Alexandrian; — *acies*, *clades*, P. Aug, Pharsalian; *Ēmăthŕis* -īdis, *f.* Macedonian, O; Thessalian, P. Aug.

Ēmăŕŕesco -ŕŕi, 3. to become quite ripe, Pl; (2)* to become mild, be softened, — *ira*, O.

Ēmăx -acis, desirous of buying, fond of bargaining, C.

Ēmămma -ŕtis, *n.* (ἐμβμμα), sauce, seasoning, Co.

Ēmălŕma -ŕtis, *n.* (ἐμβλμμα), inlaid or mosaic work, Vt; (2) raised or relief patterns on domestic utensils, C.

Ēmălŕŕŕia -æ, *f.* an actress who recited in the intervals of a representation, Pl.

Ēmălŕŕium -ii, *n.* (ἐμβλŕιον), a dramatic interlude, C.

Ēmăbŕis -i, *m.* (ἐμβολος), a piston and sucker in machines for raising water, Vt.

Ēmădŕullŕtus -a -um, destitute of marrow, Pl.

Ēmădŕŕilis -e, susceptible of emendation, L.

Ēmădŕŕe, rightly, correctly, free from mistakes, C.

Ēmădŕŕŕio -ōnis, *f.* improvement, emendation, amendment, C.

Ēmădŕŕŕor -ŕŕis, *m.* one who corrects, improves, C.

Ēmădŕŕŕŕix -icis, *f.* C. = emendator, *q.v.*

Ēmădŕŕŕus -a -um (*ptcp.* emendo), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect, — *mores*, C; — *vir*, H.

Ēmădŕŕeo, 1. to beg out of, to get by begging, St.

Ēmădŕŕo, 1. to free from errors, emend, correct, improve, — *consuetudinem rituosam*, C; — *res Italas legibus*, H; very frequently of the correction of a speech or writing, C; in medicine, — *tussis*, Pl, to heal.

Ēmădŕŕŕŕŕus, 4. *dep.* to devise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquem*, P, to perorate.

Ēmădŕŕŕŕŕor, 1. *dep.* to buy, purchase, Te.

Ēmădŕŕŕŕŕŕŕus -ŕi -ŕum, 2. (*ptcp.* emereor -ŕŕus, 2. *dep.*), to earn, gain by working, desert, P. Q;

(2) — *aliquem*, Tb. O, to deserve well of any person, place thing under obligation; (3) in military language, to serve one's time out, complete the term of service, C; hence, *emeritus* -i, m. Tc. St, an old soldier, a veteran.

Emergo -rsi -rsum, 3. (r.) act. to cause to emerge, generally found in connection with *se*, P. Aug; *pricip. emeris e flumine*, C; — *e palude*, L; — *paludibus*, Tc; met. to rise out of, emerge from, *facile ex illis sese emersurum malis*, T; (H.) *neut.* to emerge from, come forth, arise, — *e flumine*, e radiis, ab infima arbi, C; — *e patrio regno*, C, to escape from; met. — *ex miserrimis naturæ tuæ sordibus*, C; *rixum ex mendicitate*, C; *ex obnoxia pace*, L; — *ad summas opes*, Lc.

Emeritus -a -um (*pricip. emereo*), having done good service, old; — *equus*, O; — *aratrum*, O; *subst. rid. emereo*.

Emergo -ūs, m. an emerging, a coming forth, Pl. Co.

Emetica -a, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic, C.

Emitor -mensus, 4. to measure out, — *spatium oculis*, V; hence, (2) to measure over a space in travelling, pass over, traverse, V. L; (3) to measure out, to distribute, C. H.

**Emito*, 3. to reap, mow, H.

Emico -edi -caltum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, e *nostro corpore sanguis* —, Lc; — *scintilla inter fumum*, Q; — *saxa tormento*, L.

Imigro, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate, — *ex illa domo*, C.

**Emittitio* -ōnis, f. a threatening warning, P.

Emineo -ntis (*pricip. emineo*), prominent, projecting, lofty, — *promontoria*, Ca; — *oculi*, C; (2) met. distinguished, eminent, C.

Eminentia -æ, f. protuberance, prominence, C; hence, in printing, the prominent portion or strong lights of a picture, C.

Emineo -di, 2. to project, stand out, — *ex terrâ*, C; — *ad ramis*, C; — *ponto*, O; — *per costas*, L; — *in mare*, Ca; (2) of the lights of a picture, to stand out, C; (3) met. *quod quo studiosius absconditur, eo magis eminet*, C, appears, becomes visible; (4) met. to be distinguished, remarkable, eminent, C; — *in aliqua re*, Q.

**Emitor*, 1. dep. to declare with threats, threaten openly, P.

Emittulus -a -um, dim. somewhat projecting, Vr.

Emineo (opp. *cominus*), at a distance, apart; a military term applied to a contest carried on with missiles, — *pugnare*, Ca; (2) at a distance, from afar, Ca.

Emiror, 1. dep. to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at, H.

Emissarium -ii, n. an outlet, drain, — *lacus*, C.

Emissarius -ii, m. a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, C; (2) a young shoot or sucker, Pl.

Emissivus -a -um, sent out to gain intelligence, — *oculi*, P, spying.

Emisso -ōnis, f. a sending forth, emission, C.

**Emissus* -ūs, m. Lc. = *emissio*, g.r.

**Emiscesco*, 3. to become quite mild, Co.

Emitto -misi -missum, 3. to send forth, send out, let go, emit, — *aliquem e carcere*, C, to release; — *e carcere*, C; — *aliquem sub jugum*, L; — *filii*, Ca, to cast, throw; — *aquam ex lacu*, L, to drain off; — *sanguinem*, Co, to let blood; — *rocam*, Lc, to utter; especially *manu* — *aliquem*, to emancipate, liberate, P. T.

Emo, *eml*, *emptum*, 3. to buy, purchase, — *ali-*

quid ab aliquo, P; — *de aliquo*, P; — *male*, *magno*, C, to buy dear; — *bene*, *parvo*, C, to buy cheap; — *in libras*, Pl, by the pound; (2) met. — *iudices*, *judicium*, C; — *aliquem beneficiis*, P; — *voluptatem dolore*, H.

**Emōdōr*, 1. dep. to moderate, — *dolorem verbis*, O.

Emōdōr, 1. dep. to sing, modulate, — *Musum per undenos pedes*, O.

Emōlimentum = *emolumentum*, g.v.

Emōlōr, 4. dep. to bring out, eject, — *nauseam pituita per nares*, Co; to accomplish, complete, P.

Emōllo -ii -itum, 4. to soften, L. Pl; met. — *colores*, Pl; (2) met. to make mild, soften, — *mores*, O; to make effeminate; — *exercitum*, L.

Emōlo -iti -itum, 3. to grind, consume by grinding, Pr.

Emōlimentum -i, n. a strong effort, pains, difficulty, Ca; (2) more frequently, the result of effort; gain, advantage, emolument, C.

**Emōnō*, 2. to warn, admonish, C.

Emōrōr -mortuus, 3. and 4. dep. to die, die out, die utterly, C; of things, — *membrum*, Cl; — *arbor*, Vt; (2) met. — *laus*, C; — *vis*, Cl.

**Emortūlis* -e, belonging or relating to death, — *dies*, P. (opp. *natalis*).

Emōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move out, move away, remove, — *multitudinem e foro*, L; — *aliquos senatu*, L; — *munos*, V, to shake, make insecure.

Empēdōcēs -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a natural philosopher of Agrigentum; hence, *subst. Empēdōcēa* -ōrum, n. C, the doctrines of Empedocles.

Emphās -is, f. (ἐμφασις), emphasis, Q.

Empiricus -i, m. an unscientific physician, empiric, C; *empirica* -ōrum, n. Pl, the writings of empirics; *empirice* -es, f. (ἐμπειρία), empirical medicine, Pl.

Emplastratio -ōnis, f. budding, grafting, inoculation, Co.

Emplastro, 1. to bud, graft, inoculate, Co.

Emplastrum -i, n. (ἐμπλάστρον), a plaster, Co; (2) a small piece of bark, tied round the bud, inserted as a graft, Co.

Emplecton -i, n. (ἐμπελεκτον), a kind of masonry, which consisted of an outside coating of carved stone, filled with rubble, Vt.

Empōrticus -a -um (ἐμπορτικός), relating to trade, — *charita*, Pl, paper for packing.

Empōrium -ii, n. (ἐμπορίον), a place of trade or traffic, mart, emporium, C.

Empōrus -i, m. (ἐμπορος), a merchant, P.

Empticus -a -um, bought, purchased, Vr.

Emptio -ōnis, f. a buying, purchasing, C.

Emptio, 1. to buy up, to buy, Co. Tc.

Emptor -ōris, m. a buyer, purchaser, C.

**Emptorius* -ntis, fond of buying, bargain-loving, Vr.

Emugio, 4. to bellow out, roar out, Q.

Emulgeo -lsi -lsum, 2. to milk out, Co; (2) met. to exhaust, — *paludem*, Ct.

**Emunello* -ōnis, f. a blowing of the nose, Q.

Emundo, 1. to clean out, cleanse thoroughly, — *bulbia*, Co.

Emungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to blow, wipe the nose, P; *Æsopus naris emuncta sener*, Ph, acute, sharp-sighted; (2) met. to cheat, defraud, swindle, — *aliquem*, P.

Emundo -li -itum, 4. to fortify, strengthen, make safe, — *locum*, *murum*, L; (2) to furnish, make ready, Tc.

**Emusco*, 1. to cleanse from moss, Co.

**Emutatio* -ōnis, f. a change, alteration, Q.

Emuto, 1. to change, alter, Q.

Emys -ydis, f. (ἐμύς), a kind of fresh water tortoise, Pl.

En! an interjection of surprise or emphasis, lo! behold! see! *en ego tester Ascantius*, V; *en quatuor aras*, V; (2) used to draw attention to a question, P, V; *en quid agis?* Pr; more frequently used in an interrogative exclamation, *en unquam aspiciam te?* P; (3) also used to strengthen an imperative, *en me dato*, P.

Enarrabilis -e, that can be narrated or told, V, Q.

Enarratio -ōnis, f. narration, exposition, Q.

Enarro, 1. to tell, narrate, expound, explain, interpret, T, C.

Enascor -natus, 3. *dep.* to grow out of, spring forth, arise from, Vr, L.

Enāto, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming, H; (2) *met.* to extricate one's self from a difficulty, C.

Enāvatus -a -um, performed, finished, Te.

Enāvgo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to sail away from, — *Rhōdum*, St; *met.* C; (ii.) *act.* to sail over, sail through, — *undam*, H.

Enearpa -ōrum, n. (ἐγκάρπα), in architecture, a carved festoon of fruit, Vt.

Encausticus -a -um (ἐγκαυστικός), relating to encaustic painting, — *picturæ*, Pl; *subst.* encaustica -æ, f. (ἐγκαυστική), encaustic painting, Pl.

Encaustus -a -um (ἐγκάυστος), burned in, encaustic, — *genus pingendi*, Pl.

Enclima -ātis, n. (ἐγκλίμα), the elevation of the pole, the inclination of the equator to the horizon, Vt.

Enceylos -on (ἐγκύλιος), cyclic, — *disciplina*, Vt, the course of education through which every Greek youth passed.

Encyus -i, m. (ἐγκυς), a kind of cake or biscuit, A, Aug.

Endo or indu, A, Aug. = in, g.r. Also for words beginning with endo, indu, see words beginning with in, im.

Endrōmis -idis, f. (ἐνδρομίς), a coarse woollen cloak, in which persons who had been heated with gymnastic exercises wrapped themselves, M, Jv.

Enēco -cūi -cātum, 1. (enēco -ivi, P), to kill, slay utterly, P; — *cicer*, Pl, to destroy during growth; (2) to exhaust entirely, tire out, C; *dos est enectus arando*, H; (3) to plague, tease, torment to death, — *me amando*, P; — *aliquem odio*, P.

Enervis -e, nerveless, powerless, weak, — *homo*, Sc; — *compositio*, Q.

Enervo, 1. to render weak, powerless, effeminate, to enervate, C.

Engibata -um, n. glass figures made to move up and down in a vessel of water, and used as phyllo-sophical toys, Vt.

Engōnisi (ἐν γόνισι), a constellation so called = Nixus, g.r., C.

Engōnion -i, n. a kind of sun-dial, Vt.

Enhamon -i, n. (ἐις αἶμον, sc. φάρμακον), styptic, a drug used for staunching blood, Pl.

Enhydriis -idis, f. (ἐνὕδρις), a water-snake, Pl.

Enico, P. = eneco, g.r.

Enim (usually placed after the first or second word in a sentence, begins a clause only P, T), is used to strengthen a previous assertion, truly, indeed, certainly, C, P; (2) *enimvero* (in one word, and often commencing a sentence), certainly, of a truth, verily, C; used to establish a previous assertion, for, C, *quid enim?* a common exclamation of surprise, what! can there be any objection? (4) to explain a previous assertion, for instance, namely, C.

Enimvero, *vid. enim*.

Enitēo -ūi, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter, V; *met.* — *virtus in bello*, C.

Enitēco -ūi, 3. to gleam, shine forth, Q; *met.* H, Q.

Enitor -nisus or -nixus, 3. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to work

one's way up, strive up, ascend, L; — in *editora*, Te; (2) to strive, struggle, make an effort, — in *aliquid re*, C; — *ad dicendum*, C; (ii.) *act.* to produce with an effort, bear, be delivered of a child, L, Q, Te; (2) to climb up, ascend, — *Alpes*, Te.

Enixe, eagerly, strenuously, C.

Enixus -a -um (*prtep. enitor*), strenuous, eager, zealous, L.

Enixus -ūs, m. a bearing of children, a birth, Pl.

Enna, etc. = Henna, etc., g.v.

Ennēcerinos -on (ἐννέκεριος), having nine fountains, Pl; an epithet of the spring Callirhoe.

Ennēpharmācus -a -um (ἐννεφάρμακος), composed of nine drugs, Cl.

Ennius, the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, was a native of Calabria, being born in the neighbourhood of Brundisium, b.c. 439. His early life was passed in military service, and it was not till his 38th year that he became acquainted, in Sardinia, with M. Porcius Cato, and by him was brought to Rome. In that city he became the friend and companion of the great and learned, and is said to have earned a frugal maintenance by teaching the patrician youth. He is believed to have attained the age of about 70 years. His numerous works, which are no longer extant, were regarded by his countrymen with the greatest admiration; and from the tolerably numerous fragments which we possess, he must be allowed the credit of having given both strength and refinement to the language. To enumerate the titles of all his poems would be a long and unprofitable task; the chief is, "Annalium" libb. xxi., a history of Rome in hexameter verse. He was also the author of many admired tragedies, which seem to have been chiefly translations or adaptations from the Greek; hence, *adj.* Ennianus -a -um, Sc.

Ennōsigeus -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earth-shaker, surname of Neptune, Jv.

Eno, 1. to swim out, away, escape by swimming, C; *act.* — *has calles*, P, Aug.

Enōdite, clearly, plainly, C.

Enōdatio -ōnis, f. an untying, explanation, exposition, C.

Enōdis -e, without knots, V; (2) *met.* of discourse, clear, plain, Pl.

Enōdo, 1. to unknot, take out the knots, Co; (2) *met.* of discourse, to make clear, explain, expound, C.

Enormis -e, irregular, unusual, anomalous, Q; (2) very large, immense, enormous, Te.

Enormitas -ātis, f. irregularity, Q; (2) enormous size, Sc.

Enormiter, irregularly, excessively, Sc, Pl.

Enōtasco -tūi, 3. to become known, be made public, Sc, Te.

Enōto, 1. to note down, mark, distinguish by a mark, Pl, Q.

Ens, *entis*, n. a thing, entity, Q.

Enscidius -i, m. *dim.* a little sword, P.

Ensser -era -crum, sword-bearing, O.

Ensis -is, m. a sword (used chiefly by poets), C, L, V; (2) *meton.* war, P, Aug; royal power, P, Aug.

Entēroctile -ēs, f. (ἐντεροκτῆλη), a rupture, hernia, M, Pl.

Entēroctileus -i, m. one who suffers from rupture or hernia, Pl.

Enthēatus -a -um, inspired of God, M.

Enthēus -a -um (ἐνθεός), inspired of God, M; (2) inspiring, — *maior*, M, Cybele.

Enthēmema -ātis, n. (ἐνθέμημα), an augmentation, Q; (2) an enthymem, a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, C.

Enūbo -psi -ptum, 3. to marry out of one's condition, L.

Enūclātē, clearly, plainly, concisely, C (opp. ornate).

Enūclātus -i -um (ptep. enucleo), genuine, incorrupt, — *suffragra*, C (opp. eblandita), (2) of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned, — *genus dicendi*, C.

Enūclāo, 1. to take out the kernel, P. Aug; (2) to explain, make clear, expound, C.

Enūmērātio -ōnis, f. a counting up, enumeration, O; (2) in rhetoric, recapitulation, C.

Enūmēro, 1. to reckon, count up, enumerate, — *peculum*, P, to rate, tax, — *pretium*, C, to compute, pay; (2) to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate, — *prælia*, N; — *triumphos*, O.

Enūnciatio -ōnis, f. declaration, enunciation, C.

Enūnciātīvus -a -um, enunciativus, declaratory, Sc.

Enūnciatrix -icis, f. a declarer, announcer, — *as*, Q.

Enūnciātum -i, n. C = enunciatio, *gt.*

Enūncio, 1. to tell, divulge, disclose, — *consilia*, C; (2) to declare, announce, express in words, C.

Enūptio -ōnis, f. marriage out of one's own condition, L.

Enūtrio -īvi (-īi) -itum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up, — *puerum*, O.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Enūto -ūs, f. (Enō), the goddess of war, Bellona, P. Aug; (2) *miton*, war, m.

Ēphēus -īdis, f. (ἐφήνη), freckles, Cl.

Ēphēmēris -īdis, f. (ἐφημερίς), a journal, diary, C.

Ēphippīātus -a -um, provided with a pad-saddle, Ca.

Ēphippium -i, n. (ἐφίππιον), a pad, or soft saddle, C, prov. optat ephippia vos piger, optat arare caballus, H, each envies the other's condition.

Ēphōrus -i, m. (ἐφόρος), the ephor, or Spartan chief magistrate, C.

Ēphūra -a, f. (Ephyto -es; poet. Ἐφύρα), the ancient name of Corinth, O; hence, Lphyreus -a -um, Corinthian, V; also, Ēphyræus -a -um, P. Aug.

Ēpibāta -a, m. (ἐπιβάτης), a marine, Vt.

Ēpicedōn -i, n. (ἐπικεδειον), a dirge, P. Aug.

Ēpicheirēma -ātis, n. (ἐπιχειρήμα), a kind of syllogism, Q.

Ēpichysis -is, f. (ἐπίχυσις), a jug, or vessel, out of which wine is poured, P.

Ēpicōpus -a -um (ἐπικωπτος), provided with oars, C.

Ēpicerōus -a -um, thin, fine, delicate, P, hence, epicrocum -i, n. (ἐπικροκον), a tea, fine, semi-transparent garment worn by women, Vr.

Ēpicus -a -um (ἐπικος), epic, — *poeta*, C; — *poema*, C.

Ēpīdipnis -īdis, f. (ἐπιδιπνίς), the last course at dinner, dessert, M.

Ēpīdromus -i, n. (ἐπιδρόμος), a rope running round the mouth of a net, by which it might be opened and closed, Pl.

Ēpiglossis -īdis, f. (ἐπιγλωσσις), the epiglottis, or valve of the windpipe, Pl.

Ēpigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), an inscription on the base of a statue, C, on a votive offering, N; an epitaph, P. Aug; (2) an epigram, C.

Ēpigrammātōn -i, n. (ἐπιγραμματιον), a little epigram, Vr.

Ēpigrī -ōrum, m. wooden pins or nails, Sc.

Ēpīlicus -i, m. a kind of hawk, Pl.

Ēpilogus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, C.

Ēpīnīcia -ōrum, n. (ἐπινίκια), songs of victory and triumph, bt.

Ēpīnycis -īdis, f. (ἐπινυκτίς), a pustule which appears during the night, Pl; (2) a kind of sore on the eyelid, Pl.

Ēpīphōnēma -ātis, n. (ἐπιφώνημα), an exclamation, Q.

Ēpīphōra -a, f. (ἐπιφορα), a diffusion of humours, flux, Cl.

Ēpīrhēdum -i, n. the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Vr.

Ēpiscenium -i, n. (ἐπισκηνιον), the episcenium, or part of the theatre above the stage, Vr.

Ēpistolā -a, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle, C; *Narcissus ab epistolis*, St, the secretary.

Ēpistolāris -e, relating to a letter, epistolary, M.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ēpistolium -i, n. (ἐπιστολιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ἐπιθήκτον -i, *n.* (ἐπιθετός), an adjective, epithet, *Q.*

Ἐπιτομα -α, *f.* (ἐπιτομή -es, ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, *C.*

Ἐπιτομία -ιδίς, *f.* (ἐπιτομή), the groove in a catapult, in which the cord lay, *Vt.*

Ἐπιτραπέζιος -ον, *m.* (ἐπιτραπέζιος), placed upon a table, *P. Aug.*

Ἐπιτυραν -i, *n.* (ἐπιτυραν), a dish made of preserved olives, *Co. P.*

Ἐπιζύγισ -ιδίς, *f.* (ἐπιζύγισ), a peg in the cavity of the ballista, intended to keep the cord in its place, *Vt.*

Ἐπόδες -um, *m.* a kind of salt-water fish, *O.*

Ἐπόδος -i, (ἐπώδος), a kind of Lyric poem, composed of alternate longer and shorter verses, an epode, *Q.*

Ἐπόνα -α, *f.* the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc. *Jv.*

Ἐπος -ῆς, *m.* (ἔπος), the hoopoe, *O. V.*

Ἔπος, *n.* indel. (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, *H.*

Ἐπότο -α, *v.* -ptum, 1. to drink up, drink out, *C;* poet. to suck up, swallow, absorb, *O.*

Ἐπύλο -α, *m.* *fid.* epulum.

Ἐπύλιος -ε, relating or belonging to a banquet, *C.*

Ἐπύλλω -ῶνις, *f.* a feasting, revelling, *Co.*

Ἐπύλλο -ῶνις, *m.* one who takes part in a banquet, a reveller, feaster, *P. Aug;* (2) *Triumviri* (and subsequently) *Septemviri epulonae*, *C.* a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts.

Ἐπύλλορ, 1. *dep.* to give a banquet, to feast, eat, *C.*

Ἐπύλλω -i, *n.* epulum -arum, *f.* rich food, dainties (in this sense only in the *pl.*), *C;* (2) a banquet, feast, entertainment, *C;* the *sup.* is generally used of sacrificial or other public or solemn feasts.

Ἐqua -α, *f.* a mare, *Vr. C.*

Ἐquarius -a um, relating or belonging to horses, *P. Aug;* *subst.* equaria -α, *f.* *Vr.* a stud.

Ἐques -itis, *m.* a horseman, rider, *H. L;* (2) especially a horse-soldier, *Ca.* (opp. *pedes*); and used collectively, cavalry, *L;* (3) *equites*, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, for which *eques* is used collectively, *St.*

Equester -stris -stre, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian, — *statua*, *C;* (2) relating to horse soldiers and cavalry, — *prælium*, *Ca;* — *pugna*, *C;* (3) relating to the knights, — *ordo*, *C;* *subst.* equestris -ium, *n.* the knights' seat in the theatre, *Se.*

Ἐquidem (usually found in connexion with the first person), indeed, truly, *C;* certainly, of course (often followed by *sed*, *verum*), *C;* (3) for my part, as far as I am concerned, *C. Ca.*

Ἐquiferus -a -um, a wild horse, *Pl.*

Ἐquile -is, *n.* a stable, *Vr. St.*

*Ἐquimentum -i, *n.* the fee for covering a mare, *Vr.*

Ἐquinus -a -um, relating to horses, equine, *C. Co.*

*Ἐquis, 4. said of a mare, to desire the horse, *Pl.*

Ἐquiria -drum, *n.* horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, *Vr. O.*

Ἐquisetum -i, *n.* the plant horsetail, *Pl.*

Ἐquiso -ῶνις, *m.* a groom, stable-boy, *Vr;* *equiones nautici*, *Vr.* men who towed a boat up a stream.

*Ἐquitabilis -ε, — *planities*, *P. Aug.* passable for horsemen.

*Ἐquitatio -ῶνις, *f.* riding, equitation, *Pl.*

Ἐquistatus -ūs, *m.* riding, *Pl;* (2) cavalry, *Ca.* ('opp. *peditatus*).

Ἐquidum -ii, *n.* a stud, breeding establishment for horses, *Co.*

Ἐquito, 1. to ride on horseback, — in *equuleis*, *C.*

Ἐquilla -α, *f.* *dim.* a little mare, filly, *Vr.*

Ἐquilus -i, *m.* *dim.* a young horse, colt, *C;* (2) an instrument of torture, of which the exact shape and operation is unknown.

Ἐquilus -i, *m.* *dim.* a colt, pony, *C.*

Ἐquus -i, *m.* a horse, *C;* *equis virisque*, *L.* with horse and man, *i.e.* with all means and power; (2) *meton.* — *bipes*, *V.* a sea-horse; — *fluvialis*, *Pl.* a river horse, hippopotamus; — *lignus*, (a) a ship, *P;* (b) the Trojan horse, *V;* the battering-ram was also sometimes called *equus*.

*Ἐραδίκτος, from the root, root and all, thoroughly.

Ἐράδω, 1. to tear up with the root, to eradicate, *V;* *met.* — *aliquem*, *P.* to ruin, destroy.

Ἐράδο -σι -sum, 3. to scratch out, scrape off, scrape away, *Vr;* — *genas*, *Pl.* to shave; *met.* — *elementa cupidinis pravi*, *H.*

Ἐράνυς -i, *m.* (ἔρανος), a collection of gifts, collection for the poor, *Pl.*

Ἐράτω, *indel. f.* (Ἐρατώ), the muse of Lyric poetry, *O;* and *meton.* a muse, *V.*

Ἐρεisco, *erectum* = *heresco*, *herectum*, *q.v.*

Ἐρέβος -i, *m.* (ἔρεβος), the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox, *C;* (2) the lower world, *V;* *adj.* Ἐρέβος -a -um, *O.*

Ἐρεχθέος -ει, *m.* (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Oreithyia and Procris; hence, *adj.* Ἐρεχθίδης -a -um, *m.* Athenian, *O;* Ἐρεχθίδης -arum, *m.* the Athenians, *O;* Ἐρεχθίδης -ιδίς, *f.* Oreithyia, *O;* Procris, *C.*

Ἐρεκτώ -ῶνις, *f.* a setting up, erection, *Vt.*

Ἐrectus -a -um (*præp.* *erigo*), set up, upright, erect, — *homo*, *C;* — *incessus*, *Te;* (2) *met.* lofty, elevated, — *animus*, *C;* (3) attentive, intent, — *judices*, *C;* (4) courageous, brave, *C.*

Ἐρέμγο, 1. to sail or voyage through.

Ἐρέπο -psi -ptum, 3. (1) *neut.* to creep out, crawl forth, *P. Vr.* to ascend, climb up, *St;* (2) *act.* to creep through, — *totum agrum*, *Jv;* to climb, — *montes*, *H.*

Ἐρεπτο -ῶνις, *f.* a taking by force, *C.*

Ἐρεπτο, 1. to creep out, *Se.*

Ἐρεπτορ -ῶνις, *m.* one who takes away by force, a robber, — *donorum*, *C.*

Ἐres -is, *m.* a hedgehog, *P.*

Erga (*præp.* with *acc.*), towards, very rarely used in the sense of direction in space, *P;* (2) — *aliquem*, more frequently used of inclination towards a person, — *se benevolum*, *P;* *non sine divina bonitate* — *homines*, *C;* used sometimes for *contra* and *adversus*, of hostile inclination towards, *P.*

Ergastularius -i, *n.* the overseer of an ergastulum, *Co.*

Ergastulum -i, *n.* a house of correction for slaves, *C.*

Ergäta -α, *f.* (ἐργάτης), a windlass or capstan for raising heavy weights, *Vt.*

Ergo, on account of (sometimes with a preceding *gen.*), *virtutis* —, *C;* *eius legis* —, *C;* (2) more frequently *abs.* consequently, therefore, *C;* pleonastic, — *igitur*, *P;* *itaque* —, *T. L;* (3) in a strictly logical sense, therefore, *C;* (4) in interrogations, then, *quid ergo?* *P.* why then? what then? (5) in a parenthesis (*conf.* *igitur*), I say, as I was saying, *C.*

Ἐρίκαυς -a -um, — *mel*, *Pl.* relating or belonging to heath, heathery.

Ἐρίκε -ές, *f.* (ἑρίκη), heath, ling, *Pl.*

Erichthonius -i, *m.* (Ἐριχθίων), a mythical king of Athens; hence, *Erichthonius populus*, *Pt.* Athenian; (2) a mythical king of Troy; hence, *Erichthoniae arces*, *V.* Trojan.

Ἐρίκος -ii, *m.* a hedgehog, *Vr;* (2) a means of

military barricade, consisting of a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, *Cn.*

Erigrōn -ōnis, m. (ἑριγρόν), groundsel, Pl.

Erigo -rexi -rectum, 3. to set up, place upright, lift up, erect, — *caput, Lc.*; — *arbores, C.*; — *scalas ad mētia, L.*; — *se, C. Ca.* to raise one's self up, stand erect; — *turres, Ca.* to build, erect; (2) *met.* — *aures, C.* to prick up the ears; — *animos ad audiendum, C.*; especially to raise up from despondency, inspire with courage, — *animum jam demissum et oppressum, C.*; — *republicanum, C. L.*; — *se in spem, L.*

Erigōne -ēs, f. (Ἑριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo, V. hence, *Erigōnīus Camis, O.* the dog of Icarus, Mēra, also changed into a constellation.

Erinaceus -i, m. a hedgehog, *Pl.*

Erinnyes -yos, f. (Ἑριννῶν), one of the Furies; pl. Erinnyes, Pl. O. the Furies, *meton* applied to Helen, — *Trojae patriae, V.*; (2) *met.* madness, rage, fury, *V.*; — *civilis, P. Aug.* civil war.

Erōphōrus -i, m. (ἐριφόρος), a kind of bulb, Pl.

Erupio -ūi -eptum, 3. to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away, — *hirundines ex nido, P.*; — *ensem agnū, V.*; — *aliquem e manibus hostium, Ca.* to rescue; — *filium a morte, C.*; — *classem Caesaris, Ca.*; — *se, to tear one's self away from, tear one's self loose;* — *se ex manibus militum, Ca.*; — *se ab illā miseria, C.*; (3) *poet.* and *P. Aug.* *eripi*, to be snatched away by death, (3) *met.* — *orationem alicui ex ore, P.*; — *fugam, V.* to take to flight.

Erisma -e, f. (ἐρίσμα), a buttress, prop, Vt.

Erithace -es, f. (ἐριθάκη), bee-bread, the food of bees, Pl. Vr.

Erithales -is, n. (ἐριθαλές), the lesser houseleek, Pl.

**Erivo, 1.* to drain off, carry off in drains, *Pl.*

Ernuum -i, n. a cake baked in an earthen vessel, *A. Aug.*

Erōdo -lēsi -rōsum, 3. to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into, corrode, — *vites, C.*

Erōgatio -ōnis, f. payment, expenditure, — *pecunia, C.*

Erōgito, 1. to ascertain by inquiry, to inquire, *P.*

Erōgo, 1. to pay from the public treasury, *C.*; and hence, generally to pay, expend, *C.*

Erōsio -ōnis, f. a gnawing away, corrosion, *Pl.*

Erōbundus -a -um, wandering, vagabond, — vestigia bovis, V.; — *odor, Lc.*

**Errantia -e, f.* a wandering, *A. Aug.*

Erraticus -a -um, wandering, vagabond, erratic, applied in botany to plants which sow themselves and appear to grow promiscuously, Pl. Vt.

Erratio -ōnis, f. a wandering, straying, *C. P. T.*

Erratum -i, n. a fault, error, *C.*

Erratus -us, m. O. = *erratio, q.v.*

Erro, 1. neut. to wander, stray, rove, err, *quum vagus et exsul erraret, C.* of inanimate objects, — *stellae, C.*; — *capilli, Pt.*; *met. ne = cogatur oratio, C.*; *errans sententia, C.*; (2) to wander from the right path, lose one's way, err, *C. V.* more frequently, *met.* to be mistaken, to be in error, be wrong; with *adv.* — *longe, T.*; *procul, S.*; *vehementer, C.*; — *calide, C.*; — *de nostris verbis, T.*; — *in aliquā re, Q.*; *in alteram partem, Q.*; — *quid, T. P.*; — *hoc, T.*; (11.) *act.* only in *ptep.* *erratus*, traversed, wandered through, — *terre, O.*; — *litora, V.*

Erro -ōnis, m. a wanderer, rover, vagabond, *Tb. O. H.*; especially used of slaves, *Il.*

**Errōneus -a -um, wandering, roving, Co.*

Error -ōnis, m. a wandering about (= *erratio*), — *cautum, C. met.* uncertainty, wavering, — *iaurum, L.*; — *veri, Tc.*; (2) a wandering from the right way, a going wrong, *P.*; (3) *met.* a deviation from truth, mistake, deception, error, *rapimur in errorem, C.*; — *eripere alicui, C.*; sometimes, but rarely, used for moral error, *O.*

Erubescō -bui, 3. to grow red, blush, be ashamed, — *propter clamorem tuum, P.*; — *in aliquā re, C.*; — *aliquā re, L.*; — *facies, Pt.*; *ptep.* *erubescendus -a -um, shameful, for which one ought to blush, H.*

Erūca -e, f. a caterpillar, *Co.*; (2) a kind of cabbage, *Co.*; *brassica eruca, Linn.*

Eructo, 1. to belch forth, throw up, vomit, *C.*; *met.* — *cadem, C.* (2) to cast out, emit, eject; — *aquam, Vr.*; — *arenam, V.*

Erudēro, 1. to clear from rubbish, *Vr.*

Erudō -īvi (u) -itum, 4. to instruct, teach, educate, — *aliquem, C.*; — *aliquem artibus, C.*; — *in iure civili, C.*; — *aliquem leges belli, P. Aug.*

Erudite, learned, C.

Eruditio -ōnis, f. teaching, instruction, *C.*; (2) knowledge, learning, erudition, *C.*

Eruditus -i, m. dim. erudite in love, *Ct.*

Eruditus -i -um (ptep.) erudio, 1. learned, instructed, polished, erudite, — *homo non literis sed rebus gestis, C.*; — *animus, C.*; — *oratio, C.*

**Erugatio -ōnis, f.* — *cutis, Pl.* a freeing from wrinkles, smoothing.

Erugo, 1. to un wrinkle, smooth from wrinkles, *Pl.*

Erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (i) act. to break out, break forth, *Lc. Ca.*; *met. C. T.*; (11.) *neut.* to break forth, burst out, rush out, — *e castris, Ca.*; — *portis, S.*; — *a portis, L.*; — *per hostes, L.*; — *ad Catilinam, S.*; (2) of the growth of plants, to spring forth, shoot forth, — *solum e latere, Pl.* (3) *met.* *quum illa conjugatio ex tenebris erupisset, C.*; — *tor, C.*; — *in acundia, Cr.*

Erumpo, 1. to weed, free from weeds, *Co.*

Erūo -ūi -ūtum, 3 to dig out, tear out, pluck up, *C.*; — *aurum terrā, O.*; — *pinum radicibus, V.*; (2) to destroy utterly, raze, — *urbem totam a sedibus, V.*; (3) *met.* — *memoriam, C.*; — *veritatem, Q.*; — *ignem, V.*; *civitatem, Tc.* to upturn, destroy.

Eruptio -ōnis, f. a bursting or breaking forth, *Pl.*; especially (2) an onslaught, attack, sally, *Ca.*; (3) in medicine, a breaking out, eruption, *Pl.*

Ervīra -e, f. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Vr.*

Ervum -i, n. the vetch, *V. Co.*

Er̄yēna -e, f. Venus, so called from her temple on Mount Eryx, in Sicily, *H. O.*

Eryngae -es, f. (Eryngion -ii, n. ἑρίγγην), a kind of thistle, Pl.

Er̄ysimū -i, n. an unknown kind of grain, *Pl.*

Er̄ysipēlas -ātis, n. (ἐρυσιπέλας), a kind of cutaneous eruption, erysipelas, Cl.

Er̄ythraus -a -um (ἐρυθρίος), a kind of red barbel or mullet, Pl.

Er̄ythraus -i -um (ἐρυθραῖος), reddish, Co. Pl.

Er̄ythranum -i, n. (ἐρυθράνον), a kind of ivy with red berries, Pl.

Er̄ythras -e, m. (Ἐρυθράς), a mythical king of southern Asia; hence, Er̄ythraeus -a -um, — mare, the Red Sea, Pl.

Erythracēmos -on (ἐρυθράκιμος), red-haired, Pl.

Er̄ythrodānus -i, m. (ἐρυθροδάνας), madder, Pl.

Er̄ythros -on (ἐρυθρός), red, Pl.

Escā -e, f. food, victuals, both of men and animals, *C.*; (2) bait, *P. C.*

Escarius -a -um, relating or belonging to food, Vr. *abs. escaria, Jr.* eating utensils, (2) relating or belonging to but, *P.*

Escendo -di -sum, 3. neut. to climb out of, to climb up, ascend, *C.*; — *ad summum, P.*; — *in caelum, P.*; especially to land from a ship; (11.) *act.* to ascend, *Tc.*; — *vehiculum, Sc.*

Eschira -e, f. (ἑσχάρα), the base or pedestal of a military engine, Vt.

Escat, escunt = erit, erunt, *vid.* sum.
Esulentus -a -um, relating to eating, edible, esulent, C.

Essto, 1. to eat, to be wont to eat, P.

Esquilius -trum, *f.* the most considerable of the seven hills on which Rome was built, C; hence, *adj.* Esquilius -a -um, O; Esquilius -a -um, Vr; and *abs.* Esquiline -a, *f.* the Esquiline gate; Esquiliarius -a -um, L.

Essēda -a, *f.* Sc. = essēdum, *q.v.*

Essēdarius -i, *m.* one who fought from a war-chariot, Ca; a gladiator, St.

Essēdum -i, *n.* a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games and for private use, C.

Essentia -a, *f.* the essence of any thing, Q.

•Estrix -teus, *f.* a female glutton, P.

•Estrīālis -is, relating to hunger, hungry, P.

Estrīes -ei, *f.* hunger, C.

•Estrīgo -inis, *f.* hunger, Vr.

Estrīo, 4. to be hungry, desire food, C; *met.* to desire eagerly, long for, O.

Estrīo -ōnis, *m.* a hungry fellow, P.

Estrītio -ōnis, *f.* hunger, desire of food, Ct.

Estrītor -ōris, *m.* M. = esurio, *q.v.*

Esus -ūs, *m.* eating, Vr.

Et, and; is the conjunction which most frequently connects single words and sentences. It sometimes appears to add to the second of the words or clauses thus connected, and may be translated, and indeed, and moreover. It follows *aeque, par, idem, alius*, etc. Its use may also be remarked in introducing the second member or minor premiss of a syllogism; (2) *et . . . et*, both . . . and, in which signification it is sometimes very frequently repeated. In the same sense but less frequently are found *et . . . tum, tum . . . et*.

Etēnum (introduces something corroborative or demonstrative of what has been already said), for and indeed, and truly, C.

Etēsianus -a -um (ἐτησιακός), relating to the Etesian winds, Pl.

Etēsio -trum, *f.* (ἔτησια), winds said to blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds, C; *adj.* Etesianus -a -um, Lc.

Ethīcē -ēs, *f.* (ἠθική), moral philosophy, ethics, Q.

Ethōlōgia -a, *f.* (ἠθολογία), the delineation of character, imitation of personal peculiarities, Q.

Ethōlōgus -i, *m.* (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others, C.

Ēthos, *n.* (ἦθος), the delineation of character, Vr.

Ētiam, also, likewise, *non solum (modo) . . . sed (verum) etiam*, C, not only . . . but also; *tum etiam*, T, then also; (2) besides, also, too, as well, *addam et illud etiam*, that too, that also; used of duration of time, *non . . . nondum* —, not yet; *dic — clarus*, once more; — *atque* —, again and again; used in reproach, — *rides?* do you laugh still? are you laughing? *etiam taces?* T, hold your tongue; (3) yes, *nunquid vis?* *etiam*, P; (4) even, especially after negative sentences, *civitas improba antea non erat*, — *erat nimis improbrum*, C.

Ētiamnum (and in C Ca, etiamnum), yet, still, till now, *nihil — dico*, C, to say nothing further, sometimes used = *etiamtunc*, up to that time, till then, Vr. (2) used P.Aug. = *etiam*, also, besides, Pl. Cl.

Ētiamsi, even if, although, P. C.

Ētiamtunc, etiamtunc, till that time, till then (usually found in connection with the imperfect tense), C.

Etrūria -a, *f.* a country in central Italy; hence, *adj.* Etruscanus -a -um, C, V.

Ētsi, although, though, yet, but, C.

Ētymōlōgia -a, *f.* (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, C.

Ētymōlōgicē -ēs *f.* (ἐτυμολογική), etymology, Vr.

Ētymon -i, *n.* (ἔτυμον), the derivation of a word, Vr.

Ēu (ēu) good, well done! an exclamation of joy and approval, P.

Eubœa -a, *f.* (Εὐβοία), an island in the Aegean Sea; hence, *adj.* Eubœicus -a -um, Pt. — *urbis*, O, Cumæ, a colony from Eubœa; Eubœus -a -um, P.Aug; Eubœis -idis, *f.* P.Aug.

Euchāristicon -i, *n.* (εὐχαριστικόν), a poetical tribute of thanks, P.Aug.

Euge (euge), exclamation of joy, astonishment, and approval, well done, bravo, P.T; sometimes with an ironical shade of meaning, P.

Eugēnius -a -um (εὐγενής), of noble origin, noble, Vr. Co.

Eugepē (probably contracted from euge papæ), emphatic form of euge, *q.v.*, P.

Eumēnides -um, *f.* (Εὐμενίδες), the Furies, Eumenides, C.

•Eumēcho, 1. to make into a eunuch, castrate, Vr.

Eunuchus -i, *m.* (εὐνοῦχος), a eunuch, C.

Euphōria -a, *f.* (εὐφρορία), agrimony, Pl.

Euphōimus -a -um (εὐφλόκιμος), having beautiful locks, A.Aug.

Eurius -a -um (εὔριος), — *ventus*, Co, an east wind.

Eurīpce -es, *f.* (εὐριπκή), a kind of rush, Pl.

Euripus -i, *m.* (Εὐρίπτος), the strait between Eubœa and the main land, C; (2) an artificial canal or watercourse, C; and especially the ditch or moat constructed round the interior of the Circus Maximus.

Eurōdōtus -i, *m.* (εὐρόδοτος), a south-east wind, Co. Vt.

Eurōus -a -um, eastern, V.

Eurus -i, *m.* (εὐρος), a south-east wind, Co. V; an east wind, O; and *meton.* the East, P.Aug; (2) *poet.* wind in general, V.

Eurypylus -i, *m.* (Εὐρύπυλος), a son of Hercules and king of Cos; hence, *adj.* Eurypylus -idis, *f.* Pt. Coan.

Eurythmia -a, *f.* (εὐρυθμία), harmony and proportion of parts in architecture, Vt.

Euschēme (εὐσχήμως), handsomely, gracefully, becomingly, P.

Eustylōs -on (εὐστύλος), literally, well-pillared, applied to a series of columns which were distant from one another exactly 24 diameters, that being considered the most elegant proportion, Vt.

Euterpe -ēs, *f.* (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of music and harmony, H.

Euthygrammum -i, *n.* (εὐθυγραμμον), an architect's rule, Vt.

Eutrōpius, a Roman historian, of whom we know so little, that no good authority can be produced even for the prænomen Flavius, usually added to his name. According to some critics, he was an Italian; according to others, a Greek, some suppose him to have been a Christian, others, with better reason, pronounce him a Pagan. From his own works we know that he was a secretary under Constantine the Great, and that he survived till the reign of Valens, to whom he dedicated his book. This consists of a compendium of Roman history, from the foundation of the city up to his own times, comprised in ten books. The historian appears to have been desirous of ascertaining the truth from the best sources of information within his reach, and the results of his investigation are expressed in a pure and simple Latin style. On this account the work of Eutropius has for many centuries been much used as a school book.

Euvinus -a -um (Εὐείνος), an epithet of the Black Sea, — *mare*, O; — *ἀγαθόν*, O.

Ēvāco, 1. to empty, evacuate, — *alvum*, Pl.

Ēvādo -si -sum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to go out, go forth, — *ex balneis*, C; — *oppido*, S; — *per praeceptum*

saxum in capitolium, L; (2) to escape, get off, — *ex iudicio*, C, — *e manibus hostium*, L, (3) *met* to turn out, issue, become, *quos iudicabat non posse oratores* — C; (II) *act.* to pass over, leave behind, — *viam*, V; — *tot urbes*, V, (2) to escape, evade, — *angustias*, L, — *necem*, Ph.

**Evāgālio* -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, — *stellarum*, Pl.

Evāgōr, I. *dep.* to wander, stray away, wander to a distance, Co. L, applied by Q. to digressions in an oration, in H once found *act.* — *ordinem*, to overstep, transgress.

Evālesco -lūi, 3 to grow strong, become strong, Q. Pl; (2) to be strong for any purpose, avail for, be able to, V. Q; especially of a word or expression, to be prevalent, *Te.*

**Evāllō*, I. to throw out, cast out, Vr.

Evāllō, 3. to cast out the chaff from the fan, to winnow, Pl.

Evān (Εἰάν), a surname of Bacchus, O, hence, Evans -ntis, calling upon Evan, an epithet of the Bacchantes, Ct.

Evānder -dri, *m.* (Εὐάνδρος), an Arcadian prince, who, prior to the Trojan war, is said to have led a colony into Italy, L. V; hence, *adv.* Evandrius -a -um, — *regna*, P. Aug. Romān, — *collis*, — *mons*, P. Aug. Mount Palatinus

Evānesco -nūi, 3. to vanish, disappear, pass away, — *vinum vetustate*, C, to lose its flavour; *met* — *spēs*, C, — *rumor*, *fama*, L.

Evānidus -a -um, vanishing, passing away, O, — *olea*, Co, without flavour.

Evāno, 3 to winnow, Vr.

Evāns -ntis, *vid.* Evan

Evāpōrātio -ōnis, *f.* exhalation, evaporation, Sc.

Evāsto, I. to devastate, lay waste utterly, L.

Evax, an exclamation of joy, hurrah!

Evectus -ūs, *m.* the export of merchandise, Vr.

Evēho -vi -ctum, 3 to carry out, bear out, — *omnia ex fanis*, C, — *merces*, Vr, to export, (2) *evēho*, to ride out, journey out, be conveyed away, L. *Te.*, (3) *met.* *e Piræo eloquentia evecta est*, C, *spe vanā evectus*, L, transported by vain hope.

Evēllo -velli -vulsum, 3 to tear out, pluck out, — *linguam*, C, — *ferrum*, Ca; (2) *met.* to destroy utterly, annihilate, *consules ex memoriā evellendi*, C.

Evēnio -vēni -ventum, 4 to come out, come forth, II. Co, more frequently, (2) to turn out, to happen, *maxime id in rebus publicis evenit*, C, — *aliquid*, to happen, occur to any one; *damna eveniunt maxima misero mihi*, C; *si quid sibi eveniret*, St, if anything should happen to him, i.e. if he should die; (3) to turn out as a result, to issue, *ut ea res mihi bene atque felicitate eveniret*, C.

Evēntilo, I. — *frumenta*, Co, to winnow.

Evēntus -ūs, *n.* that which has happened, an occurrence, event, C; (2) the issue, consequence of an action (in C usually *pl.*).

Evēntus -ūs, *m.* an occurrence, event, fate, fortune, C, — *navium suarum*, Ct; (2) consequences, issue, result, *eventus est alicuius exitus negotii*, C, *Donus Evēntus*, Happy Issue, was personified as a deity of the Roman husbandmen, V.

Evērbēro, I. to whip out, beat out, V; — *os oculisque hostis*, Q.

**Evērgāndus* -a -um, — *trabes*, Vt, well-jointed, firmly-compacted.

**Evērgō*, 3. to send out, send forth, L.

Evēriculū -i, *n.* a fishing-net, drag-net, Vr.

Evēro -verri -versum, 3 to sweep out, — *solum stahū*, Vr, (2) *met.* to plunder, ravage, P. C.

Evēro -ōnis, *f.* an overturning, C; (2) a total destruction, — *templorum*, Q; *met* — *rerum publicarum*, C.

Evērsor -ōris, *m.* an overturner, destroyer, — *Carthaginis*, Q; — *civitatis*, C.

Evēro -ti -sum, 3 to turn out, thrust out, T; more frequently, (2) to overturn anything from its former position, throw down, — *natem*, C; — *ardorem*, V; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground, — *Carthaginem*, C; (3) to expel or eject from property, — *pupillum fortunæ patris*, C, (4) *met.* to overthrow, destroy, — *funditus civitates*, C, — *constitutam philosophiam*, C.

Evēstigātus -a -um, tracked out, investigated, O.

Evīas -īdis, *f.* a Bacchantic, H.

Evīdens -ntis, visible, clear, plain, evident, C; — *demonstratio*, Pl.

Evīdenter, visibly, evidently, L. Q.

Evīdentia -æ, *f.* distinctness of language and expression, C.

Evīgilo, I. *neut.* to watch, be awake, Pl, *met.* *in quo erigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ*? C; (II) *act.* — *noctem*, to watch through, pass in watching, Tb; (2) *met.* to elaborate carefully, — *libros*, O.

Evīlesco -lūi, 3 to become vile, worthless, contemptible, St.

Evīncio -nxi -notum, 4. to bind, bind round, — *diademate caput Tiridatis* — *Te.*

Evīnco -tei -ictum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue, — *aliquem lacrimis*, V; — *dolore*, V; — *picibus*, O, — *donis*, *Te.* to bribe; (2) to conquer by effort, obtain, get, L; (3) * = *convinceo*, to demonstrate triumphantly, II.

**Evīrātio* -ōnis, *f.* a castrating, Pl.

**Evīrātus* -a -um (*ptep.* *eviro*), castrated, effeminate, *evirator spadone*, M.

**Evīresco*, 3 to become pale, lose freshness, Vr.

Evīro, I. to castrate, Ct.

Evīscō, I. to take out the bowels, *eviscere*, tear in pieces, C. V.

Evītābilis -e, that can be avoided, O.

Evītātio -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, shunning, Q.

Evītō, I. to avoid, shun, C.

Evīto, I. to deprive of life, A. Aug.

Evīus -ū, *m.* (Lūior), a surname of Bacchus, C.

Evōcātio -ōnis, *f.* a calling out, evocation, Pl, (2) the summoning of a debtor; (3) a sudden calling out or levying of troops, C.

**Evōcātor* -ōris, *m.* one who invites or calls out to military service, C.

Evōcātus -a -um (*ptep.* *evoco*), *evocati*, veterans who having served their time, again volunteered for active service, C.

Evōco, I. to call out, — *aliquem huc foras*, P; — *nostros ad pugnam*, Ct; *met* — *materiam ad extremas partes fricationis*, Ct; (2) to adjure a deity to come out of a besieged city, to evoke, L; (3) to invite, call upon any one to take military service, C. Ca; (4) *met.* — *misericordiam*, C; — *viam*, Sc; — *risum*, Sc.

Evōe, a cry of rejoicing used at the festival of Bacchus, P. H.

**Evōlito*, to be wont to fly out, Co.

Evōlo, I. to fly out, fly away, — *ex quercu*, C; (2) to come forth quickly, escape, — *ex corporum vinculis*, C; *met.* — *ex vestra secretate*, C, — *ex penā*, C.

**Evōlūtio* -ōnis, *f.* the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book, C.

Evōlvo -vi -volutum, 3. to roll out, unroll, unfold, evolve, — *volumen epistolarum*, C; *evolvere possent in mare se Xanthus*, V; (2) to unroll, and thence, to read a book, — *librum*, Q; — *versus*, O; (3) to unroll, i.e. to spin a thread, ap-

plied to the *Parce*, O; (4) *met.* to set forth, unfold, tell in order, — *naturam rerum omnium*, C; — *totam deliberationem*, C.

Evómo -*ūi* -*ūtum*, 3. to spit out, vomit forth, C; *met.* — *pecuniam devoratam*, C; *Nilus in Ægyptium mare se evomit*, Pl.

Evulgo, 1. to publish, make known, divulge, L. To.

**Evulsio* -*ōnis*, *f.* a pulling out, plucking out, — *dentis*, C.

Ex, *prep.* with *abl.* (e, before some consonants, *ex*, *ē*), denotes motion from or out of any thing; (1.) in space, out, out of, from, *exire ex urbe*, e *vita*, C; *milites ex eo loco deducere*, C; *delabi ex equo*, L; thus it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like, e.g. *sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, querere, percontari, discere, intelligere*, etc. Hence the phrase, *ex personā alienius*, under the mask; i.e. in the character of any one; *ex suā personā*, in one's own name, for one's self, C; (2) to denote the direction from which anything occurs, *ex equo colloqui*, Ca; *qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant*, C; *ex itinere*, C, on the journey, on the way; *laborare ex pedibus*, C, to suffer in the feet; (ii.) in time, since, *ex eo tempore*, C; especially *ex quo*, L, from which time, since; (2) on, at, *hunc judicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus*, C; (3) after, immediately upon, *Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam*, C; *aliud ex alio*, C. T, one after another; *ditem ex die*, C, day after day; by P. Aug. writers, *ex* was also used as in English, *ex consule*, P. Aug. *ex consul*; (iii.) miscellaneous uses, to denote the origin of any person or thing, from, out of, ol, *quidam ex Arcadiis hospes*, N; *virgines ex sacerdotio Vestre*, T, of the priesthood of Vesta; applied to etymological derivation, *urbem, quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari*, C; (2) to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, *unus ex meis intimis*, C; e *numero*, C, of the number; hence, *Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis*, C, a Marsian; and in place of the genitive, to denote that to which anything belongs, *puppis ex barbaris navibus*, Ca; (3) to denote the material of which any thing is made or compounded, *poecula ex auro*, C; *potiones ex absinthio*, Cl; denotes the source from which anything is paid, *largiri ex alieno*, L; *vivere ex rapto*, O; denotes that with which any thing is mixed, *farina tritici ex aceto cocta*, Pl; also a change of colour, *pallidus e viridi*, Pl, light green; (4) to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of, *ex eadem causa*, C; *ex rino vacillantes*, Q; *Demetrius ex doctrina clarus*, C; (5) to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, *ex oratore arator factus*, C; (6) according to, in accordance with, *ex edicto*, C; *ex decreto*, C; *ex facere*, L; *ex re et ex tempore*, C, according to time and circumstance, C; *ex mea, tua re*, C, for my, thy advantage; e *republicā*, C, for the benefit of the republic; *ex usu esse*, T. C, to be useful; *ex animo*, C, heartily, earnestly; *ex sententia*, C, according to desire; e *ratione libertatis*; e *nostrā dignitate*, C, in regard to, with respect to. In composition the *x* remains before the vowels and *c, p, q, s, t*; before *f*, it is changed into *s* (*effluvo*), and disappears entirely before the other consonants. To this rule there are, however, some exceptions. It may be remarked also that when *e* is compounded with words beginning with *e*, the *s* has a tendency to disappear.

Exacerbo, 1. to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter, — *animum*, L.

Exacerbo -*acili*, 3. to become sour, Co.

Exactio -*ōnis*, *f.* a driving out, expulsion, — *regnum*, C; (2) a demanding, exacting, exaction, — *operis*, Co; and especially of debts, C; (3) tax, tribute, — *capitum*, C, poll-tax.

Exactor -*oris*, *m.* one who drives out, expels, — *regnum*, L; (2) one who demands or exacts, — *ope-*

ris, Co, an overseer; (3) collector of tax or tribute, Ca.

Exactus -*a* -*um* (*ptep. exigo*), accurate, precise, exact, L.

**Exactus* -*ūs*, *m.* — *mercis*, Q, a sale.

Exacūdo -*ūi* -*ūtum*, 3. to sharpen to a point, make very sharp, — *furcas*, V; *met.* — *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *morbos*, Co, to aggravate; (2) to excite, stir up, inflame, — *aliquem*, C; — *aliquem in d. N.*

**Exacūtio* -*ōnis*, *f.* a sharpening to a point, Pl.

Exadversum or *exadversus*, *adv.* opposite, P. T; used by C as a *prep.* with *acc.*

**Exadifficatio* -*ōnis*, *f.* a building up; applied *met.* to an oration, C.

Exedifico, 1. to build, build up, erect completely, — *Capitolium*, C; — *domos et villas*, S; *met.* — *opus*, C, to finish; (2)* to turn out of the house, P.

Exæquatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a making level, a level surface, Vt; (2) *met.* a making equal, equality, L.

Exæquo, 1. to level, make even with, Vt; (2) *met.* to place on a level, make equal, — *vim inferioribus*, C; — *facta dictis*, S, to relate with scrupulous accuracy; (3) to become equal with, to equal, C.

Exestūo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to boil up, well up, — *mare*, L; — *unda ima verticibus*, V; (2) to boil in consequence of heat, be very hot, St; *met.* *mens exestuat ira*, V; (ii.) *act.* *hos igitur tellus omnes exestuat astus*, Lc.

Exaggērāto -*ōnis*, *f.* a heaping up, elevation; *met.* C; exaggeration, P. Aug.

Exaggēro, 1. to raise by a dam, dam up, heap up, — *terram*, Pl; *met.* to increase, — *rem famularum*, C; (2) to lift up, elevate, heighten, magnify, exaggerate, — *orationem*, C; — *immanitatem parviciū vi orationis*, Q.

**Exagītātōr* -*ōris*, *m.* one who blames, reproaches, C.

Exāgito, 1. to drive any thing from its position, disturb, stir up, O. Co; (2) to harass, disquiet, disturb, persecute, *exagitati istius injuriis*, C; — *bello*, Ca; (3) to scold, blame, reproach violently, censure, criticize, C; (4) to excite, irritate, — *plebem*, S; — *meum marem*, C.

Exāgō -*ōis*, *f.* (ἐξαγωγή), the exportation of merchandise, P.

Exalbescō -*ūi*, 3. to grow white, become pale with fright, C.

Exalbidus -*a* -*um*, whitish, Pl.

Exalburnātus -*a* -*um*, deprived of the alburnum, — *robur*, Pl.

Exalto, 1. to raise up, exalt, Sc; (2) to hollow out, make deep, Co.

**Exālūmīnātus* -*a* -*um*, of the colour of alum, Pl.

Exāmen -*inis*, *n.* a swarm, swarm of bees, C; (2) applied to other animals, — *locustarum*, L; *muscarum*, Pl; — *piscium*, Pl; — *juvenum*, II; (3) the tongue of a balance, V; (4) an investigation, Pr. O.

Exāmīnatio -*ōnis*, *f.* equipoise, equilibrium, Vt.

Exāmīno, 1. *neut.* to swarm, form a swarm, Co; (tr.) *act.* to weigh, C. Ca; *neut.* — *affici*, Vt, to be in equilibrium with; *met. act.* to consider, weigh, examine, C.

**Exāmplexor*, 1. *dep.* to embrace, C.

Ex-āmus-sim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, P.

Exantelo, 1. to exhaust, empty, — *vinum potulo*, P; (2) *met.* to bear to the end, suffer, endure, — *labores*, C.

Exānīmālis -*e*, lifeless, dead, P; *act.* deadly, P.

Exānīmātio -*ōnis*, *f.* a depriving of breath, suffocation, Pl; (2) fright, terror, C.

Exānīmā -*e* (*exanimā*) -*a* -*um*, V; usually four in the pl.), lifeless, dead, V. L; (2) lifeless, senseless with terror, V.

Exānīmo, 1. to deprive of life, render lifeless, slay, Sc. II; *pass.* *exanimari*, C, to be deprived of life, to die; *ptep.* *exanimatus* -*a* -*um*, Ca. L, lifeless, dead; (2) *exanimari*, to be exhausted, deprived of strength; *multa curæ ac lassitudinis exanimati*, Ca; (3) *met.* to stun or render senseless

with fright, — *me miseram metu*, T; — *me hæc voces Milonis*, C.

Exanillo = exanilo, q.v.

Exaptus -a -um, fastened, attached, Pl.

Exardesco -ari -arum, 3. to take fire, kindle, burn up, C; (2) *met.* to be violently excited, be inflamed, — *iracundiū ac stomacho*, C; — *ad spem*, C; — *in iras*, V; of inanimate objects, — *benevolentia magnitudo*, C; — *injuriam*, C; — *ira*, C.

*Exarēto -fieri, to become quite dry, Pl.

*Exarēto, 1. to cleanse from sand, Pl.

Exaresco -rui, 3. to dry, become quite dry, C; *met.* C.

Exarmo, 1. to disarm, deprive of arms, — *cohortes*, Tc; hence, — *navem*, Sc, to unrig, deprive of rigging; (2) *met.* to deprive of strength, weaken, P. Aug.

Exaro, 1. to plough out, plough up, dig up, — *radices*, Pl; — *sepulcra*, C; hence, to produce by ploughing, — *frumentum*, C; (2) to plough, Vt. Co; (3) to write or note on waxen tablets, C.

*Exarēstus -a -um, hewn out with an adze, — *opus*, P, partly finished.

Exaspero, 1. to make rough, — *cutem*, Pl; — *undas*, O; — *ensem saro*, P. Aug, to whet, sharpen; (2) *met.* to exasperate, embitter, — *animum hoc criminum genere*, L.

Exaucloro, 1. to dismiss from military service, dishand, L; (2) to dismiss in consequence of a fault, cashier, Tc. St.

Exaudito, 4. to hear from a distance, *maximū voce*, ut omnes possint, dico, C; (2) to hear, perceive, C; (3) to listen to, — *tota precesque*, V; (4) to listen heedfully, obey, Il.

Exaupeo, 2. to increase exceedingly, — *benefacta*, P.

*Exaupeſco -ſnis, f. a profaning, depriving of sanctity, L.

*Exauſpicio, 1. to derive an omen or augury from any thing, P.

*Exballito, 1. to slay or conquer with the ballista, P.

Exbibō = ebibo, q.v.

Exbōla -re, f. (*exbōla*), a missile, Vr.

Exceco, 1. to make blind, C; (2) to take the eyes out of a plant, Co; (3) to obstruct a river or channel, O; (4) to darken or dull any thing glittering, — *fulgorem argenti*, Pl.

Excicō, 1. to take off the shoes, St; especially to take off the tragic cothurnus, Sc; hence, excaleceſti -ſtrum, m. (*opp. cothurnati*), comic actors, mimes, Sc.

Excalfacio -ſci -factum, 3. to make warm, heat, Pl.

*Excalfacio -ſnis, f. a making warm, heating, Pl.

Excalfactōrius -a -um, making warm, heating, Pl.

Excandefacio -ſcel -factum, 3. to inflame, excite, — *aliquem cupiditate*, Vr.

Excandescens -a, f. heat, irascibility, C.

Excandescō -adi, 3. to become hot, to glow, Pl. Co; (2) to glow with anger, become hot with passion, C.

Excanto, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations, Pt. H.

Excantillo, 1. to cut in pieces, C; (2) to torment, plague, T.

*Excavatio -ſnis, f. a hollowing out, excavation, Sc.

Excavo, 1. to hollow out, excavate, C.

Excido -cessi -cessum, 3. (1) *met.* to go out, go away, go from, — *ex loco*, P. C; — *via*, L; — *ex urbe*, Ca; — *ex tenebris in lucem*, C; (2) to go beyond a certain boundary, exceed, C; — *ex viâ*, C; — *viâ*, C, to die; (3) *met.* to overstep a fixed limit, to go beyond, ut *primum ex portis excedit*, C; to pass away, disappear *cura ex cordis excidit*, T; (4) *met.* to forsake, leave a place, — *urbem*, L; (5) *met.* to surpass, exceed, often used of numbers, — *numeros ceterorum militum*, L; — *matrem*, L; — *principem fastigium*, St.

Excelsens -ntis (*prtep. excello*), high, lofty, — *loca*, (2) *met.* excellent, distinguished, remarkable, *Brutus — omni genere laudis*, C; — *pulchritudo multoſis formæ*, C.

Excellenter, excellently, C.

Excellentia -æ, f. excellence, distinguished merit, C.

Excello -ſi -celsum, 3. (*excelleo*, C), to excel, be distinguished, — *dignitate principibus*, C; — *inter omnes*, C; — *ingenio scientiæque*, C; — *in aliqua arte*, C.

Excelse, loftily, Co; — *dicere*, C, in a lofty style.

Excelsitas -itatis, f. height, — *montium*, Pl; *met.* — *animi*, C.

Excelsus -a -um (*prtep. excello*), lofty, high, elevated, — *mons*, Ca; — *locus*, C; *subst. excelsum* -i, n. C, a lofty place or situation; *met.* lofty rank, S; (2) *met.* lofty, sublime, — *homo*, C; — *animus*, C.

*Exceptifus -a -um, intercepted, detained, Pl.

Exceptio -ſnis, f. an exception, *sine ullâ* — C, without any exception; (2) an exception to the plaintiff's statement of a case, tendered by the defendant, C.

Exceptiunculâ -æ, f. dim. a little exception, condition, Sc.

Excepto, 1. to take out, catch up, C. Ca.

Excerno -erui -eritum, 3. to separate, sift, sort, — *furſures a farinâ*, Co; — *Saguntinos ex captorum numero*, L; *prtep. excerta tritici*, Co, that which is separated by winnowing the chaff; (2) to excrete, to carry off in the excrements, Cl.

Excerpto -psi -ptum, 3. to pick out, — *semina pomis*, H; (2) to gather out, choose, C; to make extracts from a book, Pl. Sc; (3) to put on one side, separate, C.

Excessus -ûs, m. — *e vitâ*, C; — *vitâ*, C, departure, death; and *abs. P. Aug.* (2) a projection, — *ossis*, Cl; (3) in rhetoric, a digression, Q; (4) a departure from right, — *a pudore*, P. Aug.

Exceſtra -æ, f. a snake, P. C; (2) *met.* a spiteful woman, P. L.

*Excido -ſnis, f. destruction, — *oppidi*, P.

Excidium -ii, n. destruction, annihilation, L. V; usually applied to buildings.

Excidium -ſi, n. a falling out, — *culcæ*, Pl.

Excido -cidi, 3. to fall out, fall down, — *e utero*, C; *gladii de manibus exciderunt*, C; — *a digitis*, O; — *puppi*, V; (2) of a lot or chance, to fall out, ut *cuiusque sors exciderat*, L; (3) *met.* to slip out unawares, escape, *verbum ex ore alicuius*, C; *libellum qui me imprudente et invito excidit*, C; (4) to vanish, disappear, pass away, C; to pass away from memory, *Carthaginem excidiſſe de memoriâ*, L; — *animo*, C; (5) — *aliquid re*; — *ex aliquâ re*; to lose, be deprived of, *herus uxore excidit*, T; *magnus excidit ausis*, O, failed in great undertakings.

Excido -idi -ſum, 3. to cut out, hew out, excide, — *lapides e terrâ*, C; *linguam alicui*, C; (2) to destroy, ravage, — *domos inimicorum*, C; *met.* — *aliquid ex animo*, C.

Excido -ſi (-ſi) -ſtum (-ſtum), 4. (also, excideo, 2.), to call out, call forth, summon, — *consilium ab urbe*, L; — *auxilia e Germaniâ*, Tc; — *homines sedibus*, L; (2) to produce, bring forth, — *lacrimas alicui*, P; — *ereptum*, P; (3) to excite, violently arouse, terrify, L. V; sometimes applied to the passions, — *terrorem*, L.

Excipio -cepi -ceptum, 3. to take out, — *reliquos e mari*, C; *met. stritute excepti*, L, rescued from slavery; (2) to take out from a whole as not belonging to it, to except, *hæc homines excipio et scerno*, C; in law, to except against a statement made by the other party in a suit; also, to state expressly, make express stipulation for, Pl; (3) to take, receive, catch, — *sancionem palatæ*, C; — *se in fides*, L, to take to one's feet; — *ſubſtrictam in timore*, C; — *caprum iſuribus*, V; (4) to follow, succeed, *linguam ad radices ejus lævæ excipit stomachus*, C; (5) in medicine, — *aliquid eligâ re*, Cl, to take medicine in or mixed

with something; (6) met. — *vim frigorum*, C; — *labores magnos*, C; (7) to hear secretly or eagerly, to catch up, — *rumores*, C; (8) to follow in time or succession, *tristem hitem pestilens astas excepit*, L; also, to receive in succession and carry on, *memoriam illius viri exceperunt omnes anni consequentes*, O.

Excipula -drum, n. receivers, vessels for receiving liquids, Pl.

Excisatus -a -um, out out, P.

Excisarius -a -um, serviceable for excision, Cl.

Excitate, vigorously, brightly, Pl.

Excitatus -a -um (*ptep.* *excito*), strong, violent, lively, animated, C.

Excito, 1. to call forth, wake up, — *me a portu*, P; — *spectatores e somno*, P; — *aliquem emortuis*, C; hence, *vapores qui a sole ex aquis excitantur*, C; (2) to raise, erect, build, — *sepulcrum*, C; (3) met. to rouse up, animate, excite, stimulate, — *animos omnium ad letitiam*, Ca; — *nos ad laborem et ad laudem*, C; especially to produce, call forth, — *plausum*, C; — *fletum*, C.

Exclamatio -onis, f. a loud shouting, C; (2) exclamations, as a rhetorical figure, C. Q.

Exclamo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to shout, cry aloud, C; to shout applause, C; (ii.) *act.* to exclaim, followed by a clause as object, C; by *ut*, C; by *acc.* — *multa memoriam digna*, Q.

Exclaro, 1. to enlighten, illuminate, Vt.

Excludo -udi -usum, 3. to shut out, exclude, — *hunc foras*, T; — *aliquem ab acie*, Ca; (2) — *oculum*, P. T. to knock out, strike out; also, to hatch a brood, Le. C; (3) met. to exclude, hinder, prevent, — *oratorum ab omni doctrina*, C; *ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur*, Ca; *exclusus tempore*, Ca, hindered by.

Exclusio -onis, f. a shutting out, exclusion, T.

Excogitatio -onis, f. a contriving, devising, C.

Excogitatus -a -um (*ptep.* *excogito*), sought out, select, St.

Excogito, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, excogitate, C.

Excolo -colui -cultum, 3. to tend or cultivate carefully, — *vinas*, Pl; (2) to adorn, finish, perfect, — *parietes*, Pl; — *hirsutas genas*, M; (3) met. to polish, ennoble, refine, *Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus*, C; (4) to reverence, worship, — *deos*, Pb.

Excquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil down, *usque coquit, dum dimidium excoquat*, A. Aug; — *argentum*, to melt down, refine; *terram sol excoquit*, Le, bakes.

Excors -rdis, foolish, silly, C.

Exerimentum -i, n. that which is separated or sifted, refuse, Co; (2) excrement of all kinds, — *oris*, Tc; — *narium*, Tc.

Exerescentia -ium, n. (*ptep.* *exeresco*), morbid growth or exerescences on the body, Pl.

Exeresco -tri -tum, 3. to grow up, spring up, — *abies in longitudinem*, Pl; (2) to grow out, especially of morbid growths in the body, St; (3) met. to grow excessively, become too large, Q; — *lunus*, Pl.

Exeritus -a -um (*ptep.* *exeresco*), full-grown, large, — *herdi*, V.

Exeritabilis -e, deserving of torture, P.

Exeritio, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly, C, — *scrofas ferasque*, Ca; of mental torture, — *me in ista via magis exeritio quam tueri*, C.

Exeritio -onis, f. a watching, vigilance, P. Aug.

Exeritum -trum, f. a lying out of doors, P; (2) a keeping watch, keeping guard, C; (3) the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Tc. St.

Exeritor -oris, m. a sentinel, watchman, guard, Ca.

Exeritus -is, m. a keeping guard, watch ne.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Exeritio -bitum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, *exeritio* a *quantum* *stare*, C.

Excudo -di -sum, 3. to strike out, — *silicis scintillam*, V; — *ora*, Vr, to hatch; — *ara*, V, to forgo; — *ceas*, V, of bees, to mould.

Exculeo, 1. to trample out, P; (2) to trample firm, tread hard, Ca.

Excuro, 1. to turn out of the senate or senate-house, Vr.

Excuro -currei (-curri) -cursum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to run out, hasten forth, C; (2) to attack, assault, make a sally, L; (3) of places, to project, run forward, — *ab intimo sinu peninsula*, L; (4) to spread, be extended, *campus in quo virtus cognoscere posset*, C; *ne oratio excurret longius*, C, should run to too great a length; (ii.) *act.* to traverse, — *spatium*, T; (2) to pass over in discourse, Sc.

Excursio -onis, f. an attack, assault, P. Aug.

Excursio -onis, f. applied by C to the gesture of an orator, a stepping forward; (2) an attack, assault, sally, expedition, C. Ca; (3) the commencement of a speech, Q.

Excursor -oris, m. a scout, skirmisher, C.

Excursus -us, m. a running forth, excursion, V; (2) an attack, sally, assault, Ca; (3) of localities, a projection, running forward, Pl; (1) of discourse, a digression, Q.

Excusabilis -e, excusable, deserving of excuse, Q.

Excusatio -onis, f. an excuse, ground of excuse, — *peccati*, C; also with *gen.* of a person who excuses himself, C.

Excusatus -a -um (*ptep.* *excuso*), excused, freed from blame, Pl.

Excuso, 1. to excuse, — *aliquem*, C; — *me in aliquo re*, C; — *se de aliquo re*, C; — *se apud aliquem*, C; — *se alicui*, P; (2) — *aliquid*, to give as an excuse, plead in excuse, — *propinquitatem*, C; — *ebrios nos fecisse*, etc. P.

Excusor -oris, m. a coppersmith, smith, Q.

Excuse, violently, Sc.

Excussorius -a -um, serviceable for shaking out, Pl.

Excussus -a -um (*ptep.* *excutio*), stretched out, tight, Sc.

Excutio -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out, C, *excussus equo*; *curre*, V; — *ignem de crinitibus*, O; — *cerebrum alicui*, P; — *lucros tallo*, V; — *tela*, Tc, to shoot, dart; — *lacrimas*, comitum alicui, T, to produce; also, to shake out or through in order to search; (2) met. — *omnes istorum delicias*, C, to get rid of; — *corde melum*, O; — *diros amores*, O; (3) to search through, investigate, C.

Excutorio, 1. to scale fish, P.

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

Exee . . . for words beginning thus, *rid.*

*Exemptus -us, m. Vt. = exemptio, g.v.

Exempto, 1. (ἐξεργεῖται), to disembowel, P. Aug; (2) to empty, P.; (3) to torture, P.

Exeo -li (-ivi) -itum, 3. (i. neut. to go out, go away, go forth, — foras, P.; — ex urbe, C; — ab urbe, L; — de balneis, C; — domo, C; used of the falling of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, C; (2) in military phrase, to march forth, — ad pugnam, L; also — de viâ, C; — e viâ, C, to die; also, to turn out, issue, C; to spring up, sprout forth, e terra exit hordeum diebus VII. Vr, to rise in the air, ascend, Lc. V; (3) met. itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, C; of time, to come to an end, pass away, quinto anno exeunte, C; also to overstep certain boundaries, Vr; to digress, Q; to disappear, vanish, Sc; (ii.) act. to go out or over, overstep, — limen, T; to avoid, ward off, — tela, V.

Exeq. for words beginning thus vid. ex-seq.

Exercēo -āi -itum, 2. to occupy, to put into active occupation, to exercise, — tauros, V; Rutulos exercent comere colles, V, plough; — rura bubus, H; — diem, V, to do a day's work; (2) met. — aliquem in aliqua re, C; maxime autem hæc ætas est exerceunda in labore patientiæque, C; — ingenium multiplici variæque materiâ, Q; — se in consultationibus, C; — se saliendo, P, to practise; (3) — aliquid, to practise, — eloquentiam, Q; — crudelitatem, C; — sedē victoriam in captis, L; — pacem et hymenæos, V; (4) to cause anxiety, tease, plague, meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, C.

*Exercitatio, with practice, in a practised manner, Sc.

Exercitatio -ōnis, f. practice, exercise, C.

Exercitator -ōris, m. an exerciser, trainer, Pl.

*Exercitatrix -icis, f. the art of exercising the body, gymnastics, Q.

Exercitatus -a -um (ptep. exercito), practised, exercised, expert, C; — in illo genere, C; — superioribus praeliis, Ca; (2) exceedingly troubled, Syries — Noto, H.

Exercitio -ōnis, f. practice, exercise, P. Aug.

Exercitum -i, n. practice, exercise, — equitum, To.

Exerco, 1. to practise frequently, Q.

Exercitor -ōris, m. a trainer, exerciser, P.

Exercitus -us, m. *practice, exercise, P; (2) a trained body of soldiers, army, C; used by L as opp. classis; by Ca. L as opp. equitatus; poet. crowd, swarm, V; (3) *trouble, anxiety, P.

Exerro, 1. to wander away, P. Aug.

*Exesor -ōris, m. one who gnaws or eats away, Lc.

Exhaustus -a -um, weary with licentiousness, Ct.

Exhalatio -ōnis, f. an exhalation, vapour, C.

Exhalo, 1. (1) act. to exhale, emit vapour, C; — nebulam, fumos, V; — odores, Lc; (ii.) neut. cernimus alia — vapore altaria, Lc.

Exhausto -ausi -austum, 4. to draw out, empty, exhaust, properly applied to fluids, C, and thence transferred to other objects, — omnem pecuniam ex ærario, C; — provinciam sumptibus, C; (2) met. to take away, subtract, — aliquam partem ex tuis laudibus, C; to exhaust, bring to an end, — tantus fuit amor ut exhausti nullâ posset injuriâ, C; — mandata, C, to fulfill.

Exherbo, 1. to clear of grass, Co.

Exhereditatio -ōnis, f. a disinheriting, Q.

Exheredo, to disinherit, — aliquem, C; (2) to deprive of the inheritance, Pl.

Exheres -edis, disinherited; and subst. m and f. a disinherited person; C.

Exhibeo -bui -bitum, 2. to produce, bring forth, exhibe librum illud legum testrarum, C; especially to produce in a court of justice; (2) to show, display, exhibit, — se supplicem populo Romano, C; (3) to exhibit, employ, — munificentiam, St; — liberalitatem, Pl; — mihi molestiam, C, to occa-

sion; — negotium aliquid, P. C, to prepare, procure.

Exhilaro, 1. to make cheerful, make joyful, exhilarate, C; met. Pl.

Exhorreo, 2. to shudder exceedingly at, dread, Co.

*Exhorresco -rui, 3. (i. neut. to shudder exceedingly, be very much terrified, C; (ii.) act. to dread, V.

*Exhortatio -ōnis, f. exhortation, encouragement, Q. Te.

*Exhortativus -a -um, relating to exhortation or encouragement, Q.

Exhortor, 1. dep. to exhort, encourage, V. Q.

Exigo -egi -actum, 3. to drive out, bring out, get out, — reges ex civitate, C; aliquem domo, L; — omnes foras, P; — uxorem, T, to put away; — maculam, St, to get out; — aliquem hastâ, P. Aug, to pierce; especially to hiss off the stage, T; (2) to call in, collect, exact money, — pecunias civitatis, C; pass. exigi aliquid, to be dunned or earnestly solicited for any thing, P; (3) of places, to pass by, leave, behind, Pt. Pl; (4) to sell merchandise; (5) to measure or regulate one thing by another; — columnas ad perpendicularium, C; (6) met. to exact, demand, — ea quæ polliceris, C; — longiores literas, C; (7) to spend, live through, a space of time, — ærum, Lc. V; — diem supremum, Tc; (8) to finish, complete, exegi monumentum ære perennius, H; (9) to weigh, consider, consult, deliberate, C.

Exigide, shortly, sparingly, C.

Exiguitas -atis, f. smallness, scarcity, paucity, poverty, C; — temporis, Ca, shortness.

Exiguus -a -um, small, little, mean, scanty, — corpus, H; — pars terra, C; — et infirma civitas, Ca; — copie, Ca; — tempus, C; subst. exiguum -i, n. a little, a small portion; — campi, L; — aquæ, O.

Exilis -e, little, thin, slender, meagre, poor, — solum, C; — domus, H, poor, needy; — via, O, short; — genus sermonis, C.

Exilitas -atis, f. thinness, meagreness, weakness, C; — semina vocis, C.

Exiliter, thinly, poorly, meagrely, C.

Exime, uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely, — diligere, C.

Eximius -a -um, exceptional, extraordinary, C; (2) more frequently, choice, extraordinary, distinguished, excellent, singularis — que virtus, C; mulier facie —, C; — gloria virtutis, C.

Eximo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to take out, take away, — dentem aliquid, Cl; — ex anno annum mensum, C; — aliquem de reis, C; especially to set free, release, — eum de vinculis, C; — agrum de vectigalibus, C, to exempt; (2) met. to take away, remove, — aliquid ex rerum naturâ, C; — onus sollicitis animis, H; to set free, — aliquem ex metu, P; ex culpa, C; — ciues servitio, L; — opinionibus vulgi, Q; of time, to consume, employ, — diem dicendo, C.

Exin, C = exinde, g.v.

Exinatio -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. to empty, — domos, C; — agros, C; — onusta vehicula, Pl, to unload.

Exinanitio -ōnis, f. an emptying, Pl.

Exinde (exin); (i.) in space, from there, thence, P; thereupon, next, — mari finitimus abis, C; (ii.) in time, thereupon, after that, then, C. V; sometimes follows ubi or postquam, P; in the enumeration of a series of facts, then, next, V. L; in P. Aug. writers, from that time, since then; (iii.) A. Aug. hence, accordingly, P. Vr.

Existimatio -ōnis, f. judgment, opinion, estimation, C; (2) good name, reputation, report, character, C.

Existimator -ōris, m. one who forms or gives an opinion, C.

Existimo (existamo), 1. to judge, be of opinion, think, cum acurum —, C; ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, C; eos existimâte facta an

dicta pluris sint, S; — *de scriptoribus*, C; abs. *ut Cicero existimat*, Q, i. of opinion.

Exiſtabilis -e, deadly, destructive, — *bellum*, C; — *tyrannus*, L.

Exiſtialis -e, destructive, fatal, deadly, C.

**Exiſtio* -ōnis, f. a going out, exit, P.

Exiſtōſus -a -um, destructive, fatal, deadly, C.

Exiſtium -ii, n. destruction, ruin, fatal calamity, — *hujus urbis*, C; *exiſtio eſſe alicui*, C. St. to be fatal to.

Exiſtus -ūs, m. a going out, going forth, exit, C. Ca; — *annis*, Lc, a flowing out, discharge; hence, a place of exit, outlet, Ca; — *paludis*, Pl; — *cibi*, Pl, the vent; (2) the end, conclusion, — *hujus orationis*, C; — *argumenti*, C, the catastrophe of a drama; — *superioris anni*, L; especially the end of life, death, O; (3) the issue, end, result, — *rerum*, C; *incertus* — *victoriae*, Ca.

**Exjūro*, 1. to swear solemnly, P.

Exlēcēbra = *elecebra*, q.v.

Exlex -ēgis, outlawed, lawless, C.

Exmōveo = *emoveo*, q.v.

**Exobscro*, 1. to supplicate very earnestly, P.

Exocūlo, 1. to put out the eyes, P.

Exodūm -ii, n. (*ἐξόδιον*), a comic afterpiece, L. Jr; hence, (2) end, conclusion, Vr.

Exoleſco -ōvi -ētum, 3. to grow to the full size, P; hence, *exoletus* -i, m. a youth old enough for prostitution, C; (2) to cease growing, Co; (3) to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete, *no vetustissima Italice disciplina per desidiam exoleſceret*, Te.

Exolētus -a -um (*ptep.* *exoleſco*, q.v.), old, out of date, — *odium*, L; — *auctores*, Q.

Exōnēro, 1. to unload, disburthen, — *navem*, P; — *rentrem*, St; met. *evitate vano metu*, L; — *se*, P. Aug, to exonerate one's self.

**Exoptabilis* -e, that may be wished, desirable, P.

Exoptātus -a -um (*ptep.* *exopto*), desired, wished for, C.

Exopto, 1. to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for, — *aliquid*, C; — *te quam primum videre*, C; also followed by *ut*, P. C.

Exorābilis -e, easy of entreaty, *exorābilis*, C; (2) *act.* persuasive, — *carmen*, P. Aug.

Exorābūla -ōrum, n. entreaties, arguments, means of persuasion, P.

Exorātor -ōris, m. one who begs or entreats, T.

Exordior -orsus, 4. *dep.* to lay a warp, begin to weave, *pertere, quod exorsus es*, C; (2) to begin, especially to begin a speech, — *argutias adversus aliquem*, P; — *magnis de rebus dicere*, C; — *ab ipsa re*, C.

Exordium -ii, n. the beginning of a woven fabric, Q; (2) a beginning, commencement, — *totius vite*, C; often pl. *exordia prima pugna*, V; especially the commencement or exordium of an oration, C. Q.

Exordior -ortus, 3. & 4. *dep.* to rise, rise up, spring forth unexpectedly or suddenly; *post solstitium Canicula exortitur*, C; hence, *exoriens* -entis (*sc. sol*), the rising sun, the morning, Pt; the East, Co; (2) to arise, take origin, originate, be derived, *annis exoriens ab regione dici*, Lc; met. *honestum quod ex virtutibus exortitur*, C.

Exornātio -ōnis, f. adorning, ornament, Co; met. ornament of written style, C.

**Exornātor* -ōris, m. one who adorns, C.

Exorno, 1. to furnish with, provide plentifully, — *vicinitatem armis*, S; (2) to ornament, adorn, — *domum*, C; — *triclinium*, C; met. — *Græciam præstantissimis artibus*, C; — *philosophiam falsâ gloriâ*, C.

Exoro, 1. to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon, — *ut nobis explices*, etc. C; — *magnos deos*, O, to propitiate; with two acc. — *ros unum*, P.

Exorsus -a -um (*ptep.* *exordior*, in *pass.* signi-

fication), begun, commenced, C; n. plur. *exorsa* -ōrum, n. a beginning, V.

**Exorsus* -ūs, m. a beginning, C.

Exortivus -a -um, relating to the rising of the heavenly bodies, Pl; (2) lying towards sunrise, eastern, Pl; n. pl. subst. *Narbonensis Gallie exortica*, Pl.

Exortus -ūs, m. a rising, — *solis*, Pl.

Exos -ossis, without bones, Lc.

**Exosedatio* -ōnis, f. — *columbarum*, billing, Pl.

Exosollor, 1. *dep.* to kiss frequently, eagerly, Pl. St.

Exosso, 1. to bone, take out the bones, — *me quasi muranum*, P; met. — *pectus*, Lc, boneless, i.e. flexible; — *ager*, Pr, cleared of stones.

Exostra -m, f. (*ἐξώστρα*), a theatrical machine of unknown construction, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, C.

Exōsus -a -um, hating exceedingly, V; (2) *pass.* very hateful, P. Aug.

Exōticius -a -um (*ἐξωτικός*), foreign, outlandish, exotic, P; subst. *exoticum* -i, n. a foreign garment, P.

Expallesco -lūi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white, P; poet. with acc. — *Pindarici fontis haustus*, H.

**Expallātus* -a -um, robbed of one's cloak, P.

Expallidus -a -um, exceedingly pale, St.

Expalpo, 1. (*expalpor*, *dep.*), to get by flattery, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, P.

Expando -pansi -pansum (*-passum*), 3. to stretch out, *expa n d*, spread out, Pl. Co.

**Expāpillātus* -a -um, bare as low as the breast, P.

**Expartus* -a -um, — *pecudes*, Vr, having ceased bearing, past bearing.

**Expatro*, 1. to squander in licentiousness, Ct.

Expāvēlacio -feci -factum, 3. to terrify, Se.

Expāveo, 2. to dread exceedingly, P. Aug.

Expāvesco -pavi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified, L; — *tonitrua*, St; — *ensem*, H, to dread exceedingly.

Exp . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *exp . .* *Expectōro*, 1. to drive out of the breast, — *sapientiam mihi ex animo*, A. Aug.

**Expēcūllātus* -a -um, robbed of one's property, P.

Expēdō -īvi (*-ii*) -ītum, 4. to draw the feet out of a snare; hence, to disengage, disentangle, set free, — *se ex laqueo*, C; — *aditus*, Ca; — *locum*, Ca; — *iter fugæ*, L, prepare, facilitate; (2) to procure, prepare, provide, make ready, — *virgas*, C; — *pecunias*, C; — *naves*, Ca; — *se*, Tc, to prepare for the combat; (3) *met.* to set free, release from a difficulty, deliver from misfortune, — *me ex hac turbâ*, T; — *nos omni molestiâ*, C; (4) to reduce to order, arrange, — *et conficere res*, C; — *rem frumentariam*, Ca; — *exitum hujus orationis*, C; (5) to relate, narrate, tell, T. V; (6) *res expedit*, or *impers. expedit*, it is expedient, useful, advantageous, C.

Expēdite, easily, quickly, readily, C.

Expēditio -ōnis, f. an undertaking against an enemy, expedition, Ca; (2) a figure of speech, mentioned and defined by C; (3) in architecture, arrangement of buildings, Vr.

Expēditus -a -um (*ptep.* *expedio*), unimpeded, unshackled, *Clodius in equo*, C; lightly clad, light-armed, — *legiones*, C. Ca; also unhindered by business, Ca; (2) without obstacles, easy, — *via ad honores*, C; (3) ready-armed, ready, prepared, — *nobis homine et parato opus est*, C; — *in expedito esse*, Se, to be at hand.

Expello -puli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away, chase away, *expel*, — *me ex republicâ*, C; — *naves ab litore in altum*, L; — *hostes finitus*, Ca; — *sagittam arex*, O; (2) *met.* — *laetitia ex omni peccatore*, Ct; — *morbum bilemque*, H; — *ambulationem* Ca; — *memoriam*, Ca.

Expendo -ai -sum, 3. to weigh, P; (2) to weigh money to pay it away, to pay, spend, expend, C;

ferre alicui expensum, or *pecuniam expensam*, C, to reckon a sum of money as paid, put to the credit of, also, *legio quam expensam tulit C. Caesar Pompeius*, C, (3) to weigh one thing against another, *aurum autem expenditur*, P, (4) *met.* to weigh, consider, estimate, ponder, — *argumenta*, C; — *cives non numerare*, C; (5) to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, — *infanda supplicia*, V.

Expenso, 1. to pay, — *argumentum*, P.
Expergescio -fieri -factum, 3 to wake up, St; (2) to rouse, excite, encourage, C.

Expergiscor -perrectus, 3 *dep.* to awake, wake up, rise from sleep, C, *met.* to awake, rouse one's self, C.

Expergo -rreci -rectum, 3. to awake, arouse, wake up, Lc.

Experiens -ntis (*ptep.* *experior*), active, industrious, enterprising, C; (2) — *laborum*, O, experienced in.

Experientia -æ, f. trial, proof, experiment, Vr; (2) the knowledge gained by experiment, experience, Tc.

Experimentum -i, n. trial, experiment, C; *Metello experimentis cognitum ei at genus Numidarum perfidum esse*, S.

Experior -pertus, 4. *dep.* to try, test, prove, put to the test, — *amore tuum*, C, — *belli fortunam*, Ca; — *quantum audeatis*, L; in the past tenses, to have tried, to have experienced, to know, C; (2) to try, attempt, — *omnia*, C; — *libertatem*, S, to use, enjoy; (3) *summo iure experiri*, C, to go to law, bring an action; hence generally, *experiri cum aliquo*, P, to contend, quarrel with.

**Experrectus* -i -um (*ptep.* *expergiscor*), awake, lively, — *epes*, Co.

Expers -rtis, having no part in, wanting, destitute of, — *communis iuris*, C, — *omnis eruditionis*, C; — *domo*, P; — *metu*, P.

**Expertio* -ōnis, f. a trial, test, experiment, Vt.

Expertus -i -um (*ptep.* *experior*), that which has been often tested, tried, approved, C; *vir virtutes*, L; with the gen. *expertus belli quicunq;*, V, expert in war.

Expetso, 3. (*expetisso*), to desire, wish for, P.
Expeto -ivi (-i) -itum, 3. (i) *act.* to desire, wish or long for, — *unum imperatorem*, C; *hoc prius senex expeto*, T; — *vitam alicuius*, C, to desire the death of; * — *atatem*, P, to outlast, (ii) *neut.* — *in aliquem*, to fall upon, befall; — *illius ira et maledicta in hanc*, P.

Expellatio -ōnis, f. atonement, expiation, C.

Expellatio -ōnis, f. a plundering, robbing, — *sociorum*, C.

Expellor -ōris, m. a plunderer, robber, C.

Expilo, 1. to plunder, rob, — *avarium*, C.

Expingo -uxi -ictum, 3. to paint, — *genas*, M; (2) *met.* to paint, describe, depict in writing, C.

**Expinso*, 3. to bruise, grind, A. Aug.

Expio, 1. to expiate, atone for, — *seclum*, H; *tua seclera du in nostros milites expiaverunt*, C, have atoned on our soldiers; — *puerum lustratus salivis*, Pr, to purify; (2) to atone for, make amends for, — *legatorum iniurias*, L, to appease, C.

Expiscor, 1. *dep.* to fish out, search out, inquire, C.

**Explicabilis* -e, clear, plain, intelligible, Sc.

Explicante, clearly, plainly, C.

Explicator -ōris, m. one who explains, an interpreter, expositor, C.

Explicatus -i -um (*ptep.* *explico*), clear, plain, C.

Explo, 1. to spread out, Pl; (2) *met.* to explain, expound, make clear, set forth, *obscurum* — *interpretando*, C.

Expilato, 1. to pluck or take up a plant, Co.

Explo = *expodo*, q.v.

Expimentum -i, n. that which fills up, food, fodder, P. Sc; (2) *met.* of a discourse or poem, an addition, Sc.

Explo -ivi -itum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling, — *paludem crateribus atque aggere*, Ca; —

rimas, C; — *se*, P, to stuff one's self full; (2) *met.* to complete, perfect, — *vitam beatam*, C; — *sententias*, C; (3) to satisfy, appease a desire, — *diuturnam sitim*, C; — *libidinem*, C; — *se cedere diu optatâ*, L, (4) to fulfil a duty, perform an engagement, — *munus amicitia*, C; (5) to complete a period of time, — *annum*, C. (*Explo* is once found in an A. Aug. poet, in the sense of to empty.)

**Explo* -ōnis, f. satisfaction, — *natura*, C.

Explicatus -a -um (*ptep.* *explo*), perfect, complete, C.

Explicabilis -e, explicable, Pl.

**Explicite*, plainly, clearly, C.

Explicatio -ōnis, f. an unfolding, disentangling, — *rudentes*, C, (2) *met.* explanation, exposition, interpretation, explication, C.

Explicator -ōris, m * *explicatrix* -ōis, f. an expounder, interpreter, C.

Explicatus -a -um (*ptep.* *explico*), spread out, *Capua planissimum in loco* —, C; (2) *met.* well-arranged, regular, C, (3) plain, explicit, C.

Explicatus -ūs, m. an unfolding, — *crurum*, Pl; (2) *explication*, explication, C.

Explicatus -a -um (*ptep.* *explico*), straight-forward, easy, Ca.

Explico -avi (-i) -itum (-itum), 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle, — *volumen*, C; — *suas pennas*, O, — *capillum pectine*, Vr; — *frontem*, H, to un-
 wrinkle, (2) to spread out, extend, expand, — *aciem*, *ordinem*, L; — *frondes*, V; (3) *met.* — *intelligentiam tuam*, C; — *Scilliam*, C, to set free; especially, to arrange any thing confused and entangled, regulate, settle, — *negotia*, C, (4) to expound, expound, interpret, make plain, — *aliquid apertissime*, C; — *aliquid definitivum*, C.

Explo -si -sum, 3. to drive off with a noise; especially, to huss a player off the stage, — *lustrionem*, C; (2) to cast out, drive away, Lc. Sc; (3) to reject, disapprove, C.

Explo -rte, certainly, surely, definitely, C.

Explo -rto -ōnis, f. an exploring, investigation, Co.

Explo -rator -ōris, m. one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Ca; — *vir*, St, an officer sent before the emperor when on a journey, to keep the roads clear.

Explo -ratorius -a -um, relating to exploring or spying, Sc.

Explo -ratus -a -um (*ptep.* *explo*), certain, sure, — *spes*, C; — *victoria*, Ca, *de quo nihil exploratum est*, C, I am convinced, am sure.

Explo, 1. to seek out, search out, investigate, explore, — *rem totam*, C; *exploratum habere*, Ca, to know, be sure of, *abl.* *abs explorato*, Tc, after it was ascertained; (2) in military language, to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre, C. Ca; (3) to test, try, put to proof, V.

**Explo* -ōnis, f. a hussing off the stage, C.

Explo -i (-i) -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, P. Ct; (2) *met.* to polish, refine, *Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expoliavit*, C, — *orationem*, Q.

Expolitus -ōnis, f. a smoothing, polishing, C; — *pavimentorum*, Vt, *met.* of discourse, a finishing, polishing, C.

Expolitus -i -um (*ptep.* *expolito*), smooth, polished, Co. Ct.

Expōno -sui -situm, 3. to put out, place out, set out, C, especially to expose a child, C. P; (2) to land, put on shore, — *milites ex navibus*, Ca; — *aliquem in terram*, L; — *in Africâ*, L, (3) — *pecuniam*, C, to place at any one's disposal, be ready to pay; (4) to expose, lay open, — *inermes provincias barbaris nationibus*, Tc, (5) *met.* *totam causam ante oculos*, C; especially, to set forth in words, expound, explain, — *sem pluribus verbis*, C; — *sermonem de amicitia alicui*, C.

Expōrigo -rreci -rectum, 3. (*exporgo*, T), to stretch out, expand, extend, Pl; *exporgo frontem*, T, un-
 wrinkle thy brow.

Expōrtatio -ōnis, f. exportation, C; (2) * banishment, transportation, Sc.

Exporto, 1. to carry out, export, — *aurum ex Italia*, C.

Exposco -pūposei, 3. to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly, C; — *pacem precibus*, L; (2) = *deposcere*, to demand as a hostage, for punishment, etc. L. N.

*Expōstīficus -a -um, exposed, abandoned, — *puella*, P.

Expōsitio -ōnis, f. the exposing or abandoning of a child, P. Aug; (2) of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration, C. Q.

Expōsitus -a -um (*ptēp.* expōno), exposed, open, accessible, P. Aug; (2) *met.* affable, open-hearted, Pl; (3) common, vulgar, Jr.

Expōstulatio -ōnis, f. a complaint, expostulation, C.

Expōstūlo, 1. to desire, demand earnestly, — *auxilium*, P; especially to demand to be delivered up to punishment, — *Marium Celsum ad supplicium*, Tc; (2) — *cum aliquo de aliquā re*, C; — *cum aliquo aliquid*, C, to complain to, expostulate with.

Expōtus = epotus, g.v.

Expresce, clearly, plainly, expressly, C. Co; applied also to distinct pronunciation, P. Aug.

Expresio -ōnis, f. a pressing out, expression, — *spiritus*, Vt; (2) machinery for raising water, force-pump, Vt; (3) in architecture, a projection, fillet, moulding, Vt.

Expressus -a -um (*ptēp.* exprīmo), plain, evident, visible, — *vestigia*, C; *omnibus membris* — *injans*, Q, fully formed; — *verba*, Q, distinctly pronounced; also applied by C. to a too distinct and affected pronunciation.

*Expressus -ūs, m. machinery for forcing water upwards, Vt.

Exprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press out, force out, express, — *vinum palmis*, Pl; — *sudorem de corpore*, Lc; — *aquam in altitudinem*, Vt; *met.* — *pecuniam vi*, C; (2) to form or shape by pressure, mould, — *imaginem hominis gypso*, Pl; (3) *met.* to force out, — *vocem*, Ca; — *deditionem*, L; — *confessionem*, St; (4) to imitate, set forth, express in discourse, — *hanc speciem versibus*, C; — *mores alicujus oratione*, C; — *aliquid Latine*, C, to translate into Latin; — *litteras*, C, to pronounce.

Exprōbratio -ōnis, f. reproach, imputation, T. L.

Exprōbrator -ōris, m. one who reproaches, Sc; — *atrix* -icis, f. Sc.

Expbro, 1. to reproach, twit with, lay to the charge of, — *casus bellicos tibi*, C; — *alicui de muliere*, N.

Expromitto -mtsi -missum, 3. to promise, guarantee a payment for self or others, Vr.

Exprōmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, — *vinum in urceum*, P, to pour into; — *masas voces*, V; (2) *met.* — *crudelitatem*, C; — *omnem industriam vitæ*, C; especially of discourse, to pronounce, set forth, express, — *istas leges*, C; — *sententiam*, Tc.

Expromptus -a -um (*ptēp.* exprōmo), ready, at hand, — *malitia*, T.

Expugnabilis -e, that may be besieged or captured, — *urbis*, L.

Expugnatio -ōnis, f. the taking or capturing of any place, C; — *urbis*, Ca.

Expugnator -ōris, m. a taker, capturer, — *urbis*, C; *met.* *puccitia*, C.

Expugno, 1. to take, take by storm, capture a fortified place, — *oppidum*, Ca; also, — *nares*, Ca; — *Philippum*, L, to conquer, overcome; *Euphrates montem expugnat*, Pl, breaks through; (2) *met.* to conquer, subdue, overcome, — *puccitiam*, C; — *perniciem legatorum*, L.

*Expulsi, by throwing about, throwing back, — *pila ludere*, Vr.

*Expulso -ōnis, f. a driving out, expulsion, C.

Expulso, 1. to drive out, drive back, M.

Expulsor -ōris, m. one who drives out or expels, O.

Expultrix -icis, f. one who expels, *philosophia-vitiorum*, C.

Expungo, -nxi -nctum, 3. to strike out, blot out, expunge; hence, to cross out a debt, P; to strike off a soldier's name from the roll, P; (2)* to get rid of, remove, — *pupillum*, Pr; (3) to reckon up, Pl.

Expurgatio -ōnis, f. a vindication, justification, P.

Expurgo, 1. to cleanse, purify, Co. Pl; *met.* — *sermone*, C; (2) to justify, vindicate, — *me tibi*, P.

*Expūtesco, 3. to rot, putrefy, P.

Expūto, 1. to cut, prune, — *vitem*, Co; (2) *met.* to consider, P; *to comprehend, C.

Exquaro, P. = exquiro, g.v.

Exquiro -sivi -situm, 3. to enquire accurately, ask particularly, investigate, — *ex te causas*, C; — *hæc a Græcis*, C; *si me exquiret miles*, P; — *opus facta*, C.

Exquisite, accurately, C; — *dicere*, Q, admirably, excellently, exquisitely.

Exquisitum, Vr. = exquisite, g.v.

Exquisitus -a -um (*ptēp.* exquiro), carefully sought and selected; hence, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable, C.

Exradico = eradico, g.v.

*Exsacrifico, 1. to sacrifice, C.

*Exsacrivo, 4. to rage to an end, cease to rage, L.

*Exsanguinatus -a -um, having become bloodless, Vt.

Exsanguis -e, bloodless, without blood, C; hence, pale, — *metu*, O; (2) *met.* weak, feeble, — *orationis genus*, C.

Exsano, 1. to free from matter or discharge, — *ruinus*, Cl.

Exsarco -rsi -rtum, 4. to patch up, make good, repair, T.

Exsatio, 1. to satisfy thoroughly, satiate, L.

Exsatiabilis -e, that can be satiated, V.

Exsatio, L. = exsatio, g.v.

Exscensio -ōnis, f. the landing from a ship, going ashore, L.

Exscindo -idi -issum, to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, V.

Exscindibilis -e, that can be coughed or spat out, Pl.

Exsercatio -ōnis, f. a coughing out, expectoration, Pl.

Exserco, 1. to cough or hawk out, expectorate, Cl. Pl.

Exseribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write out, transcribe, C; also, to copy a painting, Pl; to note down, Pl; *met.* — *patrem*, Pl, to copy, resemble.

Exsculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut out, dig out, excavate, — *terram*, Vr; — *aliquid e quercu*, C; *met.* *possumne ex te — verum?* T; (2)* to scratch out, erase, — *versus*, N.

Exsco -cui -ctum, 1. to cut out, — *linguam*, C; especially, (2) to castrate, C.

Exscerabilis -e, deserving curses, horrible, execrable, Pl; (2) *act.* cursing, execrating, L.

Exsceratio -ōnis, f. a curse, execration, C; (2) an oath containing an imprecation, C.

Exsceratus -a -um (*ptēp.* exsceror), cursed, execrated, C.

Exsceror, 1. *dep.* (exsecro, A. Aug.), to curse, execrate, C; (2) to swear with an imprecation, II.

Exsecutio -ōnis, f. a cutting out, — *lingua*, C.

Exsecutio -ōnis, f. performance, execution, Pl; (2) handling, treatment in discourse, Sc.

Exsecutor -ōris, m. one who executes, performs, fulfils, Aug.

Exsequia -arum, f. a funeral procession, C.

Exsequialis -e, relating or belonging to a funeral procession, — *carmina*, O; *subst.* exsequialia -ium, n. P. Aug. funeral solemnities.

Exsequior, 1. *dep.* to form or celebrate a funeral procession, Vr.

Exsequor -secutus, 3. *dep.* to follow to the end, follow, pursue, Cl; especially, to follow a corpse to the grave, C; *to follow or pursue with hostile intent, L; (2) *met.* to follow, pursue, accompany,

C; especially, to carry out, accomplish, complete, fulfil, — *incepta*, L.; — *mandata vestra*, C.; — *maxus*, C.; (3) to relate, tell, describe, — *aliquid verbis*, C.; — *hec omnia copiosius*, Q.; (4) to pursue as an avenger or judge, punish, avenge, — *violata iura*, L.

Exséro -rûi -rtum, 3. to stretch out, thrust out; — *linguam*, L.; — *brachia aquis*, O.; — *radicem*, Co. to tear off; (2) met. — *secreta mentis*, S.; also, to show, declare, *hec exserit narratio*, Ph.

Exserto, 1. to stretch out; V; (2) to uncover, lay bare; — *humeros*, P. Aug.

Exsertus -a -um (*ptep.* *exséro*), projecting, prominent, — *dentes*, Pl.; (2) bare, uncovered, — *humeri*, Ca.

Exsillo, 1. to hiss out, Sc; especially, to hiss an actor off the stage, C.

Exsiccatus -a -um (*ptep.* *exsiccó*), dry, jejune, — *genus orationis*, C.

Exsiccresco, 3. to become quite dry, Vt.

Exsiccó, 1. to dry thoroughly, C; (2) to empty a wine-flask, Aug.

Exsigno, 1. to put a mark upon, mark, P. L.

Exsillo -lûi -ultum, 4. to leap out, leap up, spring up, *properans de sella exsultit*, C; — *gaudio*, Aug. to leap for joy.

Exsillum -ii, n. banishment, exile, C; (2) meton. the place of exile, Te. V; the banished person, Te.

Exsincératus -a -um, literally, deprived of genuineness, — *tergum*, P, well beaten.

Exsisto -stûi -stûm, 3. to arise, come forth, appear, — *omnes e latebris*, L; *anquam ab arâ* —, C; (2) to arise, come into existence, *vermes stercore de fetore*, Lc; *exluraria existit atavita*, C; *existit hac loco questio subdificilis*, C; (3) to exist, to be, in *animis existunt varietates*, C; *si existisset in rege fides*, C.

Exsolvo -solvi -sôlûm, 3. to loosen, unloose, untie, unbind, — *nexus*, Lc; — *glaciem*, Lc, to dissolve; (2) to set free, release, — *vinculis*, P; (3) to pay a debt, C; to pay, P. L; (4) met. to loosen, remove, get rid of, — *pudorem*, P. Aug; (5) met. to release, set free, — *animos religione*, L; — *aliquem ere alieno*, L; (6) met. to fulfil an engagement, perform a promise, — *quod promiserat*, C; — *iurandum*, L; also, *to explain, clear up a difficult question, Lc.

Exsomnia -e, sleepless, wakeful, V.

Exsorbo -lii, 2. to suck up, suck in, — *ora*, Pl; met. — *sanguinem civilem*, C; also, — *difficultatem*, to swallow, bear, endure, C.

Exsors -ritis, having no lot, for whom no lot has been cast, V; (2) without share or part, — *dulcis vita*, V; — *amicitia*, L.

Exspâtior, 1. dep. to digress from the path, deviate from the course, *expatiantur equi*, O; (2) met. of discourse, to digress, expatiate, Q.

Expectabilis -e, that which is expected, probable, likely, Te.

Expectatio -ônis, f. a waiting for, looking for, expectation, *spes est — boni*, C; *præter* —, beyond expectation; — *de sermone Bibuli*, C; in — esse, to expect, or sometimes, to be expected.

Expectatus -a -um (*ptep.* *expecto*), expected, wished for, welcome, *carus omnibus — que venies*, C; *expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem*, C, expected to arrive at the highest rank.

Expecto, 1. to wait for, look for, expect, — *transitum tempestatis*, C; — *quid hostes consilii caperent*, Ca; — *dum hostium copie augerentur*, Ca; (2) to desire, long for, hope, fear, apprehend, anticipate, — *longiores epistolas*, C; — *aliquid ab (ex) aliquo*, C; — *aliquid ab aliquo* re, Ca.

Exspingo -si -sum, 3. to strew out, sprinkle out, Lc. V.

Exspes (only occurs in *nom. sing.*), without hope, hopeless, — *vita*, Te.

Exspiratio -ônis, f. an exhalation, expiration, — *terra*, C.

Exspiro, 1. (i.) act. to breathe out, exhale, —

flammam pectore, V; (ii.) neut. to blow out, breathe forth, — *ignes*, Lc; (2) to breathe out life, die, expire, V. II; (3) to pass away, vanish, — *res publica necum*, L.

Exsplendescó -adi, 3. to shine forth, gleam out, Sc.

Exspolio, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil, — *fana atque domos*, S; — *exercitus et provinciam Pompeium*, C.

***Exspulso** -ônis, f. a spitting out, Pl.

Exspuo -ûi -ûm, 3. to spit out, expectorate, Vr. Pl; met. to reject, get rid of, cast away, — *miseriam ex animo*, T.

Exstantia -e, f. a projection, prominence, Co.

Exsterno, 1. to frighten, terrify, Ct.

Exstillo, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle, P. T.

***Exstimulátor** -ôris, m. an inciter, instigator, — *rebellionis*, Te.

Exstimulo, 1. to goad, Pl; met. to excite, arouse, — *virum dictis*, O.

Exstinctio -ônis, f. annihilation, extinction, C.

Exstinctor -ôris, m. one who extinguishes, — *incendii*, C; (2) one who destroys, annihilates, — *patriæ*, C.

***Exstinctus** -ûs, m. an extinguishing, putting out, Pl.

Exstinguo -nxi -netum, 3. to put out, blot out, extinguish, — *incendium*, C; — *ea que antea scripserat*, C; (2) to extinguish life, to kill, C; (3) met. to destroy, annihilate, — *leges*, C; — *nomen populi Romani*, C; — *reliquias belli*, C.

Exstirpatio -ônis, f. extirpation, Co.

Exstirpo, 1. to tear out with the root, extirpate, — *arbores magnas*, Aug; (2) met. — *humanitatem ex animo*, C.

Exsto -stûi -stûm, 1. to stand out, project, — *ex aqua*, Ca; — *super æquora*, O; — *ferrum de pectore*, O; met. C; (2) to be visible, to exist, be extant, *nemo exstat qui tibi sex menses cixerit*, P; *exstant epistola Philippi ad Alexandrum*, C.

Exstructio -ônis, f. a building up, erection, — *tectorum*, C.

Exstrûo -xi -ctum, 3. to heap up, — *magnum acerrum*, C; — *focum lignis*, H; (2) to build up, erect, — *adificium*, C; — *turres*, Ca; met. — *civitatem*, C.

Exsucus -a -um (exsucuus), sapless, dry; met. — *oratores*, Q.

***Exsuctus** -a -um (*ptep.* *exsûgo*), sucked out, dried up, Vr.

Exsúdo, 1. (i.) neut. *to come out in sweat, exude, — *inutilis humor*, V; (ii.) act. to sweat out, exude, — *acidum liquorem*, Co; (2) met. to sweat through, toil through, execute or perform with great labour, — *causas*, H.

Exsûgo -xi -ctum (exsugeo, P.); to suck out, suck up, P. Cl.

Exsul -dis, c. a banished or exiled person, an exile, C; — *patriæ*, H; (2) met. — *mentis domusque*, O, insane and homeless.

Exsulatio -ônis, f. -lûs -ûs, m. exile, banishment, P. Aug.

Exsilio, 1. to be banished, live in exile, — *Roma*, C, at Rome; — *apud Prusiam regem*, C; — *in Volscos*, L.

Exsultans -antis (*ptep.* *exsulto*), applied by Q as an epithet of a word, consisting only of short syllables, hopping, jumping; (2) of orators, diffuse, prolix, Q.

Exsultanter, diffusely, Pl.

Exsultatio -ônis, f. a leaping up, Co; (2) exultant joy, exultation, Te. Sc.

***Exsultim**, leaping up, H.

Exsulto, 1. to leap up frequently or violently, *equi feroacitate exsultantes*, C; — *astu latices*, V; applied by Q. to the rhythmic effect of unmixed short syllables, (2) met. to move freely, sport about, *campus in quo — possit oratio*, C; (3) especially used of violent and usually joyful emotions of the mind, to run riot, exult, — *latitudo gaudii*, C; — *canâ spe*, Q; — *in ruinis nostris*. C.

Exsuperābilis -e, that can be conquered or overcome, V.

Exsuperantia -æ, *f.* excess of excellence, superiority, preeminence, — *virtutis*, C.

Exsuperatio -ōnis, *f.* exaggeration, as a figure of speech, Aug.

Exsuperō, 1. (i.) *neut.* to mount up, — *flammæ*, V; *met.* to get the upper hand, surmount, prevail, V. O; (ii.) *act.* to surmount, surpass, — *ites*, — *ulmos*, Pl; *met.* to surpass, — *te impudentiā*, C; — *Tarquinius superbiā*, L; also, to conquer, overcome, C.

Exsurdo, 1. to deafen, Pl; (2.) of the sense of taste, to make dull or blunt, — *palatum*, H.

Exsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3, to rise up, lift one's self up, stand up, — *a genibus*, P; *ubi Taurus ab Indico mari* —, Pl; (2) *met.* to rise up; *auctoritate vestra republica* —, C.

Exsuscitatio -ōnis, *f.* an arousing, enlivening, exciting, as a figure of speech, Aug.

Exsuscito, 1. to awaken from sleep, C; (2) to kindle fire, L; (3) *met.* to excite, arouse, encourage, — *animos*, C.

Exta -ōrum, *n.* the inside of animals; especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc. (*viscera* usually meaning the bowels, intestines), used by the Romans as sources of augury, C.

Extabesco -bui, 3. to waste away entirely; *corpus macie extabuit*, C; *met.* — *opiniones*, C, to fade away, pass away.

Extaris -e, relating to the entrails of an animal, P.

Extemplo, immediately, directly, momentarily, straightway, C; *quum* — P, as soon as.

Extemporalis -e, extemporary, without preconsideration, — *oratio*, *actio*, Q.

Extemporalitas -ātis, *f.* the power of extemporary speaking, St.

Extempulo, P, = *extemplo*, *q.v.*

Extendo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, — *brachium*, C; — *manum*, Q; — *capita tignorum*, Ca; *te per extentum funem*, H, to walk upon a tight rope; (2) *met.* to stretch out, extend, increase, enlarge, — *famam factis*, V; — *speciem in Africam quoque*, L; (3) of time, to prolong, extend, — *ad noctem pugnam*, L; — *ciras venientem in annum*, V; — *etatem suam*, P, to spend his life.

*Extensio -ōnis, *f.* a stretching out, extension, Vt.

Extento, 1. to stretch out strongly, to the limit, &c.; *met.* — *vires tuas*, P.

Extentus -a -um (*ptep.* extendo), extended, wide, H; — *oculi*, Q, wide open.

*Extentus -ūs, *m.* a stretching out, extending, P. Aug.

Extenuatio -ōnis, *f.* a making thin, thinning, Pl; (2) as a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening, C.

Extenuatus -a -um (*ptep.* extenuo), weak, poor, insignificant, C.

Extenuo, 1. to make thin or small, to lessen, diminish, — *ignum falce*, Vr; *aer extenuatus*, C, rarefied; especially in medicine, to weaken the force of a disease, alleviate, — *pituitam*, Cl; (2) *met.* — *munus suum*, C; — *crimen*, C, to extenuate.

Exter or extērus -a -um, outward, foreign, strange, *jus* — *nationum*, C; — *civitates*, C; (ii.) *comp.* exterior -us, outside, outer, exterior, C; — *vallam*, Ca; — *munitiones*, Ca; (iii.) *superl.* extremus -a -um, the outermost, last, farthest, extreme, — *oppidum Allobrogum*, Ca; in — *Remorum finibus*, Ca, on the extreme confines; — *ad Indos*, H, to the remotest Indians; *litteræ quibus in exiēmis erat*, C, at the very end of which; in — *oratione*, C, at the end of the oration; *subst.* extremum -i, *n.* C, the last, farthest; (2) the last in point of time or succession, *mensis* — *anni*, C; *extremā hieme*, C, at the very close of winter; *adv.* extremum, (a) for the last time, O; (b) at last, O; *ad (in) extremum*, C. O, to the very last;

(3) the last, highest, greatest, — *fames*, Ca, the highest degree of hunger, extreme hunger; in *extremis rebus*, Ca, in extremities, in the greatest danger; also P. Aug., the lowest, worst, — *alimenta vitæ*, Te; another classical though not common form of the *superl.* is *extimus* -a -um, C.

Extērobro, 1. to bore out, extract by boring, C; (2) to extort, obtain by force, P.

Extērgō -si -sum, 2. to wipe off, rub off, wipe away, P. Pl; (2) *met.* to plunder, C.

Extērior, exterior, *vid.* *exter*, extra.

Extērimo, 1. to drive beyond the boundaries, drive out, expel, banish, — *aliquem ex urbe*, C, *de civitate*, C; — *urbe atque agro*, C; (2) to get rid of, put aside, — *cestram auctoritatem*, C.

Extērnus -a -um, that which is outside, external, — *tepor*, C; — *visio*, C; (2) foreign, strange, — *auxilia*, Ca (*opp.* *opes domesticæ*); — *bella*, Q. (*opp.* *civilia*); *odium in extērnos*, C, hatred against foreigners, C.

Extēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub out, rub off, Vr. Q.

Extērrō -ūi -itum, 2. to frighten suddenly, terrify, C. Ca.

*Extēro, 3. to unweave, — *aliquem*, P, to cheat or defraud of money.

Extimesco -mūi, 3. (i.) *neut.* to be greatly afraid, C; (ii.) *act.* to dread, fear greatly, — *adventum nostrum*, C.

Extimus, *vid.* *exter*.

Extispex -icis, *m.* a soothsayer who draws auguries from the entrails of victims slain in sacrifice, C.

*Extispicium -ii, *n.* the inspection of entrails for purposes of soothsaying, St.

Extollo, 3. to lift up, raise up, — *onera in iumenta*, Vr; — *ciuentium pugionem*, C; especially, to rear, erect a building, P; (2) *met.* to raise up, lift up, extol, — *aliquem ad celum*, C; — *meritum alicuius verbis*, C; (3) to put off, delay, — *hoc malum in diem*, P.

Extorquēo -rsi -itum, 2. to twist out, wrest, wring out, — *arma e manibus civium*, C; — *de manibus*, C; (2) to distort the limbs, Sc; especially *ptep.* extortus -a -um, distorted, deformed; (3) to extort money from, — *a Casare quinquaginta talenta*, C; (4) *met.* to extort, tear out, wrest, wrench out, — *suffragium populi*, L; — *sententias*, C.

Extorreo, 2. to dry up, parch, Cl.

Extorris -e, driven from the country, exiled, banished, C; — *agro Romano*, L.

*Extortor -ōris, *m.* one who extorts, T.

Extra, (i.) *adv.* outside (*opp.* *intus*), *que extra sunt*, C; *comp.* extērius, O; (2) except, *fol.* by *quam*, — *quam si*, C, except if, unless; (ii.) *ptep.* with *acc.* beyond, outside of, without, — *provinciam*, Ca; — *modum*, C, beyond measure; *extra jocum*, C, joking apart; (2) except, — *dicem*, C.

Extractiōrius -a -um, having the power of drawing out, extracting, Pl.

Extrūho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw out, extract, — *telum e corpore*, C; — *de vulnere*, O; — *ritum puerum albo*, H; (2) *met.* — *urbem ex periculis*, C, to extricate; (3) in regard to time, to prolong, delay, protract, C, — *bellum in tertium annum*, L; *primum tempus noctis*, Ca.

Extrāneus -a -um, that which is outside, outward, extraneous, Aug; (2) of a different family, not related, St.

Extrāordinārius -a -um, extraordinary, anomalous, irregular, — *petitio consulatūs*, C.

Extrārius -a -um, that which is outside, outward, strange, foreign, C; (2) of a different family, not related, T.

Extremūtas -ātis, *f.* the end, farthest portion, extremity, C.

Extremus -a -um, *vid.* *exter*.

Extrico, 1. (extrico, 1. *dep.* P), to disentangle, extricate, — *ceram plagis*, H.

Extrinsēcus, from without, from the outside,

G; (2) on the outside, outwardly, C; (3) *met.* *irrelevantly, Ca.

Extrūdo -si -sum, 3. to push out, thrust out, extrude, — *me cūdis, P*, — *te in viam, C*; — *mare aggere, Ca*, to dam out

Extūderātio -ōnis, *f.* a swelling, tumour, Pl.

Extūderō, 1 (i) *neut.* to swell, swell up, Pl; (ii) *act.* to cause to swell out, Sc.

*Extūmco, 2. P, *extūmesco, 3. Pl, to swell, swell up.

*Extūmīdus -i -um, swelling up, tumid, Vr.

Extūdo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. to beat out, to form by beating with a hammer, Ph, (2) *met.* — *artem, V*, to invent, fashion, *quam labor extulerit fastidia, H*, has expelled, bidden off.

Exturbo, 1. to drive away, thrust out, — *eum ex cūdis, P*, — *homines ex possessionibus, C*; — *aliquem provinciam, C, met.* — *ex auno agi iudicem, P*.

Extusio, 4. to cough out, hawl out, Cl.

*Exūbratio -ōnis, *f.* exuberance, superfluity, Vt.

Exūbro, 1. (i) *neut.* to abound, to be produced in great abundance, V, (ii) *act.* to bring forth in great abundance, Co.

Exūceratio -ōnis, *f.* ulceration, Cl; *met.* aggravation of pun, Sc. (opp. consolatio).

Exūceratōrius -a -um, — *medicamentum, Pl*, beneficial to ulcers.

Exūcero, 1. to cause or produce ulcers, to ulcerate, — *cūtem, Cl*, — *centrem, Cl*; (2) *met.* to make worse, aggravate, embitter, C, — *dolorem, Pl*.

Exūllo, 1. to howl out, howl loudly, O.

Exūdatio -ōnis, *f.* the overflowing of a river, flood, inundation, Pl.

Exundo, 1. to overflow, — *fons, Pl*, — *piscina, Co*; (2) *met.* to overflow, abound, appear in large quantities, Te Jr.

Exungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to anoint, besmear with unguents, P, *argentum exunctum, P*, spent in purchasing unguents.

Exūo -di -ūtum, 3. to put off, take off, — *pharetram humero, O*; — *jugum, L*, to throw off, — *digulos, M*, to take the rings off, (2) to deprive of anything, make bare, — *hostem armis, L*; — *aliquem patrimonium, St*; (3) *met.* to put off, lay down, — *omnem humanitatem, C*; — *mores antiquos, L*; — *fidem, Te*; — *se omnibus vitis, Sc*.

*Exurgō, 2. to press or squeeze out, P.

Exūro -arsi -ūtum, 3. to burn up, burn entirely, consume by fire, C, (2) to burn or parch up, dry up entirely, — *paludem, V*; *agrum, V*, (3) *met.* to destroy, consume, C. V.

Exustio -ōnis, *f.* a burning up, conflagration, C; (2) a parching, drying up, Pl.

Exūvō -trum, *f.* that which is taken off from the body, clothing, arms, armour, P; the skin of animals, V, (2) especially the armour of a vanquished enemy, spoils, booty, V. Tb; — *nautica, C*.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Roman Alphabet, corresponded in form with the Æolic digamma (f); though in sound it is most nearly represented by φ, φ. For the signification of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Faba -æ, *f.* a bean, C; prov. *isthæc in me caditur faba, T*, I shall have to suffer for this; (2) from the similarity in shape, — *caprinū simi, Pl*, goats' dung.

Fabācia -æ, *f.* bean-broth, bean-porridge, Pl.

*Fābāginus -a -um, A. Aug. fābācūs -a -um, P. Aug. of or relating to beans.

Fābālis -e, of or relating to beans, Vr; *subst.* fabalia -ium, n. Vr. Co, bean-stalks.

Fābīrlus -a -um, A. Aug = fabalis, q. v.

Fabella -æ, *f. dim.* a little story, little narrative, fable, C Ph; (2) a little drama, C.

Fāber -bri, m. a workman or artisan in any hard material, — *ignarius, C*, a carpenter; — *ararius, Pl*, a coppersmith, prov. — *est quisque fortunæ suæ, S*, each is the architect of his own fortune, (2) a fish, the dory, Pl Co.

Fāber -bra -brum, artful, full of art, artistic, ingenious, O.

Fābre, in a workmanlike manner, P.

Fabia gens, one of the oldest patrician families of Rome; short notices of the most distinguished members of which will be found under the cognomina Maximus, Pictor, Vibulanus, *adj.* Fabius -i -um, C, Fābīanus -a -um, C.

Fābreficiō -fici -factum, 3. to prepare or fabricate ingeniously, L.

Fābrica -æ, *f.* the workshop of a faber, C, (2) the handiwork or the art of a faber, — *avis et ferri, C*; — *araria, ferrea, materialis, Pl*; the result of art, a fabric, — *nature, C*, (3) a trick, cunning scheme or device, P. T.

Fābrificatio -ōnis, *f.* a careful forming or making, fabrication, C.

Fābricator -ōris, m. a maker, former, artificer, fabricator, C.

Fabricia gens, a Roman family, of whom the most distinguished member was C Fabricius Lucinus, *vid.* Luscinius; *adj.* Fabricius -a -um, H; Fabricianus -a -um, C.

Fābricor, 1. *dep.* fabrico, 1. to form, make, forge out of hard materials, — *gladium, C*, — *naves, Te*; — *mundum, C*; (2) generally, to form, fabricate, create, — *hominem, C*; also to form a scheme, plot, P.

Fābrilis -e, relating or belonging to the faber, C; *neut. plur. subst.* fabrilia -ium, n. tools, instruments, H.

Fābūla -æ, *f.* a story, narrative, tradition, L; *fabula fieri, H*, to become the common talk; in common conversation, *quæ hæc est* — ? What sort of a story, of a business is this? P. T, (2) especially a fictitious narrative, a fable, *num me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* C, used as an interjection in P. T, *fabula?* nonsense! (3) a drama, dramatic poem, play, C, a fable in verse, Ph C, prov. *lupus in fabula, T. C*, = talk of the devil and he'll appear.

*Fābūla -æ, *f. dim.* a little bean, P.

*Fābūlaris -e, traditional, legendary, St.

Fābūllator -ōris, m. a narrator, Sc.

Fābūlor, 1. *dep.* to talk, converse, chatter, — *aliquid, P*; — *alium, P*; — *inter sese, P*, — *cum aliquo, St*.

Fābūlosus, fabulously, Pl.

Fābūlositas -itatis, *f.* fabulousness, Pl.

Fābūlosus -a -um, fabulous, — *Hydaspes, H*.

Fābūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little bean, A. Aug.

Fācesso -ivi -itum, 3. (i) *act.* to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish, — *iussa, V*; — *præcepta, V*; — *negotium, C*, to give trouble to, so also, — *nulli unquam periculum, Te*, (ii) *neut.* to be off, go away, depart, — *ab omni societate, C*; — *ex urbe, L*; — *urbe sinibusque, L*.

Fāctio, elegantly, aptly, suitably, P, (2) wittily, facetiously, C.

Fāctiō -ōrum, *f.* (facetia -æ, *f. P*), skilful management, a clever scheme, P; *hæc facetia?* St, P, this is a good joke; (2) wit, facetiousness, C, P; *Scipio omnes tale facetisque superabat, C*.

Fāctus -a -um, well-formed, elegant, — *pedes, Q*; applied to demeanour, fine, elegant, courteous, P. T; (2) of discourse, elegant, H, more frequently, witty, facetious, ironical, C.

Fācies -ei, *f.* the external form or figure, P. Lc; especially (2) the human countenance, face, C;

— *perfricare*, Pl. Q, to lay aside all shame; (3) *met.* the outward form, external appearance, — *urbis, civitatis*, C; — *eloquentia*, Q; used by *Te.* = species, the outward show, as *opp.* to reality; (4) *poet.* look, aspect, V.

Facile, easily, without difficulty, C; — (2) easily, indisputably, certainly, — *princeps*, C, indisputably first; — *deterimus*, C; *haud* —, C; *non* —, C, with difficulty; (3) willingly, — *patri*, C; (4) — *vivere*, P, pleasantly, well.

Facilis -e, easy, without difficulty, C; — *somnus*, H, easy to obtain; — *ad exardescendum*, C; — *facti*, T; — *dicere*, C; *terra* — *pecori*, V, adapted to; so also, *campus operi* —, L; in *facili*, L; *ex facili*, Co, easily; (2) of character, easy, friendly, yielding, affable, *facile*, — *comes*, C; — *pater*, C; — *in tua vota deos*, O; (3) of events, favourable, fortunate, — *res*, C, L.

Facilitas -itatis, f. easiness, ease, facility, — *pariendi*, Pl; (2) especially, facility and copiousness of expression, Q; (3) friendliness, affability, goodness, courteousness, C.

Facilliter, Vt = *facile*, q.v.

Facinorösus -a -um, full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious, C.

Facinus -öris, n. a deed, action, — *nefarium*, Ca; — *puclieriuntum*, C; (2) especially a bad, shameful, wicked deed, crime, — *committere*, C; — *patrare*, S.

Facio, *faci*, *factum*, 3. (I.) *act.* to make, produce, prepare, create, cause, effect, bring to pass, — *adrem*, C; — *pontem*, Ca; — *ignem*, C; — *poëma*, C; — *pecuniam*, C, to makemoney; — *cohortes*, Ca; — *arbitrium de aliquo*, H, to form a judgment; — *cognomen alicui*, L, to name; — *contentionem, controrsum*, C; — *corpus*, Cl, to make flesh, become fat; — *damnum, detrimentum*, C, to suffer loss; followed also by *ut*, *ne*, *quin*, etc., *ea feci, ut essent nota nostris*, C; — *non possum, quin ad te mittam*, C, I cannot help sending; also with *subj. fac cupido mei eidenti sis*, C; very rarely followed by *inf.* alone; when followed by two *acc.* = to make into, to make, *testamento fecit heredem filiam*, C; — *absentem rei capitalis reum*; (2) followed by *gen.* to esteem, to hold, prize, *te quotidie pluris feci*, C, daily have I esteemed thee more highly; (3) to represent or delineate in writing, *in eo libro ubi se excentem e senatu facit*, C; *Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem*, C; (4) *imp. fac*, suppose; *fac, quæso, qui ego sum esse te*, C; (5) to follow a trade or profession, — *argentariam*, C; (6) in religious language, to offer a sacrifice, sacrifice, — *sacrificium publicum*, C; (7) in grammar, to form, make an inflection; *cur aper apri faciat*, Q; (8) particular idioms are, *quid faciam* (*facias*, etc.) *aliquo*, *de aliquo*, *alicui*? what am I to do, what is to be done with etc., *quid hoc homine facias*? C; *quid enim tibi faciam*? C; *fit* (*factum est*) *aliquo* or *aliqua re*, it happens to, becomes, of a person or thing; hence the expression, *si quid factum sit aliquo*, C, if any thing should happen to any one, if any one should die; *ut fit*, C, as generally happens, as usual; *fat*, P, so let it be, very well; *dictum ac factum*, *non* sooner said than done, at once; (*xi.*) *neut.* used with adverbs, to do, to act, — *neque recte neque recte*, P; — *bene, amice, humaniter*, C; (2) *cum*, *ab aliquo*, to be on the side of, to take part with, C; *opp.* — *contra aliquem*, Q, to oppose, take part against; (3) — *ad aliquid, alicui*, to serve for, be useful to, O, Pl.

Facteion, a word formed from *facio* by C. in imitation of the Greek = *faciendum* est.

Facticius -a -um, artificial, factitious, Pl.

Factio -ōnis, f. a making, doing, — *testamenti*, C, the right of making a will; (2) a number of persons acting together, a party, P; and especially a political party or faction, C; (3) the divisions into which the characters in the Roman Circus were distributed, St.

Factiosus -a -um, powerful, fond of power, having or desiring to have a large party, factious, C.

Facitio, 1. to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do, C; also, *quem palam heretism semper facitatar*, C, when he had repeatedly declared his heir in public; (2) to follow a trade, practise a profession, — *medicinam*, Q.

**Facto*, 1. to do, — *quicquam*, P.

Factor -öris, m. an oil-press, A. Aug; (2) *a ball-player, P.

Factum -i, n. that which has been done, an event, fact, — *præclarum atque divinum*, C; *facta boum*, O, the works of oxen, i.e. a ploughed field; *bonum factum*, a good deed, was placed at the beginning of edicts, as with us "in the name of God."

Factura -m, f. a making, forming, Pl.

Factus -ūs, m. a making, erecting, Vr; (2) oil-pressing, Vr, Co.

Facula -m, f. *dim.* a little torch, Pt.

Facultas -tatis, f. the power, faculty, possibility, opportunity of doing any thing, — *dicendi*, C; — *ad dicendum*, C; followed by *ut*, C; by *inf.* P. Aug; (2) a large number, multitude, abundance, *rerum quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat* —, Ca; pl. *facultates* = property, wealth.

Facunde, eloquently, fluently, P, L.

Facundia -m, f. eloquence, readiness of speech, S, Q.

**Facunditas* -tatis, f. P. = *facundia*, q.v.

Facundus -a -um, eloquent, fluent, ready of speech, — *homo*, or *atio*, S.

**Facilius* -a -um, relating or belonging to dregs or refuse, A. Aug.

**Facilius* -a -um, — *vinum*, A. Aug, expressed from dregs.

Facinuosus (*facinuosus*) -a -um, — *uix*, Co, yielding refuse.

Facula -m, f. *dim.* the tartar or crust of wine, used either as a drug or condiment, Lc. II.

Faculentus -a -um, full of dregs or refuse, turbid, impure, feculent, Co, Cl.

Fæx -meis, f. the dregs or refuse of any liquid, Lc. H; (2) the tartar or crust of wine, II; the brine or liquor in which pickles are kept, O; the refuse or impurities of solid substances, Pl; *met.* — *populi*, C, the dregs, lowest orders, of the people.

Fagus -a -um, Pl; *figineus* -a -um, A. Aug; *figineus* -a -um, V, beechen.

Fagus -i, f. (*φῦκος*), the beech tree, V.

Fagutalis -e, beechen, — *lucus*, Vr, a grove upon the Esquiline hill, sacred to Jupiter, — *Jupiter*, Pl.

Fala -m, f. a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city, A. Aug; *prov. subire sub falas*, P, to incur great danger; (2) one of the seven wooden pillars on the *spina* or barrier of the circus, Jr.

Falarica -m, f. a kind of spear, sometimes charged with burning tow or pitch, which, according to its size, was discharged either from the hand or a catapult, L.

Falcarius -ii, m. a scythe or sickle maker.

Falcatus -a -um, furnished with scythes, — *currus, quadrigæ*, L; (2) scythe-shaped, — *ensis*, O.

Falces -era -trum, carrying a scythe or sickle, — *senex*, O, Saturnus.

Falcula -m, f. *dim.* a small sickle or pruning-bill, Co; (2) a little talon or claw, Pl.

Faltræ -is, n. a kind of architectural elevation, the precise nature of which is unknown, Vr.

Faliscus -a -um, belonging or relating to the city Falerni, — *center*, Vr, M, a kind of sausage or pudding; *subst. falisca* -m, f. a rack in a mægr, A. Aug.

Fallacia -m, f. deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft, C.

**Fallaciösus* -a -um, speaking falsely or fallaciously, C.

Fallaciter, deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously.

Fallax -ax, deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious, — *hominis*, C; — *verba*, C; — *apex*, C; — *capillosa interrogatio*, C.

Fallo, *fefelli*, *falsum*, 3. to deceive, trick, de-
fraud, — *aliquem dolis*, T; *nisi me omnia fallunt*,
C; — *fidem hosti datam*, C; — *meam sperem*, C; —
opinionem tuam, C; *impers. fallit me*, C, I am de-
ceived, I am wrong; (2) especially, to swear falsely,
to deceive by an oath, C; (3) to escape notice,
remain unknown, concealed, escape one, *neque*
enim hoc te fallit, C; — *custodes*, L; *impers. fallit*
me, it escapes my notice; *neque vero Cæsarem*
fefellit, Ca; (4) met. — *medias horas*, O; — *curam*
somno, H, to while away, beguile.

Falsarius -a -um, a forger or falsifier of docu-
ments, St.

Falsus, falsely, C.

Falsitatus -a -um, speaking falsely, lying, P.

*Falsificus -a -um, deceitful, acting falsely, —
animus, P.

*Falsiarius -a -um, swearing falsely, perjured,
— animus, P.

*Falsiloquus -a -um, speaking falsely, lying, P.

*Falsimonia -æ, f. deceit, P.

*Falsipater -entis, having a putative father, —
Amphitryoniades, Ct, Hercules.

Falso, falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly,
C.

Falsum -i, n. a falsehood, lie, C; (2) forgery,
fraud, Q.

Falsus -a -um (*ptep.* fallo), false, untrue,
spurious, made up, — *lacrimula*, T; — *gaudium*,
C; (2) deceitful, hypocritical, — *homo*, S; —
sodalibus, Ct, unfaithful to his comrades; *subst.*
falsus -i, m. a deceiver, St.

Falx -icis, f. a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-
hook, C; (2) a sickle-shaped implement of war,
used for tearing down stockades, etc. Ca.

Fama -æ, f. (*phm*), a report, rumour, intelli-
gence, unauthenticated news, *nulla adhuc fama*
venerat, C; *hæc fama ad Treveros perlatâ*, Ca;
fama de manu, de armis, etc. C; especially *fama* or
Rumour personified as a goddess, V; (2) public
opinion, (a) good report, reputation, fame, C; (b)
evil report, infamy, T.

*Famatus -a -um, evil-reported, having an ill
reputation, C.

Famellus -a -um, suffering hunger, hungry,
famished, P. T.

Famex -is, f. hunger, — *depellere*, C, to satisfy;
also, — *propellere*, H; — *propulsare*, Co. Tc; (2)
famine, C; and generally, *extreme poverty, T;
(3) met. eager desire, — *auri*, V; — *argenti*, H;
of discourse, poverty of words, C.

Famex -icis, m. blood that has run from a bruise,
Co.

Famigérabilis -e, well-known, celebrated, Vr.

*Famigératio -onis, f. the spreading abroad of a
report, making known, P.

*Famigérator -oris, m. a spreader of reports, a
tale-teller, P.

Famigératus -a -um, well-known, celebrated,
P. Aug.

Familla -æ, f. a household of slaves, household,
— *intelligamus, quæ constat ex servis pluribus*, C;
emere eam — a *Catone*, C; (2) the entire house-
hold or family; hence *paterfamilias*, the head
of the household or family; also *materfamilias*,
filiusfamilias, *filiasfamilias*, etc.; (3) a family, as
a subdivision of a gens, *Laeliorum et Muciorum*
familie, C; (4) a company, troop, sect, — *tota*
Peripateticorum, C; — *gladiatorum*, C; — *ducere*,
C, to be the head of a troop or company.

Famillaricus -a -um, relating or belonging to a
household of servants, Vt; to a family, Vr.

Famillaris -e, relating to a family, household, or
home, — *em curare*, P, to look after household
affairs; more frequently, *res familiaris*, = prop-
erty, C; (2) intimate, friendly, confidential,
familiar, — *alicui*, C; applied to inanimate
objects, — *sermo*, C; *aditus*, L, familiar, usual,
customary; (3) domestic (*opp.* foreign, *hostilis*);
used of those parts of the entrails of a victim
which the haruspices set apart as referring to
home affairs, C.

Famillaris -is, m. a slave, servant, P; (2) a fa-
miliar, intimate friend, C.

Famillarius -itis, f. confidential friendship,
intimacy, familiarity, C; *pl.* familiaritates, Sc,
*familiar friends.

Famillarius, confidentially, familiarly, in a very
friendly manner, C.

Famulus -a -um, much spoken of; in a good
sense, famous, H. Tc; (2) evil-reported, infam-
ous, P. C; (3) — *libelli*, Tc; — *carmen*, H,
libellous.

Famula -æ, f. a female servant, V; met. *virtus*
— *fortuna est*, C.

Famularis -e, relating or belonging to servants,
C.

Famulatus -us, m. service, servitude, slavery, C.

Famulatum -i, n. a household of slaves, P. Aug.

Famulus, 1. *dep.* — *alicui*, to be a servant to,
serve any one, C. Ct.

Famulus -i, m. a servant, attendant, C; applied
to priests, *Idææ matris famuli*, C.

1. *amulus* -a -um, serving, serviceable, O.

Fanaticus -a -um, inspired by a deity, enthusi-
astic, — *Galli*, L; (2) mad, raving, fanatic, —
philosophi, C.

*Fano, 1. to consecrate, sanctify, Vr.

Fanum -i, n. a place solemnly consecrated to a
god, a temple, fane, — *Simonis*, C.

Far, faris, n. spelt; *tritonicum spelta*, Linn.
V. Vr. Co; (2) coarse meal, Co.

Farclmen -inis, n. a sausage, Vr.

Farcllo, farci, fartum, 4. to fill full, stuff full, —
aliquid re, C; — *gallinas*, Vr. Co, to cram, fatten;
met. *infinitus vectigalibus erat fartus*, Vt.

Farfarius -i, m. (fariferus, P. farugium), the
plant coltsfoot, Pl.

Farina -æ, f. meal, flour, Vr; hence, dust or
powder of any kind, Pl; met. *fucri nostræ*
farina, Pr, of the same material as ourselves,
like us.

Farinarius -a -um, relating to meal, made of
meal, Pl.

Farnus -i, f. the ash, Vt.

Farriculus -a -um (-fus -a -um), of or belonging
to spelt, Vr. Pl.

Farrigo -inis, f. a mixed green crop used as
fodder for cattle, Vr. Co; (2) a mixture, farrago,
nostræ — *libelli*, Jv, various contents; (3) a
trifle, Pr.

Farrarius -a -um, relating to spelt, or to grain
generally; — *stibula*, A. Aug, a hand-mill; *subst.*
farraria -orum, n. a granary, barn, Vt.

Farratus -a -um, provided with grain, Pr; (2)
made of corn, Jv.

*Farrarius -a -um, relating or belonging to
corn, A. Aug.

1. arræ -a -um, made of spelt, or corn gene-
rally, Co; *subst.* *farrum* -i, n. a spelt-cake, Pl.

Farsura -æ, f. Vr. = fartura, q. r.

Fartilis -e, well-fed, fattened, — *anseris*, Pl.

Fartor -oris, m. a sausage-maker, P. T; (2) a
fattener of fowls, Co.

Fartum -i, n. (fartus, P. Aug.), that which is
crammed in, stuffing, the inside of any thing, P.
Co.

Fartura -æ, f. the fattening or cramming of
fowls, Vr. Co; (2) the rubble with which a wall
is filled up, Vt.

Fas, *incl.* n. divine law and right (*opp.* jus,
human law and right), divine command, *jus ac*
omne delere, C; (2) generally, that which is
allowed, permitted, lawful, right (*opp.* nefas),
quid non adeptus est, quod hominibus esset optare,
C; *ne scire — est omnia*, H; — *gentium*, Tc.

Fascia -æ, f. a bandage, band, girdle, used for
various purposes of dress, C; round the breast,
O; as a diadem, Sc; (2) met. *an architectural
band or moulding, Vt; *a streak of cloud over the
sky, Jv.

Fasciatim, bundlewise, in bundles.

Fasciculus -i, m. *dim.* a little bundle or packet,
— *epistolarum*, C; — *librorum*, H.

*Fascina -m, f. a faggot, A. Aug.
Fascinatio -ōnis, f. a bewitching, enchanting, fascination.

Fascino, 1. to bewitch, fascinate, — agnos, V; — *malā linguā*, Ct.

Fascinum -i, n. an enchanting, bewitching; (2) the private parts of a man, Vr. H; and personified, Fascinus -i, m. the Phallus, Pl.

Fascio, 1. to bind round, to bandage, M.

Fasciōla -æ, f. dim. a little bandage, Vr.

Fascis -is, m. a bundle, packet, especially of sticks, a faggot, V; (2) *fascēs*; the bundles of sticks with an axe inserted, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates, as symbols of the punishment of evil-doers; hence used for the highest dignities themselves, e.g. the consulship.

Fascius, fasciōlus, etc. = phaselus, etc. q.v.

Fastidiliter, with loathing and aversion, Vr.

Fastidīo -ivi or -itum, 4. act. and neut. to loathe, feel distaste or disgust, *ut fastidīs!* P; — *omnia*, II; (2) *met.* to be averse to, dislike, loathe, *etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt*, C; — *met.* P; — *lacus et apertos rivos*, H; — *preces alicujus*, L.

Fastidīose, with loathing, dislike, fastidiously, C.

Fastidīōsus -a -um, full of dislike and distaste, fastidious, hypercritical, — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) producing disgust, unpleasant, disagreeable, II.

Fastidium -i, n. loathing, disgust; originally, of the loathing of food, *cibi satietas et* —, C; (2) *met.* dislike, aversion, disgust, C; (3) scorn, haughtiness, pride, C.

Fastigatio -ōnis, f. a pointing, sharpening to a point, Pl.

Fastigātus -a -um (*ptcp.* fastigo), pointed, sharpened to a point, L; (2) sloping, steep, *collis leniter — paulatim ad planitiem cedebat*, Ca.

Fastigium -ii, n. the summit or roof-ridge of a building, — *Capitolii*, C; *operi inchoato tanquam — imponere*, C, to finish; (2) the top, point, or upper part of any thing, Ca; * the bottom, depth, V; (3) a declivity, descent, *ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat*, Ca; (4) *met.* the highest dignity, rank, degree, L; and generally, rank, dignity, L.

Fastigo, 1. to sharpen to a point, Pl.

Fastosus -a -um, proud, haughty, M.

Fastus -ūs, m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, H. Ct.

Fastus -a -um, — *dies*, or *abs. fasti-ōrum*, m. days designated in the calendar on which it was lawful to transact legal and other business; (2) a calendar, almanac; hence, Fasti, the title of Ovid's well-known poem, a species of poetical almanac.

Fatalis -e, relating to destiny or fate, fated, destined by fate, — *necessitas*, C; — *annus ad interitum Iugur urbis*, C; (2) deadly, fatal, — *telum*, V; — *jaculum*, O.

Fataliter, according to fate or destiny, C.

Fatētor, fassus, 2. *dep.* to confess, admit, allow, C; — *verum*, P; — *peccavisse*, P; — *de facto turpi*, C; (2) to declare, assert, make known, — *innocentem fuisse patrem*, Q; *fatendi modus*, Q, the indicative mood.

*Faticānus -a -um, O. (*faticinus -a -um, O.), declaring, announcing destiny, prophetic.

Fatidicus -a -um, announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic, — *vates*, O; — *avis*, C.

Fatifer -era -erum, death-bringing, deadly, fatal, V. O.

Fatigatio -ōnis, f. weariness, fatigue, *lassitudo quæ citra — est*, Cl.

Fatigo, 1. to weary, tire, fatigue, work to exhaustion, plague, — *vinclis et carcere*, C; *Romani multo labore præliisque fatigati*, S; (2) *met.* to weary, tease, disturb, vex, — *festam præce*, H; — *aliquem verbis*, C; — *vitam bello*, Lc; *oili remigio noctemque diemque fatigant*, V.

Fatīgus -a -um, plucking or gathering death, P. Aug.

Fatīgūsus -a -um, announcing fate, prophetic; *subst.* a prophet, prophetess, L.

Fătisco, 3. (*fatisco*, 3. *dep.* Lc. Vr.), to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder, *naves i inis fatiscunt*, V; (2) to become weak, droop, decrease, Co. Te.

Fătīa -æ, f. a female fool, idiot, Sc.

*Fătīcē, foolishly, Q.

Fătīlitas -ātis, f. foolishness, simplicity, fatuity, C.

Fătum -i, n. the expressed will of a god, C; the saying of a seer or prophet, C; (2) destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man, *omnia fato fieri*, C; *fato rerum prudentia major*, V; and personified, *Fata*, the Paræ or Fates, Pt; (3) the natural term of life, *maturus exstingui quam fato suo*, C; *fato cedere*, L; *concedere*, Pl, to die; *fato fungi*, Q; *obire*, Te, to die a natural death; *fata proferre*, V, to prolong life; (4) fate, misfortune, ruin, violent death, C. V.

*Fătūtor, 1. *dep.* to talk foolishly, talk nonsense.

Fătūsus -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous, P. T; — *puer*, C; applied by M. to tasteless, insipid food; *subst.* fatuus -i, m. a fool, idiot.

Faunus -i, m. a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields; subsequently identified with Pan; hence, Fauni = forest gods.

*Fauste, happily, fortunately, C.

Faustitas -ātis, f. happiness, prosperity, good fortune, personified as a goddess, H.

Faustus -a -um, bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, C.

Fautor -ōris, m. a favourer, protector, patron, promoter, — *dignitatis*, C; — *bonorum*, L; — *hinc accusationi*, C.

Fautrix -icis, f. a favourer, protector, promoter, — *voluptatum*, C; *auctoritati*, T.

Faux, faucis, f., usually *pl.* fauces -ium, f. the jaws, gullet, throat, *sub ipsi — lingua est*, Cl; *premere fauces defensionis tuæ*, C, to strangle, stifle, i.e. render impossible; (2) any narrow passage, pass, *Corinthus posita in faucibus Græciæ*, C; an abyss of the earth, *patet factis terræ faucibus*, C.

Făveo, făvi, fautum, 2. to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect, — *alicui*, C. Ca; — *sententiæ*, C; — *rebus Cæsaris*, Ca; (2) in religious language, — *linguis*, or — *linguâ*, to present a well-omened silence, to abstain from ill-omened speech, to be still; *en deus est! linguis animisque favete*, O; *ore favete omnes*, V; (3) to applaud, shout approval, H. St.

Făvilla -æ, f. light, and still glowing, ashes, Lc; and especially the still glowing ashes of the dead, H. V; (2) * *met.* the first spark or origin of any thing, Pt.

Făvītor -ōris, m. C. P. = fautor, q.v.

Făvōnūs -i, m. the west wind or zephyr, C.

Făvor -ōris, m. favour, good-will, kindness, C; — *alicui conciliare*, L, to win favour for, make beloved; (2) applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation, C.

Făvōrābilis -e, in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, Q. Te.

Făvōrābiliter, with applause, Q.

Făvus -i, m. a honeycomb, C; (2) an hexangular slab or tile for pavements, Vt.

Fax, facis, f. a torch, C. Ca; used both at weddings, C, and at funerals, V. Pt; (2) used for the light of the heavenly bodies, Lc. O; a meteor or shooting star, Lc. C; (3) *met.* *me torret face mutua Calais*, H, flame of love; *dicendi faces*, C, fires of eloquence; *Antonius omnium incendiariorum fax*, C, the cause or author.

Făxim, faxo, = fecerim, fecero, *vid.* facio.

Febriticō, 1. to have a fever, suffer from fever, Cl.

Febriticūla -æ, f. a slight fever, feverishness, C.

Febriticūlōsus -a -um, feverish, Ct.

Febrio, 4. to suffer from fever, Cl.

Febrius -is, f. fever, C. **Febrius** was also personified as a goddess, and had three temples in Rome.

Febrüarius -ii, m. (mensis, or abis), February; *adj.* Pl, belonging to February.

Febrüatio -ōnis, f. a religious purification, Vr.

Febrüo, 1 to purify, Vr.

Febrüum -i, n. a means of religious purification, hence, **Februa -orum, n.** the feast of purification held by the Romans on the 15th February, whence, **Februalis, Februius, and Februta**, names of Juno, the presiding goddess of the festival.

Feconde, fruitfully, Vr.

Feconditas -ätis, f. fruitfulness, fecundity, abundance, — **arrarum, C.** — **multieris, C;** personified as a goddess, **Tc.** — **lactis, Pl.**

Fecondo, 1 to fructify, fertilize, V.

Fecondus -a -um, fruitful, fecund, prolific, — terra, C. — **conjug, II.** (2) full, abounding, — **calices, II.** (3) making fruitful, fertilizing, — **Nilus, Pl.** (4) met. fruitful, — **pectus, C.** — **ingenium, Pl.**

Fel, felis, n. gall, the gall-bladder, Cl, met. poison, poisonous liquid, O. V, (2) bitterness of spirit, enmity, hatred, P, anger, V; (3) **fel terra, Pl.** the herb fumitory.

Felles -is, f. (felis -is, Pl.), a cat, C, (2) a marten, polecat, Vr. Co; (3) met. a thief, robber, P.

Felicitas -itis, f. fruitfulness, fertility, — **terra, Pl.** (2) more frequently, happiness, felicity, good luck, good fortune, C.

Felictor, • fruitfully, abundantly, V; (2) auspiciously, favourably, C, (3) happily, C.

Felinus -a -um, belonging to a cat, feline, Cl.

Felis = felces, q. v.

Felixa -icis, fruitful, fertile, — arbor, L. — **regio, O;** (2) fortunate, auspicious, well-omened, hence the phrase in documents, **quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, C.** (3) happy, blessed, — **cur, C.** — **secula, O.** with *gen* of the cause of happiness, — **cerebri, II.** felices operum dies, V.

Fellator -ōris, m. one who sucks, M.

Fellus -a -um, full of gall, bitter as gall, Pl.

Fello, 1. to suck, Vr.

Femella -a, f. *dim* a young woman, a girl, Ct.

Femen = femur, q. v.

Femina -a, f. a female, and especially a human female, a woman, C; applied as a term of reproach to an effeminate man, O. St; (2) the female of animals, — **angus, porcus, C.** applied also by Pl. to plants and minerals.

Feminalia -um, n. bindages on the thigh, St.

Feminatus -a -um, made female, effeminate, C.

Femineus -a -um, relating to a woman, female, feminine, O. V. — **calendar, Jr.** the 1st of March, on which the *Matronalia* were celebrated, (2) womanish, effeminate, Q.

Femineus -a -um, in grammar, feminine, Vr. Q.

Femur -ōris or -inis, n. the upper part of the leg, the thigh, C, (2) in architecture, the projecting flat ridge between the channels of a Doric triglyph, V.

Fenestria -a -um (fenestrius), relating to bay, Vr.

Fenestris -e, relating to interest, — leges, L. — **pecunia, St.** out at interest.

Fenestratio -ōnis, f. lending at interest, usury, C.

Fenestrio, with interest, illari — abstulisti, R. to thy great detriment.

Fenestrior -ōnis, m. one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer, C.

Fenestriorius -a -um, usurious, P. Aug.

Fenestratrix -icis, f. a female money-lender, P. Aug.

Fenestror, 1. dep. (*fenestror*, 1. P. Aug.), to lend money at interest, — **pecunias, C;** — **provincias, C;** to dep. by usury; (2) met. **sol sum lumen ceteris sideribus** —, Pl; — **beneficium, C.**

Fenestella -a, f. dim. a little window, Co.

Fenestra -a, f. a window, C; — **ad tormenta mittenda, Ca.** loop-holes for shooting; (2) met. opportunity, — **ad nequitiam patefacere, T.**

Fenestro, 1. to provide with windows, Pl. Vr.

Fenustus -a -um, made of hay, C.

Feniculum -i, n. fennel, Pl.

Fenilla -um, n. a hay-loft, hay-barn, V. Co.

Fenisecta -ōrum, n. mown grass, Vr.

Fenisector -ōris, m. Vr, **fenisecca -a, m.** Pr, **fenisector -ōris, m.** Co, a mower, hay-maker.

Fenistrum -a, f. (-a -ōrum, n) the mown grass, the hay-harvest, Vr. Co.

Fenum -i, n. (fenum), hay, C, prov. **fenum habet in cornu, II.** he is dangerous, like an ox whose horns are covered with hay, **fenum Græcum, Co.** the herb fenugreek.

Fenus -ōris (fœnus), n. interest of money, C; (2) rarely, the capital lent, P. C, (3) in general, gain, returns, profit, C.

Fœnusculum -i, n. a small, trifling interest, P.

Fer -a, f. a wild animal, wild beast, C; **magna minorque feræ, O.** the Great and Little Bear.

Feracitas -ätis, f. fruitfulness, Co.

Feracter, fruitfully, L.

Ferialis -e, relating to the dead, funereal, — cupressus, O. (2) relating to the *Feralia*, O, (3) *subst.* **Feralia -um, n.** the general festival of the dead on the 10th of February, C; (1) death-bringing, deadly, fatal, — **donæ, O.** — **anrus, Tc.**

Ferax -icis, fruitful, fertile, prolific, — agri, C; **Iberia — venenorum, II;** **terra — uis, O.** (2) met. **nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, etc. C.**

Ferculum -i, n. a platform carried on men's shoulders, on which the spoils of conquered nations were exhibited at a triumph, C, (2) a tray, on which several dishes were carried from the kitchen at once, and hence, a course, II.

Fere, almost, nearly, within a little, ferè abhinc annos quidam, T. **Peeloponnesus — tota in mari est, C.** omnes —, C. **Ca, hæc — habui dicei, C.** **cadem fere horâ quâ veni, C.** about the same hour; (2) with negatives, scarcely, hardly, **atates vestre nihil aut non fere multum differunt, C.** (3) in general, usually, commonly, C.

Ferentarius -ii, m. a light-armed soldier, furnished only with missiles, Vr. S, (2) met. — **amicus, P.** one who quickly runs to help.

Ferēria vitis, a kind of vine, Co.

Ferētrius -ii, m. a surname of all-conquering Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were offered, L. Pt.

Feritrum -i, n. a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave, O, (2) = **ferculum, q. v.**

Feriv -arum, f. days of rest, holy days, C, — **stativæ, annually recurring; — conceptivæ, fixed at the beginning of the year, — imperativæ, specially ordered by the consul.**

Ferivatus -a -um (præp. Feriv), keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, C, — dies, Pl.

Ferivus -a -um, relating to a wild beast, wild, — caro, S. — **testis, Lc.** made of the skins of wild animals; *subst.* **ferivæ -a, V.** flesh of wild animals, game.

Feriv, 4. to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite, — **fores, P;** — **murum arctibus, S.** — **frontem, C;** **corpora quæ ferant oculos, Lc.** encounter the eyes, meet the sight, (2) to strike dead, slay, kill, C, — **hostem, S.** to slay a sacrifice, — **humil. magnam, H;** and hence, — **sedus, C.** to make a treaty; (3) to strike, coin money, P, (4) met. **multa patient in ridâ, quæ fortuna feriat, C;** especially, to cheat, deceive, P.

Feriv, 1. dep. to keep holiday, rest, Vr.

Ferivitas -ätis, f. wildness, savageness, — **hominis, C.** — **leonis, O;** — **loci, O.**

Fermè, almost, nearly, within a little, and of numbers, about, duodequadragesimo — anno, L; **a qua aberat mons — millia viginti, S;** (2) with negatives, hardly, scarcely, C; (3) commonly, usually, generally, C.

Fermentātus -a -um (*ptep.* fermento), softly swelling, soft, Co. Pl.

Fermentesco, 3. to begin to ferment; hence, of the earth, to swell up, Pl.

Fermento, 1. to cause to ferment, Vr.

Fermentum -i, n. that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, *panis sine fermento*, Co, unleavened bread; (2) that which loosens the soil, Pl; (3) a kind of beer, V; (4) *met.* mental ferment, anger, indignation, P.

Ferro, tūli, lātum, ferro (tūtūli, P. T.), to bear, bring, carry, — *arma*, Ca; — *faces*, C; *prov.* — *aliquem in oculis*, C, to love exceedingly; (2) to set in rapid motion, bear away, carry off, — *manus*, H, to hit up; *ire pedes quocumque ferent*, H; — *signa*, Ca. L, to put the standards in motion; *se* —, to go quickly, hasten, betake one's self; also *par. densos fertur moribundus in hostes*, V; (3) to carry off by force, V; hence the phrase, *ferre et agere*, to plunder all before one; (4) to bring forth, produce, bear, *terra fruges fert*, C; *met.* *clas tulit nos nequiores*, H; (5) to be pregnant, big with child, carry in the womb, *equa centem fert duodecim menses*, Vr; (6) to offer as a gift or sacrifice, — *tua superis*, O; (7) to get, obtain, receive as gain or a reward, — *optatum*, T; — *partem praedae*, C; (8) *met.* *tua quae retulitatem ferunt*, C, which carry age, are old; *scripta retulitatem si modo nostra ferent*, O, to attain; — *auxilium, apem alicui*, C, to help; *orator suo jam impetu fertur*, Q, is carried along; *conf. oratio quae ferri debet*, C; also, to beat away, carry off, — *palmam*, C; — *tribus*, C, to obtain the suffrages of; — *repulsam ab populo*; (9) to bear, endure any thing unpleasant, — *fratris repulsam*, C; — *se pauperem esse*, C; — *de Lentulo*, C; (10) *prae se ferre*, to show publicly, allow to be remarked, *noli prae te ferre, eos plane expertes esse doctrinā*, C; (11) to make known, relate, assert, Ca; *quod fers, credo*, T; especially in the forms, *ferunt, fertur, feruntur*, they say, it is said, it is reported, etc.; also, to pass off, pass current, represent, *hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt*, C; *sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae*, Q, were being passed off as mine; (12) in political and legal language, — *suffragium, sententiam*, C, to vote; *legem (rogationem, privilegium) ad populum*, or *abs.* to propose a law, C; — *judicem*, C, said of the plaintiff, to propose a judge to the defendant; hence, — *judicem alicui*, L, to accuse; (13) in mercantile language, to enter, set down, — *expensum*, C, to set down as paid; (14) to desire, demand, require, *quam natu fert*, Q; *ut amor tuus fert*, C, as thy love requires; *ut mea fert opinio*, C, according to my opinion.

Ferōcia -ae, f. wild, unbridled courage, — *juvenum*, C; (2) fierceness, ferocity, C; (3) *met.* — *vini*, Pl, harshness, roughness.

Ferōcio, 4. to be unruly, ungovernable, — *equus*, Q.

Ferōcitas -atis, f. wild, unbridled courage, C; (2) wildness, ferocity, C.

Ferōciter, courageously, bravely, L; (2) rudely, roughly, fiercely, C.

Ferōcūlus -a -um, somewhat fierce, Aug.

Ferōnia -ae, f. an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen, L.

Ferōx -ōcis, wild, unbridled, brave, courageous, warlike, — *gens*, C; — *adversus pericula*, Tc; (2) fierce, rough, ferocious, — *leones*, Lc; — *aper*, V.

Fermentum -i, n. any instrument or tool, especially in agriculture, made of iron, C.

Ferrūria -ae, f. an iron-mine, Ca.

Ferrūrus -a -um, relating or belonging to iron, — *faber*, P, a blacksmith; — *metalla*, Pl, an iron-mine.

*Ferrūtilis -e, ironed, *genus ferratilis*, P, fettered slaves.

Ferrūtus -a -um, furnished or covered with iron, — *hasta*, L; — *servi*, P, chained.

Ferrūs -a -um, iron, made of iron, — *clavi, hami*, Ca; (2) like iron, — *color*, Pl; (3) *met.* hard-

hearted, insensible, cruel, — *virtus*, C; — *praeordia*, O; — *sors vitæ*, O; also, hard, firm, inflexible, — *corpus*, L.

*Ferreferēpius -a -um, sounding or clanging with iron, P.

*Ferreterium -ii, n. a place where fetters wear the flesh (= ergastulum), P.

*Ferribax -acis, one whose flesh is worn by fetters, a slave, P.

Ferrūgineus -a -um, iron-coloured, P. V; (2) of taste, like iron, — *sapor*, Pl.

Ferrūginus -a -um, Lc. = ferrugineus, q.v.

Ferrūgo -inis, f. iron rust, Pl; (2) the colour of rusty iron, V.

Ferrum -i, n. iron, C; and *met.* hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty, O; (2) *meton.* any iron instrument, the plough, Lc; an axe, H; a javelin, H; a stylus for writing, O; scissors for hair-cutting, O; curling-irons, V; very frequently, sword, C; war, force of arms, *decernit ferro*, C, to decide by war.

Ferrūmen -inis, n. cement, Pl; (2) non-coloured rust, Pl.

Ferrūmino, 1. to cement, bind together by mortar, P. Pl.

Fertilis -e, fruitful, prolific, fertile, — *agri*, C; *ager frugum* —, S; — *flumen curvo*, Pl; *met.* — *pectus*, O; (2) making fertile, fructifying, — *dea* (i.e. Ceres), O.

Fertilitas -atis, f. fruitfulness, fertility, — *agrorum*, C; — *animalium*, Pl.

*Fertilliter, fruitfully, Pl.

Fertum -i, n. (feretum), a kind of sacrificial cake, A. Aug.

*Fertus -a -um, fruitful, — *arva*, C.

Fērula -ae, f. the herb fennel; hence, (2) the twig or thin branch of any tree, and especially a rod used to chastise slaves and children, a ferule, H; also, the branch of a stag's horn, Pl.

Ferulaceus -a -um (fērūleus, Pl.), relating to or made out of fennel, Pl.

Ferus -a -um, wild, untamed, C; applied both to plants and animals, — *bestiae*, C; — *arbores*, Pl; — *montes*, V; *silva*, H, wild, uncultivated; (2) *met.* wild, rough, savage, uncivilized, cruel, — *gens*, C; — *hostes*, C.

Ferus -i, m. a wild beast, V. Ph.

Fervēficio -feci -factum, 3. to make hot, heat, boil, P. Ca.

Fervens -ntis (*ptep.* ferreo), hot, glowing, seething, boiling, Ca. O; (2) *met.* heated, excited, fervent, — *animus*, C.

Ferventer, hotly, fervently, Aug.

Fervēre -bdi, 2. to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, H. Co; (2) to be in violent, confused, multitudinous motion, V; (3) *met.* to glow, boil with passion or excitement, *usque eo fervet avaritiā*, C.

Fervesco, 3. to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, P. Lc.

Fervidus -a -um, glowing, boiling, seething, red-hot, C; (2) hot with passion, desire, excitement, eager, fervid, H. V. Ct.

Fervo -vi, 3. V. = ferreo, q.v.

Fervor -ōris, m. boiling heat, raging, fermenting heat, C; (2) the glow of passion, desire, excitement, eagerness, fervour, — *concitatioque animi*, C.

Fescennini versus, L; or *abs.* a kind of rude and often obscene poetical dialogue, so called from Fescennia, a town of Etruria.

Fessus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, — *de viā*, C; — *militiā*, H; — *plorando*, C; — *rerum*, V; *corpus* — *culnere*, L; — *aetas*, Tc, old age.

*Festice, festively, joyfully, Vr.

Festinābundus -a -um, hasty, hastening, P. Aug.

Festinānter, hastily, rapidly, quickly, C.

Festināto -ōnis, f. haste, speed, hurry, C.

*Festināto, hastily, rapidly, Q.

Festino, 1. (i.) *neut.* to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry, C; (ii.) *act.* to hasten, accelerate any thing, — *migrare*, C; — *panas*, H.

Festinus -a -um, hastening, hasty, O. V.
Festive, joyfully, gaily, P; (2) humorously, facetiously, wittily, C.

Festivitas -atis, *f.* gaiety, festivity, P; also used by P. as a term of endearment, *mea vita, mea* - P; (2) friendly behaviour, affability; — *patris*, T; (3) of discourse, cheerful wit and humour, facetiousness, C.

Festivus -a -um, gay, festive, P; (2) pleasant, agreeable, pretty, C; (3) of discourse, witty, gay, humorous, C.

Festuca -m, *f.* a stalk of grass, straw, Co; and hence the twig or light rod which was laid on a slave's head in token of manumission, P; (2) a kind of weed which grows among barley, also called *ergilops*, Pl.

Festum -i, *n.* a festival, feast-day, festal meal, O.

Festus -a -um, sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive, — *dies*, C; — *chori*, O.

Festus, Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian and lexicographer, of whose personal history we know nothing, and whom we are unable to refer definitely to any particular century of the Christian era. As, however, he quotes Martial, he must have been subsequent to that poet. His name is known to us as prefixed to a very valuable work in twenty books, "*De Verborum Significatione*," to which we owe nearly all our information on many obscure Latin words and phrases. It was, it appears, only an abridgement made by Festus of a similar work by a grammarian of the Augustan age, M. Verrius Flaccus, and has unfortunately descended to us in a very mutilated and corrupt condition.

Fetiales -iam, *m.* a college of heralds, whose business it was to transact public business with foreign states, demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc. C. L.

Fetialis -e, relating or belonging to the fetiales, *q. r.* C.

***Fetifer** -era -erum, fructifying, — *Atilus*, Pl.

Fetifico, 1. to bear young, to hatch eggs, Pl.

***Fetificus** -a -um, fructifying, Pl.

Feto, 1. to bring forth young, hatch eggs, Co.

Fetura -m, *f.* the bearing or bringing forth of young, *Vr. V*; (2) the young brood, offspring, O. Pl; applied also to young vines, Pl.

Fetus -a -um, pregnant, breeding, *V. H*; (2) fruitful, fertile, *terra* — *frugibus*, C; *met. machina* — *armis*, V, full of; (3) that has borne young, — *ursa*, O.

Fetus -us, *m.* the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young, C; (2) of plants, a bearing fruit, C; (3) the offspring, young brood, C; (4) the fruits of trees, produce of the earth, C.

Fiber -bri, *m.* a beaver, Pl.

Fibra -e, *f.* a fibre, filament, in animals or plants, C; (2) the entrails of an animal, O; — *terre*, Pl, the bowels, recesses of the earth.

Fibrinus -a -um, of or belonging to the beaver, Pl.

Fibula -e, *f.* a buckle, brooch, clasp, as an article or ornament of dress, *V. L*; an iron clamp fastening beams together, Ca; a needle or bodkin used by surgeons to bring together the edges of a wound.

***Fibulatio** -onis, *f.* a brace or bolt, in architecture, Vi.

Fibulo, 1. to clamp, buckle, fasten together, Co.

Ficialis -a -um, relating or belonging to the fig, Pl.

Ficedula -m, *f. dim.* a small bird, the becard, *Vr. M*; *motacilla ficedula*, Linn.

Ficium -i, *n.* a plantation of fig-trees, *Vr*; (2) the piles, M.

Ficinus -a -um, afflicted with the piles, M.

Ficte, falsely, fictitiously, C.

Ficticus -a -um, artificial, fictitious, not genuine, Pl.

Fictilis -e, earthen, made of clay, C; *subst.* **Fictile** -is, *n.* usually *plur.* earthenware, earthen vessels, Pl. O.

Fictio -onis, *f.* a forming, making, *P. Aug*; (2) a counterfeiting, feigning, *Q*; (3) in rhetoric, a supposed case, hypothesis, fictitious example, fiction, Q.

Fictor -oris, *m.* an artisan in plastic material, as wax, clay, etc. C; (2) a maker of sacrificial cakes, *Vr*; (3) *met.* a counterfeiter, *V*; — *sanai* = *qui ficta fatur*.

***Fictrix** -icis, *f.* a former, fashioner, *matricula* — *providentia*, C.

Fictura -e, *f.* a forming, fashioning, P.

***Fictula** -e, *f. dim.* a little fig, P.

Ficulnus -a -um (*Ficulneus*, *Vr. Co*), of or relating to the fig-tree, H.

Ficus -i, *f.* (-us -us, *f.*), the fig-tree, C; (2) a fig, C; — *duplex*, H, a fig that had been split open, and so dried; (3) the piles, M.

Fide, faithfully, C.

Fidicommissum -i, *n.* a trust recognised in the Roman law, by which property was given, either by will or otherwise, to a trustee (*fiduciarius*) for the benefit of a third party (*fidicommissarius*), *Q. St.*

Fidèle, faithfully, *P. O.*

Fidella -m, *f.* an earthenware pot or vase, *P. Co.* *prov. duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare*, Aug, to kill two birds with one stone.

Fidelis -e, that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful, — *socius, amicus*, C; — *populo Romano*, C; — *in dominum*, C; — *in amicis*, S; *subst. fidelis* -is, *m.* a faithful, confidential friend, C; (2) of inanimate objects, firm, certain, durable, trustworthy, C.

Fidelitas -atis, *f.* faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, C; — *amicum erga*, P.

Fideliter, faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, C; (2) surely, firmly, strongly, C.

Fidens -ntis (*ptep. fido*), confident, courageous, C.

Fidenter, confidently, courageously, C.

Fidentia -e, *f.* confidence, courage, boldness, C.

Fides -ei, *f.* trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith, *si sciat senex fidem non esse huius habitum*, P, that no reliance was placed on him; *fidem alicui habere*, C, to give credence to; *fidem facit oratio*, C, produces credence; (2) in inconstant language, credit, C; *res fidesque*, P, means and credit; *met. segetis certa fides mea*, H, produce, return; (3) that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness, C; and as applied to inanimate objects, credibility, truth, — *tabularum*, C, trustworthiness; — *oraculorum*, Q; (4) *ex bonâ fide*, or *bonâ fide*, a legal phrase, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, to the best of one's knowledge, C; (5) a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement, *fidem fallere, frangere, violare*, C, to break a promise; — *dare*, Ca; *obligare*, C, to make an engagement; — *liberare*, C, *securare*, Ca, to keep a promise; (6) a promise of protection; hence, assistance, protection, help, — *alicuius sequi*, Ca, to put one's self under the protection of; *in fidem recipere*, C, to take under one's protection; *obsecro rostram* — P, your help; hence the phrase, *di rostram fidem*, for God's sake, in God's name; also, *prò deum atque hominum fidem*, C.

Fides -is, *f.* (usually *plur. fides* -ium), literally a gut-string for a musical instrument; hence, a lyre, lute, harp, C; *fidibus canere, docere*, C; — *placare deos*, H; (2) the constellation Lyra, *Vr.*

Fidicen -onis, *m.* a player on the harp, lyre, lute; *poet.* a lyric poet.

Fidicina -e, *f.* a female player on the lute or harp, P. T.

***Fidiculus** -a -um, relating or belonging to harp-playing, P.

Fidicula -m, *f. dim.* (frequently *plur. -m* -arum), a little lyre or lute; C; (2) the constellation Lyra, Co; (3) an instrument for torturing slaves, the exact nature of which is unknown, *Sc. St.*

Fidius, *m.* a surname of Jupiter, the faithful;

aence the oaths, *per deum Fidium*, P, by the faithful god; *mediusfidius*, C, by the god of fidelity: another explanation is, that *fidius* is an obsolete form of *filius*; hence *mediusfidius* = may the son of Jupiter (i. e. Hercules) help me!

Fido, *fisus*, 3. to trust, believe, confide in, — *nocti*, V; — *arcu*, O; — *consilio*, C.

Fiducia -æ, f. confidence, trust, reliance, certainty, — *salutis*, L; — *benevolentia*, C; (2) self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery, C; (3) *trustworthiness, P; (4) in law, a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc. C.

Fiduciarius -a -um, entrusted, committed, delegated, given in trust; — *urbs*, L; *subst. m.* a trustee.

Fidus -a -um, true, faithful, trusty, reliable, certain, sure, C.

Figulus -a -um (*figulinus*, Pl.), of or belonging to a potter, Vr; *subst.* *figlina* -æ, f. a potter's art or craft, Vr; (*b*) a potter's workshop, pottery, Pl; *figulinum* -i, n. earthenware, Pl.

Figo, *fixi*, *fixum*, 3. to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix, — *aliquid in loco*, in locum, C; — *clavos verticibus*, H; — *aliquem cruci*, Q; *oculos in virgine*, V; (2) to transfix, — *ceros*, V; (3) met. — *cogitationem, mentem*, C; — *aliquem maledictis*, C, to transfix with curses.

Figularis -e, relating or belonging to a potter, Co.

Figulinus, Pl. = *figulus*, q. v.

Figulus -i, m. a worker in clay, a potter, Vr; a brickmaker, Jr; *a figulis minutam urbem*, Jr, Babylon.

Figura -æ, f. form, shape, figure, — *hominis*, C; (2) in the language of the Epicurean philosophy, an atom, Le; (3) a figure, shade, form of a dead person, Le. V; (4) kind, nature, species, form, C; (5) in grammar, the form of a word, Q; (6) in rhetoric, a figure of speech, C; figurative mode of speaking.

Figuratio -ōnis, f. a form, shape, figure, Pl. Vt; (2) imagination, Q.

Figuratus -a -um (*præp.* *figuro*), formed, shaped, C; (2) of discourse, figurative, Q.

Figuro, 1. to form, mould, shape, C; (2) to imagine, represent to one's self, Sc; (3) to adorn discourse with figures, — *orationem*, Q.

**Filatio*, in threads, Le.

Filla -æ, f. a daughter, C; met. *pinus silvæ* — *nobilis*, H.

Filicatus -a -um, — *vateræ*, C, embossed or chased with fern-leaves.

Filicetum -i, n. a place abounding with fern, Co.

Filicula -æ, f. *dim.* a plant also called polypodium, Co. Pl.

Filicula -æ, f. *dim.* a little daughter, C.

Filiculus -i, m. *dim.* a little son, C.

Filius -ii, m. a son, C; — *terræ*, C, a man of mean origin, unknown person; — *fortune*, II; — *gallinæ albæ*, Jr, a lucky fellow.

Filix -icis, f. fern, V. Co.

Filum -i, n. a thread of any woven fabric, V; poet. the thread of life, spun by the Paræ; prov. *pendere filo* (*tenui*), O, to hang by a thread, be in great danger; — (2) especially a woollen thread round the cap of the flamen, sacred fillet, L. Tb; (3) met. *fila lyreæ*, O, the strings; — *erecti*, O, the stamens; (4) the form, shape, or outside of anything, L. P; (5) the manner, form, general tone of discourse, C.

Fimbria -arum, f. a fringe or loose border, C.

Fimbriatus -a -um, fringed, tasselled, Pl.

Fimbrum -i, n. a dunghill, Pl.

Fimus -i, m. (*simum* -i, n. Pl.), dung, excrement, V. L.

Findo, *fidi*, *fissum*, 3. to split, cleave, separate, divide, C; met. to divide, separate, H.

Fingo, *finxi*, *factum*, 3. to form, mould, frame, fashion, make, *volucres edemus* — *nidos*, C;

especially used of the plastic arts of moulding in clay or wax, carving in wood, stone, etc. — *cervæ*, C; — *ex argilla et luto*, C; (2) to arrange, set in order, adorn, P. V. Tb; (3) met. to form, make ready, prepare, — *se ad aliquid arbitrium*, C; *fortuna humana fingit*, P; with double acc. *finxit ite ipsa natura magnum hominem*, C; also, to form the mind of, instruct, educate, — *filium*, T; (4) met. to represent in thought, fancy, imagine, describe or paint in words, *omnia quæ cogitatione possumus*, C; also, to create in thought (especially something untrue), invent, devise, feign, C, — *fallaquam*, P. T.

Finens -entis (*præp.* *finio*), sc. *orbis* or *circulus*, C, the horizon.

Finko, 4. to bound, limit, inclose within limits, C. Ca; (2) met. to inclose within bounds, restrain, *an potest cupiditas finiri*? C; (3) met. to define, determine, prescribe, appoint, *sepulchri necis* — *modum*, C; (4) to put an end to, conclude, end, finish, *bellum*, Ca; — *labores*, C; and pass. to end, cease; especially, to finish speaking, O. Q; to die, *sic Tiberius finivit*, Te.

Finis -is, m. (sometimes in C and L. f.), the boundary, limit, border, — *ejus loci*, C; — *provincia Gallia*, L. In the plur. used for the territory bounded, *iter in Santonum fines facere*, Ca, into the territory of the Santones; *adv. fine*, or *fini* (-*tenus*), as far as; *fine inguinum ingreditur mare*, S; (2) met. boundary, limit, — *ingeniti*, C; — *juris*, Le; (3) the end, conclusion, *dicendi* — *facere*, C; — *vita*, C; *adv. ad eum finem*, until that, so far, C; *quem ad finem*? C, how far! especially the end of life, death; II; the end or highest point of a series, summit, — *bonorum*, C, the highest good; an end, purpose, aim, object, C. Q; (4) a definition, explanation, Q.

Finite, moderately, within bounds, Q.

Finitimus -a -um, 'bounding on' any thing, neighbouring, adjacent, C; — *Galli Belgis*, Ca; *subst.* *finitimi* -orum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, C; (2) met. — *metus aegritudini*, C, nearly related to, nearly resembling.

Finistio -ōnis, f. a boundary, limit, Vt; (2) a definition, Q; (3) a rule, law, Co.

Finitivus -a -um, defining, definitive, Q.

Finitor -ōris, m. one who determines boundaries, a land-surveyor, C; met. — *circulus*, Sc, the horizon; (2) *an ender, finisher, P. Aug.

Finitus -a -um (*præp.* *finio*), applied to words, well-rounded, sonorous, C.

Fio, *factus*, *fieri* (*pass.* of *facio*), to be made or done, to arise, become, happen, *fit clamor*, C; *fit alicui furturn*, P, is committed on any one; *bene factum*! P, well done! bravo! also, *male factum*, P; *interea fiet aliquid*, T, something will happen; *fit saepe*, C, it often happens; *fieri potest*, C, it may be, is possible; *ut fit, ut fieri solet*, C, as usual, as is often the case; also, *ita fit ut*, C, hence it follows that etc.; *prætor fit*, N, he is made prætor; *Arabia ubi absinthium fit*, P, where wormwood grows; *mihî demonstravit me u te plurimi fieri*, C, that thou heldest me in great esteem.

**Firmamen* -inis, n. support, prop, O.

Firmamentum -i, n. a means of support, a prop, Ca; (2) met. — *dignitatis*, C; — *potentie*, Te, support; (3) in rhetoric, the main point of an argument, C.

Firmator -ōris, m. one who makes firm or establishes, Te. Pl.

Firme, firmly, with firmness, steadfastly, constantly, C.

Firmitas -atis, f. firmness, durability, — *corporis*, C; (2) met. firmness, strength of mind, constancy, — *animi*, C.

Firmiter, C. = *firme*, q. v.

Firmitudo -inis, f. C. = *firmitas*, q. v.

Firmitudo, 1. to make firm, strengthen, make durable, *corpora juvenum* — *labore*, C; *urbem condere et* — C; *provinciam præsidio*, C; — *locum, castris munitionibus*, Ca; — *imperium*, C,

to confirm; especially, to confirm the courage, Ca; (2) to confirm a statement, make sure, verify, — *multa jure jurando*, C.

Firmus -a -um, firm, strong, durable, — *arbor, tinclula, janua*, O, (2) met. — *civitas*, C, firmly established, *exercitus* — *ad tantum bellum*, L; *in suscepta causa firmissimus*, C, most constant, — *in aliqui die*, Tb; **fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus*, H, not fit for pasture.

Fiscalis -e, relating to the imperial treasury, fiscal, St.

Fiscella -re, *f. dim.* (fiscellus -i, m. Co.) a small rush or wicker basket, used for fruit, cheese, or as a muzzle for horses and oxen, Vr. Co. V.

Fiscina -re, *f.* a small basket used for the same purposes as the fiscella, Co. O.

Fiscus -i, m. a wicker basket for holding olives; (2) a money-basket, treasury, C, and especially a public treasury, C; (3) afterwards the emperor's private purse (*opp. maritum*, the state treasury), St.

Fissilis -e, that can be cloven or split, divisible, V; (2) split, cloven, Co.

**Fissio* -ōnis, *f.* a splitting, cleaving, dividing, C.

Fissum -i, n. a split, cleft, crack, division, C.

Fissura -re, *f.* a cleft, division, fissure, Pl.

Fistula -re, *f.* a rammer, or pile-driver, Ca.

Fistulatio -ōnis, *f.* a ramming down, ramming hard, Vt.

Fistulo, 1. to ram down, level, — *fundamentum*, A. Aug. — *volum*, Vt.

Fistula -re, *f.* a tube, pipe; especially a water-pipe, usually of lead, C, and hence, the tubes of the windpipe and oesophagus, Pl; (2) a reed or Pan's pipe, Tb. V; — *eburneola*, C, a pitch-pipe of ivory, a writing-reed, Pr, a fistula (i.e. the disease so called), Cl; — *sutoria*, a shoemaker's punch; — *farinaria*, A. Aug, a hand-mill for corn.

**Fistulator* -ōris, m. one who plays upon the Pan's pipe, C.

Fistulatus -i -um, provided with pipes or tubes, St.

Fistulosus -i -um, full of tubes or pipes, porous, — *terra*, Pl; (2) fistulous, — *cancer*, A. Aug.

Fixus -a -um (*pricip. figo*), firm, fixed, unmovable, C, (2) met. — *vestigia*, C; *fixum est*, C, it is fixed, determined, — *decretum*, C.

Flabellifer -tra -trum, fan-bearing, P.

Flabellum -i, n. *dim.* a small fan, T; met. — *seditionis*, C.

Flabris -e, airy, C.

Flabra -trum, n. blasts of wind, breezes, V.

Flaccō, 2. to be faint, weak, languid; to fall or flag in an undertaking, C.

Flaccesco, 3. to begin to fade, to fade, become dry, wither, — *frons*, Vt; — *stercus*, Vr; (2) met. to become faint, weak, languid, C.

Flaccidus -i -um, withered, flabby, flaccid, — *aves*, Co, (2) met. weak, languid, Lc.

Flaccus -a -um, flabby, flaccid, Vr; (2) of men, having pendulous ears, C.

Flaccus, Q. Horatius, *vid. Horatius*.

Flaccus, C. Valerius, was a native of Padua; the friend of Martial, and as he dedicated his chief poem to Vespasian at the time of the Jewish War, and his death is mentioned by Quintilian, we infer that he flourished in the latter half of the 1st century. His poem is an unfinished epic in eight books, entitled "The Argonautica," for the most part an adaptation or translation of a Greek poem on the same subject by Apollonius Rhodius. Though his Latinity is pure, and his style free from bombast, his work is now chiefly known only to critics.

Flagello, 1. to whip, scourge, beat, flagellate, O St. Pl.

Flagellum -i, n. a whip, scourge, C, a driving-whip, V; the thong of a javelin, V, a young sprout, vine-shoot, V. Ct; the arm of a polypus, O; (2) met. the scourge of conscience, Lc. Jr.

Flagitatio -ōnis, *f.* in earnest demand or entreaty, C.

Flagitator -ōris, m. one who earnestly demands or entreates, C. P.

Flagitiose, shamefully, basely, disgracefully.

Flagitiosus -a -um, shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious, C.

Flagitium -ii, n. a disgraceful action, shameful crime, C; used familiarly (as *scelus*) as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel, — *illud hominis*, P; (2) shame, disgrace, infamy, *factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris*, C.

Flagito, 1. to entreat, ask, demand earnestly, — *aliquid*, C, — *aliquem*, C; — *a te, tua promissa*, C; *nec potentem amicum largiori flagito*, H, — *Coniunctum ut referret*, etc. C, (2) *to summon into a court of law, Tc.

Flagrans -ntis (*pricip. flagro*), burning, blazing, glowing, glittering, flaming, — *fulmen*, Vr; *sideres* — *elipeo*, V, (2) met. glowing with passion, eager, vehement, ardent, flagrant, — *cupiditas*, C.

Flagranter, eagerly, ardently, vehemently, Tc.

Flagrantia -re, *f.* a burning, blazing, glowing; met. — *oculorum*, C.

Flagrifer -is, m. one who wears out the scourge, a well-whipped slave, P.

Flagro, 1. to blaze, burn, glow, flame, C, (2) met. to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement, — *desiderio urbis*, C; — *amantia*, amore, C; *bello flagans Italia*, C, to be vehemently affected, or suffer under an evil, *consules flagrant ira*, C; — *rumore malo*, H.

Flagrum -i, n. a scourge, whip, especially used for punishing slaves, P; hence, *gymnasium flagri*, P, a term of reproach applied to a slave.

Flamen -inis, m. the priest of any one deity, C; — *Dialis*, of Jupiter; — *Martialis*, of Mars, — *Quirinalis*, L, of Romulus.

Flamen -inis, n. a blowing, blast, — *tibia*, H; meton. the wind, V. O.

Flaminica -re, *f.* the wife of a flamen, O. Tc.

Flaminium -i, n. the office or dignity of a flamen, C.

Flaminius, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia. The most celebrated person who bore it was T. Quinctius Flamininus, born about n. c. 230, quaestor 199, cons. 198, censor 189, died about 174. He is principally distinguished as the Roman general successful against Philip, king of Macedonia, whose power he completely broke in the battle of Cynoscephale, n. c. 197—an event which led to the well-known proclamation of the liberty and independence of Greece, at the Isthmian games in the ensuing year.

Flamma -re, *f.* a flame, blaze, blazing fire, — *conspere*, Ca, to catch fire; prov. *e flammâ cibum petere*, T, to undertake something dangerous; (2) met. the fire or glow of passion, especially the flame of love, C. H. O; — *civilis discordia*, C; — *incidia*, C; — *gula*, O, raging hunger.

**Flammæarius* -i, m. a maker of bridal veils, P.

**Flammæolum* -i, n. a little bridal veil, or one of very fine texture, Jr.

**Flammæulus* -a -um, fiery-red, Co.

**Flammescere*, 3. to become flaming, Lc.

Flammæum -i, n. a bridal veil, which was always flame-coloured, Pl.

Flammæus -a -um, fiery, flame-like, flaming, C; (2) flame-coloured, fiery-red, O.

Flammifer -tra -trum, flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, O.

Flammiger -tra -trum, P. Aug. = *flammifer*, *q. v.*

Flumino, 1. (i. e.) *neut.* to flame, blaze, burn, Pt. O V; (ii.) *act.* to set on fire, to inflame, I. c. Tc; hence, of colour, *flammata toga*, M, fiery-red; met. *omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia*, Tc.

Flumina -e, *f. dim.* a little flame, C.

Fluitare -re, *f.* a blowing, — *avis*, Vt, smelting. *Flatus* -ūs, m. a blowing, breathing, blast, ap-

plied to the sound of a wind-instrument, H; a breeze, O; the snorting of horses, V; (2) *met.* *quum prospero flatu fortuna utimur*, C; also, pride, arrogance, V.

Flavēo, 2. to be yellow or gold coloured, Co.

Flavescō, 3. to become yellow or gold coloured, *campus — arista*, V.

Flavidus -a -um, yellowish, Pl.

Flavius. *Flavia* gens was a plebeian family, from which the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian descended; hence, *Flavius ultimus*, Jv, Domitian; *adj.* *Flavius* -a -um, — *templa*, M, built by Domitian; *Flavialis* -e; *Flavianus* -a -um.

Flarus -a -um, golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellowish-red, yellow, — *arva*, V; — *crines*, V; — *aureum*, V; *decem flavos*, M, ten gold pieces.

Flēbilis -e, lamentable, wretched, deserving tears, C; (2) causing lamentation or tears, O; (3) weeping, lamenting, full of tears, C.

Flēbiliter, lamentably, tearfully, C.

Flecto -xi -xum, 3. (i.) *act.* to bend, bow, twist, — *membra*, C; — *oculos*, V; — *equum*, H, to guide; also, — *currum*, C; — *habenās*, O; — *arcus*, O; especially, to double a cape or promontory, C; (2) *met.* to bend, direct, — *vocem*, C, to infect; *naturam huc et illuc torquere ac* — C; — *animos*, O; especially, to bend or influence the will, change the opinions, — *aliquem oratione*, C; — *superos*, V; to avoid, evade, — *aliquid*, C; (3) in grammar, — *verbum*, Q, to infect, decline, conjugate; — *syllabam*, Q, to circumflex; (ii.) *neut.* to turn one's self in any direction, *Hasdrubal ad oceanum flectit*, L; *met.* — *ad sapientiam*, Tc.

Flēmina -um, n. a congestion of blood about the ankles, P. Pl.

Fleo, *flēvi*, *flētum*, 2. (i.) *neut.* to weep, C; — *de morte flitū*, Pt; applied to horses, *to neigh loudly, St; also of water, to drip, drop slowly, Lc; (ii.) *act.* to weep for, bewail, lament, — *aliquem*, *aliquid*, P. H. Ct.

Flētus -a -um (*ptēp.* *fleo*), *weeping, P. Aug; (2) dripping, dropping, — *sanguine*, Lc.

Flētus -ūs, m. a weeping, bewailing, C. Ca.

Flexātilis -a -um, heart-moving, persuasive, — *amor*, Ct; (2) affected, touched, Aug.

Flexibilis -e, that can be bent, flexible, C; (2) *met.* — *genus vocis*, C; — *vor*, Q; and, in a bad sense, changeable, inconstant, C.

Flexilis -e, flexible, flexible, O. Pl; (2) — *coma*, O, curled, crisped.

**Flexilūgus* -a -um, having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, C.

Flexio -ōnis, f. a bending, bowing, turning, C; especially inflection, modulation of voice, C.

Flexipes -ēdis, crooked-footed, O.

**Flexo*, 1. to bend, bow, A. Aug.

**Flexōsco*, crookedly, Pl.

Flexōsus -a -um, full of windings and turnings, crooked, — *iter*, C.

Flexura -e, f. a bending, crooking, Lc; (2) the inflection or declension of a word, Vr.

Flexus -ūs, m. a bending, bowing, winding, turning; especially, a turning or winding of a road, C; in *aliquo flexu iter*, L; (2) a change of circumstance, transition, — *rerum publicarum*, C; (3) in discourse, a turn or transition, Q; inflection or modulation of voice, Q; the grammatical inflection or conjugation of a word, Q.

Flictus -ūs, m. a striking together, dashing against, V.

Fligo -xi -ctum, 3. to beat or dash against, Lc.

Flo, *flāvi*, *flātum*, 1. (i.) *neut.* to blow, — *ventus*, C. Ca; prov. *simul flare sorber eque hauri facile est*, P, difficult to do two things at the same time; (ii.) *act.* — *flammam*, Lc; — *libiam*, H; (2) to smelt or cast metals, Vr; (5) *met.* — *magna*, Q, to talk bombast.

Floccus -i, m. a lock of wool, Vr; the nap of cloth, Cl; a vegetable growth like wool, Pl; (2) *met.* any thing of little or no value, a trifle, *flocci facere*, P, to hold in slight esteem; *non flocci facere*, C; *pendere*, T, to think nothing of.

Flōra -a, f. the goddess of flowers; *adj.* *florēus* -a -um, P. Aug; *floralis* -e, O; hence, *Floralia* -ium, n. the festival of Flora on the 28th of April; *floralis* -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora, M.

**Floralia* -ium, n. a flower-garden, Vr.

Flōrens -ntis (*ptēp.* *floro*), glittering, splendid, Lc. V; (2) blooming, flourishing, beautiful, strong, vigorous; *homo — citate*, C.

Flōrēo -ūi, 2. to bloom, flower, *haec arbor ter floret*, C; of wine, to froth, Co; *of the first hairs of the beard, to sprout, M; also, to abound in, be full of, *urbes puerum — videmus*, Lc; (2) *met.* to flourish, be in a flourishing, happy, vigorous condition, have a high reputation, — *multis virtutibus*, C; *gratia*, *auctoritate*, *gloria*, C; — *omnibus copiis*, C; applied both to persons and abstract ideas, C.

Flōresco, 3. to begin to blossom, come into flower, C; (2) *met.* to begin to flourish, *Hortensio florescente C. assus est mortuus*, C.

Flōrēus -a -um, made of flowers, relating to flowers, floral, flowery, V; — *corona*, P.

**Flōridūlus* -a -um, somewhat blooming, Ct.

Flōridus -a -um, flowery, full of flowers, C; (2) applied to colours, clear, bright, *florid*, Pl; (3) *met.* blooming, flourishing, — *puellula*, Ct; flowery in style, C.

Flōrifer -ūra -erum, flower-bearing, Lc.

**Flōrīgus* -a -um, collecting flowers, — *apes*, O.

Florus, *Annæus*, is the name prefixed to an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the City to the age of Augustus. It has two titles: "Rerum Romanarum libri iv," or "Epitome de Gestis Romanorum." Of the author we know nothing; and even his name is matter of dispute. The work itself claims to have been composed in the reign of Trajan or of Hadrian. The narrative is generally accurate, and the general effect produced, striking; but the style is often very rhetorical and declamatory, and the reflections of the author little worthy of attention.

Flos -ōris, m. a flower, blossom, *florum omnium varietas*, C; — *rosarium*, H; *florēs* also used for the honey thence extracted by bees, Tb. V; (2) *met.* that which is the best in its kind, the finest, the flower, — *vini*, P; applied to oil and wax, Pl; to salt, A. Aug; (3) *met.* the top or crown of any thing, the froth of wine, Co; the scum of melted metal, Pl; the crowning ornament of a Corinthian capital, Yt; (4) *met.* — *populi*, *juventutis*, C, the flower of the people, of the youth; *provincia — Italia*, C; in *ipso Graeciae flore*, C, in the most flourishing condition of Greece; — *atatis*, *ritae*, and abs. *flor*, the flower of life, most vigorous period of existence; especially, — *atatis*, youthful innocence, youth, Ct. L; (5) *met.* of discourse, ornament, flower of speech, — *verborum sententiarumque*, C. Q.

Floscūlus -i, m. *dim.* a little flower, C; the part of a fruit to which the blossom adhered, Co; (2) *met.* the bloom, the flower, — *vitis*, Jv; (3) *met.* the flower or ornament of speech, C.

**Fluctifragus* -a -um, wave-breaking, Lc.

Fluctio -ōnis, f. Pl. = *fluxio*, q. v.

Fluctūs -ūs -a -um, resounding with waves, Sc.

**Fluctūs* -ūs -a -um, driven by the waves, P. Aug.

**Flucto*, 1. to wave, flutter, — *vela*, Lc.

Fluctuādo -ōnis, f. a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation, — *corporis*, Sc; (2) fluctuation of mind, indecision, Lc.

Fluctuō, 1. (*fluctuo*, 1. *dep.* Sc. Pl.), to be in wave-like motion, move up and down, fluctuate, — *mare*, P; *quadriemis in salo fluctuans*, C; *quendam insula semper fluctuant*, Pl; (2) *met.* to be restless, uneasy; to hesitate, fluctuate, — *animus*, P; *sententia fluctuans*, C.

Fluctuosus -a -um, full of waves, stormy, — *mare*, P; (2) having wavy marks, — *smaragd*, Pl.

Fluctus -ūs, m. a streaming, flowing, Lc; (2) a wave, wave of the sea, flood, waters, billow, surge, C. Ca; used for the sea, V. C; prov. *exaltata fluctus in singula*, C, to make much ado about

nothing; (3) met. in *hac tempestate populi et fluctibus*, C; — *irarum*, Lc.

Flidenter, flowingly, Lc.

Flidentissimus -a -um, resounding with waves, Ot.

Fluentum -i, n. running water, a stream, — *rauca Cocytii*, V.

Fluitans -a -um, flowing, fluid, Lc. V. Co; (2) lax, languid, flaccid, — *frondes*, Lc; — *pendere lacertos*, O; (3) *making languid, causing languor, — *calor*, O.

Flutto, 1. to float, swim, *navem fluitantem in alto*, C; (2) to float, wave up and down, flutter, flap, *fluitantia vela theatro*, Pt; *fluitans amictus*, Ct; (3) met. *animo incerto fluitans errore*, Lc.

Flumen -inis, n. a flowing, flowing water, a stream, *flumine vivo*, V, running water; especially (2) a river, stream, C. Ca; — *secundo*, C. Ca, with the stream; — *adverso*, Ca, against the stream; (3) met. — *sanguinis*, Lc; applied to tears, V; especially, a stream or flood of words, — *orationis*, C; — *verborum*, C.

Fluminis -a -um, of or relating to a river, O.

Fluo -xi -ctum, 3. to flow; C; *flumen, quod inter eum et castra fluebat*, Ca; *fluit de corpore sudor*, O; *fluit ignibus aurum*, O, becomes fluid; (2) to flow, overflow, drip with any liquid, — *sanguine*, C; — *cruore*, O; — *sudore*, L; *vites minus fluunt*, Co, yield less wine; (3) to flow, of things not fluid, — *ignis*, Lc; — *testis*, Pt; — *tunica*, O; — *turba*, V; (4) to separate, fall away, fall off from any thing, disappear, *fluunt arma de manibus*, C; *poma sponte fluent matura sua*, O; (5) met. *ex eius lingua fluebat oratio*, C; *omnia ex natura rerum hominumque* —, Q, proceed from; *ne fluit oratio*, C, let not the speech be discursive, C; *fluit voluptas corporis*, C, passes away, vanishes.

Fluor -oris, m. diarrhoea, Cl.

Flustra -trum, n. a calm at sea, quiet sea, St.

Fluta -m, f. a kind of large murrina, q.v. Vr. Co.

Fluto, 1. to flow, float, swim, Lc.

Fluvialis -e, of or belonging to a river, V. Co; found in a river.

Fluvialis -a -um, Co; fluvialis -e, C. = fluvialis, q.v.

*Fluvialis -a -um, soaked in river water, Pl.

Fluvius -a -um, flowing, fluid, Lc.

Fluvius -ii, m. a river, stream, flowing water, C. V.

Fluxio -onis, f. a flowing, flood, — *aquarum*, C, inundation.

Fluxura -a, f. a flowing, Co.

Fluxus -us, m. (ptep. fluo), flowing, P. Aug; — *vas*, Lc, leaking; (2) waving, fluttering, flowing, loose, — *crines*, To; — *habena*, L; (3) met. lax, loose, — *animus*, St; perishable, frail; transitory, changeable, — *res*, C; *dictitarum et forma gloria* — *est*, S; *Galba* — *auctoritas*, Te.

Fluxus -us, m. a flowing, Pl; met. — *autumni*, Te, the lapse of autumn.

Focale -is, n. a neckcloth or cravat, worn by invalids or effeminate persons, H.

Foculus -a -um, — *palmes*, Co, a young shoot growing between two others.

Focillo, 1. (focillor, 1. dep. St.) to warm, cherish, revive, Sc.

Foculus -i, m. (neut. plur. P.), a small stove for cooking, brazier for charcoal, P. Jr.

Focus -i, m. a hearth, fire-place, C; *igna super foco laque reponens*, H; poet. a funeral pile, V; an altar, Pt. Tb. O. The statues of the Lares or household gods were usually placed near the hearth; hence, sometimes, *focus* = house, family, home, T; hence, also, the phrase, *pro aris et focus pugnare*, for the dearest possessions; (2) a fireplace or brazier, A. Aug.

Fodico, 1. to pierce, stab, — *latus*, H; met. C; — *animum*, P.

Fodina -e, f. a mine, quarry, Vr.

Fodio, fodi, fossus, 3. to dig, excavate, C; — *horum*, P; — *murum*, O, to undermine; — *equi*

armos calcariibus, V, to pierce; (2) met. — *aliquem stimulis*, C, to stir up, excite.

Fecundus, fecundo = fecundus, secundo, q.v.

Foede, foully, filthily, horribly, cruelly, C.

Fœderatus -a -um, confederate, allied, — *civitates*, C.

Fœdificus -a -um, treaty-breaking, — *Pæni*, C.

Fœdo, 1. to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure, — *ignes sanguine per aras*, V; — *pectora pugnis*, V; met. — *rem patriam et majorem gloriam*, P.

Fœdus -a -um, foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable, — *monstrum*, C; *fœda nigro simulacra fumo*, H; — *loca*, S; — *tempestates*, V; met. — *luxuria*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *amor*, Lc.

Fœdus -eris, n. a league, alliance, treaty, compact, — *facere cum Pyrrho*, C; *aliquem sibi fœdere adiungere*, Ca; — *icere, ferire, pangere*, to make a treaty; — *rumpere, violare, rescindere, solvere, turbare*, to break, infringe upon a treaty; (2) generally, any league, agreement, — *amicitia*, O; — *thalami*, O, marriage; (3) law, order, command, — *natura*, Lc.

Fœm. fœn. etc., for words beginning thus, *viâ* fem. fœn. etc.

Fœtore, 2. to have a bad smell, stink, P.

Fœtidus -a -um; having a bad smell, stinking, fetid, C.

Fœtor -oris, m. a bad smell, stink, C.

Fœlliculus -a -um, leaf-like, Pl.

Fœllicula -a, f. foliage, Vt.

Fœlliculus -i, n. a salve or oil of spikenard leaves, Pl. Jr.

Fœlliculus -a -um, having leaves, leafy, Pl.

Fœlliculus -a -um, leafy, full of leaves, Pl.

Fœllum -i, n. a leaf, C; *consules ipsi folio facilius moventur*, C; as the Sibyls were said to write upon leaves, — *Sibylla*, Jr, a prophecy, oracle; (2) **folia chartarum*, Pl, leaves of paper.

Fœlliculus -i, m. dim. a little sack or bag; (2) a ball inflated with air, which the Romans played with; (3) the skin, shell, husk of any thing, — *grani*, Vr.

Fœllis -is, m. a pair of bellows, C; — *fabrilis*, L, blacksmith's bellows; (2) a ball inflated with air, used in a game, P. M; (3) a leathern purse, Jr; poet. applied to the cheeks when puffed out, Jr.

*Fœllitum, with a purse, *aliquem* — *dictitare*, P, to cheat out of his money.

Fœmentum -i, n. a means of warming, fomentation, — *calida*, *secca*, Cl. H; (2) a means of alleviation, an alleviation, — *summorum malorum*, C.

Fœmes -itis, m. wood to kindle a fire, fuel, V.

Fons, fontis, m. a spring, well, fountain, C; poet. fresh or spring water, V; (2) met. spring, origin, fountain, source, — *morendi*, C; — *philosophorum*, C.

Fontanus -a -um, belonging or relating to a spring or fountain, — *aqua*, Co. Cl.

Fonticulus -i, m. dim. a little fountain or spring, H.

Fonticulus -e, belonging to a spring, — *aqua*, Vt, spring-water; subst. Fontinalis, the god of fountains, whose feast Fontinalia was celebrated on the 13th of October.

For, fatus, 1. dep. to speak, say; (i.) neut., *nescies fari pueros*, H; *ad eos deus fatur*, etc. C; *fando* used = *rumore, famâ*, from hearsay; *neque fando unquam accepit quisquam*, P; (ii.) act. — *hoc*, C; — *delira*, Lc; — *quid venias*, V; (2) to prophesy, predict, V; (3) to celebrate in verse, sing; — *Tarpeium nemus*, Pt.

*Fœrabilis -e, that can be bored through, penetrable, O.

Fœrmen -inis, n. a hole, aperture, opening, C. H.

Fœras, out of doors, forth, out, C; *exit* —, P; *quid tu* — *egressa es* P; *portis* — *crumpunt*, Ca; *uxor, vade* —, leave the house, M.

Forceps -cipis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers,

forceps, V. O; used for various purposes, as, e.g. for extracting teeth, Cl.

Fora -a, f. a cow in calf, Co.

Fore, *forem*, etc. *vid.* *sum*.

Forensis -e, relating to the market or forum, — *genus* (sc. *dicendi*), C, forensic oratory; *Marce forensi florere*, O, in eloquence; — *vestibus*, L, adapted for going out; and *abs. forensia* -ium, St, clothes for going out, state attire; — *factio*, L, the mob of the market.

Forfex -ficeis, f. a pair of shears or scissors, Cl; for cutting the beard, M; for raising heavy weights, Vt; (2) the claw of a crab, Pl.

Forficula -a, f. a pair of small scissors, Pl.

Foria -a, f. diarrhoea, as a disease of swine, Vr.

**Forica* -a, f. a public necessary, Jr.

**Foricula* -a, f. a window-shutter, Vr.

Fornicus, from *without*, on the outside, Co.

Foris -is, f., more usually *pl.* *foris* -ium, a door; and *pl.* folding-doors, C; and generally, an opening, entrance, C; met. — *amicitia*, C.

Foris (answers to the question where?), out of doors, outside, without, *ille relictus intus, expectatus* — C; away from hence, not at home; thus, — *canare*, C, to sup with a friend; *foris*, as opposed to *domi*, = public life, *hæc studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris*, C; (2) from without, from abroad, C, *quæcumque* — *veniunt*, Lc.

Forma -æ, f. form, figure, shape, — *corporis*, C; *idem fingit formam quandam ac speciem decorum*, C; especially, beautiful form, beauty, *dî tibi — dederant*, H; — *captivæ Tecmessæ*, H; (2) a mould, model, shoemaker's last, *cassus buxæis — exprimitur*, Co; (3) a frame or case in which any thing is enclosed, — *ritorum*, Aug, the pipe or channel of an aqueduct; (4) *met.* shape, form, manner, kind, — *totius reipublicæ*, C; — *figuræque dicendi*, C; *hæc — et species et origo tyranni*, C; (5) *met.* in philosophy, a sort, kind, species, C; (6) *met.* the grammatical form of a word, Vr.

**Formacæus* -a -um, made in a mould, Pl.

Formilis -e, relating to a mould, — *temperatura æris*, Pl, fit for casting; (2) formal, in regular form, — *epistola*, St.

Formamentum -i, n. shape, form, Lc.

Formatio -ōnis, f. a forming, formation, Vt.

Formator -ōris, m. a former, shaper, Sc; met. — *ingeniorum*, Q.

Formatura -æ, f. a form, forming, formation, Lc.

Formica -æ, f. an ant, C.

Formicatio -ōnis, f. a disease of the skin, attended with pimples like ant-bites, Pl.

**Formiceus* -a -um, like an ant, P.

Formico, I, to creep like an ant, Pl; (2) *formicat cutis*, Pl, feels as if tickled by ants crawling over it.

Formicōsus -a -um, full of ants, Pl.

Formidabilis -e, exciting terror, fearful, formidable, O.

Formido, I, to fear, be frightened, terrified, dread, — *omnia*, C; — *naribus uti*, H; — *ne arbitretur*, etc. P.

Formido -inis, f. fear, dread, terror, *Stoici definiunt — metum permanentem*, C; — *mortis, pœnæ*, H; especially, religious awe, V; (2) that which causes fear, V; and especially, a scarecrow, V. H.

Formidolose, in a frightful manner, C; (2) in a cowardly, fearful manner, A. Aug.

Formidolōsus -a -um, exciting fear, terrible, fearful, — *locum concessumque vestrum*, C; — *tempora*, C; (2) full of fear, cowardly, T.

Formo, I, to form, shape, fashion, — *materiam*, C; *lapsos — capillos*, Pt; (2) *met.* — *verba ad nostrum arbitrium*, C; — *orationem*, C; — *eloquentiam*, Q; — *vitam et mores juventutis*, Pl; — *animos*, C; — *mentes*, Q; — *personam novam*, H, to represent a new part.

Formose, beautifully, Q.

Formositas -ātis, f. beauty, C.

Formosulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat beautiful, pretty, Vr.

Formosus -a -um, beautifully formed, beautiful, — *virgo*, C; *met. virtute nihil est formosus*, C.

Formula -æ, f. *dim.* *beauty, P; (2) *the pipe or channel of an aqueduct, Aug; (3) usually, a legal formula, or form of words, — *antiquæ*, C; — *postulationum*, C; hence, (4) a law-suit, action, *formulâ cadere*, Q, to fail in an action; (5) a contract, form of agreement, C; (6) a rule, law, — *Stoicorum*, C.

**Formularius* -ii, m. a jurist acquainted only with the bare forms of law, Q.

Formaculus -e, — *dea*, O, the goddess Fornax; *q. v.* *Formaculla* -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa, Pl. O.

Formacula -æ, f. a little oven, Jr.

Fornax -acis, f. an oven, furnace, kiln, C; — *calcaria*, A. Aug, a lime-kiln; poet. — *Ætne*, Lc. V, the crater; (2) *Fornax*, the goddess of furnaces.

**Formaculum*, like a vault, Pl.

Formaculo -ōnis, f. a vaulting, vault, arch, Vt.

Formaculus -a -um, arched, vaulted, C.

Fornix -icis, m. an arch, vault, C; used by L. = sally-port; especially, — *Fabii*, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus, C; (2) a brothel, H.

Fornus = *furnus*, q. v.

Foro, I, to bore through, penetrate, P. Co.

Forpex -piceis, f. a pair of tongs, A. Aug.

Fors -rtis, f. chance, luck, *quod fors feret, fereamus*, T; *ut fors tulerit*, C; *fors fuit pol!* T, so be it! God grant it! (2) *Fors* personified as the goddess of chance, C; also in the connexion *Fors Fortuna*, T; (3) *nom.* *fors*, used adverbially, = *fors sit*, it may be so, it is possible, perhaps, V; frequently followed by *et*, *sed fors et in hora hoc ipso cuncto carior alter erit*, Pl.

Forsitan, C; *forsan*, L. V; **forsit*, H, perhaps.

Fortasse, perhaps, C; sometimes found in the form *fortassis*, P. H.

Fortasse -an, perhaps, Vr.

Fortax -acis, m. (*φώραξ*), the foundation of a kiln or furnace, A. Aug.

Fortæ, by chance, casually, fortuitously; frequently found in connexion with *fortuna*, C; *temere*, C; *casu*, C; (2) followed by *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, perhaps.

Forticulus -a -um, *dim.* tolerably strong, brave, courageous, C.

Fortis -e, physically strong, powerful, durable, — *tauri*, V; — *sol*, Sc, burning; (2) mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast, — *vir*, C; *horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ*, Ca; — *familia*, P, distinguished, respectable; *prov. fortis fortuna adjuvat*, T, fortune befriends the brave; (3) applied to abstract and inanimate things, — *senectus*, C; — *animus*, C; — *oratio*, C; — *sententia*, C.

Fortiter, strongly, firmly, P; (2) bravely, courageously, steadfastly, C. Ca.

Fortitudo -inis, f. bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, C.

Fortuito (*fortuitu*, P.), by chance, by accident, fortuitously, C.

Fortuitus -a -um, accidental, casual, fortuitous, — *concursum atomum*, C; *subitam et — orationem*, C; *subst.* *fortuna* -ōrum, n. Q, chance occurrences.

Fortuna -æ, f. chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune, C; — *prospera, secunda*, C, good fortune; *adversa*, C, misfortune; *Fortuna*, personified as the goddess of chance or luck, C; *Fortunæ filius*, H, a lucky fellow; (2) without an epithet, *fortuna*, frequently = good or bad fortune, according to the context; *per fortunas!* C, by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! (3) condition, state, mode of life, *infima sercorum*, C; *infimi generis hominum conditio atque* —, C; (4) *fortuna* -arum,

f. and more rarely *sing.* wealth, fortune, possessions, *C*; *Cræsus qui illas — morte dimiserit, C.*

•Fortūnate, happily, fortunately, *C.*

Fortūnātus -a -um, happy, lucky, fortunate, — homo, *C*; — *respublica, C*; — *prælium, Aug*; (2) wealthy, well off, *C*; (3) — *insula, Pl*, the Canary Islands.

Fortūno, 1. to make happy, bless, prosper, *tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, C.*

Fördli -örum, *m. dim.* a book-case, *St. Jv.*

Förum -i, *n.* an open square, market-place, *C*; — *piscarium, P*, fish-market; prov. *scisti uti foro, T*, to seize the opportunity; also, as the Forum at Rome was the place where all public business was transacted, the word is frequently used in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions; *verba de foro arripere, C*, to use common and vulgar expressions; *annos jam triginta in foro cersaris, C*, thou hast been in business 30 years already; *nos hunc jam pridem in foro non haberemus, C*, he would have been bankrupt long ago; *cedere foro, Sc*, to become bankrupt; prov. *res certitur in meo foro, P*, concerns me nearly; *in alieno foro litigare, M*, to be thoroughly perplexed; (2) sometimes used to denote the chief place or market-town of a district; *ciuitates quæ in id — conueniunt, C*, which are in the same district; — *agere*, to hold an assize; (3) the open space of ground in front of a tomb, *C.*

Förum -i, *n.* a vessel for pressing grapes, *Vr. Co.*

Förus -i, *m.* the deck of a ship, *C*; (2) a row of seats in the theatre, *L*; (3) * a garden-bed, *Co*; * (4) the cell of a honeycomb, *V*; * (5) — *alcatoris, St*, a dice-board.

Fossa -æ, *f.* a ditch, foss, — *fodere, L*; — *ducere, Ca.*

Fossicius -a -um, dug out, excavated, *Vr. Pl.*

Fossilis -e, dug out; fossilé, — *sal, Vr.*

Fossio -ōnis, *f.* a digging, excavation, *C.*

Fosseo, 1. to dig, pierce, penetrate, *Vr.*

Fossor -ōris, *m.* a digger, delver, *HL V*; (2) a peasant; rough, uncivilized man, *C.*

Fossula -æ, *f. dim.* a little ditch, *Co.*

Fossura -æ, *f.* a digging, delving, excavating, *Co. St.*

Fötus -ūs, *m.* a warming, fomentation, *Pl.*

Förta -æ, *f.* a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall, *C.*

Förto, fövi, fötum, 2. to warm, keep warm; especially of a bird in keeping warm its eggs or young, *C. Pl*; (2) to foment, — *os multâ frigida aquâ, Cl*; to cherish, *gremio foet inscia Dido (puerum), V*; — *aliquem amplecti, V*, to embrace; — *castra, V*, to remain in camp; (3) *met.* to love, cherish, support, favour, — *inimicum meum, C*; — *voluntatem alicuius, L*; — *portes alicuius, Te.*

Fræces -um, *m.* oil-dregs, *Co. Pl.*

Fræcesco -cēdi, 3. of fruit, to grow mellow, become soft, rot, *Vr.*

Fræcidus -a -um, mellow, soft, over-ripe, *A. Aug.*

Fractura -æ, *f.* a breaking, fracture of a limb, *A. Aug. Cl*; (2) a fragment, *Pl.*

Fractus -a -um (*præp. frango*), weak, powerless, *Le*; — *antinus, C*, broken down, spiritless.

Frano, frænum, = freno, frænum, *q.v.*

Fræga -örum, *n.* a strawberry, *V. O.*

Frægilis -e, easily broken; fragile, — *rani, V*; — *agris, O. Ice*; (2) fragile, frail, transitory, — *corpus, C*; — *res humane, C*; — *diuitiarum et fornice gloria, S*; — *anni, O. old age.*

Frægillitas -ätis, *f.* fragility, *Pl*; (2) frailty, transiency, — *humani generis, C.*

Fræguina -um, *n.* (* *fræguen*, *sing. P. Aug.*), fragments, remains, ruins, *V. O.*

Frægmentum -i, *n.* *C*; usually plur. = *fræguina, q.v.*

Frægor -ōris, *m.* a breaking, breaking in pieces; (2) a loud noise, crash of falling houses, *L*; noise

of the sea, *V*; of thunder, *Pl*; of applause and clapping, *Q*; (3) poet. = *rumor*, report, rumour, *P. Aug.*

•Frægöse, with a crash, *Pl.*

•Frægrantiæ -æ, *f.* fragrance, — *unguentorum, P. Aug.*

Frægro, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant, *V*; (2) to stink, *M.*

Främæ -æ, *f.* a German javelin, with a short iron head, *Te.*

Frango, frægi, fractum, 3. to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces, — *aliquid, C*; *com- pluribus navibus fractis, Ca*, dashed to pieces; — *gulam laqueo, S*, to strangle; — *eris, H*; (2) to break up, break small, triturate, — *glebas, V*; — *hordeum molis, Pl*; (3) *met.* to break, bend, make weak, lessen, alleviate, — *ferocitatem, C*; *te ut ulla res frangat? C*; *frangi dolore, misericordiâ, pudore, C*, to be violently affected; — *digitamentum, C*, to be violently affected; — *digitamentum, Pl*, relieve, alleviate; — *fidem, C*; — *diem meo, H*, to pass the day; — *vinâ, M*, to weaken, make mild.

Fräter -tris, *m.* a brother, *C. Ca*; *fratres gemini, C*, twin brothers; — *germanus, C*, own brother; — *uterinus*, born of the same mother only; (2) applied to an intimate friend, companion, *C. Jv*; and in the *pl.* used as formal title given to allies, *fratres nostri Edui, C*; (3) *fratres*, brothers and sisters, *Te*; (4) — *patruius, or abs.*, a first-cousin, *C*; (5) a brother-in-law, sister's husband, *L*; (6) applied to things which are exactly alike, *O. M.*

Fräterculus -i, *m. dim.* a little brother, *C.*

Fräterne, in a brotherly manner, like a brother, *C.*

Fraternitas -ätis, *f.* brotherhood, fraternity, *Te.*

Fraternus -a -um, brotherly, fraternal, — *amor, Ca*; — *hereditas, C*; — *invidia, S*, hatred between brothers; (2) relating or belonging to a cousin, *O*; (3) very friendly, *C.*

Fräticide -æ, *m.* one who kills a brother, fratricide, *N.*

Fraudatio -ōnis, *f.* deceit, fraud, *C.*

Fraudator -ōris, *m.* a deceiver, defrauder, — *creditorum, C.*

Fraudo, 1. to cheat, defraud, deceive, — *Caecilium magnâ pecuniâ, C*; — *milites prædâ, L*; — *credito- res, C*; — *aliquem in hereditariâ societate, C*; (2) to steal, embezzle, — *stipendium equitum, Ca.*

•Fraudilenter, fraudulently, *Co.*

Fraudulentia -æ, *f.* capacity for deceit, fraudulent disposition, *P.*

Fraudulentus -a -um, deceitful, fraudulent, — *Carthaginenses, C.*

Fraus -ūs, *f.* deceit, deception, fraud, — *odio digna maior, C*; *sine fraude, Ca*, honourably; (2) in *P. T.*, a word of reproach, cheat! scoundrel! (3) any base evil deed, a crime, — *capitalem admittere, C*; — *inexpiables, C*; (4) self-deception, error, mistake, *imperitis in fraudem illitis, T*; in *hanc — in- cidit, C*; (5) injury, damage, loss, caused by deception, *id mihi — tuit, C*; *quæ res nemini unquam fraudi fuit, C*; *alicui fraudem ferre; alicui fraudi esse*, to cause loss to.

Fraxineus -a -um, fraxinus -a -um, of ash-wood, ashén, — *traves, V.*

Fraxinus -i, *f.* an ash-tree, *V. H*; (2) a spear or javelin, of which the shaft was usually ashén, *O.*

Fræmëbundus -a -um, making a growling, mut-tering, murmuring noise, *O.*

Frëmütus -ūs, *m.* a low murmuring, muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar, — *murmurantis maris, C*; — *terre, C*; applied to the noise of a popular assembly, *L*; — *equorum, apum, V*; — *tigris, Pl.*

Frëmo -äl -itum, 3. (*i.*) *neut.* to roar, murmur, growl, — *centus, Le*; — *mare, P. Aug*; — *ad- lectâ, V*; — *leo, equus, V*; *frëmant omnes licet, C*, though all men murmur: *omnes mateno circum*

clamore fremebant, V; (ii.) *act.* to growl or murmur at any thing, — *arma*, V, roar for arms; *Arrius consilium sibi creptum fremit*, C.

Frémor -ōris, m. V. = *fremitus*, *q.v.*

Frénator -ōris, m. one who curbs, restrains, tames, P. Aug.

Trendō -dūi, *frēsūm* (*fressum*), 3. (i.) *neut.* to gnash the teeth, — *dentibus*, P; (2) to crush, bruise, grind, — *saxo frupes*, A. Aug.

**Freniger -ēra -ērum*, bearing a bridle, bridled, P. Aug.

Frēno, 1. to bridle, curb, — *equos*, V. H; (2) *met.* to curb, restrain, check, hold in, *lucens -census aquarum*, V; — *furorēs*, C.

Frēnum -i, n. (*pl. freni -orum*, m. C. L.), the headgear of a horse, bridle, reins, &c; prov. *frenum mordere*, C, to chafe against restraint; (2) *met.* any instrument of restraint or guidance, *dare frenos*, L, to give the reins to, take away restraint from; (3) the ligament connecting the foreskin with the glans, Cl.

Frēquens -ntis, that which frequently or repeatedly takes place, frequent, often; applied to persons, *erat ille Romæ* —, C, he was often at Rome; — *te audiui*, C; (2) applied to things, frequent, repeated, usual, customary, — *poecula*, C; — *ustus anulorum*, Pl; (3) numerous, full, crowded, — *senatus*, C; — *Germani*, Ca; (4) applied to objects which are full of, or rich in, any thing, — *theatrum*, C, well-filled; — *praefectura*, C, populous; with *abl.* — *loca adificiis*, L.

Frēquentātio -ōnis, *f.* frequency, frequent use, C; especially, a condensed recapitulation of facts and arguments already stated, Aug.

Frēquentātus -a -um (*ptcp.* *frēquēto*), frequent, usual, Pl; (2) *full of, — *sententiis*, C.

Frēquenter, frequently, often, C; (2) numerously, in large numbers, C.

Frēquentia -æ, *f.* a large concourse, numerous assembly, *maxima -citum*, C; — *epistolarum*, C, numerousness; — *cali*, Vt, thickness of the atmosphere.

Frēquēto, 1. to visit frequently, frequent, — *domum meam*, C; applied to persons, — *Marium*, S; (2) to fill full, make numerous, occupy fully, — *urbes*, C, to make populous; — *piscinas*, Co; (3) to celebrate in great numbers, solemnly assemble in great numbers, C.

Frētum -i, n. (*frētus -ūs*, m. C.), a strait, sound, frith, channel, — *Siciliense*, C, the Straits of Messina; — *nostrī maris et oceani*, S, the Straits of Gibraltar; used *abs.* for the Straits of Messina, C; (2) *poet.* the sea, V. H; (3) *the spring, as the transition from winter to summer, Lc; (4) heat, ardour, violence, Lc.

Frētus -a -um, relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on, — *vobis*, C; — *intelligentiā vestrā*, C; *with *dat.* — *nullī rei*, L.

Frētus -ūs, m. = *fretum*, *q.v.*

Frīabilis -e, that can be crumbled, friable, Pl.

Frīcatō -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, Co. Cl.

Frīcatūra -æ, *f.* a rubbing down of walls, Vt.

Frīctus -ūs, m. a rubbing, friction, Pl.

Frīco -cūi -ctum (*-ctum*), 1. to rub, rub down, P. V.

Frīctio -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, friction of the limbs, Cl.

**Frīgēdo -inis*, *f.* cold, frost, Vr.

**Frīgēfacto*, 1. to cool, make cold, P.

Frīgēdo, 2. to be cold, be stiff with cold (*opp. calere*), T. V; (2) *met.* to be inactive, lifeless, languid, C; (3) to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation, C; *quum omnia consilia frigerent*, C, were without effect.

Frīgēro, 1. to cool, refresh by cooling, Ct.

Frīgescō, *frīxi*, 3. to become cold, begun to freeze, — *terā*, Lc; — *pedes manusque*, Tc; (2) *met.* to become cool, lose fire, become languid, Aug.

Frīgidarium -ii, n. a room in which bathers cooled themselves, Vt.

Frīgidulus -a -um, — *ahenum*, Vt, a cistern of running cold water to supply the baths.

Frīgide, languidly, coolly, — *agere*, Aug; (2) feebly, frigidly, — *dicere*, Q.

**Frīgīdēfacto*, 1. to cool, make cold, P.

Frīgīdulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat cold, V; (2) somewhat faint, languid, Ct.

Frīgīdus -a -um, cold, frosty, frigid, — *fons*, Lc; — *flumen*, C; — *rura*, H, cool; *subst.* *frīgida -æ*, *f.* cold water, Cl; (2) applied to the chill of death or terror, V; (3) *met.* cool, cold, languid, faint, *pene -in dicendo*, C; *ardentem -Zēnam insulit*, H, in cold blood; (4) applied to discourse, feeble, flat, frigid, — *verba*, C; — *sententia*, Q.

Frīgo -xi -xum (*-ctum*), 3. to roast, parch, dry on the fire, Vr. Cl.

Frīgus -ōris, n. cold, frost, coolness, C; especially, the cold of winter, winter, V; the chill of death, Lc. V; of fear, V; (2) *met.* inactivity, want of spirit, Aug; (3) cold behaviour, the cold reception of a person or oration, Q. H.

Frīgūlo, 4. to twitter, chirp; and applied to men, to stammer, P.

Fringilla -æ, *f.* (*frīgilla*, *fringilla*), a small bird; according to some, the chaffinch; to others, the robin, Vr. M.

Frīo, 1. to rub down, crumble to pieces, Vr.

Frītulla -æ, *f.* a kind of sacrificial porridge, made of grain, Pl.

Frītillus -i, m. a dice-box, M.

Frītinnō, 4. to twitter, chirp, Vr.

Frīvōlus -a -um, silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, frivolous, Q. Pl; *subst.* *frīvōla -ōrum*, n. worthless chattels, miserable household goods, Jr.

**Frondārus -a -um*, relating to leaves, made of leaves, Pl.

**Frondātio -ōnis*, *f.* a cutting off of leaves, Co.

Frondātor -ōris, m. one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees, V.

Frondēo, 2. to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves, *nunc frondent silva*, V.

Frondesco -dūi, 3. to come into leaf, become green, Lc.

Frondēus -a -um, leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves, V.

Frondifer -ēra -ērum, leaf-bearing, leafy, Lc.

Frondosus -a -um, full of leaves, leafy, V.

Frons -dis, *f.* a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage, C; (2) *poet.* a chaplet or crown of leaves, H. O.

Frons -tis, *f.* the forehead, brow, — *contrahere*, C; *adducere*, *atrahere*, Sc, to knit the brows; — *remittere*, Pl; *explicare*, H; *exporrigerē*, T; *solvere*, M, to unwrinkle the brow, become cheerful; (2) the expression of the face, *ex fronte amorem perspicere*, C; — *lata*, V; *solicita*, *proterva*, H; *tristis*, Tb; and *especially, = *pudor*, shame, modesty, Pr; (3) the front of any thing, façade of a building, etc. — *castrorum*, Ca; — *adium*, Vt; *dextra fronte*, Tc, on the right wing; *a fronte*, C, in front; (4) the end of a volume or papyrus roll, Tb; (5) the rim of a wheel, Vt; (6) in land-surveying, the breadth of a plot, frontage, H; (7) *met.* the outside, external appearance, C; — *prima*, Ph, the first appearance.

Frontālia -ium, n. the frontlet or head-band of a horse, L.

Frontātī -ōrum, m. (*sc.* *lapides*), stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, coping-stones, Vt.

Frontinus, Sex. Julius, a Roman soldier and statesman of the age of Vespasian and his successors, who preceded Agricola in the government of Britain. He is known to us as the author of two works, "Strategematon libri iv," a treatise on the art of war; and "De Aqueductibus Urbis Romæ libri ii," from the latter of which we derive much valuable topographical information.

Fronto -ōnis, m. having a broad forehead, C.

Fructifer -ēra -ērum, fruit-bearing, fruitful, C.

Fructiferus -a -um, fruit-bearing, fruitful, relating to fruit, Vr. Co.

Fructuosus -a -um, fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, C; (2) *met.* useful, advantageous, — *alicui*, C.

Fructus -ūs, *m.* enjoyment, enjoying, *P*; *met.* *C*; (2) the proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income derived from any thing, — *praediorum*, *C*; — *ex bestiis*, *C*.

Frugālis -e, *frugal*, sparing, economical, *C*; (2) worthy, excellent, *C*.

Frugālitās -ātis, *f.* frugality, economy, moral worth, excellence, *C*.

Frugāliter, *frugally*, economically, worthily, honourably, *C*.

Frugi, *eid.* *frux*.

Frugifer -ēra -erum, *fruit-bearing*, fruitful, fertile, *C*; *met.* profitable, advantageous, *C*.

*Frugiferens -ntis, *fruitful*, fertile, *Le*.

*Frugilēgus -a -um, — *formica*, *O*, collecting grain.

Frugilpārus -a -um, — *fetus*, *Le*, fruitful, prolific.

*Frugiperdus -a -um, losing its fruit, *Pl*. (translation of ἀφελικαπρος).

Frumentārius -a -um, relating or belonging to grain or corn, — *res*, *C*, the corn trade, supply of corn; — *lex*, *C*, relating to the price of grain.

Frumentārius -iī, *m.* a corn-dealer, *C*; (2) in military language, a purveyor of grain, corn commissary, *Aug*.

Frumentatio -ōnis, *f.* a foraging, purveying of corn, *Ca*; (2) a distribution of grain, *St*.

Frumentator -ōris, *f.* a forager, purveyor of corn, *L*.

Frumentor, 1. *dep.* to forage, purvey corn, *Ca*.

Frumentum -i, *n.* grain, corn, *C*; (2) *pl.* frumenta, the seeds or grains of figs, *Pl*.

Frūiscor -ntis, 3. *dep.* to enjoy, *P*.

Frūor, fructus (frūstus, *Sc*.), 3. *dep.* to enjoy, to delight in; hence, to derive advantage from, make use of any thing, — *aliquid re*, *C*; more seldom, — *aliquam rem*, *T*; (2) in law, to have the usufruct of any thing, — *re*, *C*.

Frustātim, in pieces, piecemeal, *Pl*.

Frustillātum, in very small pieces, *P*.

Frustra, — *esse*, applied to persons, to be wrong, make a mistake, *P*; (2) in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily, *C*; (3) without cause, without reason, *St*.

Frustratio -ōnis, *f.* a deceiving, deception, *P*. *Q*.

*Frustatus -ūs, *m.* deceit, deception, *P*.

Frustror, 1. *dep.* (frustro, *P*) to cheat, deceive, trick, *C*; (2) to make vain or fruitless, frustrate, *Co*.

*Frustulentus -a -um, full of bits or pieces, *P*.

Frustum -i, *n.* a bit, piece, morsel, originally of food, *C*; (2) in general, a piece or small part of any whole, *Q*.

Frutectōsus -a -um, bushy, full of brushwood, *Co*.

Frutectum -i, *n.* (frutētum), a bushy place, thicket, *Co*.

Frutex -ticeis, *m.* a shrub, bush, *Co*; (2) the stem or trunk of a tree, *St*; (3) used as a term of reproach, blockhead, *P*.

Fruticatio -ōnis, *f.* a shooting forth of twigs, *Pl*.

Fruticesco, 3. to spread out, shoot out, become bushy, *Pl*.

Fruticor, 1. *dep.* (fruticeo, *Co*.), to shoot out, become bushy, *C*; (2) applied to the hair, *Jv*.

Fruticōsus -a -um, bushy, thick of leaves, full of bushes, *O*, *Pl*.

Frux -gis, *f.* fruit, produce of the earth; especially applied to leguminous fruit, *C*; generally found *pl.* fruges -um; (2) *met.* fruit, result, produce, profit, advantage, *C*; (3) *frugi*, *dat.* used as an *indecl. adj.* useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate, — *homo*, *C*; sometimes intensified by the addition of *bonae*: *quam probus sit et — bonae*, *P*; (4) *ad frugem bonam*, or without *bonam*, to honesty, to honourable purposes, *C*, *P*.

Fucatus -a -um (*ptep.* fucio), painted, rouged, counterfeited, simulated, *C*.

*Fucinus -a -um, dyed or coloured with archil, *Q*, Fūco, 1. to colour, dye, *V*; (2) to paint the face, to rouge, *O*.

Fūcōsus -a -um, painted, simulated, counterfeited, *C*.

Fūcus -i, *m.* (φύκος), a species of rock lichen used for dying red, archil; (2) generally, a red or purple colour, *H*, *O*; (3) rouge, *P*; (4) *met.* deceit, dissimulation, pretence, *C*; (5) *used = *propolis*, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, *V*.

Fūcus -i, *m.* a drone bee, *V*, *Co*.

Fue, an exclamation of disgust and dislike, Faugh! *P*.

Fūga -ae, *f.* (φύγη), flight, running away, *C*; *hostes dare in fugam*, *conferre*, *convertere*, *impellere*, to put to flight; especially flight from one's native country, voluntary exile, *C*; (2) *met.* rapid course, haste, quickness, *V*; — *temporum*, *H*; (3) aversion, disinclination to any thing, avoidance of an evil, — *laborum et dolorum*, *C*.

Fūgax -acis, that which is ready to flee, flying, hastening, — *fera*, *V*; — *vir*, *H*; (2) *met.* transitory, *C*; — *anni*, *H*.

Fūgiens -ntis (*ptep.* fūgio), flying, fleeing, *C*.

Fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to fly, flee, take to flight, run away, — *a foro*, *P*; — *a Troia*, *C*; — *oppido*, *Ca*; — *ex praeco*, *C*; especially, to fly from one's country, go into voluntary exile, *Q*; (2) to hasten away, depart quickly, *V*, *H*; (3) to pass away, vanish, utterly disappear, *V*, *H*, *O*; (11.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, shun, *conventus hominum*, *Ca*; — *patriam*, *V*; (2) to escape from, evade, *H*; (3) *met.* — *ignominiam et dedecus*, *C*; — *opprobria*, *H*; (4) *poet.* with *inf.*, to avoid doing any thing, — *credere*, *Le*; — *querere*, *H*; — *suspiciari*, *H*, to beware; (5) *res me fugit*, the thing escapes my notice, I do not perceive it, am not aware of it; *populus tamen vidit id quod fugit Lycurgum*, *C*.

Fūgitans -ntis (*ptep.* fūgitio) flying from, avoiding, *T*.

Fūgitivarius -i, *m.* a person employed to pursue fugitive slaves, *Vr*.

Fūgitivus -a -um, flying, fugitive, — *a domino*, *C*.

Fūgitivus -i, *m.* a fugitive slave, *C*; (2) a deserter, *Ca*.

Fūgitio, 1. (1.) *neut.* to flee away hastily, *T*; (11.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, shun, — *patriam*, *T*; — *questionem*, *C*; (2) with *inf.*, to avoid, beware of, doing any thing, *T*.

*Fūgitior -ōris, *m.* a fugitive.

Fūgo, 1. to put to flight, chase away, drive away, — *homines inermes*, *C*; — *hostes*, *S*; (2) *met.* to drive into exile, *O*; *fugat astra Phaeus*, *H*.

*Fulcimen -inis, *n.* a prop, support, pillar, *O*.

Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. to prop up, support, stay by props, — *porticum*, *C*; (2) to strengthen, fasten, make firm, *V*, *O*; (3) *met.* to support, stay, strengthen, — *amicum*, *C*; — *labantem rempublicam*, *C*; (4) * — *aliquid pedibus*, *Pt*, to trample hard.

Fulcrum -i, *n.* a post or support of a bed or dining sofa, *Pt*, *O*; (2) a bed, *Pt*.

Fulgens -ntis (*ptep.* fulgeo), shining, brilliant *met.* distinguished, *Aug*.

Fulgenter, brilliantly, *Pl*.

Fulgēo, fulsi; 2. to lighten, *Jove fulgente*, *C*; (2) to shine, gleam, glitter like lightning, — *aurro*, *C*; *caelo fulgebat luna sereno*, *H*; *met.* *virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus*, *H*.

Fulgetrum -i, *n.* (fulgetra -ae, *f.* *Pl*.) heat lightning, sheet lightning, *Sc*, *Pl*.

Fulgidus -a -um, shining, gleaming, glittering, *Le*.

Fulgo, 3. *Le*, *V*. = fulgeo, *g. v.*

Fulgor -ōris, *m.* lightning, *C*, *V*; (2) glitter, brilliance, brightness, *C*; — *armorum*, *H*; (3) *met.* fame, glory, *O*.

Fulgur -ūris, *n.* lightning, *C*; (2) — *condere*, *Jv*, to bury an object which has been struck by lightning; (3) *poet.* = fulgor, brightness, brilliance, *Le*.

Fulgüräls -e, relating or belonging to lightning, C.

Fulgürätflo -önis, *f.* a flashing of lightning, sheet lightning, Sc.

Fulgürator -öris, *m.* an haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, C.

Fulgüritus -a -um, struck by lightning, P.

Fulgüro, *l.* generally *impers.* fulgurat, it lightens, C; (2) *met.* — *vis eloquentis*, Pl.

Fullica -æ, *f.* a coot, V. Pl.

Fuligo -inis, *f.* soot, C; (2) a powder used for dyeing the eyebrows black, Jr.

Fulix -icis, *f.* C. = fulca, *q. v.*

Fullo, -önis, *m.* a fuller, washer of clothes, Pl; (2) a kind of beetle, Pl.

Fullonica -æ, *f.* the trade or art of a fuller; (2) a fuller's workshop.

Fulloneus -a -um (fullönus -a -um), relating to a fuller, or his trade, Pl.

Fulmen -inis, *n.* a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt, forked lightning, C; (2) *met.* — *fortuna*, C; *duo fulmina*, L, two blows of fate; *duo fulmina imperii nostri*, C, the two Scipios.

Fulmenta -æ, *f.* a prop, buttress, A. Aug; (2) an extra sole to a shoe, often made of cork, P.

Fulmentum -i, *n.* a prop, support, Vt. Cl.

Fulminatio -önis, *f.* a lightning, Sc.

Fulminatus -a -um, relating to lightning, Lc. H; (2) shattering, slaying, murderous, V.

Fulmino, *l.* (i.) *neut.* to lighten, to thunder and lighten, V; *met.* *fulminat illa oculis*, Pt; (ii.) *act.* to strike with lightning, Pl.

Fultura -æ, *f.* a support, prop, Vt. Co.

Fulvaster -tri, *m.* an imitator of Fulvius, C.

Fulvus -a -um, dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown, V. H.

Fumarium -i, *n.* a chamber in which wines were exposed to the action of smoke, Co.

Fumens -a -um, smoky, full of smoke, V.

Fumidus -i -um, smoky, full of smoke, V; (2) smoke-coloured, Pl; (3) smelling of smoke, Pl.

Fumifer -era -erum, smoke-bearing, smoky, V.

Fumifera, *l.* to make a smoke, burn incense, P.

Fumifluus -a -um, causing smoke or vapour, O.

Fumigo, *l.* to smoke, fumigate, Vr. Co.

Fumo, *l.* to smoke, steam, C.

Fumösus -a -um, full of smoke, smoky, steam-ing, C; (2) smelling of smoke, Pl.

Fumus -i, *m.* smoke, steam, vapour, C; *fumum (fumos) vendere*, M, to make empty promises.

Funale -is, *n.* the thong of a sling, L; (2) a torch of wax, wax candle, C; (3) a candlestick or candle-labrum for holding the same, O.

Funäls -æ, relating or belonging to a rope; — *equus*, a horse harnessed to a chariot by the side of others, a trace-horse, extra horse, St.

Funambulus -i, *m.* a rope-dancer, T.

Functio -önis, *f.* a performance, performing, executing, — *muneri*, C.

Funda -æ, *f.* a sling, Ca. L; (2) a casting-net, V; (3) the part of a ring in which the stone is set, Pl.

Fundamen -inis, *n.* a foundation, base, — *ponere*, V.

Fundamentum -i, *n.* a foundation, base, C, — *substruere*, P; — *urbis jacere*, L; (2) *pietas* — *est omnium in tutum*, C; — *justitiam est fides*, C.

Fundatio -önis, *f.* a foundation, V.

Fundator -öris, *m.* a founder, — *urbis*, V.

Fundatus -a -um (*ptcp.* fundo), firm, durable, Vt.

Fundito, *l.* to sling out, P; *met.* — *verba*, P.

Funator -öris, *m.* a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger, Ca.

Funditus, from the foundation, entirely, totally, utterly, C; (2) at the bottom, below, Lc.

Fundo, *l.* to lay the foundation of, to found, V, to fix, to make firm, *dentes tenaci ancoræ sui dabat natus*, V; (2) *met.* — *imperium*, C, — *republicam*, C, — *libertatem*, *salutem*, *seci v. totem*, Pl.

Fundo, fudi, füsüm, 3. to pour, pour out, — *sanguinem e paterâ*, C; — *liquorem de paterâ*, H; — *vina paterâ*, O; — *lacrimas*, O; to melt, smelt metals, to cast, found, H. Pl; (2) **aliquem* — (*opp.* comprimere), to relax the bowels, Cl; (3) to sprinkle, wet, *multo tempora* — *mero*, Tb; (4) applied to things not fluid, to pour forth, shake out, scatter in profusion, *homines fusi per agros*, C; especially, to bring forth, produce in profusion, — *flores aut fruges*, C; — *setum*, C; (5) to throw down, cast to the ground, *hostes de jugis funduntur*, L; hence, as a military term, to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight, — *hostes*, O; (6) *met.* to pour forth, spread abroad, strew about, *Cicero hanc famam latius fudit*, Q; especially of discourse, to pour forth words, — *ocem*, C; — *hexametros ex tempore*, C.

Fundula -æ, *f. dim.* a street closed up at one end, a blind alley, Vr.

Fundulus -i, *m. dim.* a kind of sausage; (2) *the piston of an hydraulic engine, Vt.

Fundus -i, *m.* the bottom or base of any thing, C; *Alina fundo exasuat imo*, V, from the lowest depth; *res* — *non habet*, C, has no bottom, i. e. no bounds, (2) *a goblet, M; (3) a firm, landed estate, C; (4) *fundum fieri legis*, to approve or authorize a law.

Funebris -e, relating or belonging to a funeral, funeral, — *epulum*, *concio*, C; *subst.* funebria -um, *n.* funeral ceremonies, Pl; (2) deadly, destructive, O. H.

Funeräus -a -um, relating to a funeral, funeral, — *faces*, V; (2) deadly, destructive, O.

Funero, *l.* to bury solemnly, inter with funereal rites, Pl, St.

Funesto, *l.* to defile or disgrace with murder, — *as at templis*, C.

Funestus -a -um, producing death, and therefore grief, deadly, destructive, — *securis*, C; — *vincem*, O; — *dies*, C; (2) full of grief, woful, — *familia*, C; — *annales*, L.

Funatum -i, *n.* an arbour of vine-branches, Pl.

Funginus -a -um, like a mushroom, fungous, P.

Fungor, functus, 3. *dep.* to be busy, occupy one's self, be engaged with any thing, to perform, execute, accomplish, — *muneribus corporis*, C; to fill an official station, — *adulante*, C, — *consulatu*, St; — *dapibus*, O, to eat; — *morte*, O, to die; sometimes followed by *acc.* — *officium*, T, (2) to perform an appointed duty, pay an allotted tax, C. Tc.

Fungösus -a -um, spongy, fungous, full of pores, Co.

Fungus -i, *m.* a mushroom, toadstool, fungus; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, P; (2) a thief in the wick of a candle, V.

Funiculus -i, *m. dim.* a thin rope, cord, string, C.

Funis -is, *m.* a rope, cord, string, — *ducere*, H, to lead the rope, i. e. to command; — *sequi*, H, to follow, obey; — *reducere*, Pr, to change one's mind.

Funus -öris, *n.* a funeral, obsequies, interment, C, *facere*, *ornare*, C; *celebrare*, L, (2) a corpse, dead body, Pl, V, (3) death, especially, violent death, murder, H. V.

Fuo, furi, furim, etc. *vid.* rum.

Fur, furi, c. (*qwp.*) a thief, robber, C; frequently applied as a term of reproach to slaves, P, (2) a drone bee, Vr.

Furcillus, furi, *f.* the desire of stealing, Pl.

Furaciter, intently, C.

Furax, furi, inclined to steal, thievish, C.

Furca -æ, *f.* a two-pronged fork, a pitchfork, V. H; (2) applied to other things of similar shape, a prop for vines, Pl; fishing-net, L; the nets at the theatre, L, an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the criminals were tied, P; a flail, Pl; a yoke for breeding young bullocks, Vr.

Furcifer -*tra* -*trum*, one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird! P. T. C.

Furcilla -*m*, *f. dim.* a little fork, C.

*Furcillatus -*a* -*um*, pointed in the shape of a fork, Vr.

*Furcillo, I. to prop up, support, P.

Furcula -*m*, *f. dim.* a prop used to support an undermined wall, L.

*Fureter, furiously, C.

Furfur -*uris*, *m.* bran, *alunt fursure sues*, P; (2) scales, scurf on the skin, Pl.

Furfurosus -*a* -*um*, like bran, Pl.

Furia -*m*, *f.* (usually *pl.*) rage, madness, passion, fury, V; (2) the Furies, Eumenides, avenging goddesses, Alecto, Megara, Tisiphone, C; (3) a fury, raging, passionate person, *illa furia*, C, i.e. Clodius.

Furiālis -*e*, like a fury, furious, raging, terrible, — *caput Cerberi*, H; — *rox*, C; (2) producing rage, fury, C.

*Furiāter, furiously, madly, O.

Furihūndus -*a* -*um*, raging, furious, — *homo ac perditus*, C; (2) *inspired, C.

Furina -*m*, *f.* an ancient Roman goddess; hence, *adj.* Furiālis -*e*, — *flamen*, Vr; *subst.* Furiālia -*um*, *n.* the festival of Furina on the 25th of July.

*Furius -*a* -*um*, belonging to thieves, — *forum*, P.

Furto, I. to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate, — *matres equorum*, H.

Furiose, furiously, madly, C.

Furiosus -*a* -*um*, raging, raving, mad, furious, C; (2) causing madness, O.

Furius. Gens Furia was an ancient patrician family of Rome, of which the most distinguished member bore the cognomen Camillus, &c.

*Furnaceus -*a* -*um*, — *panis*, Pl, baked in an oven.

Furnāla -*m*, *f.* the trade of a baker, St.

Furnus -*i*, *m.* an oven, O; (2) a baker's shop, H.

Furo -*ūi*, 3. to rage, rave, be mad, furious, C; to give one's self up to any violent passion, e.g. anger, enthusiasm, love, grief, H. O; (2) applied to inanimate objects, *furit aether*, V; — *flamma in Aetna*, H.

Furor, I. *dep.* to steal, pilfer, C; (2) to withdraw quietly or secretly, — *fessos oculos labori*, V.

Furor -*oris*, *m.* madness, rage, raving, insanity, fury; excess of any violent passion, mad desire; the inspiration of the prophet or poet, C.

Furtiflous -*a* -*um*, thievish, inclined to pilfering, P.

Furtim, by stealth, stealthily, secretly, unobserved, C.

Furtive, stealthily, secretly, furtively, P.

Furtivus -*a* -*um*, stolen, — *colores*, H; — *circines*, P, kidnapped; (2) secret, concealed, furtive, C.

Furtum -*i*, *n.* a theft, — *alicui facere*, P. C; (2) that which is stolen, C; (3) any thing secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit, L. V; hence, furto, *adv.* = *furtim*, secretly; (4) secret or stolen love, Ct.

Furunculū -*i*, *m. dim.* a little thief, a little rascal, C; (2) a boil, or burning sore, Cl; (3) a knob on a vine, of like shape, Co.

Furvus -*a* -*um*, dark-coloured, dark, black; — *antrum*, O; — *Proserpina*, H; (2) *met.* horrible, shocking, Sc.

*Fuscator -*oris*, *m.* one who darkens, — *cali*, P. Aug.

Fusca -*m*, *f.* a three-pronged fork, pitchfork; trident, C. Jr.

Fusco, I. (1.) *act.* to make dark, darken, blacken, O; (2.) *neut.* to become dark or black, P. Aug.

Fuscus -*a* -*um*, dark-coloured, dark, black, — *cornix*, C; (2) applied to the voice, hoarse, rough, C.

Fuse, at length, copiously, diffusely, C.

Fusilis -*e*, melted, molten, liquid, — *aurum*, O.

Fusio -*onis*, *f.* a pouring out, spreading, C.

Fusterna -*m*, *f.* the upper part of a fir-tree, Pl.

Fustis -*is*, *m.* a stick, staff, cudgel, club, C.

Fustidūlus -*a* -*um*, an *adj.*, used by P. as an epithet of the ergastula where slaves were punished.

Fustilūrum -*ii*, *n.* beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion, C.

Fusus -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* fundo), spread out, extended, diffuse, — *genus sermonis*, C; — *alvus*, Cl, relaxed; — *toga*, St, loose, flowing; — *narratio*, Q, copious.

*Fusus -*ūs*, *m.* a pouring out; — *agua*, Vr.

Fusus -*i*, *m.* a spindle, V.

*Futūtim, abundantly, frequently.

Futūlis -*e*, that cannot hold or contain, — *canes*, Ph, which void their excrement through fear; — *glacies*, V, brittle; (2) vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing, — *haruspices*, C; — *sententia*, C; *adv.* futile, P.

*Futūlitās -*ātis*, *f.* worthlessness, folly, silliness, C.

Futis -*is*, *f.* a water-can, Vr.

Futūdo -*ūi* -*ūtum*, 3. — *aliquam*, Ct, to lie with.

Futūrus -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* sum), future, about to be, *res*, C; *subst.* futurum -*i*, *n.* the future; *haud ignara futuri*, V; *videre in futurum*, L.

Futūdo -*ōnis*, *f.* a lying with, Ct. M.

Futūtor -*ōris*, *m.* futūtrix -*icis*, *f.* a copulator, one who lies with another, M.

G, g, the seventh letter of the Roman Alphabet, originally represented by C, and even in later times often interchanged with it. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Gabūlus -*i*, *m.* a kind of stake or gallows, used as an instrument of torture, Vr.

Gabūto -*arum*, *f.* a dish or plate for the table, M.

Gabū -*ōrum*, *m.* a very ancient city of Latium, L; *adj.* Gabinus -*a* -*um*, — *cinctus*, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist; Gabiensis -*e*, Pl.

Gabinus, A., tribune of the people n.c. 66, praetor Cl, cons. 59, a Roman statesman of the Pompeian party, whose name is known to us as an abettor of Clodius in his hostility to Cicero, who was driven into exile during his consulship. Gabinius obtained as proconsul the province of Syria, and on his return in 54 was accused of maladministration, and himself condemned to banishment. He was recalled by Cnsar in 49, and appears to have died about the end of the following year.

Gesum -*i*, *n.* a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Ca.

Gīgātes -*m*, *m.* (*γίγάντες*), jct. Pl.

Gaius, a celebrated Roman jurist, of whose personal history we are entirely ignorant, and with regard even to the spelling of whose name, controversies have arisen. From internal evidence we infer that his principal work, "The Institutes," was written in the reign of M. Aurelius. This book, of which we now possess the greater part, was discovered in 1816 by the historian Niebuhr, in the Chapter Library of Verona, on parchments, which had been a second time covered with some

of the works of St. Jerome, and is considered by jurists to throw great light on many obscure passages of Roman law.

Galactites -m, m. (-is -idis, f.), a milk-coloured precious stone, Pl.

Galaxias -m, m. (γαλαξίας) = galactites, q.v.; (2) the milky way, *galaxy*, P. Aug.

Galba -m, f. a small worm; perhaps *bombyx asculi*, Linn.

Galba, a patrician cognomen in the *gens* Sulpicia. (i.) P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus, cons. B.C. 211, 200, dict. 203, is principally known as a Roman general who successfully conducted the war against Philip, king of Macedonia. (ii.) Ser. Sulpicius Galba, one of the early Roman emperors, enjoyed a brief reign during the latter half of the year 68 A.D. He was born B.C. 3, and from early manhood was looked upon as among the most distinguished of the Romans, and likely some day to attain to supreme power. He was entrusted by successive emperors with various commands, but remained in a private station till the death of Nero, when he was elevated to the throne by the soldiery. His avarice, however, prevented the fulfilment of the promises which he had made to them, and after a short reign of six months he was murdered, and succeeded by Otho.

**Galbănūtus* -a -um, effeminately clad, M.

Galbāntus -a -um, of or relating to galbanum, q.v. V.

Galbānum -i, n. (γαλβάνν), the resin or coagulated sap of a Syrian plant (*budon galbanum*, Linn.), Pl.

Galbānus -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, — *vestimenta*, Jr, usually worn by women, and therefore a token of effeminacy in men; (2) — *moes*, M, effeminate.

Galbūm -i, n. a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, St.

Galbūla -m, f. a small bird, perhaps the golden oriole, M.

Galbūlus -i, m. the nut or seed of the cypress, Vr.

Gālēa -m, f. a helmet (originally of leather, *opp.* cassis, of metal), Ca; this distinction was afterwards lost sight of; — *anea*, C, — *ærea*, V.

Gālēna -m, f. lead ore, Pl; (2) the dross of smelted lead, Pl.

Gālēo, 1. to put on a helmet; *ptcp.* *galeatus*, C, armed with a helmet.

**Gālēōla* -m, f. *dim.* a wine-vessel shaped like a helmet, Vr.

Gālēopsis -is, f. *gālēōbōlōn* -i, n. (γαλιόψις, γαλεόβολον), a kind of nettle, Pl.

Gālēōtēs -m, m. (Γαλεῶται), a body of Sicilian seers, C.

Gālēōtes -m, m. (γαλεῶτης), a kind of lizard, Pl.

Gālērēculum -i, n. *dim.* a scull-cap, M; (2) a wig, St.

Gālērītus -a -um, wearing a scull-cap of fur, Pt; (2) — *avis*, Pl, the crested lark; *alauda cristata*, Linn.

Gālērūm -i, n. (*gālērūs* -i, m. V.), a cap of fur, scull-cap, V; (2) a wig, St. Jr.

Gālōn -i, n. Pl. = *galeopsis*, q.v.

Galla -m, f. the gall-nut, oak-apple, Pl.

Gallans -ntis, enthusiastic like the priests of Cybele, Vr.

Gallia -m, f. Gaul, — *cisalpinā*, *citerior*, *togata*, Lombardy; — *transalpinā*, *comata*, France; hence, *Gallia* -i, m. *Gallia* -m, f. a Gaul; *adj.* *Gallicus* -a -um, C; * *Gallus* -a -um, S; * *Gallus* -a -um, M, Gaulish, Gallic, *Gallieinus* -a -um, C, relating to the Italian province of Gaul.

Gallica -m, f. a Gaulish shoe, C.

Gallice, in a Gallic manner, Vr.

Gallidraga -m, f. the hairy teasel, Pl; *dipsacus pilosus*, Linn.

Gall-iambus -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele.

Gallina -m, f. a hen, domestic fowl, C; used as a term of endearment, P.

Gallinæus -a -um, relating to poultry, galli-

naceous, C; — *gallus*, C; or *abs.* *gallinaceus* -i, m. Pl, a dunghill cock.

Gallinārius -a -um, relating or belonging to poultry, Co. Cl; *subst.* *gallinarius* -i, m. a watcher of poultry, C; *gallinārium* -i, n. a hencote, poultry-yard, Co.

Gallus -i, m. a cock, dunghill cock, C.

Gallus -i, m. (Γάλλος), a Phrygian river, whose water was said to make those who drank it mad; hence, *Galli* -ōrum, m. the madly enthusiastic priests of Cybele, O; *sing.* M; and on account of their frequent self-emasculation, *Gallē* -arum, f. *adj.* *Gallieus* -a -um, Phrygia, Trojan, Pt; (2) relating to the priests of Cybele or of Isis, O.

Gallus, C. Cornelius, born about 69 n.c., died 26, was a native of Forum Julii in Gaul, now Frejus, and distinguished himself as a poet and orator among the worthies of the Augustan age. He was intimate and influential with Augustus, and commanded a division of his army at the battle of Actium. He was afterwards made prefect of Egypt, but having incurred the anger of Augustus, destroyed himself at the early age of 43. His productions are altogether lost, but he was held in great esteem by his contemporaries, and was accounted by Ovid the first of the Roman elegiac poets.

Gāmēlōn -ōnis, m. (Γαμηλιών), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to the end of January and the beginning of February, C.

Gānēa -m, f. (*gānēum* -i, n. P. T.), a low eating-house, often used also as a brothel, L.

Gāncārius -a -um, relating or belonging to a game, q.v. Vr.

Gānēo -ōnis, m. a low, profligate person, debauchee, glutton, drunkard, C.

Gangāri -m, m. a bearer of burdens, porter, P. Aug.

Ganges -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges, C; *adj.* *Gangēns* -a -um, C; *Gangētis* -idis, O.

Gangrēna -m, f. (γάγγραινα), a cancerous ulcer, gangrene, Cl.

Gāmō, 4. to yelp, whine, whimper (said of dogs); (2) applied to men, to snarl, growl, grumble, P. T.

Gannītus -ūs, m. a barking, yelping, snarling of dogs, L; (2) applied to men, M.

Ganta -m, f. a species of small white goose, Pl.

Gargāriziō -ōnis, f. (* -us -ūs, m. Pl.), a gargling, Cl.

Gargārizo, 1. to gargle, — *aliquā* re, Cl; — *ex aliquā* re, Cl; — *aliquid*, Pl.

Gariō -i (-i) -itum, 4. to chatter, prate, babble, — *quicquid in buccā*, C; (2) applied to the noise of frogs, M.

Garrūlitās -itūs, f. talkativeness, garrulity, O. Q.

Garrūlus -i -um, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling, P. T; (2) applied to animals, — *cornix*, O; — *hirundo*, V; and to inanimate objects, — *fistula*, *lyra*, Tb.

Gārum -i, n. (-on -i, n.), a costly sauce, made of salted fish, and highly esteemed by the Romans, H.

Gāryōphyllo -i, n. a kind of Indian spice, Pl.

Gaster -eris (-er -tri, γαστήρ), the belly, P. Aug.

Gaudēo, *gāvisus* sum, 2. to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in, — *te addeire*, P; — *quod te intepellavi*, C; — *aliquid* re, C; — *id*, T; — *quanta gaudia*, Ct; — *quum te aspicio*, P; (2) applied to inanimate things, *ne tantum Phæbo gaudet Parnasia rupes*, V; (3) — *in sinu*, C; — *in se*, Ct, to experience a silent joy; (4) * = *salvere*, used as a salutation, H.

Gaudium -ii, n. joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while *lætitia* denotes the external expression); *gaudio*, for joy; — *exultare*, C; *lacrimare*, T, (2) bodily delight, sensual pleasure, *dediti corporis gaudis*, S; (3) the object which produces joy and delight, Pt; applied to inanimate objects, *hæc est — arborum*, Pl.

Gaulus -i, m. (γᾱλος), a bucket, P.

Gaunċeum -i, *n.* a kind of Persian or Babylonian fur, *Vr.*

Gausċpes -is, *H.* (-a -e, *f.* *Vr.* -um -i, *n.* *O.* *Pr.* -o -is, *n.* *Pr.* *M.* γαυσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, used for various domestic purposes; (2) * a shaggy beard, *Pr.*

Gausċpatus -a -um, clad in frieze, *Sc.*

Gausċplius -a -um, made of gausape, *M;* *subst.* -a -m, *f.* a garment of such cloth, *M.*

Gavia -e, *f.* a bird, probably the sea-mew, *Pl.*

Gūza -a, *f.* (γάza), the royal treasure of Persia, *N;* (2) riches, wealth, *C.*

Gēlasco, 3. to freeze, *Pl.*

Gēllinus -i, *m.* (γελαῖνος), a dimple on the cheek, seen when one smiles, *M.*

Gēllio -ōnis, *f.* a freezing, frost, *Pl.*

Gēllidam -ii, *n.* (usually *pl.*) frost, *Vr.* *Co.*

*Gēllide, coldly, languidly, feebly, *H.*

Gēllus -a -um, cold, icy cold, frosty, icy, — *aqua*, *C;* — *numus*, *H;* — *rupes*, *V;* *subst.* gēllida -e, *f.* ice-cold water, *H;* (2) applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc., — *sanguis*, *V;* — *pectus*, *O;* — *mors*, *H;* — *metus*, *O.*

Gellius, *A.* A Roman grammarian of the age of the Antonines, who, as we learn from his book, studied for some time at Athens, and spent a considerable part of his life in judicial duties at Rome. His work is entitled "Noctes Atticae," from the circumstance that it was composed during the long winter nights in a villa near Athens, and consists of twenty books of extracts from Greek and Roman writers, on almost every topic, affording us much information which we should otherwise have wanted. His style is disfigured by the use of many antique and unclassical words.

Gēlo, 1. (i.) *act.* to cause to freeze, to freeze, *fuvisque terram gelat*, *M;* frequently used, *pass. prpt.*, *annes gelati*, *Pl.* frozen; (2) to freeze with terror, and *pass.*, to be frozen or stiff with fright, *perido gelantur pectore*, *Jv;* (ii.) *neut.* to freeze, *Pl.*

Gēlotōphyllis -idis, *f.* (γελοτόφυλλις), a plant, whose juice excites laughter, *Pl.*

Gēlu, *n.* (gēlus -ūs, *m.* *A.* *Aug.* gēlum -i, *n.* *Le.*) frost, icy cold, *V;* (2) the chill of age, death, fear, etc., *V.*

*Gēmēbundus -a -um, groaning, sighing, *O.*

Gēmell -aris, *n.* an oil-jar, *Co.*

Gēmellipara -e, *f.* twin-bearing, *O.* epithet of Latona.

Gēmellus -a -um, twin, twin-born, — *fratres*, *proles*, *O;* *subst.* gēmellus -i, *m.* a twin, *Ct.* *O.* *V;* (2) paired, double, — *vites*, *Co;* — *legio*, *Ca.* formed by the union of two into one; also, resembling each other like twins, similar, *H.*

Gēmīnatio -ōnis, *f.* a doubling, — *cerborum*, *C.*

Gēmīno, 1. (i.) *act.* to double, — *cerba*; frequently found in the *prpt.* gēmīnatus -a -um, — *ierba*, *C;* — *consulatus*, *To;* — *vulnus*, *O;* (2) to pair, couple, unite two into one, *H;* (ii.) *act.* *to be double, exist as a pair, *Le.*

Gēmīnus -a -um, twin, twin-born, — *fratres*, *C;* — *Pollux*, *H;* *subst.* gēmīni -orum, *m.* (a) twins, *C;* especially (b) the twins Castor and Pollux, *Pl;* (2) doubled, paired, coupled, twain, two, — *nuptias*, *T;* — *voragines*, *C;* — *oculi*, *V;* both eyes; — *manus*, *M;* — *pedes*, *O;* — *Chiron*, *O.* half-man half-horse; (3) having a mutual resemblance like twins, similar, — *audacia*, *C.*

Gēmītōrius, *eid.* Gēmōniē.

Gēmītus -ūs, *m.* a sigh, groan, *C;* (2) *poet.* a groaning noise, — *dedere caverna*, *V.*

Gemma -e, *f.* a bud or eye of a plant, *C;* (2) a jewel, gem, precious stone; especially, when cut as an ornament, *C;* (3) things made of or adorned with jewels, a goblet, *V;* a seal-ring, seal, *O;* (4) a pearl, *Pt;* (5) the eye of a peacock's tail, *O;* (6) any thing precious, valuable, *plures in carmine gemmas invenies*, *M.*

Gemmasco, 3. to bud; put forth buds, *Pl.*

Gemmesco, 3. to become a jewel, be converted into a jewel, *Pl.*

Gemmēus -a -um, made or set with jewels, gemmed, *C;* (2) jewel-shaped, — *rotunditas*, *Pl;* (3) shining, glittering like jewels, *Ph.* *M.*

Gemmifer -era -erum, bearing jewels, — *annes*, *Pl.*

Gemmo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to bud, — *cites*, *C;* (2) to be set with jewels, *O;* (3) to glitter like jewels, *Le;* (ii.) *act.* to set or adorn with jewels, found only *prpt.* gemmatus -a -um, *O.* begemmed.

Gēmo -bi -itum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to sigh, groan, *C;* — *desiderio mei*, *C;* (2) applied to the cries of animals, as of the lion, *Le;* the turtle-dove, *V;* (3) to make a groaning, moaning sound, *gemitis litorea Bospori*, *H;* *gemitit sub pondere cymba*, *V;* (ii.) *act.* to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan, — *aliquid*, *C.*

Gēmōnikō scalae, or *abs.* Gemoniē -trum, *f.* a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown, *St. Tc;* for this, *Pl.* has also *Gemitōri gradus*.

Gēmursā -e, *f.* a kind of ulcer or swelling between the toes, *Pl.*

Gēna -e, *f.* (usually *pl.*) the cheek, *C;* (2) the eyelid, *A.* *Aug;* (3) *poet. pl.* the eyes, *Pt.* *O.*

Gēnealōgus -i, *m.* (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, *C.*

Gēner -eri, *m.* a son-in-law, *C;* applied also in later times to the grand-daughter's husband; sometimes = brother-in-law, *N.*

Gēnerābilis -e, capable of generation, creative, *Pl.*

Gēnerālis -e, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic, *C;* (2) general (*opp.* specialis), *C.*

Gēnerāliter, in general, generally, *C.*

*Gēnerāscō, 3. to be generated, to arise, *Le.*

Gēnerātim, according to kinds, classes, or genera, *C.* *Ca;* (2) in general, generally, *C.*

Gēneratio -ōnis, *f.* a begetting, producing, generation, *Pl.*

Gēnerator -ōris, *m.* a begetter, producer, *C;* *Acragras* — *equorum*, *V.*

Gēnō, 1. to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate, *deus hominem generavit*, *C;* *Heracles stirpe generatus*, *C;* *a quo P. R. generatum accepimus*, *C;* *quale portentum nec Iuba tellus generat*, *H;* *met.* to produce mentally, *quum generavit ipse aliquid atque componit*, *O.*

*Gēnōrōse, nobly, — *perire*, *H.*

Gēnōrōstas -atis, *f.* noble breeding, excellence of kind or nature, goodness, *Pl.*

Gēnōrōsus -a -um, of noble birth, noble, — *virgo*, *C;* — *stirps*, *C;* (2) applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well bred, — *pecus*, *V;* — *equus*, *arbor*, *Q;* (3) *met.* noble, magnanimous, generous, *rex — et potens*, *C;* — *virtus*, *C;* *Imperator generosi spiritus*, *Pl.*

Gēnōsis -is, *f.* (γένεσις), creation; birth, *Pl;* (2) the constellation or astrological conjunction which rules over a birth, *Jv.*

Gēnethlōlōgia -e, *f.* (γενεθλιολογία), the casting of a nativity, *Vt.*

Gēnētrix -icis, *f.* (gēntrix), one who brings forth or bears, a mother, *magna deum* — *V.* *Cybele*; (2) *met.* patria o mea — *! Ct;* — *frugum*, *O.* *Ceres*; *Asiæ LXXX urbium* — *Pl.* mother city.

Gēnills -e, relating to procreation, to marriage, birth, etc., nuptial, — *lectus*, *C.* the marriage-bed, bridal bed; (2) pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful, genial, — *festum*, *O;* — *dies*, *Jv.*

Gēnilliter, jovially, gaily, genially, *O.*

*Gēnillitium, by knots, *Pl.*

Gēnillitatus -a -um, with bent knee; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* the kneceler, a constellation, *Vt;* (2) knotty

full of knots, *C.*

Gēnētulum -i, *n.* dim. the knee, *Vr;* (2) a knot on the stalk of a plant, *Pl.*

Gēnicūlus -i, *m. dim.* the angle or knee formed by two pipes of an aqueduct, Vt.

Gēnistā -æ, *f.* (genesta), the plant Broom, V.

Gēntilīta -æ, relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, A. Aug.

Gēntīlīs -æ, belonging to birth, generation; generating, producing, fruitful, — *partes*, Lc, the generative organs; — *dies*, Tc, birthday; — *solum*, Aug, native country; (2) *subst.* Gentilis -is, *f.* surname of Diana as presiding over births, H; gentile -is, *n.* the organ of generation, Cl.

Gēntīlītēr, in a fruitful, generative manner, Lc.

Gēntīvūs -a -um, belonging or relating to birth, — *nomen*, O, family name; (2) in grammar, — *casus*, Q, the genitive case.

Gēntōr -ōris, *m.* a begetter, father, C; — *deūm*, O, Jupiter; — *urbis*, O, Romulus.

Gēntrix = genetrix, *g.v.*

Gēntūra -æ, *f.* a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Pl; (2) the constellation or astrological conjunction which presides over a birth, St.

Gēntūs -ii, *m.* the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius, H; (2) the spirit of enjoyment, appetite, taste, inclination, *genio meo multa bona faciam*, P; *indulge genio*, P; hence it was applied by a parasite to his patron, P; (3) talent, genius, Jr.

Geno, Lc. Vr, obsolete form = gigno, *g.v.*

Gens -ntis, *f.* a family connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name; e.g. — *Cornelia*, — *Sulpicia*. Originally only patricians, were divided into *gentes*, till after the establishment of *connubium* between patricians and plebeians, we find plebeian *gentes* also. *Homō sine gente*, H, a man of low origin. The senate was divided into *patres majorum gentium*, those appointed by Romulus, and *patres minorum gentium*, those added by Tarquin; hence, *dii majorum gentium*, C, the supreme or superior gods; (2) poet. for offspring, descendant, *vigilans, deūm gens, Aeneas?* V; (3) of animals, a species, family, breed, Co. V; (4) a people, tribe, nation, *omnes cetera — et nationes*, C; — *Allobrogum*, C; (5) *gentium*, in the world; *ubicumque gentium?* C, wherever in the world? *gentes*, Tc, foreign nations (*opp. Romani*).

Gēntiāna -æ, *f.* gentian, Pl.

Gēntīcus -a -um, belonging to a nation, national, Te.

Gēntīlīcūs -a -um, belonging to a particular gens or family, — *sacra*, L.

Gēntīlis -æ, belonging to a gens, gentile; and *subst.* gentiles -ium, *m.* members of the same gens, C; *gentilis tuus*, C, thy clansman; (2) belonging to the same country, national; and *subst.* a countryman, Te.

Gēntīlītās -ātis, relationship between the members of a gens, C; (2) in the concrete, all the members of a gens, Vr.

Gēnū -ūs, *n.* (genus -ūs, *m.* A. Aug.), the knee, C; (2) = geniculum, the knot in the stalk of a plant, Pl.

Gēnūle -is, *n.* a knee-band, garter, O.

Gēnūle, *rid.* germane.

Gēnūnus -a -um, natural, naturally produced, C; (2) genuine, P. Aug.

Gēnūnus -a -um, relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw, — *dens*, C; or *adv.* *genivus -i*, *m.* Jr, jaw-tooth; *prov.* — *frangere in aliquo*, Pr, to criticize savagely.

Gēnus -eris, *n.* (γένος), a kind, race, the members of which are connected by a common origin, family, birth, descent, *Piso, amplissimo genere natus*, C; — *regium*, C; especially, high birth, distinguished parentage, C. H; (2) offspring, descendant, — *audax Iapeti*, H, Prometheus; — *Joris*, O, Perses; (3) a kind, class, sort, species, race, — *humanum*, C, the human race; — *implaudum*, H; — *ferox*, S; — *irritabile ratum*, H; applied to animals, — *piscium*, H; — *bestiarum*,

C; to abstract and inanimate things; *ut omnia floreat et in suo quaque genere pubescant*, C; *triplex rerum publicarum genus*, C; — *orationis, dicendi*, C; *Cæsar hæc genera munitionis instituit*, Ca; (4) in philosophical language, a genus, in which are contained several species, C; (5) in grammar, the gender of nouns and verbs.

Gēōgrāphīa -æ, *f.* (γεωγραφία), geography, C.

Gēōmētres -æ, *m.* (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, C.

Gēōmētria -æ, *f.* (γεωμετρία), geometry, C.

Gēōmētrice -es, *f.* Pl. -a -ōrum, *n.* C, geometry.

Gēōmētricūs -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical, C; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* Q, a geometer.

Gēorgicus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural, — *carmen*, Co, the agricultural poem of Virgil, entitled *Georgica* (-ōrum, *n.*).

*Germāne, faithfully, genuinely, C. (others read *genuine*.)

Germāni -ōrum, *m.* the Germans, C; hence, Germanus -a -um, O, German; Germaniā -æ, *f.* C, Germany; — *superior*, — *inferior*, Tc; and hence found also *pl.* Tc; Germanicus -a -um, L, German; — *calendar*, M, the 1st September, so called in commemoration of a victory over the Germans; Germaniclanus -a -um, — *exercitus*, Sc, serving in Germany.

Germānicus Cæsar, both inherited the surname from his father, Ti. Claudius Drusus, and earned it by his own German victories. He was in every sense a member of the imperial family, being grandson of Livia, nephew of Tiberius, brother of Claudius, and father of Caligula; and was perhaps the most popular of all the princes of his house, both with the soldiery and people. He was born B.C. 15, and acquired his principal renown by his numerous campaigns beyond the Rhine. From this scene of action, Tiberius, jealous of his popularity, removed him to the East, where he died, A.D. 19, at the early age of 34. He was not without literary talent, and we possess fragments of a translation which he executed of the "Phænomena" of Aratus, which will bear comparison with a similar performance by Cicero.

Germānitas -ātis, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, C; (2) the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same metropolis, L; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, community, resemblance, Pl.

Germānus -a -um, having the same parents, or at least the same father, — *frater*, C, own brother; (2) *subst.* germanus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* own brother, own sister, C; (3) brotherly, sisterly, *nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum*, P; (4) genuine, real, true, — *Attici*, C; *scio me — asinum fuisse*, C.

Germē -inis, *n.* a bud, eye, germ, V; applied to man, the fructifying seed, O.

Germīnāto -ōnis, *f.* a shooting forth, budding, germination, Pl; (2) a bud, shoot, Pl.

Germīnātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = germinatio, *g.v.*

Germīno, (*r.* *neut.*) to bud, shoot, germinate, Pl; (*ii.*) *act.* to shoot out, put forth, — *pennas*, Pl.

Gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. to bear, carry about with one, to wear, — *vestem*, O; — *coronam capite*, St; — *onera*, Vr; very rarely, to bear, carry to a place, — *saxa in muros munientibus*, L; (2) to bear, produce, bring forth, *quicquid et herbarum Thessala terra gerit*, Tb; (3) *met.* to bear about one, cherish, have, keep, — *fortem animum*, S; — *animum super fortunam*, S; — *personam*, C, to act a part, assume a character; — *mores*, O; — *iras*, T; — *intimitias*, C; (4) — *se aliquo modo*, to behave one's self in any way; — *se inconculatus*, L; — *se calde honeste*, C; — *aliquem*, P. Aug, to conduct one's self as; — *captivum*, Sc, as a captive; — *præ se aliquid*, C, to show, evidence,

make plain, manifest; (5) to manage, carry on, administer, govern, conduct, transact, — *republicam, magistratum*, C; — *rem*, P; — *negotium*, C; *hæc dum Romæ geruntur*, C, while these things are being transacted at Rome; — *bellum cum aliquo*, C; hence, *res gestæ*, events, facts, public business, and especially warlike deeds, C; (6) of time, to pass, spend, accomplish, Aug.

*Gêro -ônus, m. a carrier, P.

Gerro -ârûm, *f. (γερρα)*, triflex, nonsense, P.

Gerres -is, m. a salted fish, held in small estimation, Pl.

*Gerro -ônus, m. a trifler, idler, T.

*Gêrulligulus -i, m. an accomplice, P.

Gêrulus -i, m. a porter, carrier, P. H.

Gêrûs -a, *f. (γερωσια)*, an institution at Sardes in which meritorious old men were maintained at the public charge, Vt.

Gestimen -inis, n. that which is borne, carried, or worn, either as a burden or an ornament, *clipeus magni* — *Abantis*, V; (2) that in or on which any thing is carried, a litter, bier, To

Gestatio -ônus, *f.* the being carried in a litter or carriage, riding on horseback, etc., taking exercise, Cl; (2) a place for taking exercise, pleasure-ground, promenade, Pl.

Gestitor -ôris, m. a bearer, Pl; (2) one who takes exercise by riding, etc. M.

Gestatorius -a -um, — *sella*, St, a litter, sedan

*Gestatrix, Ica, *f.* one who bears or carries, P. Aug.

Gesticulatio -ônus, *f.* pantomimic gesticulation or gestures, St.

*Gesticulator -oris, m. one who practises pantomimic gestures, i. mime, Co

Gesticolor, l. *dep.* to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, — *carmina*, St, to represent or express by pantomime

Gestio -ônus, *f.* management, performance, — *negotii*, C

Gestio -ivi (it) Itum, *f.* to behave in a lively or excited manner, especially, on account of joy, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported, — *latitudo*, C; — *voluptate*, C; *quid est, quod sic gestis?* T, (2) to desire passionately, be eager, — *scire omnia*, C, — *studio lacerandi*, V.

Gestio, l. to carry often, to carry much, be accustomed to carry, P.

Gesti, l. (i.) *act.* to carry, bear, carry about one, wear, C; — *claves manu*, H, — *coronam capite*, St, — *in utero*, Pl, to go with young, especially *gestari*, to be carried, to ride in a sedan, carriage, boat, etc., M, (2) to bear tales, carry a report, gossip, P. (ii) *neut.* = *gestari*, to be carried in a vehicle, etc., to ride, St

Gestor -ôris, m. a tale-bearer, gossip, P.

Gestus -us, m. the carriage of the body, or any part of it (particularly applied to the hand and arm), bodily motion and position, gesture, C, (2) especially, the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator, C.

Gêta -drum, m. (*Γεταί*), a people of Thrace, inhabiting the tract at the mouth of the Danube, C; Geta -us, m. Getae -us, m. O, i Gete; *adj.* Getae -us, m. O, Gêticus -a -um, O, Gêticus, poet. = Thracian; *adj.* Gêticus, O.

Gêthium -vi, n. (*γέθιον*), a kind of onion, Pl.

Geum, i, n the herb bennet, Pl; *geum urbanum*, Linn

Gibbi -us, *f.* a hump on the back, St

Gibber -ôri -drum, hump-backed, Vr. St.

Gibber -ôris, m. Pl. = gibbi, q r

Gibbôreus -i -um, very hump-backed, St.

Gibber -a -um, Cl. = gibber, q r.

Gêbbus -i, m. Jr. = gibba, q r.

Gigas -atis, m. (frequently plur.) a giant, Titan, C, *adj.* gigantus -a -um, V, relating to the giants, gigantic.

Gigno, gônâ, gônium, 3. (*γενίω, γίγνομαι*), to beget, conceive, bear, bring forth; and pass. to be born, arise, Jupiter — *Herculem*, C; *Hecubæ* —

Alexandrum, C; *piscis* — *ova*, C; *ad maiora quam nos natura* —, C; *pass. quem in terris gignantur*, C; *ubi tus gignitur*, P; (2) met. *hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam gignit*, C; *perturbationes omnes gignuntur ex intemperantiâ*, C; *ptep. gignentia -um*, n. growing things, plants, etc., *loca nuda gignentium*, S.

Gilvus -i -um, light yellow, V.

Gingidion -li, n. (*γινγιδιον*), a Syrian plant, Pl; perhaps, *daucus gingidion*, Linn.

Gingiva -æ, *f.* the gum, *inter dentem et gingivam*, Cl.

Ginnus -i, m. (*γιννός*), a little mule, Pl.

Gith or Gut, *indcl.* the seed of *nigella sativa*, Linn Pl Cl.

Gliber -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, bald, Vr. Co; *subst.* glaber -bri, m a smooth-skinned young slave, Ct

*Glibraria -æ, *f.* smooth-shorn (i. e. of wealth or property), M.

*Glibresco, 3. to become bald, Co.

*Glibrati -drum, n bald places, Co.

*Glibro, l. to make bald, Co.

Glicialis -is, o, relating or pertaining to ice, icy,

— *hæmus*, V, O.

Glicies -ei, *f.* ice, Lc. V, * met. stiffness, hardness, — *aris*, Lc

Glicio, l. (i) *act.* to freeze; *pass.* to be frozen, become ice, H, — *caseum*, Co, to make stiff, stiffen, (ii) *neut.* to become hard, grow stiff, Pl.

Gladîator -ôris, m. one who was lured to fight at public shows, funerals, etc. a gladiator, C; as they were usually slaves or prisoners of war, the word is sometimes used as a term of reproach, C, (2) meton. *gladiatores* = gladiatorial exhibition, — *dare*, C.

Gladîatorium -ii, n. the hire of a gladiator, L

Gladîatorius -a -um, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial, — *ludus*, C, — *familia*, C, a troop or band of gladiators, — *locus*, C, the place of exhibition; — *consensus*, C, the assembled spectators.

Gladîatûr -æ, *f.* a combat of gladiators, Tc.

Gladîolum -i, n. *dim.* a little sword, Q.

Gladîolus -i, m. *dim.* a little sword, P. Aug; (2) the sword-hy, Pl.

Glabra -is, m. (-um -i, n. Vr.), a sword, glaive, C, — *strungeat*, C; *destrungere*, Ca, *educere*, Ca, *nudare*, O, to draw the sword, *damnari ad gladium*, to be condemned to appear as a gladiator; *prov. plumbro gladio jugulari*, C, with little trouble or effort; (2) murder, death, *tanta gladiorum impunitas*, C, *jus gladii*, C, power of life and death; (3) * — *romeris*, Pl, the ploughshare; (4) the sword-fish, Pl.

Gleba = gleba, q v

Glesum = gle -um, q r.

Glandarius -i -um, — *sila*, Vr, an oak wood.

Glandifer -tra -drum, acorn-bearing, C.

*Glandionida -æ, *f.* a kernel, or delicate bit, usually of pork, P.

Glandium -ii, n. P. Pl = glandionid, q r.

Glandiile -drum, *f.* the kernels or tonsils of the neck, glands, Cl; e-pecially, when swollen or enlarged, Cl; (2) = glandionida, q r. M.

*Glandulosus -a -um, full of glands or kernels, Co.

Glan -ndis, *f.* an acorn, and generally any fruit of similar shape, C. V; (2) a leaden bullet discharged from a sling, Ca L, (2) the testicle, Cl.

Glaræ -is, *f.* gravel, coarse sand, C.

Glarëus -a -um, gravelly, full of gravel, — *terra*, Vr.

Glastum -i, n. wood, a plant producing a blue dye, Pl; *isatis tinctoria*, Linn.

Glaucum -i, n. (*γλαυκίον*), = glaucion, q r. Co.

Glaucion, -i, n. (*γλαυκίον*), a kind ofcelandine, Pl.

Glaucum -itis, n. (-a -æ, *f.* P. *γλαυκίμα*), a disease of the crystalline humour of the eye, Pl;

glaucomani ob oculos obijicere, P., to throw dust in any one's eyes.

Glaucus -a -um, bluish-grey, — *salix*, V. especially applied to the colour of the sea, V.

Glēba -æ, f. (glēba), a clod of earth, C. V; (2) land, soil, V; (3) a piece, lump, mass of any other substance, — *picea*, Ca; — *turis*, Lc.

**Glēbarius* -a -um, — *dores*, Vr, clodbreakers.

Glēbula -æ, f. dim. a little clod, C; (2) a little farm or estate, Jr; (3) a small lump or bit of any substance, *myrrha*, Vr.

Glēchōnites -is, m. (γλαχωνίτης), wine flavoured with pennyroyal, Co.

Glēsum -i, n. (glossum, glāsum), amber, Tc.

Gleucinus -a -um (γλευκίνος), made of must, Co.

Glīnon -i, n. (γλίνος), a species of nappe, Pl.

Glīrārfam -ii, n. a place for keeping dormice, Vr.

Glīs, *glīris*, m. a dormouse, Pl.

Glisco, 3. to grow up, swell up, blaze up, *ignis sub pectore gliscens*, Lc, kindling; *sanie gliscit cutis*, P. Aug, swells; *asellus gliscit*, Co, grows fat; (2) met. to raise one's self up, rise up, increase, swell, C, — *furor in dies*, Lc; — *clamor*, P; — *seditio*, L; *multitudo gliscit immensum*, Tc, increases very much.

Glōbo, 1. to form into a ball, Pl; (2) to form into a heap or large mass, Pl.

Glōbōsus -a -um, spherical, globe-shaped, C.

Glōbbulus -i, m. dim. a little round ball, globule, Pl; (2) a dumpling, A. Aug.

Glōbus -i, m. a round ball, globe, sphere, C; (2) a dumpling, Vr; (3) a round heap or mass, — *flammerum*, V; applied to a crowd or compressed mass of people, L. Tc.

**Glōcto*, 4. to cluck, as a hen, Co.

Glōmērāmen -inis, n. a round mass, globe, Lc.

**Glōmērātio* -ōnis, f. the ambling or pacing of a horse, Pl.

Glōmēro, 1. to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere, *ubi tenet inter se implicatē glomerantur*, Cl; of a horse, *gressus — superbo*, V, to trot, amble; (2) to heap into a spherical mass, heap up, compress, *Troes glomerantur eodem*, V; *jedam glomerant tempestatem imbris atris*, V; met. *glomerans annus*, C, rolling away.

Glōmērōsus -a -um, round like a ball, compressed into a ball, Co.

Glōmus -ēris, n. clue, skein, ball of thread, — *lanæ*, H.

Glōria -æ, f. fame, renown, glory, C; with gen. of the object, — *belli atque fortitudinis*, Ca; poet. *candidus armenti — taurus*, O, the glory, ornament of the herd; (2) the desire of glory, C; (3) vain-glory, boasting, C. P.

Glōriatio -ōnis, f. a glorying, boasting.

Glōriōla -æ, f. dim. a little glory, C.

Glōrior, 1. dep. to glory in, boast of, pride one's self on any thing, — *idem quod Cyrus*, C; — *omnes provincias se peragrasse*, C; — *nominis veterum*, C; — *de tuis divitiis*, C; — *in eo*, C.

Glōriōse, with glory, gloriously, C; (2) boasting, vauntingly, C.

Glossa -æ, f. (γλῶσσα) = glossema, q.v.

Glossarium -ii, n. a glossary, a collection of explanations of foreign or obsolete words, P. Aug.

Glossēma -ātis, n. (γλῶσσημα), a foreign or obsolete word which needs explanation, Vr.

Glossōpētra -æ, f. (γλωσσόπετρα), a tongue-shaped precious stone, Pl.

Glūbo, 3. (I.) act. to peel, take off the rind or bark, Vr; (II.) neut. to cast the husk or bark, A. Aug.

Glūma -æ, f. the husk or shell of grain, Vr.

Glūten -inis, n. glue, V.

Glūtīnamentum -i, n. a glued or pasted place in paper, Pl.

**Glūtīnatio* -ōnis, f. an adhering, agglutinating, — *vulneris*, Cl.

Glūtīnator -ōris, m. one who glues together the pages of a book, book-binder, C.

Glūtīno, 1. to glue or paste together, Pl; (2) to cause a wound to close or heal, Cl.

Glūtīnōsus -a -um, gluey, sticky, adhesive, glutinous, Cl. Co.

Glūtīnum -i, n. glue, Cl.

Glūtīo -īvi (-īi) -ītum, i. (gluttio), to swallow, gulp, Jr.

Glūtō -ōnis, m. (gluttio), a glutton, Pr.

Glūtūs -a -um, well-worked, tenacious, — *terra*, A. Aug.

Glūcymēris -īdis, f. (γλυκύμερίς), a kind of shell-fish, Pl.

Glūcyrrhiza -æ, f. (-on -i, n. γλυκύριζα), liquorice-root, Pl.

Glūcyside -ēs, f. (γλυκυσίδη), the peony, Pl.

Glyssomarga -æ, f. a kind of white marl, Pl.

Gnaphalīon -ii, n. (γναφάλιον), the plant cotton-grass, Pl.

Gnārītis -ūtis, f. knowledge, S.

Gnārus -a -um (gnārūris -e, P.), knowing, having knowledge of, acquainted with, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *quidnam captivus esset*, St; — *jam regem esset*, L; — *id*, P; (2) known, well-known, Tc.

Gnātho -ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in Terence's play of "The Eunuch," hence used by C. = parasite; *Gnāthōnei* -ōrum, m. T, parasites like Gnatho.

Gnātus, *gnārus* = natus, navus, q.v.

Gnōmōn -ōnis, m. (γνώμων), the indicator or gnomon of a sundial, Vr.

Gnōmōnica -æ, f. -e -es, f. (γνωμονική), the art of making sundials, Vr. Pl.

Gnōmōnicus -a -um (γγνωμονικός), of or belonging to a sundial, Vr.

Gnōsus -i, f. (-os -i, f. also Gnossus -os, Γνωστός; Κνωστός), an ancient city of Crete, the city of Minos, Pl; hence, adj. *Gnōsus* -a -um, Gnosian, Cretan; — *castra*, O, of Minos; subst. *Gnōsla* -æ, f. Pl, Ariadne; *Gnōslēus* -a -um, — *rex*, O, Minos; — *regnum*, O, Crete; *Gnōslas* -adis, f. — *juvenæ*, O; and subst. = Ariadne; *Gnōsis* -īdis, f. — *corona*, O, the constellation of Ariadne's Crown; subst. = Ariadne.

Gōbūis -ii, m. gōbū -ōnis, m. (κοβίός), a gudgeon, O. Jr.

Gongylis -īdis, f. (γογγυλίς), a turnip, Co.

Gorgō -ōnis, f. (*Gorgōn* -ōnis, f. Γοργώ), the snaky-haired daughter of Phorcus, Medusa, slain by Perseus, and whose head, which turned to stone all who looked upon it, was set in Minerva's shield; adj. *Gorgōnēus* -a -um, — *equus*, O, the horse Pegasus, which sprang from Medusa's blood.

Gorgōnia -æ, f. coral, which becomes hard if exposed to the air, Pl.

Gossypīnus -i, f. gossypion -i, n. Pl, the cotton-tree.

Grābātus -i, m. (κράβατος), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, C.

Gracchus, the name of a distinguished family of the plebeian Gens Sempronius. Of this family the two tribunes, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus and C. Sempronius Gracchus, are best known in history. They were the sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, cons. 177, 163, censor 169, himself a distinguished general and statesman, by Cornelia, daughter of P. Scipio Africanus. Tiberius, who was nine years older than his brother, was appointed tribune 133, and endeavoured to pass a series of measures, the particulars of which we cannot detail, but which had for their general purpose to remedy the great inequalities to be remarked in the distribution of the public lands, and to create a class of hard-working small landed proprietors and agriculturists. His popularity was unbounded, and his will was almost law so long as he held office; but at the close of his tribuneship he was murdered in a riot excited by the aristocratic faction, who had always strenuously opposed his reforms, and his laws soon fell into neglect and disuse. It

was not till the year 123 that Caius entered upon the tribunitial office and the policy of reform which had proved fatal to his brother. Like him, he was opposed by the senate and the aristocracy at large, who succeeded in drawing away the people's hearts from him by setting up against him a demagogue, Livius Drusus, whose propositions, larger even than those of Gracchus, were for the time carried into effect. At last a riot arose, in which he escaped with great difficulty from the swords of his enemies, only to fall by that of a faithful slave, who at the same time committed suicide. At a later period the memories of the Gracchi were held in great honour by the Romans, statues were erected in their honour, and sacrifices offered on the places where they respectively fell; *adj.* Gracchūsus -a -um, C.

Gracilentus -a -um, slender, thin, A. Aug.

Gracilis -e, slender, thin, slim, — *puer*, H; — *capilla*, O; (2) thin, meagre, spare, — *vindemia*, P; (3) of discourse, simple, without ornament, Q.

Gracilitas -atis, *f.* thinness, slimness, slenderness, — *et infirmitas corporis*, C; (2) of discourse, simplicity, plainness, Q.

Gracilliter, slenderly, sparsely, P. Aug; (2) of discourse, plainly, simply, Q.

Graculus -i, *m.* a Jackdaw, P. H. M.

Grādārius -a -um, going step by step, — *equus*, * *pacer*, A. Aug; (2) applied to a slow, deliberate speaker, Sc.

Grādūtum, step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, C.

Grādūtō -ōnis, *f.* — *theatri*, Vt, the ascending series of seats in the theatre; (2) in discourse, a gradual increase of force, climax (translation of the Greek *κλιμαξ*).

Grādūtus -a -um, provided with steps or stages, Pl.

Grādior, gressus, 3. *dep.* to step, stride, go, walk, C.

*Grādīviciā -ae, *m.* a worshipper of Mars, P. Aug.

Grādīvus -i, *m.* a surname of Mars, V.

Grādus -ūs, *m.* a step, — *facere*, C, to make a step; — *celerare*, V; *corripere*, H; *addere*, L, to hasten; *gradu citato*, *pleno*, L, at quick march; (2) *met.* a step, stride, *itaque maioribus nostris ex hac provincia in Africam gradus imperii factus est*, C, the step towards empire; (3) the position taken up by a soldier or gladiator, *stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere*, L; *met. mihi videtur illo dejectus de gradu*, C; (4) a ladder, flight of steps, stairs, series of stages (usually *plur.*), — *templorum ab infima plebe completi erant*, C, a crimping or wavy arrangement of the hair, Q; (5) *met.* a step, degree, stage, grade, in age, in relationship, in the musical scale, etc. — *honoris vel ætatis*, C.

Græci -ōrum, *m.* (Γραικοί), the Greeks, C; hence, Græcus -a -um, Greek; — *more bibere*, C, to drink wine with any one; — *fido mercari*, P, with ready money; *prov. ad Græcas Kalendas*, Aug, never, as there were no calends in the Greek calendar; *adv.* Græce, C, in the Greek language; Græcia -ae, *f.* Greece; *Magna Græcia*, Southern Italy, which was filled with Greek colonies; Græciolus -a -um, coming from Greece, in Greek fashion, Greek, V; *adv.* Græciolice, V; Græcilus -a -um, C; and *subst. m. dim.* a little Greek, Greek, used contemptuously; Græciensis -ae, Pl, Greek.

Græcissio, 1. (Γραικίζω), to imitate the Greeks, P.

Græcor, 1. *dep.* to live in Greek fashion, H.

Græcostasis -is, *f.* (Γραικόςτασις), a building in the Roman Forum, erected for the purpose of lodging foreign ambassadors, C.

Græti -ōrum, *m.* (*poet.* = Græci), the Greeks, C.

V; *adj.* Grætus -a -um, L. = V. Greek.

Grægēna -ae, *m.* a Greek by birth, a Greek, V.

Grallæ -arum, *f.* stilts, V.

Grallator -ōris, *m.* one who walks upon stilts, V.

Grāmen -inis, *n.* the grass, turf, H. V; (2) a plant, herb, V; (3) dog's or couch grass, Pl.

Grāmīce -arum, *f.* the rheum in the corners of the eyes, Pl.

Grāmīnus -a -um, grassy, turf, V; — *corona* = obsidionalis, L; — *hasta*, C, made of cane or bamboo.

Grāmīnosus -a -um, grassy, full of grass, Co.

Grammāttas -ae, *m.* (γραμματίας), a kind of Jasper, Pl.

Grammāttica -ae, *f.* (-ae, *f.* Q, -a -ōrum, *n.* C, γραμματική), grammar, philology, the science of language, C.

Grammāttice, grammatically, Q.

Grammātticus -a -um (γραμματικός), relating to grammar; grammatical, Q; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a grammarian, philologist, student of language, C.

Grammātista -ae, *m.* (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, St.

Grammīcus -a -um (γραμμαικός), relating to geometrical lines, Vt.

Grānāra -ōrum, *n.* a granary, Vt. Co.

Grānātus -a -um, having seeds or kernels, — *mala*, Co; or *adv.* granata, Pl, Pomegranates.

Grāndivus -a -um, very old, V. O.

Grānde, greatly, grandly, loudly, strongly, O.

Grāndesco, 3. to become great, increase in size, C. Co.

*Grāndifolius -a -um, tolerably large, P.

Grāndiloquus -a -um, speaking grandly; grandiloquent, C.

Grāndinat, *impers.* it hails, Sc.

Grāndīnosus -a -um, full of hail, Co.

Grāndio, 4. (1.) *act.* to make great, increase, P; (11.) *neut.* to become great, A. Aug.

Grādis -e, great, large, — *epistola*, C; — *saxa*, Ca; — *pecunia*, *fenuis*, C; (2) of persons, grown up, well-grown, tall, — *puer*, C; but more frequently, old in years, — *natus*, or *abs.* C; (3) *met.* great, strong, — *vox*, C; — *exemplum*, C; *ingenium*, O; especially, of discourse, high, lofty, grand, — *genus dicendi*, C.

*Grādiscipulus -a -um, having a large trunk, Sc.

Grāditas -atis, *f.* of discourse, loftiness, sublimity, C. Pl.

*Grāndiustulus -a -um, *dim.* tolerably grown, nearly grown up, — *virgo*, T.

Grādio -ōnis, *f.* hail, hail-storm, C; — *aspera saxorum*, P. Aug.

Grānea -ae, *f.* surmenty, made of pounded grain, A. Aug.

*Grānfēr -āra -arum, grain-carrying, O, epithet applied to ants.

Grānōsus -a -um, full of grains, Pl.

Grānum -i, *n.* a grain or seed, — *tritici*, C; — *us*, O; — *fici*, C.

Grāphārius -a -um, relating to the graphium, *q.v.* — *theca*, St, a sheath or case for the graphium.

Grāphārium -ii, *n.* a sheath or case for the graphium, M.

Grāphice, finely, beautifully, P.

Grāphice -es, *f.* (γραφική), the art of painting, Pl.

Grāphicus -a -um (γραφικός), relating to painting or drawing, graphice; (2) of persons, artistic, clever, full of art, P.

Grāphis -idis, *f.* (γραφίς), a drawing-pencil, P. Aug; (2) drawing, design, Vt.

Grāphium -ii, *n.* a style or sharp-pointed graver for writing on waxen tablets, O. St.

Grassātio -ōnis, *f.* a nocturnal rioting in the streets, Pl.

Grassātor -ōris, *m.* an idler, A. Aug; (2) a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, C.

*Grassātūra -ae, *f.* St. = grassatio, *q.v.*

Grassor, 1. *dep.* to go, go about, — *cum utiā ceste*, P; (2) to go about idly, and A. Aug. used = *adulāri*; (3) to lie in wait with hostile intent, Pl;

— *aliquem*, P. Aug, to attach, assault; (4) to act, do, proceed in any manner, *ut ex jure* — *non ut*, L; — *obsequio*, H, obsequiously; — *idolo*, Tc, cun-

ningly; (5) especially, to act hostilely, to attack, assault, rage against, *conjuravimus ut te in hanc viā grassaremur*, L; *placuit veneno grassari*, Te.
Grāte, willingly, with pleasure, C; (2) thankfully, C.

Grātes, *f. pl.* (usually found only *nom. acc.*, in Te. *abl. gratibus*), solemn thanks, especially, to the gods; thanks, — *alicui agere*, C; *dicere, persolvere*, V.

Grātia, *m. f.* favour, good-will, love, friendship, esteem, regard, *Sallustium restituere in ejus reterem — non potui*, C; *cum Luceio in gratiam redi*, C; — *inire*, C, to get into favour with; *te apud eum in gratiā posui*, C; (2) beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, grace, amiability, — *formæ corporis*, St; — *dicendi*, Q; hence, Gratiā — *rum*, *f.* the Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia; (3) a favour, kindness, courtesy, service, *petiit in beneficii loco et gratiæ*, etc. C; *alii ipsi professi, se pugnatos in gratiam ducis*, L, to please the general; especially (4) thanks, thankfulness, *gratias agere*, C, to give thanks (when connected with *agere*, always found in the *pl.*), *gratiam referre*, C; *persolvere*, C; *repetere*, L; *dis gratiā*, T, thank God!

Grātia, for the sake of, for love of, on account of, *bestias hominum — generatis esse*, C; *exempli* —, C, for example; placed before its *genitive* by Q, — *decoris, lenitatis*; *meā gratiā*, P, for my sake; *etā* —, T, on that account.

Gratificatio — *ōnis*, *f.* complaisance, obliging disposition, C.

Gratificor, 1. *dep.* to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to, — *alicui*, C; to give, present to, — *populo aliena et sua*, C.

Gratilis, T. = *gratis*, *q. v.*

Gratiosus — *a -um*, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved, — *homo*, C; — *apud omnes ordines*, C; — *in provinciā*, C; (2) showing favour, complaisant, C.

Grātis (contracted *abl.* from *gratia*), out of pure good-will, without recompence, *gratis*, C.

Grātor, 1. *dep.* to manifest joy, to congratulate any one, — *alicui*, V; — *sibi*, O, to wish one's self joy, to rejoice, O.

Gratuito, without payment, gratuitously, C.

Gratuitus — *a -um*, not paid for, gratuitous, — *suffragia, comitia*, C, unbribed; — *pecuniam alicui dare*, Pl, to lend without interest; — *in Circo loca*, St, free seats; *verbis parco*, — *sunt*, St, they are useless, in vain.

Gratūlābundus — *a -um*, congratulating, L.

Gratūlātiō — *ōnis*, *f.* a wishing joy, congratulation, — *alicuius rei*, C, on account of any thing; (2) a festival of religious joy and thanksgiving, — *reipublicæ bene gestæ*, C.

Gratūlor, 1. *dep.* to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate, *alicui de reductu*, C; — *alicui in aliquā re*, C; *aliquā re*, C; followed also by *acc.* and *inf.*, by *quod*, C; (2) to give solemn thanks to a deity, T.

Grātus — *a -um*, pleasant, charming, amiable, — *conveia*, H; — *dies*, H; (2) thankful, grateful, — *erga aliquem*, C; *male gratus*, O, ungrateful; (3) deserving thanks or approval, *veritas etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est*, C; *hoc mihi gratus facere nihil potes*, C, you cannot do me a greater favour.

Grāvastellus — *i, m. dim.* a grey head, an old man, P.

Grāvāte, with difficulty, unwillingly, C.

Grāvēdīnūsus — *a -um*, subject to cold or catarrh, C; (2) giving cold, causing cold, Pl.

Grāvēdo — *īnis*, *f.* heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cl.

Grāvēlens — *ntis*, strong-smelling, odorous, fetid, V.

Grāvēlentia — *æ, f.* a bad smell, stink, Pl.

Grāvescō, 3. to become heavy, to be weighed down, V; (2) to become pregnant, Pl; (3) to become grievous, grow worse, — *arumnā*, Lc.

Grāvīditas — *ātis, f.* pregnancy, C.

Grāvīdo, 1. to load, burthen, A. Aug; (2) to fructify, make pregnant, C.

Grāvīdus — *a -um*, pregnant, gravid, C; — *puero*, P, with a boy; — *ex summo Jove*, P, pregnant by Jupiter; *facere — aliquam*, T; *subst.* gravidā — *m, f.* P, a pregnant woman; (2) laden, filled, full, heavy, — *pharetra sagittis*, H; — *urbis bellis*, V; — *tempestas fulminibus*, Lc.

Grāvis — *e*, heavy, weighty, burdensome (*opp. levis*), C. Ca; (2) *as grave*, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an *as* weighed a pound, L; — *fenus*, St, high interest; (3) heavy in sound, low, bass (*opp. acutus*), C; (4) of smell, strong, stinking, fetid, V; (5) in regard to the health, oppressive, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, — *cibus*, C; — *morbo*, V, sick; (6) *met.* burdensome, grievous, oppressive, harsh, severe, disagreeable, — *labores*, C; — *atlas*, C; — *senectus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *edictum*, L; (7) weighty, grave, important; and of characters, having weight and authority, serviceable, respectable, C, — *homo et prudens*, C.

Grāvitas — *ātis, f.* weight, gravity, C; — *armorum*, Ca; — *annone*, Te, high price of provisions; also pregnancy, O; (2) as applied to smells, strength, oppressiveness, unpleasantness, Pl; (3) as regards the health, heaviness, oppressiveness, unwholesomeness, violence, — *hujus celi*, C; — *morbi*, C; (4) *met.* weight, burdensomeness, — *belli*, L; (5) weight, importance, authority, gravity, — *hujus sententiæ*, C.

Grāviter, heavily, Lc; (2) of sound, deeply, loudly, harshly, C; (3) violently, harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably, vehemently, C; (4) with propriety, decently, impressively, C.

Grāvītudo — *īnis, f.* a cold, catarrh, Vt.

Grāvo, 1. to load, burden, Te; (2) *met.* to oppress, inconvenience, aggravate, H.

Grāvōr, 1. *dep.* to be vexed, annoyed at any thing, to bear or do unwillingly, to make difficulties, C; *Pegasus gravatus Bellerophonem*, H, bearing unwillingly, throwing off.

Grēgālis — *e*, belonging to a herd, Vr; (2) *met.* common, vulgar, L.

Grēgālis — *is, m.* a comrade, companion, C.

Grēgārius — *a -um*, belonging to the herd, Co; (2) common, — *miles*, C, a private.

Grēgātīm, in flocks or herds, Co; (2) *met.* *videtis cives gregatim conjectos*, O.

Grēgo, 1. to form into a herd, P. Aug.

Grēmūl — *īi, n.* the lap, C; (2) *met.* — *terræ*, C; — *consulatus tui*, C.

Gressus — *ūs, m.* a step, course, way, *tendere — ad mania*, V.

Grex, grēgis, *m.* a herd, flock of any animals, C; (2) an assembly of human beings, troop, band, company, — *amicorum*, C; sometimes with a contemptuous reference, the common herd, C; (3) especially, a troop or company of actors, P.

Gromphēna — *æ, f.* a kind of amaranth; *amaranthus tricolor*, Linn. Pl.

Gromphēna — *æ, f.* Pl. a Sardinian bird like a crane.

Grossulus — *i, dim.* a little unripe fig, Co.

Grossus — *i, m.* and *f.* an unripe fig, Cl. Pl.

Grūmūl — *i, m. dim.* a little heap of earth, Pl.

Grūmus — *i, m.* a heap of earth, hillock, Co.

Grunnio — *īvi* or *īi -itum, f.* to grunt like a pig, Pl.

Grunnitus — *ūs, m.* the grunting of a pig.

Grus, grūs, *f.* (gruis — *is, Ph.*), a crane, C; (2) a military engine for pulling down walls, Vt.

Gryllus — *i, m.* (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Pl; (2) in painting, gryllī = grotesque figures, Pl.

Gryps, gryphis, *m.* (γρύψ), a mythical four-footed bird, a griffin, Pl.

Gubernaculum — *i, n.* (gubernaculum, Lc. V.), a rudder, helm, C; (2) *met.* direction, management, government, *ad — reipublicæ sedere*, C.

Gubernātiō — *ōnis, f.* a steering, the art of steering, C; (2) *met.* direction, government, — *summi imperii*, C.

Gubernator -ōris, *m.* helmsman, steersman, pilot, *C*; (2) *met.* leader, director, governor, especially, of a state, — *reipublicæ*, *C*.

Gubernatrix -icis, *f.* she that leads, directs, governs, *C*.

Gubernio, *l.* (κυβερνῶ), to steer a ship, *C*; *prov.* — *e terrâ*, *L*, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger; (2) *met.* to guide, direct, govern, — *reipublicam*, *C*.

Gubernum -i, *n.* *l.* = gubernaculum, *q v.*

Gula -æ, *f.* the gullet, throat, *C*; (2) *meton.* greediness, gluttony, *C*; — *ingenua*, *M*, good taste, Glōse, gluttonously, daintily, *M*.

Glōsus -a -um, gluttonous, greedy, dainty, *M*.

Gūlfa -æ, *c* an epicure, gourmand, *C*.

Gummi, *n* *indul* (κόμμι), gum, *Pl. Co*.

Gummiflo -ōnis, *f.* a gumming, besmearing with gum, *Co*.

Gummōsus -a -um, gummy, full of gum, *Pl*.

Gurdus -i -um, foolish, silly, stupid, *Q*.

Gurges -itis, *m.* a whirlpool, eddy, depth or abyss of a stream, — *Rheni*, *C*; (2) the water, stream, flood, sea, *V*; (3) of persons, a prodigal, spendthrift, *C*.

Gurgūlo -ōis, *f.* the windpipe, *Vr*.

Gurgustidōni campi, *P*, the field of huts, a comically compounded word.

Gurgustium -ii, *n.* a little hut, miserable cottage, *C*.

Gustatio -ōnis, *f.* a relish or delicacy to excite the appetite before a meal, *P. Aug*.

Gustatorium -ii, *n.* the dish on which the gustatio, *q v*, was served, *Pl*.

Gustatus -us, *m.* taste, as one of the senses, *C*, (2) the taste, flavour of any thing, *C*.

Gusto, *l.* to taste, touch food, *C*, especially, to take a snatch, partake of a light meal, *C*, (3) *met.* — *citium sanguinem*, *C*; — *amorem vite*, *Le*.

Gustus -us, *m.* the tasting or touching of food, *Co*; (2) the whet or relish taken before a meal, *M*; (3) the taste or flavour of any thing, *Cl. Co*; (4) *met.* a foretaste, simple, *Pl*.

Gutta -æ, *f.* a drop of any liquid, *C*; (2) *guttæ*, spots or marks on animals, stones, etc. *V. O*; (3) an ornament introined in Doric architectures, *Vt*; (4) *met.* — *dulcedinis stillant in cor*, *Le*.

Guttatim, drop by drop, *P*.

Guttatus -a -um, speckled, spotted, *M*.

Guttuli -æ, *f.* *dim* a little drop, *P*.

Guttur -āris, *n.* (*m. P.*), the windpipe, throat, *C*.

Guttus -i, *m.* a narrow-necked jug, from which liquids flowed drop by drop, *Vr. Jv*.

Gymnasiarchus -i, *m.* (-a -æ, *m. P. Aug.* γυμνασιάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, *C*.

Gymnasium -ii, *n.* (γυμνασιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium, *C*, (2) a place for intellectual, and especially philosophical instruction, *C*.

Gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, *P*.

Gymnasticus -a -um, *C* = gymnasticus, *q v*.

Gynaecium -i, *n.* (-cium -i, *fi* γυναικίον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, *P*.

Gynaecistis -idis, *f.* (γυναικιστίς), *N* = gynaecium, *q v*.

Gypsatius -a -um (πρίπερ γυψο), covered with gypsum, *C*.

Gypso, *l.* to cover with gypsum, *Co*.

Gypsum -i, *n.* (γυψος), gypsum, *Pl. Co*; (2) a gypsum or plaster figure, *C*.

Gyratus -a -um, rounded, *ll*.

Gyrinus -i, *m.* (γυρίων), a tadpole, *Pl*.

Gyrus -i, *m.* (γύρος), a circle made by running, flying round, etc. *V*, (2) a ring for exercising horses, *Pl*, (3) *met.* a course, circuit, career, *C*.

H, *h*, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in force and value to the Greek *spiritus asper* or aspirate. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain; as, for instance, we find *aruspex* for *haruspex*; and on the contrary, *honus* for *onus*, etc. In combination, *h* before *t* is sometimes changed into *c*, as, *traho*, *tractus*; and coalesces with *t* to form *x*, as *traxi*, *texi*.

Ha! an exclamation, *hæ!* hold! stop! *P*; (2) *ha*, *ha*, *he!* expresses scornful mirth, *T*.

Habere -æ, *f.* a thong by which any thing is held or bound; hence, most frequently (and usually *plur.*), reins, *V*, also the thong of a javelin by which it is thrown, *P. Aug*, a whip-lash, *II*; (2) a narrow strip of diseased flesh cut out, *Cl*, (3) *met.* reins, guidance, direction, — *immittere*, *O*; *dare*, *V*, *effundere*, *V*; *remittere*, *C*, to relax the reins; — *adducere*, *C*, to tighten.

Habentia -æ, *f.* property, possessions, *P*.

Hibentia -æ, *f.* *dim* a narrow strip of diseased flesh cut out of a wound, *Cl*.

Habere -di -itum, 2, to have, hold, possess; to have, wear, hold, — *coronam in capite*, *C*; *vestis dona quem it haberi*, *O*, to be worn, of inanimate objects, *altera vestes ipsa meas habuit*, *O*, my clothes lay upon the other bank, to have as part of one's self, *femina duplices papillas habent*, *C*; of places, to possess, include, *Tartara habent Pantoiden*, *II*; of the contents of a writing or book, *nihil enim epistola habebat*, *quod*, etc., (2) — *Capuam*, *L*, to inhabit, *hostis habet muros*, *V*, is in possession of; *Romanæ principio reges habuere*, *Te*, possessed, governed; — *argentum*, *divitias*, *II*, and *abs* to possess property, he is wealthy, — *in Bruttus*, *C*, — *in prædus urbanus*, *C*, in city property, *habendi amor*, *V*, *avariciæ*, covetousness; — *aliquid sibi*, *C*, to possess, or keep for one's self, *e g* the formula of divorce; *res tuas tibi habebas* (*habe*), *P*, — *pecus*, *V*, to keep or possess a flock; — *aliquem*, *C*, to keep a person for a particular purpose, — *aliquem secum*, *N*, to keep near one's self, — *aliquem ad manum*, *N*, at one's disposal or service, — *miles in castris*, *S*, to keep the soldiers in camp, — *arma procul*, *Te*, to keep arms at a distance, *e. avoid war*, also, to keep fast, restrain, — *senatum in eundem inclusum*, *C*, — *aliquem in iunctis*, *S*, and *abs* to live, dwell, *ubi nunc habet* ? *P*; (3) — *aliquid in manibus*, *C*, to have in hand, — *aliquid in animo*, *C*, to have it in the mind, intend; — *vulnus*, *O*, to be wounded, and *abs* *habet*, *T*, he has it! he is hit! *hoc habet* ! *P*, that has it, that will do, — *ammum fortem*, *C*; *bonum ammum*, *S*, to be of good courage, — *odium in aliquem*, *aliquem fœdiciam*, *C*, to have or cherish hatred, confidence, etc., also, to possess as a mental quality, — *modestiam*, *S*, *Cæsar hoc habebat*, *C*, had this peculiarity or custom, to draw after it as a consequence, have as a result, *beneficium habet quicquam*, *C*; — *misericordiam*, *C*, to cause pity, — *aliquem male*, *C*; *beni*, *P*, to treat, behave towards, any one; — *exercitum luxuriose*, *S*; — *aliquem ludibrio*, *C*, to make a mock of, (4) to have, hold, consider, regard, — *aliquid pro parente*, *C*, in the light of a parent, — *aliquem pro hoste*, *L*, as an enemy, — *in numero hostium*, *C*, — *aliquid religioni*, *C*, to make a matter of conscience of, *propter probum haberi caput*, *S*, to be considered a disgrace, (5) — *concilium pæbis*, *C*, to hold a council of the people; — *iter ægyptum*, *C*, to go to Egypt, — *orationem in senatu*, *C*, to deliver a speech, — *sermonem cum aliquo*, *C*, to hold a conversation with, — *etatem*, *S*, to spend one's life, (6) *se habere*, or *habere*, to be in a certain condition; *grexiter se habere*, *C*, to be very ill, a common phrase is, *res sic (ita) se habet*, *C*,

the affair is in this condition, the matter stands thus; — *cum iudice*, P, to have to do with the judge; (7) followed by *inf.*, *habeo etiam dicere*, C, I have to add, etc.; by *quod*; *nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam*, C; followed by *ptep.* *pass.* — *cognitum*, C, to have known and acknowledged.

Habilis -e, easy of management, handy, convenient, fit, suitable, *calcei — et apti ad pedem*, C; *brevitatem habiles gladii*, L; *bes fuerat habilis*, V, fit for; (2) *met.* clever, expert, skilful, — *in iisdem rebus*, C.

**Habilitas* -atis, *f.* aptitude, handiness, C.

Habilitate, conveniently, easily, P. Aug.

Habitabilis -e, habitable, — *regio*, C.

Habitatio -onis, *f.* dwelling, habitation; (2) house-rent, St.

Habitator -oris, *m.* one who dwells or inhabits, C.

Habito, 1. to be accustomed to have, Vr; (2) to dwell, inhabit, (*a* *act.* — *urbem*, V; (*b*) *neut.* — *in Sicilia*, C; — *bonis domiciliis*, C; — *apud me*, C; — *cum patre*, C; (3) *met.* to spend much time in a place, frequent, — *in foro*, C; — *in beatâ vitâ*, C; *habitantem per noctantemque in cursu*, C.

Habitus -nis, *f.* form, constitution, habit of body, — *corporis*, T.

**Habitatio*, 4. to desire to have, P.

Habitus -a -um (*ptep.* *habeo*), formed, constituted, *ut patrem tuum vidi esse* —, T; (2) lusty, corpulent, P. T.

Habitus -us, *m.* the bodily condition, appearance, nature; habit of body, health, C; (2) applied to places, — *locorum*, V; — *domicilii*, Co; (3) clothes, clothing, habit, St; (4) *met.* nature, character, disposition, C. Te.

Hac, here, this way, hither, T; *hac atque illac*; *hac illac*, T.

Hactenus, thus far, V; (2) applied to discourse, thus far, as far as this, — *mihi videtur de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere*, C; in this sense, frequently used elliptically, *ego hæc quoque hactenus*, C; (3) applied to time, so long, thus long, until now, L; (4) only thus much, thus and no more, — *respondere*, Te; (5) in so far, followed by *quoad*, C; *quod*, Pl; *si*, Sc; *ut*, C.

Hædria -æ, *f.* the city Adria in the Venetian territory, L; (2) the Adriatic sea, H; hence, *Hædræticus* -a -um, L; *Hædrænius* -a -um, C; *Hædræicus* -a -um, V, Adriatic; (3) a city in Picenum, now Atri, Pl; *adj.* *Hædræianus* -a -um, L, belonging to Atri; *subst.* *Hædræianus* -i, *m.* the emperor P. Aulus Hædræianus, born A.D. 76, received the purple 117, and reigned till his death, 138.

Hædræolion -i, *n.* (*ἡδρῶλιον*), a kind of black gum, Pl.

Hædrophærum -i, *n.* (*ἡδρῶσαιρον*), a kind of large-leaved spikenard, Pl.

**Hædillus* -i, *m. dim.* a little kid, P; used as a term of endearment.

Hædinus -a -um, of or pertaining to a kid, Vr.

**Hædilla* -æ, *f. dim.* a little kid, H.

Hædulus -i, *m. dim.* a little kid, Vr.

Hædus -i, *m.* a kid, young goat, C; (2) *hædi*, the kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, C.

Hæmæchætes -æ, *m.* (*ἡμαχᾶτης*), a blood-coloured agate, Pl.

Hæmætinus -a -um (*ἡματινός*), bloody, blood-red, Pl.

Hæmæstites -æ, *m.* (*ἡμαστῆς*, *sc.* *λίθος*), a blood-stone, Pl. Cl.

Hæmætopus -pūdis, *m.* (*ἡμα-ῖ-ος*), an Egyptian bird with red feet, Pl.

Hæmorrhægia -æ, *f.* (*ἡμορροῖα*), hæmorrhage, especially after the men, Pl.

Hæmorrhoides -ides, *f.* (*ἡμορροῖδεις*), the piles, or hæmorrhoids, Cl; (2) a kind of job-nour eagle, Pl.

Hæreditas = hereditas, *g.e.*

Hæres, Lat. in sum, 2. to have to, stick to, cleave to, adhere to, *terra — in secula seculi hæret*, C; *hæret: periclitibus scola*, V; — *in eum*, C, to

sit firmly on; *gremioque in Jasonis hærens*, O; *prov. hærens in luto*, P, in salubrâ, C, to stick in the mud, be in a difficulty; (2) *met.* to be fast to, firmly connected with, remain firm, adhere, *infelix animo hæret dolor*, C; — *in memoriâ*, C; *hi in oculis hærebunt*, C, will remain present; *in te omnis hæret culpa*, T, it is all your fault; (3) to be near any one, be constantly with him, follow in his train, — *ad latus*, Ct; — *alieni*, St; (4) to remain a long time, continue, sojourn long, — *hic*, T; — *in libris*, C; — *in eadem sententiâ*, C; (5) to remain in a difficulty or perplexity, to stick fast, be embarrassed, — *in mediâ stultitiâ*, C.

Hæres = heres, *g.v.*

Hæresco, 3. to adhere, cleave, stick, Lc.

Hæresis -is, *f.* (-is -eos, *f.* *αἵρεσις*), a religious or philosophical sect or doctrine, C.

**Hæstābundus* -a -um, perplexed, embarrassed, hesitating, Pl.

**Hæstantia* -æ, *f.* — *linguæ*, C, a sticking fast, embarrassment.

Hæstatio -onis, *f.* a sticking fast or hesitation in speech, C; (2) perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, C.

**Hæsitator* -oris, *m.* a hesitating, undecided person, Pl.

Hæsto, 1. to stick fast, remain fast, Ca; *prov.* — *in eodem luto*, T, to be in the same difficulty; (2) to hesitate, stammer in speech; to hesitate, be undecided in a difficulty, be perplexed, C.

Hæstætos -i, *m.* (*ἡστιάτορ*), the sea-eagle, Pl.

Hæstæcibus -i, *m.* (*ἡστιάκτες*), bladder-wort, Pl. Cl. = vesicaria, *g.v.*

Hæstentia -orum, *n.* (*ἡσεντικός*), the title of Ovid's poem on fishing.

Hæstætos -i, *f.* (*ἡστέτορ*), a kind of oak, Pl.

Hæstus -us, *m.* breath, vapour, exhalation, C; — *eadem*, Pl, the fumes of wine; — *terra*, Q, exhalations from the earth; — *solis*, Co, heat.

Hæmyridion -ii, *n.* (*ἡμυρίδιον*), a kind of cabbage, Pl.

Hæmyrrhax -ægis, *m.* (*ἡμύρραξ*), a kind of saltpetre, Pl.

Hælo, 1. (*τ.*) *neut.* to breathe, exhale, V; (*τ.*) *act.* Lc.

Hælophanti -æ, *m.* (*ἡλοφάντης*), compounded in imitation of *συνοφάντης*, a salt-informer; hence, rascal, Pl.

Hælos -o, *f.* (*ἡλως*), a halo round the sun or moon, Sc.

Hæltæ -ætis, *m.* (*ἡλτήρ*), a heavy mass of lead, held in the hand, like a dumb-bell, during gymnastic exercises, M.

Hæma -æ, *f.* (*ἡμα*, *ἡμη*), a bucket; especially a fireman's bucket, Jr.

Hæmædræus -idis, *f.* (*ἡμαδρᾶς*), a wood-nymph, h a mædryad, V.

Hæmæstis -e, provided with hooks, — *piscatus*, P, angling.

Hæmæstus -a -um, provided with hooks, O; (2) curved like a hook, hooked, C; *met.* — *munera*, V, baited, alluring.

Hæmæchætes -æ, *m.* (*ἡμαχᾶτης*), one who carries any thing in a wagon, P.

Hæmæro, 1. to yoke to a wagon, P.

Hæmæstis -æ, *m.* an angler, *hæmæstus*, P.

**Hæmæstis* -æ, *f. dim.* a little bucket, Co.

Hæmæstus -i, *m. dim.* a little hook, P. Cl.

Hæmus -i, *m.* a hook, *reped* *hæmus* *hæmus*, C; used *met.* as in English. *hæmus torus*, P, he devours the hook, takes the bait; (2) applied to things of similar shape, the claw of a beetle, O; a crown of thorns, O.

Hæmus -æ, *f.* (*ἡμῶς*), the young and sprigged olive wreath with the leaves and berries tied to give them firm hold, M; *met.* the claw of a nail, Sc.

Hæmus -i, *m.* (*ἡμῶς*), a hook of wood used as a brace, — *hæmus*, C.

Hāra -a, *f.* a little cote, sty, or stall, for domestic animals, *C*; — *anserum*, *Yr*.

Hārīdla -a, *f.* a female soothsayer, *P*.

Hārīdlatio -ōnis, *f.* a soothsaying, *O*.

Hārīdior, *l. dep.* to utter prophecies, predict, *C*; (2) to talk nonsense, foolishness, *P. T*.

Hārīdus -i, *m.* a seer, soothsayer, prophet, *C*.

Harmāge -es, *f.* (ἀρρογή), the right mixture of colours, *Pl*.

Harmōnia -a, *f.* (ἀρμονία), the agreement or skilful blending of sounds, harmony (= *concentus*), *C*; (2) *met.* agreement, unison, harmony, *Le*.

Harmōnīco -ūs, *f.* (ἀρμονική), the science of harmony, *Vt*.

Harmōnīcus -a -um (ἀρμονικός), relating to agreement or harmony, harmonious, *Yr*.

Harpactīcos -on (ἀρπακτικός), furnished with attractive power, *Pl*.

Harpagētūtilus -i, *m. dim.* a little hook, *Vt*.

Harpāgo, *l.* (ἀρπάω), to rob, steal, *P*.

Harpāgo -ōnis, *m.* (ἀρπαγή), a large hook used for various purposes, as a flesh-hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, *Ca*; (2) * a thief, robber, *P*.

Harpastum -i, *n.* (ἀρπαστόν), a ball, of such a size as to be caught in the hand, *M*.

Harpax -īgīs (ἀρπᾶξ), thievish, *Pl*.

Harpe -ēs, *f.* (ἄρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, *O*.

Harperātes -is, *m.* (Ἀρποράτης), the god of silence, *aliquem reddere*, *C*, to silence.

Hāruspex -icis, *m.* one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., *C*; (2) generally, a seer, prophet, *Pl*.

Hāruspica -a, *f.* a female haruspex, *q. v. P*.

Hāruspīcina -a, *f.* the art of the haruspex, *C*.

Hāruspīcinus -a -um, relating to the inspection of entrails, *C*.

Hāruspīcinum -ii, *n.* the inspection of entrails, or prophecy by means of the inspection of entrails, *Ct*.

Hasta -a, *f.* a spear, used both as a pike and as a missile, *neq̄ eminus hastis ulceretur*, *C*; — *amentata*, *C*, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it; — *pura*, *Pl*, without a head; given as a token of honour to brave soldiers; *met. hastas abicere*, *C*, to throw down one's arms, lose courage; (2) a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a sale by auction; hence, *vendere sub hasta*, *L*, to sell by auction; *conf. emptio ab hasta*, *C*; — *centumvialis*, *St*, a spear set up to denote the place where the centumviri were holding a court; — *præpilata*, *Pl*, tipped with a button like a foil, to be used in reviews and sham fights; *hasta* also = a small spear, with which the bridegroom parted the bride's hair on the wedding-day; (3) a spear-shaped comet, *Pl*.

Hastātus -a -um, armed with a spear, *Te*; (2) especially, *subst. hastati* -drum, *m.* the first of the three divisions into which the Roman army was originally divided, the first rank, vanguard; hence, *primus, secundus*, etc., *hastatus*, *L*, the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided.

Hastile -is, *n.* the shaft of a spear, *C*; (2) the spear, javelin itself, *O*; (3) any spear-shaped piece of wood, *V*.

Hastūla -a, *f. dim.* a little spear, *P. Aug*; (2) a little branch or twig, *So*; (3) a plant, asphodel, *Pl*.

Hau ! oh ! an exclamation of pain, *P. T*.

Haud, not, most frequently connected with adverbs, *rem haud sane difficilem*, *C*; *haud aliter censeo*, *T*; — *dubic*, *P. Q*; (2) with *adj.* — *mediocris vir*, *C*; — *mirabile est*, *T*; (3) with pronouns, — *quisquam queret*, *P*, surely no one will ask; (4) with verbs, chiefly in the connexions; *haud dubito* (.. *haud scio an* ... *C*.

Haudum, not yet (more emphatic than *nonum*), *L*.

Haudquāquam, by no means, not at all, *C*.

Haurio, *hausi* -haurī, *Vr.*, *haustum* (hausum, *V.*), 4. to draw up, draw out; especially, to draw water, — *aquam de puteo*, *C*; *prov. de fecce haurire*, *C*, to choose the worst; (2) to drink up, drain, exhaust, spill, shed, — *pocula oris*, *O*; — *meum sanguinem*, *C*; (3) applied to things not fluid, to draw out, tear out, destroy, exhaust, consume, — *lumen*, *O*, to pluck out the eye; *sumptum ex arario*, *C*; — *cibos*, *Co*, to swallow; — *patrias opes*, *M*, consume, exhaust; (4) *met.* to draw, derive, borrow, — *e fontibus Stoicorum*, *C*; — *e fonte natura*, *C*; *vocemque his auribus hausi*, *V*.

Haustor -ōris, *m.* — *aque*, *P. Aug*, a drinker.

Haustum -i, *n.* an irrigating or draining machine, *Le*.

Haustus -ūs, *m.* a drawing of water, *Co*; the right of drawing water, *C*; (2) a drinking, swallowing; and *concrete*, a draught, gulp, *V. O*.

Haut = *haud*, *q. v*.

Hēautontimōrēmōnos -i, *m.* (ἐαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος), the self-tormentor, self-avenger, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

Hēbdōmas -ādīs, *f.* (ἑβδομάς), the number seven, seven days, *Vr*; (2) the seventh day, believed to be a critical period in some diseases, *C*.

Hēbēto, 2. to be blunt, dull, — *ferrum*, *L*; (2) *met.* to be dull, heavy, inactive, *gelidus sanguis*, *U*; *sic mihi sensus hebet*, *O*.

Hēbes -ētis, blunt, dull, *C*; — *gladii*, *O*; (2) of the organs of sense, dull, weak, — *ures*, *C*; — *oculus*, *Pl*; — *caro*, *Cl*, dead, without sensation; (3) mentally dull, heavy, stupid, *C*.

Hēbesco, 3. to become dull, heavy, weak, — *sensus*, *Pl*; — *oculi*, *St*; (2) *met.* — *mentis acies*, *C*; — *auctoritatis acies*, *C*.

Hēbētātio -ōnis, *f.* — *oculorum*, *Pl*, dullness, weakness.

Hēbētātrix -icis, *f.* — *umbra*, *Pl*, darkening, obscuring.

Hēbētesco, 3. to grow dull, weak, *Pl*, *Cl*.

Hēbēto, 1. to make dull, blunt, weak, — *hastas*, *L*; *aciem oculorum*, *Pl*; — *visus alicui*, *V*; *Letha hebetans pectora*, *O*.

Hēbrōus -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, *Te*.

Hēcātē -es, *f.* (ἑκάτη), the goddess of magic and enchantment; often identified with Diana and Luna, *C*; *adj.* *Hēcātēus* -a -um, — *carmina*, *O*, magical incantations. *Hēcātēis* -ādīs, *f.* — *herba*, *O*, magical.

Hēcātōmbo -ēs, *f.* (ἑκατόμβη), a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, *Vr*.

Hēdēra -a, *f.* ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, *H. V*.

Hēdērācēus -a -um (-ius), of or relating to ivy, *Pl*.

Hēdērīger -ēra -ērum, ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned, *Ct*.

Hēdērōsus -a -um, ivied, full of ivy, *Pl*.

Hēdychrum -i, *n.* (ἡδύχρον), an odoriferous salve or balsam, *C*.

Hēdysmos -i, *m.* (ἡδύσμος), wild mint, *Pl*.

Hēdypnōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡδύπνοϊς), a kind of chicory, *Pl*.

Hēdysma -ātis, *n.* (ἡδύσμα), a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments, *Pl*.

Hēi, alas ! — *mihi* ! *P. T*, woe is me ! — *misero mihi* ! *T*.

Hēletrārus -ii, *m.* one who tows a boat up a stream, *M*.

Hēlectum -ii, a loop or collar for drawing weights, *P. Aug*.

Hēlecyzma -ātis, *n.* (ἐλευζυμα), the dross of silver, *Pl*.

Hēlēntum -ii, *n.* (ἑλένιον) a plant, probably elecampane, *Pl*.

Hēlēōsēllon -i, *n.* (ἡλιόσελλνον, ἡλιοσέλλιον), celery, *Pl*.

Hēlēnōtis -is, *f.* (ἡλεπότις), the city-tavern, *a*

vast machine, consisting of a moveable tower, for besieging fortresses, *Vt.*

Hēlīdes -um, (Ἡλίδες), the daughters of the Sun, who was so affected at the death of their brother Phaethon, that they were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, *nemus Heliadum*, O, a poplar grove; *Heliadum lacrimae*, O, gemmae, M, amber.

Hēlianthes -is, *n.* (ἡλιανθής), the sun-flower, *Pl.*
Hēlīec -es, *f.* (ἐλίη), a species of willow, *Pl.*
(2) the constellation of the Great Bear, *C.*; and *met.* the North, *Sc.*

Hēlīcon -ōnis, *m.* (Ἑλικών), a hill of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *adj.* *Hēlīconius* -a -um, *Ct.*; *Hēlīconīdes* -um, *f.* *Le.*; *Hēlīconīdes*, -um, *f.* *Pr.* the Muses.

Hēlīcallis -īdis, *f.* (ἡλιοκαλλίς) = *helianthes*, *q.c.* *Pl.*

Hēlīscāmīnus -i, *m.* (ἡλιοκάμινος), a summer-room with a southern aspect, *Pl.*

Hēlīschrysos -i, *m.* (-on -i, *n.* ἡλίχρυσος) the mangold, *Pl.*

Hēlīscōrpfon -ii, *n.* (ἡλιοσκόριον) a kind of heliotrope, *Pl.*

Hēlīscōrpfos -ii, *m.* (ἡλιοσκόριος) a kind of tithymalus or spurge, *Pl.*

Hēlīotrópiū -ii, *n.* (ἡλιοτρόπιον), the heliotrope, *Pl.*; (2) a kind of jasper, *Pl.*

Hēlix -icis, *f.* (ἑλίς), a kind of ivy, *Pl.*; (2) the volute, of which there are sixteen in the capital of a Corinthian column, and which are designed to represent a tendril of ivy or other plant, *Vt.*

Hēllādīcus -a -um (Ἑλλαδικός), Hellenic, Greek, *Pl.*

Hellas -ādīs, *f.* (Ἑλλάς), the main-land of Greece, *P. Aug.*

Hēllēbōrīne -es, *f.* (Ἑλλεβορίνη), a kind of heliobore, *Pl.*

Hēllēbōrītes -ae, *m.* (Ἑλλεβορίτης), hellebore wine, *Pl.*

**Hēllēbōrōsus* -a -um, that needs much hellebore, insane, mad, *P.*

Hēllespontus -i, *m.* (Ἑλλήσποντος), the Hellespont, Dardanelles; hence, *adj.* *Hellespontius* -a -um, *C.*; *Hellespontīcus* -a -um, *O.*; *Hellespontus* -ādīs, *f.* *Pl.* = *Cæcis*, *q.v.*

Hēlōps -ōpis, *m.* (elops, ellops, ἑλλοψ), a highly esteemed fish, perhaps the sword-fish or sturgeon, *O.*

**Hēlōtō* -ōnis, *f.* gluttony, debauchery, *C.*

Hēlō -ōnis, *m.* a glutton, gormandizer, *C.*

Hēlōr, *l. dep.* to guzzle, gormandize, *C.*

**Hēlōlla* -ae, *f. dim.* a small pot-herb, *C.*

Hēlōnēus -a -um (-iūs -a -um, *Co.*), pale yellow, yellowish, *Pl.*

Hēlōlūs -a -um (hēlōlūs, hēlōlūnus), pale yellow, yellowish, *Co. Pl.*

Hēlvus -a -um, of a light bay or yellow colour, *Vt.*

Hem ! an exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, grief, etc., ah! oh! well! only see! just look! *P. T.*

Hēmērēsus -on (ἡμερήσιος), of or belonging to a single day, *Pl.*

Hēmērīs -īdis, *f.* (ἡμερίς), a kind of oak, *Pl.*

Hēmērōbōn -ii, *n.* (ἡμεροβόιον), an animal which lives but one day, *Pl.*

Hēmērōcalles -is, *n.* (ἡμεροκαλλής), a kind of lily, *Pl.*

Hēmērōdrōmus -i, *m.* (ἡμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express, *Pl.*

Hēmēllus -i, *m.* (ἡμιελλος), half an ass, a term of reproach, *C.*

Hēmēclīchum -ii, *n.* (ἡμιεγκλιον), a semicircle, *Vt.*; (2) a semicircular alcove for conversation, erected in pleasure-grounds or elsewhere, *C.*; (3) a semicircular sundial, *Vt.*

Hēmēclīcus -i, *m.* (ἡμιεγκλιος), a semicircle, *Pl.*

Hēmēclīndrus -i, *m.* (ἡμιεγκλινδρος), a half cylinder, *Vt.*

Hēmīna -ae, *f.* (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity

(*vid.* Table), being half a sextarius, and nearly half a pint English.

**Hēmīnāria* -ōrum, *n.* presents or portions containing one hemina, *Q.*

Hēmīlōlos -on (ἡμιλόλος), one and a half, *Vt.*

Hēmīlōnion -ii, *n.* (ἡμιονιον), miltwort, spleenwort, *Pl.*

Hēmīsphērīum -ii, *n.* (ἡμισφαίριον), a hemisphere, *Vt.*; (2) the concave ceiling of a dome or cupola, *Vt.*

Hēmītōnium -ii, *n.* (ἡμιτόνιον), a semitone, half-tone, *Vt.*

Hēmītīgryphus -i, *m.* (ἡμιτρίγλυφος), a half-triglyph, *Vt.*

Hēmītītēus -i, *m.* (ἡμιτιταῖος), a semitertian ague, *M.*; (2) one sick with a semitertian ague, *M.*

Hēndēcīsyllābi -ōrum, *m.* (ἐνδεκάσλλαβιοί), verses of eleven syllables, *Ct.*

Hēnīchus -i, *m.* (Ἠνίοχος), the constellation Auriga, *Pl.*

Henna -ae, *f.* (Ἑννα, "Εννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres, *C.*, *adj.* *Hennensis* -e, *C.*; *Hennæus* -a -um, *O.*

Hēpar -ītis, *n.* (ἥπαρ), the liver, *P. Aug.*; (2) a kind of fish, *Pl.*

**Hēpātīarius* -a -um, — *maius*, *P.*, disease in the liver.

Hēpātīcus -i, *m.* (ἥπατικός), a person diseased in the liver, *Pl.*

Hēpātīzōn -ontis (ἥπατιζον), liver-shaped, or liver-coloured, *Pl.*

Hēpsūma -ītis, *n.* (ἑψυμα), must boiled down to a syrup, *Pl.*

Hēptārhōnos -on (ἑπτάρῳος), echoing seven times, *Pl.*

Hēptāpleuros -i, *f.* (ἑπτάπλευρος), the greater plantain, *Pl.*

Hēptēis -is, *f.* (ἑπτήρης), a galley with seven banks of oars, *L.*

Hēra -ae, *f.* the mistress of a house, *P. T.*; (2) mistress, queen, female ruler, *Ct.*

Hēra -ae, *f.* (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Juno; hence, *Heiræ* -ōrum, *n.* (Ἥραια), *L.*, the festival of Hera.

Hēraclūs -a -um (-iūs -a -um), of or relating to Hercules in Lydia; — *lapis*, *Pl.*, the magnet.

Herba -ae, *f.* the young or tender grass, the young shoot of the grass, — *graminus*, *V.*; *se obicere in herbā*, *C.*, to lie down in the grass; *prov. herbam dare*, *Vt.*, to acknowledge one's self conquered; (2) the young shoot of corn, green corn, *O. C.*; (3) a herb, pot-herb, — *herbas condire*, *C.*

Hērbacēus -a -um, herbaceous, grass-coloured, grass-green, *Pl.*

Hērbāria -ae, *f.* the science of plants, botany, *Pl.*

Hērbārius -ii, *m.* a botanist, herbalist, *Pl.*

**Hērbesco*, *S.* to sprout out into a green shoot, *C.*

**Hērbēus* -a -um, grass-green, *P.*

Hērbīdus -a -um, full of grass, grassy, *L.*, — *segetes*, *Co.*, full of weeds; (2) grass-green, *Pl.*

Hērbifer -eræ -iūm, full of herbage, grassy, *O.*

**Hērbigrādus* -i -um, going through the grass, epithet of a snake, *C.*

Hērbōsus -a -um, full of herbage, grassy, *V. II.*

Hērbūla -ae, *f. dim.* a little herb, *C.*

Hērcūs -i, *m.* (Ἑρκείος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, *O.*; hence, *adj.* *Heircæus*, *P. Aug.*, dedicated to Jupiter Hercæus.

Hērcisco, *S.* to take steps for dividing an inheritance, to divide an inheritance, *C.*

Hercle, *heracle*, *herclēs*, *mhercile*, *mēhercle*, *mhercūle*, by *Heircules*, *C. P. T.*

Heretum -i, *n.* an inheritance; found only in the phrase *heretum iure*, *C.*, to divide an inheritance.

Heircules -is, *m.* (-es -i, *C.* Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, afterwards deified and revered as the god of strength; hence, *adj.* *Heircūlus* -a -um, — *aior*, *V.*, the poplar; *Heircūlanus* -a -um, — *pars*, *P.*, the tithe sacred to *Hercules*; *Hēraclūs* -a -um, *Jv.*; *Heirciades* -ae, *m.* a male descendant of Hercules, *Aug.*

**Hēre* = *heri*, *q.v.*

Hērēdōm -i, *n. dim.* a small patrimony, Co.
Hērēdītrius -a -um, relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary, C.

Hērēditas -ūtis, *f.* inheritance, heirship, *venire hereditate*, C, to come by inheritance; (2) the property inherited, inheritance, legacy, C; — *caduca*, C, falling to heirs who have children; prov. — *sine sacris*, P, great advantage with little trouble and expense.

Hērēdium -ii, *n.* a patrimony, N.

Hērēs -ēdis, *m.* an heir, *heres ex alicui*, C; — *seiber*, *facere*, *instituere*, C, to make one's heir; — *ex asse*, Pl, sole heir; — *secundus*, C, a person named to receive the inheritance in case the original heir is incapacitated; (2) the master, possessor of any thing; (3) met. — *veteris Academia*, C.

Hērī (hērē, P. II.), yesterday, C; (2) lately, Cl.

Hērīfuga -ae, *m.* — *famuli*, Cl, fugitive, runaway.

Hērīlis -e, of or relating to the master or mistress of the house, — *filius*, *filia*, P, the son, daughter of the house; — *metus*, P, fear of the mistress.

Hērīphrōditus -i, *m.* (ἐρμافرῶδης), an hermaphrodite, O.

Hērīthēnī -ae, *f.* a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal, C.

Hērīcneuma -ītis, *n.* (ἐρμηνεῖα), explanation, interpretation, Sc.

Hērītraces -is, *m.* a double bust of Hermes and Hercules, C.

Hērmes -os, *m.* (Ἑρμῆς), the god Hermes or Mercury; (2) a post, the top of which was carved into a head, of which Hermes' pillars, great numbers stood in Athens, C, hence, (3) *Hermæum* -i, *n.* a temple of Hermes, St.

Hērīmba -ae, *f.* (Ἑρμῆς πόα), the herb mercury, Pl.

Hērnia -ae, *f.* a rupture, hernia, Cl.

Hērōicus -a -um (ἡρωικός), relating to the heroes, heroic, — *tempora*, C; — *carmen*, Q, heroic or epic poetry.

Hērōina -ae, *f.* (ἡρώϊη), a female demigod, heroine, Pl.

Hērōion -ii, *n.* (ἡρώϊον), the plant also called asphodelus, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), O. St. = heroina, q. v.

Hērōs -ōis, *m.* (ἡρώς), a demigod, hero, C; (2) sometimes used by C. in the modern sense of the word hero, — *ille*, oster Cato, C.

Hērōm -i, *n.* the monument of a hero, Pl.

Hērōs -i -um (ἡρώς), relating to a hero, heroic, — *carmen*, C, epic poetry; — *pes*, C; or *abs*, C, a dactyl.

Hērpes -ētis, *m.* (ἑρπῆς), a creeping, spreading cutaneous disease, Pl.

Hērūs -i, *m.* the master or head of a household, — *major et minor*, P, the old and young master, i. e. father and son; (2) master, owner, lord, H.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* — *aqua*, V, western, i. e. Italian, as compared with Greece.

Hērōis -a -um, western, O. H; — *terra*, V; or *abs*, *Hesperia* -ae, *f.* the western land, Italy, V; — *ultra*, H, Spain.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* the Evening Star, Sc.

Hērōis -i, *m.* (ἑσπέρη), the Evening Star, O, (2) the west, Pl.

Hērōis -a -um, of or relating to yesterday, — *diu*, C; — *ultra*, O.

Hērōis -ae, *f.* (ἐραπεία), a religious brotherhood or brotherhood, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hērōis -īdis, *f.* (ἡρώϊς), a plant; according to some, a species of gillflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

the year round; (2) stormy, rainy weather, a storm of wind or rain, V. H.

Hierābōtāne -es, *f.* (ἱερὰ βοτάνη), vervain, Pl.

Hierācia -æ, *f.* (ἱερᾶκια), hawkweed, Pl.

Hierācium -ii, *n.* (ἱερᾶκιον), a kind of eye-salve, Pl.

Hierāticus -a -um (ἱερᾶτικός), sacred, relating to religious usages, Pl.

Hierōnīca -æ, *m.* (ἱερωνίης), a victor at the sacred games of the Greeks, St.

Hierōphanta -æ, *m.* (-es -æ, *m.* ἱεροφάντης), a high-priest and religious teacher among the Greeks and Egyptians, N.

Hieto, 1. to open the mouth, gape, P.

Hilare, cheerfully, merrily, blithely, C.

Hilaresco, 3. to become cheerful, blithe, Vr.

Hilaris -e, hilarus -a -um (ἡλᾶρός), cheerful, merry, blithe, gay, jocund, jovial, — *animus, vita, C; esse vultu hilarī atque lacto, C.*

Hilaritas -atis, *f.* cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety, hilarity, C; — *diei, Co*, the fineness of the day.

Hilariter, cheerfully, blithely, gaily, C.

Hilūtudo -inis, *f.* P. = hilaritas, *q.v.*

Hiluo, 1. to make joyful, cheerful, to cheer up, exhilarate, C.

*Hilulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat cheerful, C.

Hillo -arum, *f.* the small intestines of all animals, except sheep, which are called *lactes, q.v.*; (2) a kind of sausage, H.

Hilum -i, *n.* the smallest trifle; usually found in combination with a negative, *neque hilum, Lc*, not the least bit.

Hinc, from here, hence, a *nobis hinc profecti, C*; (2) hence, on this account, — *illa lacrymæ, T*; (3) on this side, in this direction, *hinc atque illinc, C*, on this side and on that; (4) of time, hereupon, after this, *Tc*; (5) ago, since, P.

Hinnfo, 4. to neigh, whinny, Q.

Hinnitus -ūs, *m.* a neighing, C.

Hinnulus -i, *m.* a young hind or fawn, H.

Hinnus -i, *m.* (ἵννος), a male, the offspring of a stallion and a female ass, Vr.

Hio, 1. (i.) *neut.* to open, stand open, gape, V; *vasti specus hiant, Pl*; especially, to open the mouth or jaws, *leo immane hians, V*; (2) *met.* of discourse, to be badly put together, hang together badly, to make an hiatus, C; (3) to desire with open mouth, long for, C; (ii.) *act.* to produce from the open mouth, to say, Pr; to spit out, P. Aug.

Hippāce -es, *f.* (ἵππάκη), cheese made of mare's milk, Pl.

Hippāgōgi -ōrum, *m.* (ἵππαγωγοί), transports for cavalry, L.

Hippāgos -i, *f.* (ἵππαγός) = hippagogi, *q.v.* Pl.

Hippālus -i, *m.* = Favonius, *q.v.*

Hippeus -ei, *m.* (ἵππευς), a kind of comet, Pl.

Hippocampus -i, *m.* (-us -i, *m.* ἵπποκάμπτος), a sea-horse, Pl.

Hippocentaurus -i, *m.* (ἵπποκένταυρος), a centaur, C.

Hippodāmus -i, *m.* (ἵπποδαμος), the horse-tamer, M, epithet of Castor.

Hippodromos -i, *m.* (ἵπποδρόμος), a hippodrome, or race-course for horses and chariots, P.

Hippolāpāthōn -i, *n.* (ἵππολάπαθον), the herb monk's-rhubarb, Pl.

Hippomānes, *n.* (ἵππομανές), a slime which flows from a mare when in heat, V; or a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, Pl, used to make love-potions.

Hippomāthrum -i, *n.* (ἵππομάθρον), wild-fennel, Pl.

Hippōnax -actis, *m.* (ἵππώναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the 6th century B.C.; hence, *adj.* Hipponacteus -a -um, — *præconium, C*, biting, satirical;

subst. Hipponacteus -i, *m.* C, a species of verse introduced by Hipponax.

Hippōrētus -arum, *f.* (ἵππορῆται), a pair of saddle-bags, Sc.

Hippōrētus -i, *m.* (ἵππορῆταρος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Pl.

Hippōrētum -i, *n.* (ἵππορῆται), a kind of wild parsley, Pl.

Hippōrētota -æ, *m.* (ἵπποροζότης), a mounted archer, Ca.

Hippuris -idis, *f.* (ἵππουρις), the herb horsetail, Pl.

*Hir, *incl.* the hand, A. Aug.

Hira -æ, *f.* a gut, intestine, the jejunum, P.

Hircinus -a -um, of or relating to a he-goat, hircine, H; — *ale, P*, smelling like a he-goat.

Hircōsus -a -um, stinking like a goat, P.

Hirculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little he-goat, Ct.

Hircus -i, *m.* a he-goat, V; *olere hircum, H*, to smell like a goat, used as a term of reproach against a lascivious man, P.

Hirnea -æ, *f.* a can or jug, A. Aug.

Hirndia -æ, *f.* a little can or jug, C.

Hircus, hircinus = hircus, hircinus, *q.v.*

Hirsutus -a -um, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly, C; (2) * rough, unadorned, O.

Hirtus, A., a personal friend and follower of C. Julius Cæsar, cons. 43 B.C., in which year he was slain in prosecuting the war against Antony. He is supposed by many to be the author of the 8th book of Cæsar's War in Gaul, and the single book giving an account of his Alexandrian campaign.

Hirtus -a -um, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly, Vr. O; (2) *met.* — *ingenium, H*, rough, uncultivated.

Hirudo -inis, *f.* a leech; *met.* — *aravi, C.*

Hirundinūs -a -um, of or relating to swallows, P.

Hirundo -inis, *f.* a swallow, P; (2) a flying-fish, Pl.

Hisco, 3. (i.) *neut.* to open, split open, gape, Lc; especially, to open the mouth, to mutter, C; (ii.) *act.* to bring out of the mouth, speak, say, O.

Hispania -æ, *f.* Spain; — *citerior, ulterior, Ca*, on either side the Ebro; hence, frequently found in the *pl.* Hispaniæ; hence, *adj.* Hispanus -a -um, Ca; Hispaniensis -e, C; Hispanicus -a -um, St, Spanish.

Hispidus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, V. M.

Hister = histrio, *q.v.*

Histon -ōnis, *m.* (ἱστών), a weaving-room, Vr.

Historia -æ, *f.* (ἱστορία), historical narrative, history, C; a history or historical work, Pt; (2) narrative, narration, *historia dignum, C*, worthy of narration.

Historice, historically, Pl.

Historice -is, *f.* (ἱστορικῆ), the explanation or interpretation of an author, Q.

Historicus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical, C; *subst.* historicus -i, *m.* an historian, C.

Histricus -a -um, of or relating to actors, — *imperator, P*, manager of a theatre.

Histrō -ōnis, *m.* (hister, L.), an actor, whether tragic or comic; C; (2) * a boaster, Cl.

Histrionalis -e, of or relating to actors, Tc.

*Histrionia -æ, *f.* the art of acting, dramatic art, P.

*Hulce, — *loqui, C*, with frequent hiatus.

*Hulco, 1. to cause to gape, split, Ct.

Hulcus -a -um, gaping, cleft, open, — *arva, V*; (2) of discourse, ill put together, full of hiatus, — *concurus cerborum, C*; (3) * having the mouth open with desire, longing, lustful, — *gens, P.*

Hodie, to-day (*opp. cras, heri*), C; (2) now, at present, *ubi — est hæc urbs, C*; (3) *hodieque*, even yet, to this day, Tc.

Hodernus -a -um, of or relating to to-day, — *dies, C*; *hodieque, Tb.* = hodie; *ad — diem, C*; *in*

-hodiernum, Pl, to this day, up to the present time.

Hædus, *hædinus*, etc. = *hædus*, *hædinus*, etc. *q.v.*

Holcus -i, *m.* (ὁλκός), a plant, mouse-barley, Pl.

Holēporphyrus -a -um (ὁλοπόρφυρος), — *stola*, Vt, all purple.

Holēschænos -i, *m.* (ὁλόσχοινος), a kind of rush, Pl.

Holēphryātus -a -um (ὁλοσφρήντος), — *æs*, Pl, worked with hammers, solid.

Hōstēon -i, *n.* (ὁλόστεον), a species of plantain, Pl.

Hōthūria -ūrum, *n.* (ὁλοθύρια), a kind of zoophyte, Pl.

Hōmērus -i, *m.* (Ὅμηρος), the Greek poet Homer; hence, *adj.* *Hōmēricus* -a -um, C; **Hōmērius* -a -um, St, Homeric; *subst.* **Hōmēridēs* -æ, *m.* P, an imitator of Homer; *Hōmēristix* -igis, *m.* Homer's scourge, epithet of the critic Zolus, Vt; and hence, any captious critic, Pl.

Hōmicida -æ, *c.* a murderer, murderess, homicide, C; — *hector*, H, slayer of men.

Hōmicidium -ii, *n.* murder, manslaughter, homicide, Q.

Hōmō -inis, *m.* (occasionally, also, *f.*), a human being, man; *homines*, men in general, people; — *nemo*, C, not a soul, no one; — *æreus*, C, a slave; *monstrum hominis*, T, a monster of a man; *odium hominis*, C, a hateful man; *inter homines esse*, (a) to live, C; (b) to mix in society, be in the world, C; (2) a man, in the better sense of the word, *nil hominis esse*, C, to be without the better qualities of a man; *homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto*, T; *si homo esset*, T, if thou wert a man; (3) used emphatically in place of pronouns, *valde hominem diligo*, C; where it stands for *hunc*, *eum*, or *illum*; *hic homo*, H, = ego; (4) a slave, servant, — *Quintii*, C, Quintius's man; (5) plur. **homines*, infantry (*opp.* equites), Ca; (6) virility, M.

Hōmōmēria -æ, *f.* (ὁμοιομέρεια), similarity of parts, I.e.

Hōmōnymus -a -um (ὁμώνυμος), having the same name, Q.

Hōmōtōnus -a -um (ὁμότονος), equally stretched, tuned together, Vt.

Hōmullus -i, *m. dim.* a little man, manikin, C.

Hōmunclo -ōnis, *m. dim.* C; *hōmunculus* -i, *m. dim.* C. = *homullus*, *q.v.*

Hōnestamentum -i, *n.* ornament, adorning, *nullo* — *egit virtus*, S.

Hōnestas -itās, *f.* honourable reputation, honour, respectability (*opp.* turpitudine), — *amittere*, C; *appetens honestatis*, C; *honestates civitatis*, C. = *honesti homines*; (2) worth, virtue, honourable character, honesty, probity, C; (3) of objects, beauty, C.

Hōneste, honourably, creditably, respectably, — *natus*, St, nobly born; — *se gerere*, C; (2) virtuously, C.

Hōnesto, 1. to clothe with honour, honourably distinguish, adorn, dignify, honour, — *aliquem honore*, P; — *se sanguine*, C; — *aliquem laude*, C.

Hōnestus -a -um, honoured, in good esteem, respectable, distinguished, — *homo et nobilis*, C; — *famula*, C, distinguished; *omnium* — *rerum egenas*, S, becoming his rank; (2) deserving honour, honourable, worthy, excellent, virtuous, honest, — *virtus*, C; *æqua et* — *postulatio*, C; *honestas res dicitur in rectum et laudabile*, Aug; *subst.* *honestum* -i, *n.* virtue, morality, good conduct, C; (3) of objects, beautiful, noble, — *facies*, St; — *equi*, V.

Hōnor = *honos*, *q.v.*

Hōnōrābilis -e, honourable, worthy of honour, C.

Hōnōrārium -ii, *n.* a present, fee, douceur, Pl.

Hōnōrātus -a -um, relating to honour, done or given in honour of, honorary, — *vinum*, *f. unum*, C; — *tumulus*, St, a cenotaph, monument.

Hōnōrāte, with honour, honourably, Aug.

Hōnōrātus -a -um, honoured, distinguished, respected, — *apud aliquem*, C; (2) occupying or having occupied an honourable office, L; *superl.* having filled the highest offices, L.

Hōnōrifice, with honour, honourably, creditably, C.

Hōnōrificus -a -um, causing honour, honorific, honourable, — *oratio*, C.

Hōnōro, 1. to honour, show honour to, clothe with honour, adorn, dignify, — *non monumentum sed luctu publico*, C; *quoties populum congiariis honoravit*? Aug, has he presented the people with donatives?

Hōnōrus -a -um, honourable, worthy of honour, P, Aug; (2) causing or bringing honour, Tc.

Hōnos, or *honor* -ōris, *m.* honour, honourable distinction, *honorem alicui habere, tribuere*, C; *præstare*, O; *honore aliquem afficere*, C, to show honour to; *honore aliquem augere*, Ca; *in honore habere*, C, esse, C; *in honorem adducere*, C, to bring to honour; *honori ducitur*, S, it is considered an honour; *mortis honore carere*, V, to be without a grave; *honoris causa*, C, for honour's sake; (2) the worth or estimation in which a thing is held, *vinum honos durat*, Pl; (3) honourable distinction or office, — *petere*, N; *honoribus amplissimis perfunctus*, C, having filled the highest offices; (4) a fee, reward, — *medici*, C; (5) a sacrifice or sacrificial feast, V; (6) of objects, beauty, splendour, ornament, — *urris*, H; — *silvarum*, V.

Hoplittes -æ, *m.* (ὀπλίτης), a heavy-armed soldier, Pl.

Hoplōmachus -i, *m.* (ὀπλομάχος), a heavy-armed gladiator, St.

Hōra -æ, *f.* (ώρα), an hour (*eid.* account of Roman Calendar), *in horam vivere*, C, to live for the moment; *hora ante cenit*, Aug, an hour before; *hora amplius*, C, more than an hour; *ad horam*, Sc, at the hour; *in horas*, H, hourly; *hora quota est*? H, what's o'clock? *horæ legitime*, C, hours fixed as limits to a speech; (2) *hōr* -ūrum, *f.* C, a clock; (3) *poet.* time, the season of the year, H. O.

Hōræum -i, *n.* (ὥραιον, sc. τάρχεος), a pickle of salted tunny-fish, P.

Horatia gens, an old patrician house at Rome, to which belonged the three Horatii who fought on behalf of Rome against the three Alban Curatii; and Horatius Coclus, who so bravely defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna, L. *Vid.* Coclus.

Horatius, Q. Flaccus, the most widely read and among the most celebrated of the Roman poets, was born in the neighbourhood of Venusia, on the 8th December, B.C. 65. He was the son of a freedman who officiated as an auctioneer's clerk, but who being laudably anxious for his child's welfare, sent him to the best schools which Rome afforded, and himself performed the office of pædagogus, or slave who attended the young patricians to and from their lessons. In his eighteenth year Horace went to study at Athens, and while there, threw himself into the cause of Brutus and republican institutions, being present at the battle of Philippi as military tribune. On his return to Rome he appears to have lived for a time in obscure poverty, till introduced as a promising poet to Mæcenas by his fellow-poets Virgil and Varius. From this time his lot was easy and his life happy; he became the intimate friend of the minister, who provided for his wants by the gift of a Sabine estate, and passed his days either in rural retirement or in the society of the Emperor, and all that was noble, learned, or refined in Rome. He was never married, and died 17th November, 8 B.C. in his 57th year. The works of Horace, respecting the chronology of which there has been much controversy and many opinions, consist of four books of Odes; one of Epodes; the *Carmen Seculare*, an ode written for the Secular festival, B.C. 17; two books of Satires; two books of Epistles; and a longer Epistle addressed to the Pisos, and commonly

known as the *Ars Poetica*. Of the merits of Horace as a poet it is impossible to speak here; it is sufficient to say, that no poet has been more frequently translated into all languages; while so terse is his expression, so idiomatic his language, that none has been translated with less success.

Horda -æ, *f.* a cow in calf, *Vr.*

Hordeaceus -a -um, of or relating to barley, *Pl.*; — *pira*, *Co.* ripe at the time of barley-harvest.

Hordearius -a -um, of or relating to barley, living upon barley, *Pl.*; — *pira*, *Pl.* ripe at the time of barley-harvest; (3) — *rhetor*, *St.* puffed up, conceited.

**Hordeus* -a -um, *P.* = *hordeaceus*, *g.v.*

Hordëum -i, *n.* barley, *Co. L.*

Hôrîa -æ, *f.* a small fishing-boat, *P.*

Hôrîcîa -æ, *f. dim.* a small fishing-boat, *P.*

Hôrîzon -ontis, *n.* (ὁρίζων), the horizon, *P. Aug.*; (2) the line which divides the sun-dial into two equal portions, *Vt.*

Hornum -i, *n.* (ὄρνυον), the herb clary, *Pl.*

Horno, this year, *P.*

Hornotinus -a -um, of or relating to the present year, — *frumentum*, *C.*

Hornus -a -um, *H. Pl.* = *hornotinus*, *g.v.*

Hôrûdglum -ii, *n.* (ὥρολόγιον), a clock, time-piece, *C.*

Hôrûsôpus -a -um (ὥροσκόπος), showing the hour, *Pl.*; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a horoscope, *Pr.*

Horrendus -a -um (*prtcp.* horreo), horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful, — *monstrum*, *V.*; — *Sibylla*, *L.* exciting pious dread; (2) worthy of admiration and astonishment, — *virgo*, *V.*

Horreo, 2. to bristle, stand on end, *ut arista in spica hordei horrent*, *Vr.*; (2) to move with a trembling motion, to tremble, *O.*; to shiver with cold, *O.*; to shiver or shudder with dread, fear; to be afraid, dread (followed in this sense by *acc.*), — *dolorem*, *C.*; — *ipsam victoriam*, *C.*; (3) to be of rough, frightful appearance, — *terra*, *C.*; *nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno*, *O.*

**Horreolum* -i, *n.* a little barn or granary, *P. Aug.*

Horresco, *horrûi*, 3. to stand on end, bristle, be rough, *horrueruntque comæ*, *O.*; *mare capit horrescere*, *C.*; (2) to tremble, *O.*; (3) to begin to shudder, begin to dread, *C.*; *horresco referens*, *V.*; (4) to be frightful, horrible, *Lc.*

Horreum -i, *n.* a barn, store-house, magazine, granary, *Capua* — *Cumpani agri*, *C.* poet. a beehive, *V.*; an ant-hill, *O.*

Horribilis -e, horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful, — *pestis república*, *C.*; (2) used conversationally = astonishing, wonderful, *C.*

Horride, — *dicere*, *C.* roughly, without embellishment; (2) — *alloqui*, *Tc.* roughly, harshly.

Horridulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat rough, bristly, protuberant, projecting, *P.*; (2) *met.* — *orationes Catonis*, *C.* somewhat rough, unadorned.

Horridus -a -um, rough, shaggy, bristly, — *barbula*, *C.*; — *caesarius*, *O.*; (2) horrid, frightful, *V. Lc.*; (3) wild, savage, rude, *C.*; (4) *met.* rude, harsh, unrefined, applied to human character, *C.*

Horror -tra -trum, causing dread, bringing fear, terrible, *O.*

Horrorific, horribly, terribly, *Lc.*

Horrofic, 1. to make rough, *Ct.*; to make terrible, *P. Aug.*; to terrify, *V.*

Horrificus -a -um, causing terror, horrible, horrible, *Lc. V.*

Horribundus -a -um, sounding horribly, — *fretum*, *C.*

Horror -ôris, *m.* a standing on end, bristling; poet. and hence *met.* rudeness of speech, *Q.*; (2) a shivering, shivering with cold, *V.*; a shivering, shuddering with fear, dread, horror, *P. Lc.*; (3) religious dread or awe, *Lc. L.*; (4) that which causes dread, horrible, *Lc.*

Horum, in this direction, hitherwards.

Hortamen -inis, *n.* an encouragement, incitement, *L. O.*

Hortamentum -i, *n.* *S. L.* = *hortamen*, *g.v.*

Hortâtio -ônis, *f.* an exhortation, encouragement, *C.*

Hortâtivus -a -um, encouraging, hortative, *Q.*

Hortâtor -ôris, *m.* an exhorter, encourager, *C. Q.*

Hortâtrix -icis, *f. Q.* = *hortator*, *g.v.*

Hortâtus -ûs, *m.* incitement, exhortation, *C.*

Hortensis -e, *Co.*; *hortensius* -a -um, *Pl.* of or relating to a garden; *plur. subst.* *horten-ia -orum*, *n.* garden-plants, garden produce, *Pl.*

Hortensius, *Q.*, next to Cicero, the most celebrated of Roman orators, was born *n.c.* 114, cons. 69, died 50. None of his orations are extant. *Adj.* *Hortensianus* -a -um, *P. Aug.*

Hortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, incite, encourage, *aliquem*, *C.*; — *milites ad laudem*, *C.*; — *in amicitiam*, *L.*; — *iisdem de rebus*, *C.*; — *ut infamiam fugiat*, *C.*; — *ne animo deficiant*, *Ca.*; *aliquem aliquid*, *C.*; — *sequi*, *O.*; (2) *met.* of inanimate things, *multa res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur*, *Ca.*; *pror.* — *currentem*, *C.* to exhort one who is already eager enough; (3) especially, to harangue soldiers before a battle, *Ca.*

Hortulus -i, *m. dim.* a little garden, *C. Co.*

Hortus -i, *m.* a garden, *C.*; — *Epicuri*, *C.* where Epicurus taught; (2) *meton.* = *olea*, garden produce, pot-herbs, *Il.*

Hospes -itis, *c.* a stranger, foreigner, — *ubi*, *C.*; *met.* — *in aliquâ re*, *C.* not at home in, unaccustomed to; hence, a guest, guest friend (ξέσος), — *recipere*, *accipere*, *C.*; (2) a guest friend, host (ξείρος), *C.*; (*rit.*) *adj.* hospitable, strange, foreign, *P. Aug.*; in this sense *hospita* is also found as *J.* and *n. plur. V.*

Hospitâlis -e, relating to a guest or host, hospitable; — *cubiculum*, *L.* guest-chamber; *abs. hospitalia* -ium, *n. Vt.*; — *sedes*, *C.* place where one is a guest; — *Jupiter*, *C.* the god of hospitality.

Hospitâlitas -âtis, *f.* hospitality, friendship between host and guest, *C.*

Hospitâliter, hospitably, *L.*

Hospitum -ii, *n.* friendship between host and guest, hospitality, *C.*; *mihi cum aliquo* — *est*, *C.*; *alicuius hospitio usus sum*, *Ca.*; — *cum aliquo facere*, *C.*; *ungere*, *L.* hospitable reception, *aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere*, *C.*; (2) an inn, guest-chamber, guest's lodging, *hospicet*, *C.*; *cohortes per hospitâlia dispersa*, *Tc.* being billeted.

Hospitor, 1. *dep.* to be a guest; *met.* *Gangem* is *quodam lacu hospitari*, *Pl.*

Hospitus -a -um, *id.* hospes, (*Il.*)

Hosta -æ, *f.* an animal slain in sacrifice; strictly, a sin-offering, *C.*; — *maclare*, *V.*; *immolare*, *C.*

**Hostâtus* -a -um, provided with animals for sacrifice, *P.*

Hostilis -a -um, relating or belonging to an enemy, hostile, *L.*; *subst.* *hostilem* -i, *n.* the enemy's territory, *L.*

Hostilis -e, of or relating to the enemy, hostile, *C.*; in augury, — *pars* (*opp.* *familiaris*), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, *P. Aug.*; (2) like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile, *hostis est crudelitate*, *C.*; *multa hostilia audere*, *Lc.*

Hostiliter, hostilely, like an enemy, *C.*

Hostilius, *Tullius*, third king of Rome, said to have reigned for 32 years; and if we draw any certain conclusions from the numerous legends, a warlike monarch, who established the supremacy of Rome over Alba; *adj.* *Hostilius* -a -um, *L.*

Hostimentum -i, *n.* compensation, requital, *P.*

Hostio, 4. to require, recompense, *P.*

Hostio, 4. to strike, *A. Aug.*

Hostis -is, *c.* originally a stranger, but afterwards an enemy, a public foe (*opp.* *inimicus*, a private enemy), *C.*; — *pomelo* *Il. monno*, addressed *Romanos*, *L.*; — *cruciatu* *Ravennia*, *C.*; *L. v. v. aliquem judicare*, *C.* to denounce as an enemy to his country; (2) applied to animals, *Il. O.*; (3) :

rival in love, O; an opponent in a court of law, P.

Hocstus -i, m. the yield of an olive-tree, Vr.

Huc, hither, to this place, — *uicinia*, T, to this neighbourhood, *huc illuc*, C; *huc atque illuc*, C, hither and thither; (2) not referring to place, hither, thus far, to this point, *rem huc deduxi*, C; *huc confidentia tenuisse*, Ic.

Hucine, so far! as far as this! C; *hucine rerum incensus!* Pr.

Hucneque, thus far, — *duxit exercitum*, Pl; — *proiecta credulitas*, Pl.

Hui! exclamation of astonishment, eh! hallo! P. T.

Hujusmodi or *hujuscemodi*, of this kind, of such a kind, such, ex — *principio*, C, *huc me — esse sciebat*, T.

Humane, humanly, like a human being, T; (2) *humanely*, kindly, C.

Huminitas -itis, f. humanity, human nature, human feeling, C; (2) humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, C; (3) refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, C.

Humāniter, C. = humane, q. v.

Humānitus, after the manner of men; *si quid mihi humanitus accidisset*, C, if I had died; (2) *humanely, kindly, C.

Humānus -i -um, human, of or relating to human beings, — *genus*, C, the human race, *humanum est*, C, it is human; *res humanae*, or *abs. humana* -ūrum, n. C, human affairs; (2) humane, kind, philanthropic, C; (3) civilized, refined, well-bred, *gens — atque docta*, C.

Humilito -ōnis, f. a burying, interment, C.

Humilitus -ōris, m. one who buries, P. Aug.

Humecto, 1 (i) act. to wet, moisten, water, *qua niger humectat flatulentia culta Galesus*, V; *lacrime — ora*, Le; (ii.) neut. of the eyes, to be moist, wet, Pl.

Humectus -a -um, moist, wet, Le.

Humēfācto -fēci -factum, 3 to moisten, make wet, Pl.

Humēo, 2 to be moist, wet, O; usually found in the *prep.* *humens* -ntis, V. O, moist, wet, dewy.

Humerus -i, m. the bone of the upper part of the arm, Cl; hence, the upper part of the arm, Pt; (2) the shoulder (properly, only of men), C, (3) in place of *armus*, the shoulder of various animals, of an ox, C; etc (4) met. the back or ridge of any thing, — *arborum*, Pl; *Rhegium oppidum in humero Italiae situm*, Pl.

Humeco, 3, to become wet, grow moist, V.

Humide, wetly, moistly, P.

Humidulus -i -um, somewhat wet, moist, O.

Humidus -a -um, wet, moist, humid, C; *humidum* -i, n. a wet place, Te.

Humifier -tra -ērum, moisture-bearing, C.

Humificus -a -um, making wet, moistening, Pl.

Humilis -e, low, near the ground, *ea quæ sunt humiliora, neque se tollere a terra altius possunt*, C. — *turris*, Ca; — *corpusculum*, Sc, little, — *fovea*, V. Te, shallow, (2) low or humble in rank, property, station; poor, unimportant, unpretending, *nati humilibus parentibus*, C; — *et obscuro homines*, C, (3) of character, base, mean, low, abject, C.

Humilitas -atis, f. smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground, — *animalium*, C; (2) lowness of birth, station, esteem; insignificance, obscurity, C, (3) humility of disposition, submissiveness, meanness, abjectness, C.

Humiliter, lowly, near to the ground, Pl; (2) humbly, meanly, abjectly, C.

Humo, 1. to cover with earth, bury, C; (2) *to pay the last rites to a corpse, N.

Humor -ōris, m. moisture, wetness, humidity, C; — *lacteus*, O, milk; — *rosceus*, Ct, dew; — *secretus corporis*, Le, urine; especially, the sap of plants, V.

Humus -i, m. the ground, earth, soil, C; *humi*,

on the ground, on the floor; — *jacere*, C; *humo surgere*, O, to rise from the earth; *humo sedere*, O, to sit on the ground; (2) land, country, — *Punica, Pontica*, O.

Hyacinthinus -a -um (ὡακίνθινος), hyacinthine, Ct.

Hyacinthizon -tis (ὡακίνθιον), hyacinth-coloured, Pl.

Hyacinthus (-os) -i, m. (Ὕακινθος), a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of Apollo, and changed into the flower which bears his name, hence, *Hyacinthia* -ōrum, n. a spring festival celebrated in Sparta; (2) a plant called after Hyacinthus, perhaps the blue iris, V; (3) a precious stone, probably a sapphire, or dark-coloured amethyst, Pl.

Hyades -um, f. (Ὕαδες), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus, O.

Hyæna -æ, f. (υἷα), the hyæna, O, (2) a kind of sea-fish, Pl; *adj.* *hyænilis*, Pl.

Hyālinus -a -um (υἷαλινος), made of glass, P. Aug.

Hyālus -i, m. (υἷαλος), glass, V.

Hyāntes -um, m. (Ὕαντες), an old name for the Boeotians, *adj.* *Hyāntus* -a -um, Boeotian, O; — *aqua*, M, Castalia; *Hyāntius* -a -um, — *soiores*, P. Aug, the Muses; *subst.* *Hyāntus* -i, m. O, Actæon, grandson of Cadmus.

Hydra -æ, f. (Ὕδρα), the seven-headed water-snake of the Lernæan Lake, slain by Hercules, C; (2) a constellation also called Anguis, C.

Hydrōgāa -æ, f. (Ὕδραγωγία), a canal, Vr.

Hydrōlētes -æ, m. (Ὕδραλητης), a water-mill, Vt.

Hydrargyrius -i, m. (Ὕδραργυρος), a species of artificial quicksilver, Pl.

Hydraula (-es) -æ, m. (Ὕδραυλης), one who plays upon the hydraulic organ, St.

Hydraulicus -a -um (Ὕδραυλικός), relating or belonging to the hydraulic organ, Vt.

Hydraulus -i, m. (Ὕδραυλος), a hydraulic organ, C.

Hydreuma -atis, n. (Ὕδρευμα), a watering-place in the desert, well, Pl.

Hydria -æ, f. (Ὕδρια), an urn, water-jar, C.

Hydrōcele -is, f. (Ὕδρακλή), a watery rupture, hydrocele, M.

Hydrocēllus -i, m. (Ὕδροκελλικός), a person afflicted with a watery rupture, Pl.

Hydrōchōus -i, n. (Ὕδροχόος), the constellation Aquarius, Ct.

Hydrōliphthum -i, n. (Ὕδρολίπαθον), the water-dock, Pl.

Hydrōmantha -æ, f. (Ὕδρομαντία), soothsaying by means of water, Pl.

Hydrōmēli -itis, n. (Ὕδρομέλι), mead, a drink made of water and honey, Pl.

Hydrōphōbus -a -um (Ὕδροφόβος), suffering from hydrophobia, Pl.

Hydrōphus -a -um (Ὕδροφικός), dropsical, II.

Hydrops -ōris, m. Cl; *hydrōplis* -is, f. Pl. (Ὕδρων, Ὕδρωσις), the dropsy.

Hydrus (-os) i, m. (Ὕδρος), a water-snake, hydra, V, applied to the hair of Medusa and the Furies, V.

Hyems, *hyēmilis*, etc., = *hiems*, etc., q. v.

Hysēa -æ, f. (Ὕσγία, Ὕσγια, ὕγεια), the goddess of health, Pl.

Hygremplastrum -i, n. (Ὕγρέμλαστον), a wet plaster, Pl.

Hylic -is, f. (ὕλη), matter, St.

Hymen -ēnis, m and *Hymēneus* (-os) -i, m. the god of marriage; (2) the marriage song, epithalamium, T. O; (3) marriage, V; also the pairing of animals, V.

Hymnus -i, m. (ὕμνος), a hymn, A. Aug.

Hyoscāmus -i, m. (Ὕοσκάμος), henbane, Pl; *adj.* *hyoscāminus* -a -um, Pl.

Hyōsticus -is, f. (Ὕοστις), a plant like endive, Pl; perhaps *centaurea nigra*, Linn.

Hypæthros -a -um (ὑπαίθρος), open to the air, without a roof, Vt; subst. -os -i, f. Vt, a temple whose cells is without roof.

Hypātē -ēs, f. (ὑπάτη), the string which gives the lowest note, Vt.

Hypōglōtē -ēs, f. (ὑπελάτη), Pl. = hypoglotton, q.v.

Hypnēmīus -a -um (ὑπνέμιος), windy, — ova, added eggs, Pl.

Hyperbāton -i, n. (ὑπερβατον), a rhetorical figure, in which words are transposed out of their usual order, Q.

Hyperbōlaeus -a -um (ὑπερβόλαιος), extreme, — soni, Vt.

Hyperbōle -es, f. (-a -æ, f. ὑπερβολή), hyperbole, Q.

Hyperbōrēi -ōrum, n. (ὑπερβόραιοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north, C; hence, *adj.* Hyperboreus -a -um, lying to the north, northern, V.

Hypērīcon -i, n. (ὑπερίκον), the ground-pine, Pl.

Hypērīon -ōnis, m. (ὑπερίων), Hyperion, a Titan, father of the Sun, O; (2) the Sun god himself, O; hence, Hypērīnius -a -um, of or relating to the sun, P. Aug; Hyperionis -īdis, f. O, Aurora.

Hypērthūrum -i, n. (ὑπερθυρον), the ornament over the top of a door, Vt.

Hypēar -ātos, n. (ὑφεαρ), mistletoe, Pl.

Hypēcausis -is, f. (ὑπόκαισις), an apparatus for warming rooms with hot air, Vt.

Hypēcaustum (-on) -i, n. (ὑπόκαιστον), a room warmed by flues beneath the floor, a sweating-room in the bath, Vt.

Hypōchysis -is, f. (ὑπόχυσις), a cataract in the eye, Pl.

Hypōcistis -īdis, f. (ὑπόκιστις), a parasitic plant growing on the cistus, Pl.

Hypōcrista (-es) -æ, m. (ὑποκριτής), a mime, who by his gestures accompanies another actor, Q. St.

Hypōdidascālus -i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, C.

Hypōgēson -i, n. (ὑπόγεισον), a kind of horse-leech, Pl.

Hypōgūm -i, n. (ὑπόγειον), a cellar, subterranean vault, Vt.

Hypoglossa -æ, f. (ὑπογλωσσά), species of broom or holly, Pl.

Hypomnēma -ātis, n. (ὑπόμνημα), a written memorandum, note, Aug.

Hypōmochlōn -u, n. (ὑπομόχλιον), the fulcrum of a lever, Vt.

Hypōthēca -æ, f. (ὑποθήκη), a pledge, security, C.

Hypōtrachēlūm -ii, n. (ὑποτραχήλιον), the narrowest part of a column, just below the capital, Vt.

Hysgīnum -i, n. (ὑσγινον), a dark-red dye, Pl.

Hysōpites -æ, m. (ὑσσωπίτης), wine flavoured with hysōp, Pl.

Hysōpium -i, n. -ūs -i, m. Cl. (ὑσσωπος), hysōp, Pl.

Hystēricus -a -um (ὑστερικός), hysterical, M.

Hystrix -īcis, f. (ὑστρίξ), a porcupine, Pl.

have most affinity with *u*, as they are frequently interchanged (e.g. *hinitimus*, *hinitumus*; *optimus*, *optumus*, etc.). It also less frequently takes the place of *o* (*notus*, *agnitus*, *cognitus*; *oli*, *illi*, etc.). For the meaning of *I* as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Iacchus -i, m. (Ἰακχος), a surname of Bacchus, V; (2) *meton.* wine, V.

Iambēus -a -um (ἰαμβεῖος), Iambic, H.

Iambus -i, m. (ἰαμβος), an iamb, a metrical foot (— —), H; (2) an iambic poem, iambic poetry, C.

Ianthīnus -a -um (ἰάνθινος), violet-coloured, Pl; subst. ianthina -orum, n. violet-coloured clothes, M.

Iap̄yx -ygis, m. (Ἰάπων), the son of Dædalus, who reigned in Southern Italy, thence called Iapygia, O; (2) a west north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundisium to Greece, II; hence, Iap̄ygia -æ, f. Southern Italy; *adj.* Iap̄ygius -a -um, Pl; Iap̄yx -ygis, V.

Iasione -ēs, f. (ἰασίων), a white-flowering plant, perhaps bind-weed, Pl.

Iaspīdēus -a -um, jasper-like, — *gemma*, Pl.

Iaspis -īdis, f. (ἱασπιδίς), jasper, Pl.

Iaspōnyx -ychis, f. (ἱασπώνυξ), a kind of jasper, clouded and spotted with white, Pl.

Iatrāliptes (-a) -æ, m. (ἱατραλείπτης), a physician who practised the iatralieptic system, i.e. treating disease with ointments and gymnastic exercises, Cl.

Iatrāliptice -es, f. (ἱατραλειπτική), the iatralieptic art, Pl.

Iatrōnices -æ, m. (ἱατρονίκης), conqueror of physicians, Pl.

Ibēria -æ, f. (Ἰβηρία), a part of Spain, Iberia; hence, Iber -is, a Spaniard, Ct; *adj.* Ibēricus -a -um, P. Aug; Ibēricus -a -um, II; Ibērus -a -um, H, Iberian, Spanish.

Ibēris -īdis, f. (ἰβηρίς), a kind of cress, Pl.

Ibex -īcis, m. a kind of goat, the chamois, Pl.

Ibi, there, at that place, C; — *Iaci*, Pl; (2) of time, then, thereupon, at that time, C; (3) in that thing, in that matter = *in eā re*, C.

Ibidem, in the same place, in that very place, *hic* — C, on this very place; — *loci*, P; sometimes used with verbs of motion, — *trahere*, P; (2) = *in eadem re*, C.

Ibis -is, f. (-is, -īdis, ἴβις), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, C.

Ibi-cum, ibrida = hibiscum, hybrida, q.v.

Icārius -ii, m. (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope; hence, Icāriōus -īdis, f. Pt; Icāris -īdis, f. O, Penelope.

Icārus -i, m. (Ἰκαρος), the son of Dædalus, drowned in the Aegean sea; hence, *adj.* Icārius -a -um, — *mare*, Pl, or *abs.* Icārium -ii, n. the Icarian sea; (2) the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes; *adj.* Icārius -a -um, — *canis*, O, the constellation Canis Major; — *bores*, Pl, the constellation Bootes.

Icās -īdis, f. (ἱκάς), the 20th day of every month, sacred to the memory of Epicurus, Pl.

Icēro = idēro, q.v.

Ichnūmon -ōnis, m. (ἰχθυόμων), the ichnūmon, C; (2) the ichnūmon fly, Pl.

Ichnōgrāpha -æ, f. a ground-plan, map, Vt.

Ichthycēlla -æ, f. (ἰχθυόελλα), the guse or isinglass made from the sturgeon, Ct; (2) the sturgeon, Pl.

Ico, icō, ictum, 3. to strike, hit, smite, stab, quum icō cenenat ictus esset, C; *lapid ictus*, Ca; especially (2) — *foedus* (= *ferire foedus*), to conclude a treaty, C; (3) *met.* *desiderius icō*, H,

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek iota (ι, ι). It appears to

seized with desire; *novā re consules icti*, L, disquieted.

Icon -ōis, *f.* (εἰκών), an image, figure, Pl.

Iconicus -a -um (εικονικός), represented to resemble life, — *duces*, Pl, life-size.

Ictericus -a -um (ικτερικός), suffering from jaundice, Jv.

Ictis -idis, *f.* (ικτίς), a kind of weasel, Pl.

Ictus -ūs, *m.* a blow, stroke, stab, hit, thrust, — *gladiatoris*, C; — *apri*, O; — *pollicis*, H, the striking or playing of the lyre; — *fulminis*, C, lightning-stroke; — *solis*, O, or *abs.* H, a sun-beam; (2) in music, the stroke of the hand or foot which marks the time, H. Q; (3) met. — *noctā calamitatis*, C; *sub ictu nostro*, Sc, in our power; *sub ictu*, Sc, in peril; *extra ictum*, Sc, out of danger.

**Iconicula* -æ, *f. dim.* a little image or figure, St.

Ida -æ, *f.* *Idē* -ēs, *f.* (Ἰδῆ, Ἰδα), a mountain near Troy; hence, *adj.* *Idmūs* -a -um, — *parens deūm*, V, mater, C, Cybele; — *nates*, H, Trojan; — *pastor*, C, judge, hospes, O, Paris; — *cināsus*, M, Ganymede; (H.) a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed; *adj.* *Idmūs* -a -um, Pl.

Idānē -ēs, *f.* (Ἰδανίη), a surname of Venus, from Idalium, a city of Cyprus, O.

Idcirco (ἰεῖρεο), on that account, for that reason, C.

Idēa -æ, *f.* (ἰδέα), a Platonic idea or archetype, Sc.

Idem, *ēdem*, *idem*, the same, the identical; *idem velle atque idem nolle*, S, to have the same likes and dislikes; *amicus est tanquam alter idem*, C, a second self; sometimes to be translated by also, *assimilimus et idem facillimus*, C; followed by *qui*, *atque*, *ac*, *ut*, *quam* = the same as, e.g. *eadem virtus, qua in proavō*, C; followed by *dat.* *idem facit occidenti*, H, he acted like, etc.; by *gen.* *eadem loci*, St, on the very spot; *certissimū et idem accerrimū*, C, and indeed; hence, *adv.* *ēdem*, the same way, by the same way, C; — *revertens*, L; *ēdem*, to the same place, C.

Idētidem, repeatedly, frequently, C.

Idēo, on that account, therefore, C; followed by *quod*, C; *quia*, C; *quoniam*, Cl; *ut*, C; *ne*, C; *quo*, Vr; **quin*, L.

Idōta -æ, *m.* (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, an uncultivated man, C.

Idōtissimū -i, *m.* (ἰδωτίσμος), the common way of talking, Sc.

Idōlū -i, *n.* (—on -i, *n.* εἰδωλόν), a form, spectre, apparition, Pl; (2) in Christian writers, an idol.

Idōnēe, fitly, appropriately, C.

Idōnēus -a -um, fit, appropriate, proper, adapted, suitable, advantageous, — *ad illam causam*, C; — *non est qui impetret*, etc. C; *rem — de qua quaratur*, C; *historia (dat.) magis* — Q; *castris — locum*, C; also, — *tempus*, *verba*, C; — *in nullam spem*, Sc; ** — dignitate sua*, Aug; — *torrere secur*, H.

Idos, *n.* (εἶδος), form, figure, Sc.

Idūs -ūm, *f.* the Ides (*vid.* Roman Calendar), the 15th of March, May, July; October; the 13th of each of the other months, C.

Idyllūm -i, *n.* (εἰδύλλιον), an idyl; usually, a pastoral poem, Pl.

Igitur, then, thereupon, *quum otium mihi et tibi erit — tecum loquar*, P; in this sense pleonastically, — *tum*, — *deinde*, P; (2) in drawing a conclusion, therefore, *est — id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius*, C; (3) in interrogative sentences, then, *in quo — loco est?* C, in what place is it then? also sarcastically, *hæc — est tua disciplina?* (4) to take up the thread of a broken narrative or argument, then; I say, C; also after a long enumeration of particulars, in brief, in a word, C.

(*Igitur* is frequently placed after the first word of the clause to which it belongs.)

Ignāritis -e, ignorant, P.

Ignārus -a -um, ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, — *faciende orationis*, C; — *mariti*, H, unmarried; — *quid virtus valeret*, C; — *multos esse dicturos*, C; (2) *pass.* unknown, — *lingua*, S; *proles — parenti*, O.

Ignāve, lazily, slothfully, lifelessly, C. H.

Ignāvia -æ, *f.* idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice, *contraria fortitudini* — C; (2) ** — odoris*, Pl, faintness.

**Ignāvio*, 4, to make idle, cowardly, A. Aug.

Ignāviter, Aug. = *ignave*, *g. r.*

Ignāvus -a -um, idle, slothful, listless, inactive (*opp.* strenuus), — *homo*, *senectus*, C; with *gen.* *legiones laboris ignave*, Tc; (2) cowardly, — *miles*, C; — *hostis*, L; *subst.* *ignavus* -i, *m.* a coward, poltroon, S; (3) of inanimate objects, inert, sluggish, — *nomus*, V, unfruitful; — *lux*, Jv, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day; (4) causing sloth and idleness, C.

Ignesco, 3, to kindle, catch fire, C; (2) *met.* to burn, glow with passion, *iræ ignescunt*, V; applied also to flaming, glowing colour, Pl.

Ignēus -a -um, fiery, burning, glowing with heat, — *sidera*, C; — *sol*, V; (2) applied to colours, flaming, glowing, Pl; (3) *met.* glowing with passion, love, anger, etc. V. O.

Ignifārūm -ii, *n.* an implement for kindling fire, Pl.

Ignifcūlus -i, *m. dim.* a little fire, little flame, spark, Q; (2) the glittering or brilliance of precious stones, Pl; (3) *met.* — *desiderii tui*, C, the ardour, glow; — *ingenti*, Q, sparks of talent.

Ignifer -ēra -erum, fire-bearing, fiery, Lc. O.

Ignifcēna -æ, *m.* born of fire, epithet of Bacchus, O.

Ignipēs -ēdis, fiery-footed, — *equi*, O.

Ignipotēs -entis, mighty in fire, — *deus*, or *abs.* Vulcan, O.

Ignis -is, *m.* fire, — *concipere*, C; *comprehendere*, Ca, to catch fire; — *facere*, Ca; *accendere*, V; — *ab igne capere*, C, to kindle; a watch-fire, Ca; a firebrand, L; the burning funeral pile, T; lighting, H; the heavenly bodies, O. H; the brilliance of the stars, H; of jewels, M; of the eyes, C; *ignis sacer*, Cl, St. Anthony's fire, a disease; (2) *met.* the flame or ardour of love, H; *meton.* the beloved person, V; *ignes*, V, also = the flames of anger.

Ignispicūm -ii, *n.* soothsaying by means of fire, Pl.

Ignitus -a -um, fiery, glowing, ignited, Cl.

Ignūbilis -e, unknown, obscure, inglorious, C; *civitas humilis* et — Ca, (2) of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble, C.

Ignūbilitas -atis, *f.* ingloriousness, obscurity, C; (2) mean birth, C; (3) poor quality, inferiority, — *vini*, Co.

Ignūbilitate, ignobly, obscurely, P. Aug.

Ignūminia -æ, *f.* the deprivation of a good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, — *accipere*, C; — *alicui injungere*, *inferre*, L; *inurere*, C; *est ignominie*, Pl, it is disgraceful; *aliquis ignominie notare*, Ca, to brand with disgrace; — *senatus*, C, inflicted by the senate.

Ignūminiosus -a -um, full of disgrace, ignominious, C; applied to men, loaded with disgrace, Q.

Ignūrābilis -e, unknown, P. C.

Ignūrans -ntis (*ptcp.* ignoro), ignorant, Ca.

Ignūrantia -æ, *f.* want of knowledge, ignorance, C; — *loci*, Ca.

Ignūrātio -ōnis, *f.* want of knowledge, ignorance, — *locorum*, C; — *sui*, C.

Ignūritus -a -um (*ptcp.* ignoro), unknown, C; (2) unobserved, undiscovered, S.

Ignōro, 1, to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know, — *patrem*, C; — *de aliquo*, C; *ignoras me*, T, thou dost not know me, art mistaken in

me; *quis ignorat quin*, etc. 1 C, who is ignorant that, etc. 1

Ignoscens -ntis (*ptcp.* ignosco), forgiving, placable, T.

Ignosco -nōvi -nōtus, 3. to overlook, forgive a fault, *aliquid*, P. T: — *alicui aliquid*, C, *ignoscas velim huic festinationi mea*, C.

Ignōtus -i -um, unknown, — *homo*, C; — *res* *ba*, Q; hence, ignoble, obscure (*opp.* *generosus*), — *maler*, II; (2) not knowing, ignorant, C.

Illos -i, m. (*clātor*), a severe cole, Pl.

Illex -leis, f. the holm-oak, V; *quercus illex*, Linn.

Ilia -lum, n. the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the bowels, entrails, — *ducere*, II, to contract the flanks for want of breath, — *rumper*, V, to burst; (2) the intestines of animals, H.

Ilia -re, f. a poetic name for Rhea Sylvia; hence, Ilfides -re, m. Romulus or Remus, her sons, O.

Illet (= ire licet), let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used at the close of a meeting, P. T, (2) it is all over, all is lost, P. T; (3) immediately, forthwith, straightway, V.

Illetum -i, n. a grove or wood of the ilex, M.

Illeceus -a -um, made of the wood of the ilex, P. Aug.

Iligneus -a -um, ilignus -a -um, Co. V, made of the wood of the ilex.

Illosus -a -um, suffering from colic, Pl.

Ilium (-on) -ii, n. Illos -i, m. (*Ἰλιον*, *Ἰλιος*), Troy; hence, *aiy.* Ilius -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst.* Ili -orum, m. the Trojans, P, Iliacus -a -um, — *carmen*, H, Homer's Iliad, Ilienses -lum, m. St, the inhabitants of Ilium, Ilfides -re, m. O, Gany-mede, Iliās -ādis, f. (a) a Trojan woman, Helen, O, (b) the Iliad of Homer, Pt.

Illa, at that place, P. Te.

Illebefactus -a -um, unshaken, firm, O.

Ilabor -psus, 3 *dep.* to fall, glide, fall into; *m.* stomach *illabuntur ea quæ accepta sunt ore*, C, (2) met. *perniciem illapsa civium in animos*, C.

Illoboratus -i -um, unworked, unlaboured, — *terra*, Sc; — *oratio*, Q.

Illobore, 1. to work upon, labour at; — *domibus*, Te, in building houses.

Illic, there, at this place, *hæc atque illæc, hæc illæc*, C, here and there, also used with verbs of motion, O.

Illicribilis -e, that cannot be torn, P. Aug.

Illicessitus -a -um, unattacked, unprovoked, Te.

Illicrimabilis -e, unwept, H, (2) not to be moved by tears, II.

Illicrimo, 1. to weep over, bewail, — *ei* *on*, L,

— *gaudio*, L, for joy; (2) of inanimate objects, to drip, drop, *ebur macrum illicrimat templis*, V.

Illicrimor, 1. *dep.* to weep over, bewail, — *morti*, C.

Illassus -i -um, unhurt, uninjured, O. Pl.

Illestabilis -e, sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless, V.

Illopsus -ūs, m. a falling down, flowing down, Co.

Illoquēto, to entrap, ensnare, entangle, H.

Illo, 1. to bark at, P. Aug.

Illoquabilis -e, that cannot be praised, not praise-worthy, P. Aug.

Illoquatus -a -um, unpraised, uncommended, Pl; (2) * = *ilaudabilis*, *q.v.*, V.

Illoatus = illoatus, *q.v.*

Ille, illa, illud (obsolete form, *ollus* -a -um), that, he, she, it (a demonstrative pronoun of the third person, denoting something at a greater distance from the speaker than the object denoted by *hic*), *illum discessisse nemo nunciat*, C, that he has departed; *conf. de illius discessu nihil adhuc iur-moris*, C, sometimes joined with other pronouns, *ille ipse*, C; *idem ille*, C; (2) *Xenophon, Socrates ille*, C, that well-known disciple of Socrates; *Medea illa*, C, that famous Medea; *hoc et ille*, this

and that; of single objects as opposed to the whole, in *hic* manner, *ille et ille*, C, this person and that, *ex illo*, from that time, since that time, V.

Illece, illace, illucece, P, an emphatic form of *ille*, illa, illud, *q.v.*

Illecebra -e, f. (freq. *plur.*), an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm, decoy, bait, *voluptas est — turpitudinis*, C; (2) an enticing, alluring person, a decoy-duck, P; (3) a plant, wild purs-lain, Pl.

Illecebrus -a -um, full of allurements, seducing, enticing, P.

Illectus -i -um, unread, O.

Illectus -ūs, m. seduction, allurement, P.

Illeptide, unpleasantly, ungracefully, inelegantly, P. H.

Illeptus -a -um, ungraceful, inelegant, rude, C.

Illex -leis, lawless, outlawed, P.

Illex -leis, f. a decoy-bird, P, (2) a female seducer or enticer, P.

Illeptus -a -um, undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpaired, C.

Illeptus -e, unworthy of a free man, ignoble, mean, illiberal, — *quæstus*, C; — *mens*, Q.

Illeptus -ūs, f. illiberality, stinginess, mean behaviour, C.

Illeptus -ūs, ignobly, meanly, C; (2) in a sordid, niggardly manner, C.

Ille, illace, illuc or illoc, that there (a stronger demonstrative than *ille*), T, in interrogative sentences we find, *illucine*, P; *illancine*, T.

Ille, there, at that place, P. Ca; in that matter, T; with that person, H.

Illeto -lexi -lectum, 3. to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle, — *conjugem in stuprum*, C, — *aliquem ad bellum*, S, (2) — *populum ad magistratus conspectum*, V, to summon.

Illeptor -oris, m. a sham bidder at an auction, whose object it is to increase the price of the articles sold, C.

Illeptus -a -um, not allowed, illicit, C.

Illeptum -ii, n. an alluring, allurement, Vr; (2) a summoning of the people, Vr.

Illeco (in loco), on the spot, in that very place; (2) on the spot, immediately, as soon as, *simul atque . . . illico*, C.

Illeto -si -sum, 3. to strike, knock, beat, dash against, — *manus ad vulnus*, C; — *caput foribus*, St, (2) to knock, shatter, Vr.

Illego, 1. to bind, tie, fasten, — *aratra iuvenis*, H; — *Metum in cursum*, L, hence, to hinder from free motion, entangle, impede, V; *illegatus prædæ*, Te, encumbered with booty, (2) met. to combine, connect, *orationis genus in quo omnes sententiarum illegantur lepores*, C, are combined; also, to bind by precept, conditions, obligation, etc., — *aliquem pignoribus*, C; *amicitiâ illegati Philippo erant*, L.

Ilum = illine, *q.v.*

Illeptus -a -um, besmeared with mud, Co.

Illeptus -e, free from mud, clear, — *fons*, O.

Ille, from that place, from that side, from that person, thence, C.

Illeto -lepti -litum, 3. (illico, 4. Co.) to smear, daub, spread over, — *aliquid aliquid rei*, H, — *aliquid chartis*, H; (2) — *aliquid aliquâ re*, L, to besmear, bedaub with; *met* C.

Illeptus -a -um, molten, liquefied, C.

Illeptus -ūs, m. a striking or dashing against, Pl.

Illeptus -a -um, unlearned, ignorant, illiterate, C; applied also to objects, — *literæ*, Pl, without learning, inelegant.

Illeptus -ūs, m. a smearing, daubing upon, Pl.

Illo, to that place, thither, C, (2) to that person or thing, *huc omnia eodem — pertinere*, Ca.

Illoc, thither, T.

Illeptus -e, — *virgo*, P, that nobody will marry, unmarriedable.

Illeptus -a -um (ilautus, illatus), unwashed, unclean, impure, P. H; — *sudor*, V, not washed off.

Ille, thither, to that place, *huc* —, S; *huc atque* —, C, *huc et* —, H, hither and thither, (2) to that

person or thing, C; *quo res hæc pertinet? illuc*, II.

Illucēo, 2. to shine at, on, in, P.

Illucesco (illūciēsco) -luci, 3. (i.) *neut.* to become light, begin to shine, *quum tertio die sol illuzisset*, C; *illucescet aliquando ille dies*, C; *impers. illucescit*, it grows light, is daylight, Ca; (ii.) *act.* to shine upon, illuminate, P.

Illuctans -ntis, struggling, contending, P. Aug.

Illūdo -si -um, 3. (i.) *neut.* to play with, sport with, — *chartis*, II, to play with the paper, i.e. amuse one's self with writing; (2) to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of, C; — *rebus humanis*, II; — *in Albucium*, C; (3) to defile, pollute, — *matri ejus*, Ca; (ii.) *act.* to play with; met. *illusas avro vestes*, V, lightly interwoven or shot with gold; (2) to mock, laugh at, — *miseros*, C; — *ortem*, C; (3) to destroy, ruin, — *vitam filiae*, T.

Illūmināto, — *dicere*, C, luminously.

Illūminō, 1. to make light, enlighten, *illūmināto*, *luna illuminata a sole*, C; (2) to adorn with something bright, *corona gemmis illuminata*, Aug; (3) of discourse, to make clear, illustrate, — *orationem sententiis*, C.

Illūnīs -e, moonless, — *nox*, Pl.

Illūsiō -ōnis, *f.* irony, as a rhetorical figure, C.

Illustramentum -i, *n.* an embellishment, ornament of discourse, Q.

Illustratio -ōnis, *f.* a lively description, picturesqueness, vividness of style, Q.

Illustrē, clearly, plainly, evidently, C.

Illustris -e, light, full of light, bright, brilliant, — *stella*; *lumen*; *locus*, C; (2) *met.* clear, plain, evident, — *factum*; *oratio*; *res*, C; (3) distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned, *illustriori loco natus*, Ca; *nomen illustrius*, C; *illusterrimus quisque*, Yr.

Illustro, 1. to enlighten, make light, *sol cuncta sua luce illustrat*, C; (2) to bring to light, make known, — *consilia*, C; to explain, illustrate, elucidate, — *ius obscurum*, C; to adorn, — *orationem sententiis*, C; to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to, — *aliquem laudibus*, C; — *aliquid Musis*, II.

Illūbilis -e, — *odor*, P, that cannot be washed out.

Illūvies -ei, *f.* filth, dirt, excrement, bodily uncleanness, C; used as a term of reproach, — *Germana*, P; (2) an inundation, flood, Te.

Im = eum, Le.

Imāginārius -a -um, apparent, imaginary, L.

Imāginatiō -ōnis, *f.* imagination, fancy, mental representation, Pl.

Imāginor, 1. *dep.* to imagine, conceive, picture to one's self, — *aliquid*, Q.

Imāgo -inis, *f.* an image, representation, portrait, picture, figure, bust, statue, — *fieta*, C, a statue; — *picta*, C, painted bust; also used of a portrait engraved on a seal-ring, C; *imagines (maiorum)*, waxen masks, portraits of ancestors, hung in the atria of persons of curule dignity, and at their funerals worn by persons in appropriate costume, representing the ancestors themselves, C; (2) expresses extreme likeness, as in English, *hic qui adest*, — *animi et corporis tui*, C; (3) the shade or ghost of a dead man, *imagines mortuorum*, C; — *somni, noctis*, O, a dream; in the Stoical philosophy, the mental idea or representation of a real object, C; (4) an echo, C. H.; (5) in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image, C; (6) *met.* the appearance, pretence, — *pacis*, Te; — *decoris*, L; *imaginem reipublicæ nullam reliquerunt*, C, they left no shadow or trace of the republic; (7) the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event, — *tantæ cædis*, O; — *tantæ pietatis*, V.

Imāgunēcula -æ, *f. dim.* a little image, figure, St.

Imbecillitas -itatis, *f.* weakness, imbecility, feebleness, C.

Imbecillus, somewhat weakly, feebly, C.

Imbecillus -a -um (-is -e, Pl.), weak, feeble, imbecile, applied both to body and mind, — *senes*, C; — *pulsus venarum*, Cl; — *medicina*, C; — *animus*, C.

Imbellis -æ, *f.* unfitness for war, P. Aug.

Imbellis -e, unwarlike, peaceful, C; cowardly, — *res*, cowardly behaviour, C; — *telum*, V, powerless; — *Tarentum*, II, effeminate; — *sumus*, O, unarmed.

Imber -bris, *m.* (ὄμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (*pluvia* denotes gentle, fertilizing rain), C; — *lactis, sanguinis, lapidum*, C; (2) a rain-cloud, V; (3) rain-water, Te; (4) *poet.* water or any other fluid, Le. V.

Imberbis -e (-us -a -um, A. Aug.), beardless, C.

Imbibō -bi, 3. to drink in, suck up, absorb, imbibe, Pl; (2) *met.* — *de vobis malam opinionem animo*, C; (3) to resolve, determine upon any thing, C.

Imbitō, 3. to go in, to enter, P.

Imbrex -icis, *f.* a ridge-shaped tile used in roofing (*tegula* = a flat tile), P; (2) *meton.* a gutter, Co; the hollow of the hand, St; some unknown part of a pig, St.

Imbricātū, like a hollow or ridged tile, Pl.

Imbrico, 1. to form like a hollow or ridged tile, Vt.

Imbricus -a -um, rainy, rain-bringing, — *Auster*, P.

Imbrifer -ēra -ērum, V. = imbricus, *q.v.*

Imbuō -ūi -ūtum, 3. to moisten, wet, imbue with a fluid, — *tanam liquoribus*, Co, to dye; *imbuti sanguine gladii*, C, dripping; (2) *met.* to soak, steep, saturate, imbue; very frequently in *præp. perf. pass.*, *religione imbuti*, C; — *legiones favore Othonis*, Te; — *crudelitatem*, C; (3) to accustom betimes, early inure, instil, *quibus ille studis ab incunte ætate se imbuerat*, C; *et pietate omnium pectora imbuerat*, ut, etc. L.

Imitābilis -e, that can be imitated, imitable, C.

Imitāmen -inis, *n.* an imitation, representation, image, O.

Imitamentum -i, *n.* an imitating, imitation, Te.

Imitatio -ōnis, *f.* an imitation, — *virtutis*, O; (2) the imitation in a word of a natural sound, onomatopoeia, Aug.

Imitator -ōris, *m.* an imitator, — *principum*, C.

Imitatrix -icis, *f.* a female imitator, C.

Imitor, 1. *dep.* to imitate, copy, — *amiculum alicuius aut statum aut motum*, C; — *præclarum factum*, C; (2) to be like, resemble, *honor potest imitari sudorem*, C; *poet.* to replace, or supply by something similar, — *pocula cîtea acidis sorbis*, V; (3) to represent, depict, express, — *aliquid penicillo*, C; — *gaudium*, Tb; — *mæstiam*, Te, to manifest.

Immaculātus -a -um, unspotted, immaculate, P. Aug.

Immadescō -dūi, 3. to become moist or wet, O.

Immane, frightfully, dreadfully, savagely, V.

Immanis -e, enormous, vast, immense, monstrous, — *corporum magnitudo*, Ca; *ingens* — *que præda*, C; — *antrum*, V; (2) *met.* frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce, — *hostis, gens*, C; — *belua*, C; — *consuetudo*, C.

Immanitas -itatis, *f.* enormous magnitude, C; (2) savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness, C.

Immansuetus -a -um, untamed, unrestrained, wild, O.

Immatūre, immaturity, unseasonably, untimely, Co.

Immatūritas -itatis, *f.* immaturity, unseasonableness, St; (2) untimely activity, too great haste, C.

Immatūrus -a -um, unripe, immature, — *pira*, Co; — *puella*, St, not nubile; — *mors*, C, untimely; — *interitus C. Græchi*, C.

Immēdicābilis -e, that cannot be healed, — *vultus*, O.

*Immēio, 3. to make water into, Pr.

Immēmōr -ōris, unmindful, forgetful, — *mandati*, C; — *beneficii*, T; *nec Romanarum rerum* —, C, familiar with Roman history; (2) * — *beneficium*, T, forgotten; (3) causing forgetfulness; *poet.* epithet of Lethe, P. Aug.

Immēmōrābilis -e, indescribable, — *spatium*, Lc; — *versus*, P, unworthy of representation; (2) * silent, incommunicative, — *anus*, P.

Immēmōrātus -a -um, not mentioned, not narrated, H.

Immēnsitas -ātis, f. immeasurableableness, immensity, C.

Immēnsus -a -um, immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless, — *magnitudo regionum*, C; — *mare*, C; *subst.* immensum -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity; used *adv.* in *immensum*, S; *ad immensum*, L; *abs.* O. Tc, enormously, immensely, infinitely; — *est dicere*, O, it is an endless task to tell, etc.

Immēo, 1. to go in, enter, Pl.

Immērens -ntis, not deserving, innocent, Lc.

Immērenter, undeservedly, P. Aug.

Immergo -si -sum, 3. (immergere, Co.), to dip into, plunge into, immerse, — *manus in aquam*, Pl; — *aliquem undā*, V; *immersus in flumen*, C; *ubi Ister amnis immergitur*, Pl, falls into the sea; (2) — *se aliquo*, to betake one's self anywhere, bury one's self in, P.

Immērto, undeservedly, C; non —, Q, with good reason.

Immērtus -a -um, innocent, not deserving of punishment, — *mori*, H, that has not deserved to die; (2) undeserved, unmerited, *laudes*, L; *immērito meo*, P, for no fault of mine.

*Immērsābilis -e, that cannot be sunk, H.

*Immērtātus -a -um, unmeasured, — *jugera*, H.

Immīgro, 1. to remove into, — *in domum et in paternos hortos*, C; *met. posteaque immigravi in ingentium meum*, P, I became my own master.

Immīnō, 2. to hang, bend, incline over, *populus antro imminet*, V; *collis urbi imminet*, V; *carcer imminens foro*, L, hardly, adjoining; (2) *met.* to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten, *mors, quæ quotidie imminet*, C; *imminentium nescius*, Tc, ignorant of the immediate future; hence, to be near with hostile intent, threaten, *castra Romana Carthaginiensis portus* —, L; (3) to strive to acquire, long eagerly for, eagerly desire, — *rei*, C; *ad rem*, C; *in rem*, L.

Immīnūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to lessen, diminish, — *copias*, C, to weaken, injure, — *animum libidinis*, Tc; (2) *met.* — *tempus*, S; — *aliquid de voluptate*, C; — *verbum*, C, to contract, abbreviate; (3) to ruin, subvert, destroy, — *ius*, C; — *cupiditatem, auctoritatem*, C.

Immīnūtio -ōnis, f. a lessening, diminishing, weakening, C.

Immīcō -scū -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix in, mingle with, intermix, *togati immisti turbæ militum*, L; *restitis immiscet culcem*, Sc, sticks to the skin; *se mediis armis*, V; — *se colloqui*, L.

*Immīscēbilis -e, unalmented, unspiced, H.

*Immīscērditer, unmercifully, T.

Immīscērs -rdis, unmerciful, C.

Immīscrum -ii, n. a water-trough, small open cistern, Vt.

Immīscō -ōnis, f. — *sarmentorum*, C, a letting grow (*opp.* amputation).

Immītis -e, not mild, sour, harsh, — *ura*, H; — *fructus*, Pl; (2) rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern, — *tyrannus*, V; applied to animals, — *serpens*, Pl; to inanimate objects, — *ventus*, Tb; — *mors*, Tb.

Immītto -misi -mīsum, 3. to send in, cause or allow to go in, discharge at, introduce, — *armis ad spoliandam famam*, C; — *corpus in undam*, O; *naves pice completas in classem Iomponianam*, Ca; — *tela in aliquem*, C; *se in hostes*, C, to attack; *pluribus immistis cohortibus*, Ca, sent against the

enemy; (2) — *plantas*, V, to engraft; *aliquem in bona*, C, to put in possession of property; (3) to let go, — *habenas classi*, V, to go at full sail; hence, to allow to increase or grow, *citis immittitur ad uvas parientes*, Vr; *barba immissa*, V, allowed to grow, uncut, untrimmed.

Immo or imo, yea, yes (which, while assenting, usually subjoins a stronger assertion), frequently followed by *etiam*, *cero*, *enimvero*, *magis*, *potius*, etc., *verum vis dicam? immo etiam!* yes by all means! P; *civis! immo in senatum venit*, C, nay more, he came into the senate; *causa non bona est? immo optima*, C, yea, but it is the very best; *familiarem! immo alienissimum*, C, nay, but rather; *non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo*, C, nay, on the contrary, I am of opinion.

Immōbilis -e, immovable, C; — *precibus*, Tc, inexorable; — *pietas*, St, unchangeable.

Immōdērate, without rule or measure, C; (2) immoderately, intemperately, C.

*Immōdēratō -ōnis, f. want of moderation, excess, C.

Immōdērātus -a -um, without measure, immeasurable, Lc; (2) *met.* immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, C.

Immōdēste, immoderately, f, unbecomingly, immodestly, P. L.

Immōdestia -æ, f. modesty, intemperate conduct, P; — *publiorum*, Tc, avarice, extortion.

Immōdestus -a -um, immodest, intemperate, unbridled, C.

Immōdēte, immoderately, L.

Immōdēus -a -um, immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate, — *in aliquā re*, L; — *linguā*, L; — *libidinē*, Co.

Immōdūlatus -a -um, inharmonious, H.

Immōlātio -ōnis, f. a sacrificing, immolation, C.

Immōlātor -ōris, m. a sacrificer, immolator, C.

Immōlātus -a -um (*opp.* demolitus), built up, L.

Immōlo, 1. originally, to sprinkle with sacred flour, a ceremony performed before a sacrifice; hence, to sacrifice, immolate, — *bovem Musis*, C; (2) *poet.* to sacrifice, devote to death, slay, V.

Immōlōo -di -sum, 2. to bite in, P. Aug.

Immōrto -mōrtuus, 3. *dep.* to die in or upon, — *sorori*, O, on his sister's body; — *Luxinis aquis*, O.

Immōror, 1. to stay, remain, linger in a place, *loco*, Co; *rei*, Q; *in re*, Q.

Immōrsus -a -um (*præp.* immordeo), — *stomachus*, H, bitten by sharp viand.

Immōrtālis -e, deathless, immortal, — *dii*, C; (2) everlasting, imperishable, — *memoria et gloria*, C; — *gratias*, Aug; (3) *poet.* excessively fortunate and happy, Pt.

Immōrtālitās -ātis, f. immortality, — *animorum*, C; (2) everlasting renown, an immortality of fame, — *gloria*, C; (3) * the highest possible happiness, T.

*Immōrtālitē, everlastingly, C.

Immōtus -a -um, unmoved, motionless, — *arbores*, L, undisturbed; — *arena*, P. Aug, unploughed; — *dies*, Tc, calm, windless; (2) *met.* fixed, firm, steadfast, — *mens*, *fata*, V; — *pax*, Tc.

Immūgō, 4. to bellow, roar in, *immugit Ætna cavernæ*, V.

Immūgōo, 2. to milk into, *teneris* — *uberā labris*, V.

Immūnditia -æ, f. uncleanness, impurity, dirtiness.

Immūndus -a -um, unclean, dirty, nasty, impure, C.

*Immūnficus -a -um, not liberal, stingy, P.

*Immūnio, 4. to fortify, Tc.

Immūnis -e, free, exempt, — *ager*, C, tax-free; — *militia*, L, exempt from military service; with *gen.* — *portorium*, L; (2) in private life, *civis neque* — *neque imperator*, C, inactive; *quæ erit irruentem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci*, B, without gifts;

dos curri — *aratri*, O, free from; (3) *met.* liberated from, free from, having no part in, *urbis* — *belli*, V, *animus* — *tristitiâ*, Sc; — *dentes a dolore*, Pl; — *facinus*, P, a thankless office or business.

Immunitas -atis, f. exemption from public offices or burdens, C, (2) immunity, exemption, — *magni munus*, C

Immunitus -i -um, unfortified, I; — *ria*, C, passable (according to others, unpassable).

Immurro, I, to murmur in or at, *silvis* — *Auster*, V.

Immusculus -i, m. (—*ustulus* —*ustulus*), an unknown species of falcon, vulture, or eagle, Pl.

Immutabilis -e, immutable, unchangeable, C; (2) unchanged, P.

**Immutabilitas* -atis, f. immutability, C.

Immutatio -onis, f. a change, alternation, exchange, C, (2) metonymy, C

Immutatus -a -um, unchanged, C.

Immutescere -tûl, 3 to become dumb or silent, Q.

**Immutatus* -a -um, maimed, mutilated, S.

Immutio, I to change, alter, exchange, transform, — *ordinem verborum*, C, — *aliquid de institutis priorum*, C; of persons, *prosperis rebus immutari*, C, (2) in rhetoric, to use by metonymy, *Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam*, C.

Imo = immo, q v.

Impacatus -a -um, warlike, disinclined to peace, restless, V.

**Impactio* -onis, f. a striking against, collision, impact, Sc

Impages -is, f. the border which encloses the panel of a door, Vt.

Impallesco -lâi, 3. to grow pale at or in, — *nocturnis chartis*, Pr.

Impar -âris, unequal, uneven, C; *par et — ludere*, H, to play at odd-and-even, *modi imparis*, O, hexameter and pentameter; *si toga dissidet impar*, H, sits awry, *nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi*, H, so unequal to himself; (2) inferior to, not a match for, unable to contend with, *ceteris major, tibi miles* —, H, *muliebri corpus — dolori*, Tc; (3) poet — *certamen*, O, — *pugna*, V, an unequal contest

Imparatus -a -um, unprepared, C; — *quam a militibus, tum a pecuniâ*, C, unprovided with.

**Impariter*, unevenly, unequally, H

Impartio, impartior = *impartio*, impartior, q v

Impasce, 3 to feed or pasture a flock, *loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus*, Co

Impastus -i -um, unfed, hungry, — *leo*, V.

Impatibilis -e, intolerable, insufferable, — *dolor*, C.

Impatiens -entis, unable to bear or to endure, impatient, — *alicuius rei*, V, O, — *cohibere furorem*, P Aug; — *ira*, O, wrathful, irascible, (2) applied to inanimate objects, *cera — caloris*, O; (3) insensible, passionless, Sc.

Impatienter, impatiently, restlessly, uneasily, Pl Tc.

Impatentia -re, f. impatience, inability to suffer, — *frigorum*, Pl, (2) apathy, insensibility, Sc.

Impavide, fearlessly, undauntedly, L.

Impavidus -a -um, fearless, courageous, undaunted, H O

Impediatio -onis, f. a propping of a vine or other plant, Co.

Impedimentum -i, n. a hindrance, impediment, — *alicui facere, inferre*, C; *afferre*, Tc; esse *impedimenti loco*, C, Ca, (2) the baggage of a soldier, luggage, Ca

Impedio -i (-i) -itum, 4. to entangle, hamper, — *se in plagas*, P, — *piscis reti*, B, hence, to render a locality impassable, — *saltum munitionibus*, L, (2) *met.* to entangle, hamper, — *se nuptis*, T, — *mentem dolore*, C, (3) to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct, — *alicuius ad aliquid re*, C, *alicuius re*, Tc, *quominus*, C; *ne*, C; *quin*, Aug, followed by *inf.* C; *ad propulsanda pericula*, C,

(4) to clasp, embrace, — *alicuius amplexu*, O; — *caput myrto*, H.

Impeditio -onis, f. a hindering, hindrance, C.

**Impeditio*, I, to hinder exceedingly, P Aug.

Impeditus -i -um (*ptep.* *impeditio*), hindered, impeded, burdened, obstructed, straitened, — *silecia*, Ca, impassable; — *tempora republica*, C, embarrassed; (2) *impeditus* -i, m. (*sc.* miles), a soldier so laden with baggage as to be unfit for battle (*opp.* *expeditus*).

Impedo, I, to prop, support by props, Co.

Impello -pûli -pulsum; 3 to strike, strike upon, — *chordas pollice*, Tb; — *infidum marmor remis*, V; — *auras mugitibus*, O; (2) to strike so as to set in motion, set in motion, impel, — *navem triplici versu*, V; — *saqltam nero*, O, to propel; *nodosa impellitur ornis*, P. Aug, is thrown to the ground; (3) *met.* to excite, incite, urge on, impel, stimulate, instigate, — *alicuius in aliquid*, C; *alicuius ad aliquid*, C; — *me, ut ita crederem*, C; — *huc illic*, T, (4) to cast to the ground, entirely ruin, V Tc

Impendeo, 2 to hang over, impend, — *cerribus*, C; *saxum — Tantalus*, C; (2) *met.* to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand, in *me terrores impendunt*, C, *omnibus terrorem impendit*, C; *te impendunt mala*, T.

Impendo, much, very much (usually joined with comparatives), — *magis*, C, far more.

**Impendiosus* -a -um, extravagant, expensive, P.

Impendium -ii, n. expense, expenditure, outlay, cost, C; *impendio publico*, L, at the public expense; *nulla fodienda impendia*, Pl, no trouble in digging, (2) loss, damage, *orum boumque impendia*, Pl; *probitatis impendio*, Q, at the expense of, (3) interest of money, C.

Impendo -di -sum, 3 to expend, lay out, — *aliquid in rem*, C; *rei*, Tc, *pro re*, St.

Impenitibilis -e, impenetrable, L; (2) unconquerable, invincible, St.

Impensum -m, f. expense, outlay, cost, — *facere in aliquid*, C; *nulla impensum*, C, without expense; *impensum alicuius*, Pl, at some one's expense; (2) applied to other than pecuniary outlay, — *crucioris*, O — *operum*, V.

Impense, expensively, in a costly manner, Pr; (2) urgently, eagerly, pressingly, C.

Impensus -i -um (*ptep.* *impendo*), considerable, great, — *pretio*, C, or abs. *impensus*, H, at a high price; — *voluntas erga alicuius*, L, a great inclination; *nam ingratum homine nihil impensus est*, P, nothing is more costly.

Impetitor -oris, m. a commander, master, leader, — *histricus*, P, the manager of a theatre; especially, a military commander, general, C, and hence a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, and added to the name; *Ch. Pompeio Ch. F. Magno imperatori*, C, (2) an emperor, — *Augustus*, and abs. St.

Impetitorius -a -um, of or relating to a general, C; — *navis*, the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Pl, (2) imperial, Tc.

Impetratrix -trix, f. a female ruler or commander; mistress, C.

Imperceptus -a -um, unperceived, unknown, O

Imperco, 3 to spare, — *alicui*, P.

**Impercusus* -i -um, — *pedes*, O, not struck, i e making no noise.

Imperditus -a -um, not slain, undestroyed, V.

Imperfectus -a -um, incomplete, unfinished, imperfect, C.

**Imperforatus* -a -um, unstabbed, unpierced, O

Imperiose, imperiously, arbitrarily, Vr.

Imperiosus -a -um, powerful, mighty, potent, C, *sapientis sibi quis* —, H, who rules himself; (2) masterful, imperious, tyrannical, C

Imperito, unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily, C.

Impertita -a, *f.* want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance, *S.*

Imperto, 1. to command, give orders to, rule, govern, — *magnis legionibus*, *H.*

Impertus -a -um, unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant, — *civilis juris*, *C.*; *abs.* stupid, foolish, simple, *C.*

Imperio -ii, *n.* an order, command, — *accipere*, *L.* to receive; — *exsequi*, *V.* to execute; (2) the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command, — *domesticum*, *C.*; *esse sub imperio matris*, *T.*; (3) especially, the government or supreme authority in a state, *cadere sub P. R. imperium*, *C.*; *sub P. R. imperium redigere*, *C.*; *de — decertare, dimicare*, *C.*; *imperia*, offices of honour and power in the provinces (*opp. magistratus*, the same within the city); also, the imperial authority, the empire, — *recipere, deponere*, *St.*; (4) military power or command, *C.*; — *maritimum*, *C.*, chief naval command; *imperia magistratusque*, *N.*, civil and military dignities; (5) met. *imperium* or *imperia*, *C.* *Ca.*, the person or persons exercising authority; an empire, kingdom, *finium imperii nostri propagatio*, *C.*

Imperjuratus -a -um, that by which no man has sworn or dares to swear falsely, *O.*; epithet of the *Styx*.

Impermissus -a -um, unallowed, forbidden, *H.*

Impéro, 1. to order, command, *aliquid*, *P. T. Ca.*; — *aliquid alicui*, *C.*; *has omnes actuarios imperat fieri*, *Ca.*; — *quod faciam*, *T.*; — *his, ut conquirerent et reducerent*, *Ca.*; — *mili, ne abscedam*, *T.*; (2) to impose, demand as a public burden or contribution, — *pecuniam*, *C.*; — *equites civitatibus*, *Ca.*; (3) — *alicui*, to rule over, govern, command, *C.*; *Jugurtha omni Numidia — parat*, *S.*; (4) generally, to rule, govern, master, — *cupidiatibus*, *C.*; — *avis*, *V.*, compel to produce crops; of physicians, to order, prescribe, *Sc. Cl.*; hence, *imperatum* -i, *n.* an order, command, *Ca.*

Imperpetuus -a -um, not perpetual, transitory, *Sc.*

Imperspicuus -a -um, obscure, dark, *Pl.*

Imperteritus -a -um, undaunted, fearless, *V.*

Imperto -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. (*impertor, dep. T.*), to impart, communicate, share, bestow, give, — *indigentibus de re familiari*, *C.*; — *alicui civitatem*, *C.*; — *tempus cogitationi*, *C.*; — *meum laborem hominum periculis subleandis*, *C.*; — *aliquem aliquam re*, *P. T.*; — *Parnemonem suum plurimam salute*, *T.*

Imperturbatus -a -um, undisturbed, quiet, *O.*

Impervius -a -um, impassable, impervious, — *iter*, *Q.*; — *amnis*, *O.*

Impes -etis, *m.* = *impetus*, *q.r.*

Impetibilis -e, = *impatibilis*, *q.r.*

Impetigo -inis, *f.* the scab, mange, a cutaneous disease both of men and animals, *Cl.*; applied to an eruption on the bark of trees, *Pl.*

Impeto, 3. to fall upon, assail, attack, *P. Aug.*

Impetrabilis -e, easy of attainment, attainable, *L.*; (2) that obtains easily, successful, — *dies*, *P.*, on which wishes have been fulfilled.

Impetratio -onis, *f.* an obtaining by asking, *C.*

Impetratio, 4. to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens, *C.*; hence, *subst.* *impetratum* -i, *n.* a favourable omen, *P. Aug.*

Impetro, 1. to get, obtain, accomplish, effect; especially, as a result of effort or entreaty, *incipere multo facilius est quam —*, *P.*; — *optatum*, *C.*, to get one's wish; — *aliquid alicui*, *C.*, for any one; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, *C.*, from any one; *præp. abl. abs.* *impetrato ut manerent*, *L.* = *postquam impetratum erat*.

Impetus -us, *m.* (obsolete form, *impes* -etis, *m. L.*), a hostile attack, assault, charge, — *armatorum*, *C.*; — *facere in hostes*, *Ca.*; — *excipere, sustinere, ferre*, *Ca.*, to receive an attack; (2) in medicine, an attack, paroxysm, — *febris*, *Cl.*; *pituia*, *Pl.*; (3) in mechanics, the pressure of a

weight or burden, *Vt.*; (4) any violent motion, rapid impulse, violence, *impetus*, — *maris*, *Ca.*; — *caeli*, *C.*; — *centorum*, *Ca.*; met. — *animi incitati*, *C.*, violent impulse; — *benevolentiae*, *C.*; *animalia quæ habent suos impetus*, *C.*, their instinctive desires.

Impexus -a -um, uncombed, *V.*; met. — *anti-quitas*, *Te*, rude, uncouth.

Implo, 1. to pitch, cover with pitch, *Co.*

Implo, impiously, wickedly, *C.*; — *loqui*, *St.*, treasonably.

Impietas -atis, *f.* impiety, irreligion, ungodliness, *C.*; — *in principem*, *Te*, high treason.

Impiger -gra -grum, unslightful, diligent, active, — *in re*, *ad rem*, *C.*; — *militia*, *Te*; — *militia*, *L.*; — *hostium vexare turmas*, *H.*

Impigre, actively, quickly, *P. L.*

Impigris -atis, *f.* activity, quickness, *C.*

Impilla -um, *n.* shoes or socks made of felt, *Pl.*

Impingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. *act.* to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against (the English verb *impinge*, used only *neut.*); — *pugnare in os*, *P.*; — *caput parietis*, *Pl.*; *hostes in vallum*, *Te*; (2) to give, hand over to, — *alicui epistolam*, *C.*

Implo, 1. to render sinful, defile with sin, — *se*, *P.*, to sin.

Impius -a -um, impious towards God and parents, godless, reprobate, undutiful, unpietistic, — *civis*, *C.*; — *erga parentes*, *St.*, — *bellum*, *C.*; — *arma*, *V.*; — *herba*, *Pl.*, a plant, probably the French everlasting.

Implacabilis -e, implacable, irreconcilable, — *alicui*, *L.*; — *in aliquem*, *C.*

Implacabiliter, implacably, irreconcilably, *Te*.

Implacatus -a -um, unappeased, unsatisfied, unplaced, *V.*

Implacidus -a -um, rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce, *H.*

Implecto -xi -xum, 3. to interweave, weave or twist with or into, *implexe crinibus angurs Eumenides*, *V.*, whose hair is interwoven with serpents.

Impleo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill, fill up, fill full, — *aliquem (aliquid) aliquam re*, *C.*; — *mero pateram*, *V.*; *postquam implevisti fusti istorum caput*, *P.*; — *aliquid alicuius rei*, *C.*; especially, to fill with food, satiate, *implectur ceteris Bacchi pinguisque ferina*, *V.*; (2) to make fat or stout, *Cl.*; to make pregnant, *O. Pl.*; (3) to fill a certain measure, be equal to certain dimensions, *modius grani non sexdecim libras implet*, *Pl.*; (4) met. — *urbem nomine meo*, *II.*; — *scopolis coribus*, *V.*; — *multitudinem expectatione tanā*, *L.*; — *adulescentem suæ temeritatis*, *L.*; especially, to complete or accomplish a certain period, — *octavum et nonagesimum annum*, *C.*; (5) to fulfill, discharge, execute, *ne id profiteri rideat, quod non possum —*, *C.*

Implexus -us, *m.* an interweaving, a weaving or winding together, *Pl.*

Implicatio -onis, *f.* an intertwining, interweaving, entanglement, embarrasment, *C.*

Implicatus -a -um (*præp.* *impleo*), confused, entangled, *C.*

Implicescor, 3. *dep.* to become confused, be mentally disordered, *P.*

Implicite, intricately, confusedly, *C.*

Implicito, 1. to interweave, intertwine, *Pl.*

Implico -avi (-di) -itum (-itum), 1. to enfold, envelop, embrace, entangle, encompass, grasp, entwine, clasp, *ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans*, *Cl.*; — *materno brachia collo*, *O.*; — *tempora frondenti ramo*, *V.*; *Candida brachia implicata ripæris crines*, *II.*; (2) met. fig. *qui contrahendus negotiis implicatur, iustitia necessaria est*, *C.*, who are involved in; *nullo se implicari negotio passus est*, *C.*, to be concerned or implicated in; *Deus nihil arit, nullis occupationibus est implicatus*, *C.*; (3) to form a friendly tie; and *pass.* to be in friendly connexion, *omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur*, *C.*

***Imploŕabilis** -e, from whom help may be sought, P. Aug.

Imploŕatio -ōnis, *f.* an imploring of help, C.

Imploŕo, 1. to beseech help, implore assistance, entreat with tears, — *deos deasque omnes*, C; *cujus hominis fides imploranda est?* C; — *fili nomen*, C; — *auxilium a Populo Romano*, Ca; — *consulis auxilium*, C.

***Implumbo**, 1. to solder with lead, Vt.

Implumis -e, unfledged, bare, H; (2) without hair, Pl.

Impludo -di -ūtum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to rain in, Vr. Co; (ii.) *act.* to rain upon, — *sileas*, O.

Impluviatūs -a -um, — *vestis*, P, a female robe, of uncertain form and colour.

Impluvium -ii, *n.* a square cistern sunk in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium (*q. r.*), was received, C.

***Impolite**, — *dicere*, C, plainly, without ornament or refinement.

Impollitus -a -um, rough, unpolished, — *lapides*, Q; (2) *met.* unpolished, unrefined, rude, C, Q.

Impollutūs -a -um, unpolluted, undefiled, Tc.

Impōno -pōui (impōŕvi, P.) -pōŕtum, 3, to put, set, lay, place in, — *pedem in navem*, P; — *aliquem sepulcro*, O, to bury; — *coloniam in agro Samnitum*, L; — *exercitum in navem*, Ca; *carina*, O; *navē*, St, to embark, put on board; to put, lay, place upon, — *alicui coronam*, C; — *dextram in caput*, L; — *aliquem in rogiū*, V; *rogo*, C; — *admissarium (marem) equas*, Co, to put the mare to be covered; (2) to apply a bandage, drug, etc. to a diseased place, Cl; to put over as master, — *regem Macedonie*, L; (3) *met.* to lay upon as a burden, impose, — *frenos animo alicujus*, L; — *alicui onus*, C; — *invidiam belli consuli*, S; to impose upon, cheat, deceive, — *Catonis egregie*, C; (4) *manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei*, L, V, to put the last touch to; — *modum alicui rei*, L, to put bounds to.

Imporco, 1. to put into furrows, Co.

***Importatilis** -a -um, — *frumentum*, Aug, imported from abroad.

Importo, 1. to bring in, import, *rinum ad se importat i omnino non sinunt*. Ca; (2) *met.* to bring about, cause, introduce, — *calamitatem alicui*, C.

Importune, unseasonably, rudely, violently, C.

Importūntas -ātis, *f.* rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, incivility, C.

Importūnus -a -um, unsuitable, inopportune, ill-adapted, — *loci machinationibus*, S; (2) troublesome, burdensome, oppressive, — *pauperibus*, H; — *morbus*, C; (3) of persons, rude, uncivil, unmannerly, churchly, harassing, importunate, — *mulier, hostis, libido*, C.

Importūsus -a -um, without harbours, S.

Impos -ōtis, having no power over, no share in (*opp. compos*), — *animi*, P; — *sui animi*, P; — *sui*, Sc, out of his senses.

***Impostitilis** -a -um, — *nomina*, Vr, primitive or undervived names of things.

Impoŕtio -ōnis, *f.* a laying on, Pl; (2) the imposition of a name on an object, Vr.

***Impoŕtitrus** -a -um, Pl. = *impositicius*, *q. r.*

***Impoŕtor** -ōris, *m.* the giver of a name, namer, Vr.

Impoŕsibilis -e, impossible, Q.

Impotēns -ātis, weak, impotent, having no power, C; followed by *gen.* — *rerum suarum*, L; (2) unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous, — *homo*, C; — *mulier*, Sc; — *animus*, C; — *rabies*, L.

Impotentē, weakly, impotently, L; (2) furiously, outrageously, Q.

Impotentia -e, *f.* weakness, powerlessness, impotence, T; (2) passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion, — *animi*, C; — *libidinis*, Pl.

Impresēntiūrum (*contracted from in presēntiā rerum*), in present circumstances, for the present, at present, N. Tc.

Impransus -a -um, that has not breakfasted fasting, P. H.

Imprēcatio -ōnis, *f.* a curse, imprecation, Sc. Pl.

Imprēcōr, 1. *dep.* — *alicui aliquid*, V, Pl, to wish anything for any one.

Impressio -ōnis, *f.* a pressing in or upon, impression, C; (2) a hostile onslaught or attack, C; (3) in rhetoric, a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice, C.

Imprimis, especially, first of all, principally, C.

Imprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press in or on, impress, imprint, stamp, stick into, *ubi vestigium impresserit*, C; — *signa tabellis*, H; — *notam labris dente*, H; — *vulnus*, Co, to inflict; (2) *aliquid aliquid re*, to engrave, impress, stamp with any thing; *an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus?* C; *craterum impressum signis*, C, chased, embossed; (3) *met.* — *aliquid in animo atque mente*, C; — *quædam vestigia animo*, Q.

Imprōbābilis -e, not worthy of approbation, objectionable, Cl.

Imprōbatō -ōnis, *f.* disapprobation, blame, C.

Imprōbe, wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly, — *dicere, facere*, C; (2) enormously, immoderately, St; (3) wantonly, lasciviously, Cl.

Imprōbitas -ātis, *f.* bad quality (applied to wild apples), Pl; (2) moral badness, wickedness, improbity, depravity, C; applied to animals, — *simia*, C; — *musca*, Pl.

Imprōbo, 1. to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject, C.

Imprōbūlus -a -um, somewhat bad, wicked, Jr.

Imprōbus -a -um, of bad quality, bad, poor, — *merces*, P; — *panis*, M; (2) morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate, — *homo*, C; — *factum*, P; — *lex*, C; (3) beyond the usual size, enormous, immense, S; hence, *met.* — *labor*, V, enduring; — *rabies ventris*, V, insatiable hunger; — *sonnus*, M; (4) lascivious, lewd, O. M, shameless, impudent, H. Q.

Imprōcūrus -a -um, small, low of stature, Tc.

Imprōfessus -a -um, that has not declared or confessed, St; (2) that has not professed or declared, Q.

Imprōptus -a -um, not ready, not quick, — *lingua*, L, not ready of speech.

Imprōperātus -a -um, not hasty, slow, V.

***Imprōpēro**, 1. to hasten in, enter hastily, Q.

***Imprōpērus** -a -um, not hasty, slow, P. Aug.

Imprōprie, improperly, incorrectly, Pl.

Imprōprius -a -um, unsuitable, improper, abs. *improprium*, impropriety of speech, Q.

Improsper -ēra -ērum, unfortunate, unprosperous, Tc.

Improsperē, unprosperously, unluckily, Tc.

Imprōvide, without forethought, imprōvidently, L.

Imprōvidūs -a -um, not foreseeing, without forethought, incautious, heedless, imprōvident, — *duces*, C; followed by *gen.* — *futuri*, L.

Imprōvisus -a -um, unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden, C; *de or ex imprōviso*, or *imprōvisio*, abs. used *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly, C.

Imprūdēns -ātis, not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, imprudent, *aliquem* — *aggredi*, C, to attack unawares; *imprudente Sulla*, C, contrary to the knowledge or expectation of Sulla; followed by *gen.* — *legis*, C, ignorant of the law; — *maris*, L.

Imprudentē, ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance, C; (2) imprudently, inconsiderately, T.

Imprudentia -e, *f.* ignorance, want of foresight, imprudence, — *alicuius rei*, L; — *testi emissi*, C; chance, error, mistake, *per imprudentiam*, inadvertently, unawares.

Impūbes -ēris (-is -e), not marriageable, not nubile, C; — *puer*, O; — *malæ*, V, beardless; (2) chaste, not having known women, Ca.

***Impūbescentis** -ntis, growing to maturity, Pl.

Impudens -ntis, not ashamed, shameless, impudent, — *homo*, C; — *mendacium*, C; *impudentissima literatura*, C.

Impudenter, shamelessly, impudently, C.

Impudentia -æ, *f.* shamelessness, impudence, C.

Impudicitia -æ, *f.* lewdness, incontinence, unchastity; especially, pæderasty, P. T. St.

Impudicus -a -um, shameless, impudent, P; (2) unchaste, lewd, incontinent, C; — *digitus*, M, the middle finger.

Impugnatio -ōnis, *f.* an assault, attack, C.

Impugno, 1. to attack, assault, assail, Ca; — *terga hostium*, L; (2) to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail, — *regem*, S; — *morbum*, Pl; — *dignitatem alicuius*, C; — *sententiam*, Tc.

Impulsio -ōnis, *f.* an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without, C; (2) an instigation, incitement, impulse, C.

Impulsor -ōris, *m.* an instigator, inciter, — *profectionis meæ*, C; *me impulsore*, T, at my instigation.

Impulsus -ūs, *m.* an outward force, shock, pressure, — *scutorem*, C; (2) an incitement, instigation, *impulsus meo, suo, vestro*, C.

Impūne, with impunity, without punishment, without peril, safely, C.

Impūnis -e, without punishment, unpunished, P. O.

Impūnitas -ātis, *f.* impunity, exemption from punishment, freedom, license, exemption, C.

Impūnitus -a -um, unpunished, exempt from punishment, safe, secure, unrestrained, shameless, C.

Impūratūs -a -um (*ptcp.* impūro), morally defiled; hence, vile, abandoned, infamous, disgraceful; a term of reproach used by P. T.

Impūre, impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully, C.

*Impūritas -ātis, *f.* moral impurity, vileness, C.

*Impūritia -æ, *f.* moral impurity, P.

Impūro, 1. to render impure, defile, Sc.

Impūrus -a -um, unclean, stained, impure, O; (2) usually in a moral sense, impure, defiled, vile, shameful, infamous, C; — *homo*, T; *anus haud* —, T, a tolerably decent old woman.

Impūtor -ōris, *m.* — *beneficii*, Sc, one who parades or makes a great merit of a kindness.

Impūtātus -a -um, uncut, unpruned, used of plants, H. Pl.

Impūto, 1. to take into account, enter in the reckoning, Co; (2) to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit; account, reckon, as a fault or merit, — *alicui aliquid*, Tc. Q. Sc.

*Imputresco -trūi, 3. to rot or putrefy in any thing, Co.

*Imūlus -um, the bottomest, lowest, Ct.

Imus -a -um, *superl.* from *inferus*, *g. r.*

In, *prep.* followed by *abl.* and *acc.* (1.) with *abl.* (1) in space; in, *alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem*, C; *que in foro gestie sunt*, C; *plures in eo loco perierunt*, Ca; *coronam habebat in capite*, C, on his head; *sedere in equo*, C, on horseback; *in eo flumine pons erat*, Ca, over; *Cæsar in barbaris erat nomen obscurius*, Ca, among; *peris in Cæli erat parata*, C, at; (2) in time, in, during, in *adolescētia*, P, while I was young; in *tempore*, L, at the right time, opportunist; in *præsentia (præsenti)*, C, at present, under these circumstances; *distrahitur in deliberando animus*, C, while deliberating; (3) in other relations, in, among, with, *qui magno in ære alieno majores possessiones habent*, C, together with; in *summo timore*, C, in the greatest fear; in *summis tuis occupationibus*, C, in the midst of thy engagements; *hoc quidem est in odio*, C, is in the nature of a fault; *quo in loco res æstet*, Ca, in what state the affair was; *Thales, sapientissimus in septem*, C, wisest of seven; *omnia quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in*

bonis, C, are to be considered as among good things; (11.) with *acc.* (1) in space, with verbs denoting motion, in, to, into, *influre in hanc urbem*, C, *advenire in portum*, P; at, *quum in sua rura venerunt*, C; less frequently with such verbs as *ponere, collocare*, etc., *suave omnia in sylvas deponere*, Ca; of motion upwards, *si quis in cælum ascendisset*, C; *si in latus dextrum cubat*, C, on the right side; *Belgæ spectant in septentriones*, Ca, towards; (2) in time, *dormiet in lucem*, H, till daylight; *in multam noctem*, C, till deep in the night; *inductæ in triginta annos*, L, for thirty years; *invitare in posterum diem*, C, for the next day; *in posterum, posteritatem, futurum*, for the future; *in præsens*, for the present; *in perpetuum, in æternum*, for ever; *in tempus*, for the time, for a short time; (3) in other relations, *epigramma in Cleonibrotum*, C, against; *quod nō in liberos nostros indulgentiā esse debemus*, C, towards our children; *servilem in modum*, C, after the manner of slaves; (4) adverbial expressions, *in universum*, L, in general; *in totum*, Cl, totally, altogether; *in tantum*, V, so much, so greatly; *in antecessum*, Sc, beforehand; *in diem*, (a) for the present day, *in diem vivere*, C; (b) on a fixed day, N; (c) daily, L; *in dies*, *in singulos dies*, from day to day, or daily, C; *in horas*, H, hourly.

*Inabruptus -a -um, unbroken, unsevered, P. Aug.

Inaccessus -a -um, unkindled, P. Aug.

Inaccessus -a -um, inaccessible, V.

Inācesco -scōi, 3. to become sour, Pl; *met.* O.

Ināchus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* *Ἰναχός*), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io; hence, *adj.* Ināchus -a -um, — *juvenca*, V, Io; — *litus*, O, Argive; also, Ināchus -a -um, P. Aug; Ināchides -æ, *m.* Perseus, O; Epaphus, O; Ināchis -idis, *f.* Io, Pt.

Ināductus -a -um, unburnt, unsinged, O.

*Ināductio -ōnis, *f.* a building-up, P.

Ināducteo, 1. to build in or upon, *parietes clivulo*, Co; — *aliquid in locum*, L; (2) to build up, block up, barricade, — *vicos plateasque*, Ca.

Inæquābilis -e, unequal, varying, C.

Inæquābiliter, unequally, variously, Vr. Co.

Inæqualis -e, unequal, uneven, unlike, various, Q; — *auctumni*, O, variable, changeable.

Inæqualitas -ātis, *f.* inequality, dissimilarity, Vr. Q; (2) grammatical irregularity, Vr.

Inæquāliter, unequally, unevenly, Cl. L.

*Inæquūsus -a -um, unequal, Tb.

*Inæquo, 1. to make even or level, Ca.

Inæstimābilis -e, that cannot be estimated; in a good sense, priceless, inestimable, L; in a bad sense, *unworthy of being valued, C.

*Inæstio, 1. to boil, rage in, *si meis inæstuat præcordiis bilis*, H.

Ināffectūsus -a -um, inartificial, natural, unaffected, Q.

*Ināglābilis -e, immovable, — *æer*, Sc.

Ināglātus -a -um, unmoved, Sc; *met.* not agitated, Sc.

*Inalbeo, 3. to become white, Cl.

Inalbo, 1. to make white, bright, clear, A. Aug.

*Inalgesco, 3. to become cold, Cl.

Inalpinus -a -um, Alpine, dwelling in the Alps, — *populi*, Pl.

Ināmābilis -e, unamiable, disagreeable, unpleasant, hateful, P. V.

*Ināmāresco, 3. to become bitter, H.

**Inālmātus* -i -um, unloved, P. Aug.
 **Inambitiosus* -a -um, not ambitious, O.
Inambulatio -ōnis, *f.* a walking up and down; C, (2) a place for walking, walk, promenade, Vr.
Inambulo, 1. to walk up and down, C.
Ināmcnus -a -um, unpleasant, unlovely, dismal, — *regna umbrarum*, O.
 **Ināni* -e, *f.* emptiness, P.
 **Inānitiōsus* -a -um, speaking in vain, P.
Inānīmātus -a -um (*Inānīmans*, Sc.), lifeless, inanimate, C.
Inānimentum -i, *n.* emptiness, P.
Inānīmus -a -um, lifeless, inanimate, C.
Inānitiō -iō (-i) -itum, 4. to empty, make void, Lc. Pl.
Inānis -e, empty, void, vacant (*opp.* *plenus*, *completus*, *confertus*), — *ras*, *domus*, C; — *equus*, C, without rider; — *navis*, C, unloaded; — *corpus*, C, soulless, dead; — *vultus*, Sc, eyesless; — *lumina*, O, blind; *subst.* *inane* -is, *n.* space, empty space, C; (2) especially, empty-handed; C; poor, indigent, C, empty-bellied, hungry, P; (3) *met.* vain, profitless, worthless, empty, *inane*, C, and *subst.* *inane*, or *inania*, vanity, inanity, H.
Inānitas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, empty space, C; (2) *met.* worthlessness, vanity, inanity, C.
Ināniter, emptily, vainly, uselessly, C.
 **Ināpertus* -a -um, not open, not exposed, P. Aug.
 **Inappārātio* -ōnis, *f.* want of preparation, Aug.
Inārātus -a -um, unploughed, uncultivated, V.
Inardescō -rāi, 3. to kindle, take fire, glow, in or at any thing, — *humeris Herculis*, H; *met.* — *specere juvenis*, O.
Inārēfactus -a -um, dried, Pl.
Inarescō -rūi, 3. to become dry in or on any thing, Pl. Cl.
Inargentātus -a -um, silvered, plated with silver, Pl.
Ināro, 1. to plough in, Vr. Co; (2) to cultivate, — *solum*, Pl.
Inartificiālis -e, not according to art, inartificial, Q.
Inartificiāliter, inartificially, Q.
 **Inascens* -a -um, unascended, Pl.
 **Inaspectus* -a -um, not beheld, unseen, P. Aug.
Inascātus -a -um, roasted, Pl.
Inassētus -a -um, unaccustomed, unwont, O.
 **Inattēdātus*, undiminished, unpaired, — *ames*, O.
 **Inaudac* -ācis, timid, fearful, H.
Inaudio, 4. to hear; particularly, to hear news, to hear a secret, *aliquid de aliquo*; *de re ex aliquo*, C; — *mihi esse thesaurum domi*, P.
Inauditus -a -um, unheard of, unusual, unparalleled, — *alicui*, C; (2) unheard (i. e. before a judge), without a hearing, Tc.
Inaugurāto, after having taken the auguries, L. V.
Inauguro, 1. to take or observe the auguries, to prophesy by means of augury, L; (2) to consecrate, mental, inaugurate a person or place with auguries, C.
Inaures -iur, *f.* earrings, P. Pl.
Inauro, 1. to gold, cover with gold, C; (2) *met.* to provide with gold, enrich, C.
Inauspicato, without auspices, C.
Inauspicātus -a -um, — *lex*, L, with regard to

which no auspices have been taken; (2) unlucky, inauspicious, Pl.

Inausus -a -um, undared, V.
Incedūsus -a -um, not cut down, unfelled, — *lucus*, O.
Inclēssco -liti, 3. to glow, become warm, L. Co; (2) to begin to glow with passion; especially, love, O.
Incalēscō, 3. to heat, warm, make hot, O.
Incallide, not cleverly, without ingenuity, C.
Incallidus -a -um, not clever, without ingenuity, C.
Incandescō -dūi, 3. to begin to glow with heat, become very hot, O.
Incāncscō -ndūi, 3. to become white or grey, Cf.
Incantāmentum -i, *n.* a charm, incantation, Pl.
Incanto, 1. to bewitch, charm, enchant, speak magical words over, Pl.
Incañus -a -um, white, grey, — *menta*, V; — *barba*, Co.
Incassum (*vid.* *cassus*), in vain, vainly, uselessly, S. V.
Incaste, unchastely, Sc.
 **Incastigātus* -a -um, unchastised, uncorrected, H.
Incaute, incautiously, carelessly, C. Pl.
Incautus -i -um, incautious, careless, heedless, un wary, inconsiderate, C, — *futus*, H, — *a fraude*, L; (2) that against which it is impossible to guard, perilous, unforeseen, *ster hostibus incautum*, Tc.
 **Incāvo*, 1. to make hollow, excavate, Co.
Incedō -cessi -cessum, 3. to walk, go, march, step in, enter, — *pedes*, L, on foot, — *moliter*, *diutius*, O, with a light, heavy step, — *equus*, to ride on horseback; *non ambulamus, sed incedimus*, Sc, we do not stroll easily, but walk with measured step, especially, of soldiers, to march, advance, — *isque ad portas*, L; — *in percussos Romanos*, S, to advance, come on, *ubi crepusculum incessit*, Co, of a report, *occulit rumor incedebat*, Tc, was going about; (2) *met.* to come to, seize upon, attack, befall, happen to, *vis morbi in castra incessit*, L, — *sterilitas annonae incessit hominibus*, Ca, *religio te incessit*, T.
Inclīber -bris -e, unrenowned, unknown, P. Aug.
Inclūbrātus -a -um, not made known, not spread abroad, Tc.
Incendīarius -a -um, relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, *subst.* *incendīarius* -i, *m.* Tc, an incendiary.
Incendium -ii, *n.* a conflagration, fire, — *facere*, *excitare*, C; *conflare*, L; (2) *poet.* fire, glow, heat, — *siderum*, Pl; (3) *met.* fire, flame, heat, glow, — *belli Punici*, C; — *invidia*, C; — *cupiditulum*, C.
Incendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle, set fire to, burn, — *ius et odores*, C; — *opysia sua omnia*, Ca, — *fornacem*, Co, to heat; (2) to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten, *solis incensa radus luna*, C; (3) *met.* to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense, — *judicem*, C; — *aliquem querelis*, V; *amore sum incensus*, C; *Cæsar ab eo in me erat incensus*, C, (4) * to raise the price of any thing, — *annonam*, Vr; (5) * to bring into danger, P.
Incensio -ōnis, *f.* a burning, conflagration, C.
Incensus -a -um, not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, C.
Incentivus -a -um, that sets or regulates the tune (*opp.* *suavecivus*), — *tibia*, Vr; hence, *met.* — *vita pastorum*, Vr, superior.
Inceptio -ōnis, *f.* a beginning, undertaking, — *tam præclaris operis*, C.
Incepto, 1. to begin, undertake, P. T.
Inceptor -ōris, *m.* a beginner, T.
Inceptum -i, *n.* an undertaking, beginning, enterprise, C.
Inceptus -ūs, *m.* P. Aug. = *inceptum*, q. v.
Incernitulum -i, *n.* a sieve, A. Aug; (2) perhaps

also a tray on which corn-dealers exposed their samples for sale, Pl.

Incerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift or riddle upon, Co.

Incēro, 1. to cover with wax, Cl; — *genua deorum*, Jv, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e. to beseech, implore.

Incerto (incerte), not certainly, P.

Incerto, 1. to make uncertain or doubtful, P.

Incertus -a -um, objectively, uncertain, doubtful, unreliable, not sure, — *spes*, T; — *nuptiae*, T; — *actas*, C; — *crines*, O, dishevelled; (2) subjectively, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undetermined, C; *subst.* incertum -i, n. that which is uncertain, uncertainty, *incerta belli*, L.

Incesso -cessi or -cessivi, 3. to attack, assail, fall upon, — *aliquem jaculis saziisque*, L; — *aliquem stercore*, St; (2) *met.* to attack verbally, assail with reproaches, — *reges dictis protervis*, O; — *aliquem criminibus*, Te, to accuse.

Incessus -ūs, m. the gait, mode of walking, C; — *fractus*, Q, unmanly, effeminate; (2) a hostile attack, assault, incursion, Tc; (3) *an access, entrance, Te.

Inceste, impurely, lewdly, sinfully, C.

Incestificus -a -um, defiling one's self by sin, Sc.

Incesto, 1. to defile, render impure by sin, V; (2) to defile lewdly, — *filium*, Te.

Incestum -i, n. impurity, unchastity, lewdness; and especially such impurity and fornication as were forbidden by law, incest, C.

Incestus -a -um, impure, sinful, impious, H; — *aves*, P Aug, defiled by feeding upon corpses; (2) unchaste, lewd, incestuous, St.

Incestus -ūs, m. C. = incestum, q.v.

Inchoatus -a -um (*prtep.* inchoo), unfinished, incomplete, C.

Inchoo, 1. to begin, commence, — *notum delubrum*, C; *res quas communis intelligentia in animis nostris inchoavit*, C; *ad inchoato*, Co, from the very beginning, from the foundation.

Incido -cidi -cāsum, 3. to fall in or on, *belua in foveam incidit*, C; *pestilentia — in urbem*, L; — *ictus ingens ad terram*, V; *Saguntī ruinae nostris capitibus incidit*, L; (2) to fall in with a person by chance, meet unexpectedly, — *in ipsum Casarem*, C; — *inter ceteras armatorum*, L; (3) *met.* to fall into, fall upon, — *in morbum*, C; *tantus terror — ejus exercitū*, Ca; (4) *quod in id reipublica tempus incidit, non videris*, C; *casu in eorum mentionem* —, C, to happen to mention; — *in imperatorum cupiditatem*, C, to fall into the desire; *quodcumque in mentem incideret*, C, whatever came into his mind; *quorum atas in eorum tempora incidit*, C, fell, happened; (5) to happen, occur, *incidit saepe tempora quae, etc.* C; *in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa*, Q.

Incido -idi -isum, 3. to cut into, make an incision, cut open, — *arbores*, Ca; — *venam*, Cl; — *nihil pinnas*, C, to elip; (2) to inscribe, engrave an inscription, — *leges in aes*, C; *notum est carmen incisum in sepulchro*, C; (3) *met.* to cut short, bring to an end, cause to cease, — *poema quod institueram*, C; — *sermonem*, L; *spe omni reditis incisā*, L, being cut off, taken away.

Inciens -ntis, pregnant, with young, Vr. Co.

Incllis -c, cut, — *fossa*, A. Aug; and more frequently *abs.* incile -is, n. a ditch or canal for conveying water for purposes of irrigation, C.

Inclo, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lc.

Incingo -nxi -netum, 3. to surround, engirdle, — *urbes manibus*, O.

Inclno -ūi, 3. to sing or sound a musical instrument as an accompaniment, Pt.

Inclpo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (i.) *act.* to begin, commence, — *optare mortem*, C; — *facinus, bellum*, S; *a Jove incipiendum putat*, C, with or from Jupiter; (ii.) *neut.* to begin, to begin to be, *tum — vir arabitur*, C.

Inclpiso, 3. to begin, commence, P.

Inclse, inclsim, — *dicere*, C, in short, unconnected sentences.

Inclso -ōnis, f. a division or clause of a sentence, C.

Inclsum -i, n. C. = incisio, q.v.

Inclūra -ae, f. a cutting into, incision, Co; (2) a natural indentation, as, e.g. in the palm of the hand, Pl; (3) in painting, the division between light and shade, Pl.

*Inclus -ūs, m. an incision, Pl.

Inclūmentum -i, n. an incitement, inducement, incentive, — *alicujus rei*, C, to any thing.

Incltāte, hastily, violently, C.

Incltātio -ōnis, f. an inciting, instigating, exciting, — *laqueantis populi*, C; (2) violent motion, *sol tantā incitatione fertur*, C; *met.* excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence, — *animi*, Ca; — *mentis*, C.

Incltātus -a -um (*prtep.* incltō), rapid, vehement, *equo incltato*, C, at full gallop; *met. cursus in oratione incitation*, C.

*Incltātus -ūs, m. swift movement, Pl.

Incltō, 1. to put into rapid motion, vehemently urge on, — *equos*, Ca; — *se*, to hasten; *prov. incitare currentem*, C, to urge one who needs no urging; *Annis hibernis incltatus plus*, L, swollen; — *vitem*, Co, to force the growth of; (2) *met.* to incite, rouse, urge, spur on, — *animos, ingenium*, C; — *Casarem ad id bellum*, Ca; *terrae res Pythium incltabat*, C, inspired; *tribunus populum in consules incltabat*, L, against the consuls.

Incltus -a -um, in rapid motion, rapid, swift, C. V.

Incltus -a -um, immovable; especially used of a piece on the chess or draught board, which cannot be moved; hence, *prov. ad incltas (sc. calces) redigere*, P, to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity, P.

Inclvilis -e, uncivil, unmannerly, P. Aug.

Inclvilliter, uncivilly, St.

*Inclamlto, 1. to call out against, P.

Inclāmo, 1. to call upon, invoke, — *aliquem nomine*, L; — *comitem suum*, C; especially, to call for help, C; (2) to call out against, scold, P.

Inclāresco -rui, 3. to become illustrious, Pl.

Inclēmens -ntis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough, L.

Inclēmenter, harshly, unmercifully, rigorously, T. L.

Inclēmētia -ae, f. unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, — *diram*, V.

*Inclnābilis -e, inclined to, prone to, — *in prae-vium*, Sc.

Inclnātio -ōnis, f. a leaning, bending, inclination, — *corporis*, C. Q; especially *cāli*, Vt, the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole; (2) *met.* a mental leaning, inclination, — *ad meliorem spem*, C; — *voluntatis*, C, inclination of will, good-will, liking; (3) change, alteration, — *temporum*, C; — *vocis*, C; (4) in grammar, the derivation of a word from its root, Vr.

Inclnātus -a -um (*prtep.* inclno), sunk, — *vox*, C, deep; (2) inclined towards, favourable to, — *ad pacem*, L; (3) sunken, fallen, — *fortuna*, C.

Inclnīs -c, bending, bowing, P. Aug.

Inclno, 1. (i.) *act.* to bend, bow, lean, incline to, — *genua arenis*, O; *inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die*, C; (2) to press back, *Romana inclinator acies*, L; to throw down for a lewd purpose, P. Jv; of colours, to approach, resemble, — *ad aurum*, Pl; (3) *met.* to turn towards, — *se ad Stoicos*, C; — *culpam in collegam*, L, to lay the blame on his colleague; (4) to cause to sink, bring into a worse condition, *me inclinari timore viderunt*, C; (ii.) *neut.* to bend, incline, Lc; (2) to yield, give way, L; (3) *met.* to be inclined, favourable to, C; — *ad voluptatem*, Q; (4) to change, alter, P. Aug.

Inclūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut up, shut in, enclose, *dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis*, C; *consule in carcere incluso*, C; *huc germani alieni ex arbore includunt*, V, engraft; (2) to

Incredibilis -e, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled, — *fides*, C; — *vis ingeni*, C; (2) incredulous, P.

Incredibiliter, incredibly, extraordinarily, C. Incredulus -a -um, disbelieved, not credited, Se. Incredulus -a -um, incredulous, H.

Incrementum -i, n. the growth of plants or animals, — *citium*, C; *parvi incrementi animalia*, Co, of small size; (2) *post*, offspring, — *Jovis*, V; also, that from or by which any thing grows, *dentes populi* — *futuri*, O, the seed; (3) *met.* growth, increase, augmentation in size, C; a figure of rhetoric, a climax, Q.

Increpito, 1. to call loudly to any one, — *alicui*, V; (2) to blame, reproach, scold, — *Belgas*, Ca; — *vocibus*, Ca; — *cum verbis*, L; — *ignarum alicui*, P. Aug, to upbraid with cowardice; (3) to beat, strike, — *pectora dextra*, P. Aug.

Increpo -di (-avi) -itum (-itum), 1. (i.) *neut.* to sound, make a noise, *discus increpuit*, C; (2) to be noised abroad, become known, — *suspicio tumultus*, C; (ii.) *act.* to cause to sound, cause to be heard, — *lyram*, O; — *minas*, Pt; (2) to blame, scold, chide, reproach, *filium*, P; — *gravibus probris*, L; — *avaritia singulos*, St, to upbraid with; — *eorum arrogantiam*, C, to blame their arrogance.

Increresco -ēri, 3. to grow in any thing, — *capillis*, Pl; and generally, to grow, Cl. Co; (2) *met.* — *animis discordibus irae*, V; — *morbis*, Cl, to increase in violence.

Inerctus -a -um, unseparated, unsorted, mixed, H.

*Inerctentatus -a -um, not bloody, not stained with blood, O.

Inerctentus -a -um, unbloody, — *praelium*, *victoria*, L.

Inerusto, 1. to cover with a rind, enerust, Vr. H.

Incubatio -ōnis, f. a sitting upon eggs, in cubation, Pl.

Incubatus -ūs, m. Pl. = incubatio, q.v.

Incubito, 1. to lie in or upon any thing, to brood, Co.

Incubitus -ūs, m. a lying upon, — *dextri lateris*, Pl, on the right side; (2) a brooding, incubation, Pl.

Incubo -di -itum, 1. (-avi -itum), to lie in or on, — *in feno*, P; *humo incubat hasta*, O; *incubans agum mai*, Pl, lying near the sea; (2) especially, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood, Pl. Co; (3) to sojourn, dwell in a place, rare — *in praefectura mea*, P; (4) *met.* to brood over, earnestly watch over, — *pecunia quam condiderat*, C; — *auro, divitiis*, V.

Incudo -di -sum, 3. to forge, fabricate, work with the hammer, Pr; — *lapis*, V, a rough stone for a hand-mill.

Inculeatus -a -um (ptep. inculco), pressed, crammed in, Co; (2) mixed in, scattered in, — *inania quadam verba*, C.

Inculo, 1. to trample in, press in, Co; (2) *met.* to foist in, mix in, — *Græca verba*, C; to impress upon, inculcate, C; — *memoria iudicis*, Q.

Inculpatus -a -um, unblamed, blameless, O.

Inculre, roughly, rudely, inelegantly, without refinement, — *ritere, dicere*, C.

Incultus -a -um, uncultivated, untilled, — *ager*, C; (2) *met.* unpollished, unrefined, unadorned, uncared for, neglected, inelegant, C; — *coma*, O; — *homo*, S, without education or refinement; — *versus*, H, rough, unpolished.

Incultus -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultivation, S. L.

Incumba -re, f. the impost or part of a pier from which the arch springs, Vt.

Incumbere -cubum, 3. to lie upon, recline or lean upon, — *alicui*, V; — *ad ros*, O; — *arma sua*, S; *alioz incubabat ad annem*, V, bent over the river; — *in gladium*, C; *gladio*, Aug, to fall upon one's sword; — *in hostem*, L, to fall upon the enemy; (2) *met.* to apply one's self to any

thing, exert one's self, take pains with, bend one's mind to, — *in bellum*, Ca; — *in aliquod studium*, C; — *ad laudem*, C; — *novæ cogitationi*, Te; — *ut se consilium dicerent*, L.

Incunabula -ōrum, n. the furniture of a cradle, and clothes of the child, P; (2) *met.* birth-place, C; origin, commencement, beginning, C.

Incuratus -a -um, uncared for, unhealed, — *ulcera*, H.

Incuria -æ, f. carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference, T. C.

Incuriose, negligently, carelessly, L.

Incuriosus -a -um, careless, negligent, — *in aliquâ re*, St; — *proximorum*, Pl; — *serendis frugibus*, Te; (2) neglected, careless, — *historia*, St; — *finis*, Te.

Incurro -curri (-curre) -cursum, 3. to run in or upon, assail, attack, — *atque incidere in aliquem*, C; — *præstantibus Romanis*, Te; — *noctissimos*, Te; — *in Macedoniam*, L, to make an incursion into; of land, to stretch, extend, *agros qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant*, C; (2) *met.* in *oculis* (*oculis*) — C, to meet the eye; of events, *in aliquam diem*, C, to occur, happen; to fall into any evil or misfortune, — *in morbos*, C; — *in odia hominum*, C, to incur the hatred of men; to happen, happen to, *casus qui in sapientem potest* — C, may fall to the lot of the wise; *ne ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat*, C, does not occur.

Incurso -ōnis, f. a running against, attack, collision, — *atomorum*, C; (2) a hostile inroad, incursion, Ca.

Incursto, 1. to attack, run against, clash with, Se.

Incurso, 1. to run against, strike against, attack, — *in agmen Romanum*, L; — *agros Romanos*, L; — *rupibus*, O; (2) *met.* — *oculis et auribus*, Q, to meet, strike the eyes and ears; *lana oris nigra cui nullus alius color incuraverit*, Pl, with which no other colour has been mixed.

Ineursus -ūs, m. an attack, assault, C; *met.* — *morbosum*, Q.

*Incurvatio -ōnis, f. a curving, curvature, Pl.

*Incurvesco, 3. (-visco), to bend one's self, be bent down, A. Aug.

Incurvifercus -a -um, having a curved neck, A. Aug.

Incurvo, 1. to bend, curve, make crooked, — *bacillum*, C; — *arcum*, V; (2) *met.* *injuria* — *animum*, Se; — *aliquem querela*, Pr, move to compulsion.

Incurvus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked, C.

Ineus -ūdis, f. an anvil, C; prov. *incudem eandem tundere*, C, to be always engaged in the same occupation.

*Inculatio -ōnis, f. blame, reproach, accusation, C.

Inculco, 1. to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with, — *cor, quod*, etc. Ca; — *aliquem superbite*, Te; *ptep. pass.* *Augusto inculcata liberorum morte*, Pl, laid to the charge of.

Incusus -ūs, m. a brating or dashing against, Te.

Incustus -a -um, unwatched, unguarded, — *orile*, O; neglected, Te; — *amur*, Te, uncontrolled; (2) incautious, heedless, Pl.

Incutio -cuti -cutum, 3. to strike, dash, beat against, — *scipionem in caput alicuius*, L; — *pedem terra*, Q, to throw, hurl, — *trita sæpeque*, Te; (2) *met.* to strike fear, terror, mental disturbance into, — *terrorem*, C; — *religionem animæ*, L; — *deiderium urbis*, H.

Indagatio -ōnis, f. an inquiry, investigation, C.

Indagator -ōris, m. -atrix -icis, f. an investigator, explorer, inquirer, C.

Indago, 1. to follow a trail or scent, *canis natui ad indagandum*, C; (2) *met.* to search out, explore, investigate, C.

Indagatio -ōnis, f. a surrounding of any place with nets or beaters, so as to enclose the game, V; (2)

a start-urging of a hostile force, Aug; (3) *met.* investigation, research, inquiry, Pl.

Inde, thence, from there, from that place, C; of things, *inde* (i.e. ex audaciâ) omnia scelera gignuntur, C; of persons, *nati filii duo*, — *ego hunc adoptavi mihi*, T; of time, then, thereupon, Ca; from that time forth, T.

Indebitus -a -um, that which is not owed, undue, non indebita posco, V.

Indecens -ntis, unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, indecent, M. St.

Indecenter, unbecomingly, indecently, ugly, Q.

*Indecentia -æ, f. impropriety, unsuitableness, Vt.

Indecō, Pl. 2. to ill-become, not to become, — aliquem, Pl.

Indeflexibilis -e, inflexible, unchangeable, — animus, Sc; — iustitia, Sc.

Indeflexus -a -um, unchanged, firm, O.

Indecor -ōris, or indecōris -e, unbecoming, indecorous, shameful, disgraceful, non erimus indecoris regno, V.

Indecore, unbecomingly, indecorously, C.

Indecōrus, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, H.

Indecōrus -a -um, unsuitable, improper, unbecoming, indecorous, dishonourable, C.

*Indefatigabilis -e, indefatigable, Sc.

*Indefatigatus -a -um, untired, unfatigued, Sc.

Indefensus -a -um, undefended, unprotected, L.

Indefessus -a -um, unwearied, untired, V.

*Indefessus -a -um, unwept, O.

Indeflexus -a -um, unbent, unchanged, uncal-

med, Pl.

*Indiectus -a -um, not thrown down, O.

Indelēbilis -e, imperishable, indelible, — no-

men, O.

Indelēbatus -a -um, untouched, uninjured, undi-

minished, O.

Indemnatu -a -um, uncondemned, — ciris, C.

Indemnis -e, unhurt, without loss or damage, Sc.

Indēnunciatus -a -um, unannounced, Sc.

*Indēploratus -a -um, unwept, unlamented, O.

*Indēprāvatus -a -um, — virtus, Sc, uncor-

rupted.

Indēprehensibilis -e, that cannot be detected or

discovered, Q.

Indēprehensus -a -um, undiscovered, unobserv-

ed, V.

Indēscriptus -a -um, not divided, — cives, Co.

*Indēsertus -a -um, not forsaken, O.

*Indēspectus -a -um, — Tartarus, P. Aug, into

which one cannot look down.

*Indēstrictus -a -um, untouched, unhurt, O.

*Indētonsus -a -um, unshorn, O.

*Indēvitatus -a -um, that has not been avoided,

— telum, O.

Index -icis, c. one who informs or discloses, C;

and in a bad sense, an informer, traitor, spy, C;

(2) of things, that which informs, betrays; a sign,

token, — stultitiae testrae, C; index digitus, H, or

abs. index, C, the fore-finger; especially, the title

or inscription on a book, C; also on a statue,

tablet, L; also an index, catalogue, register, Q;

a touch-stone, O.

India -æ, f. India, C; hence, adj. Indus -a -um,

— dens, O, ivory; — conchæ, Pt, pearls; subst.

Indus -i, m. an Indian; poet. an Ethiopian, V;

an Arab, O, and used by L. = an elephant's driver;

also, Indeus -a -um, — dens, M, ivory; — pecus,

M, an elephant; Indicum -i, n. Indigo; — nigrum,

Pl, Indian-ink.

Indicatio -ōnis, f. a setting a price upon any

thing, a valuing, P.

Indicatura -æ, f. Pl. = indicatio, g.v.

*Indicēns -ntis, me indicente, T, without my say-

ing a word.

Indicēlam -i, n. a discovery, disclosure, — facere,

P, C; — profiteri, S, to make a confession before

the judge; also, a permission to confess, or turn

king's evidence, C; a reward for giving evidence,

C; (2) a mark, sign, token, evidence, — atque argumenta sceleros, C; — ostendere, Aug; dare, Vr; edere, Lc, to show signs of; indicio esse, T, to be a sign of, serve to show; of the use of the touch-stone (vid. index), postquam — est factum, Vt.

Indico, 1. to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, — rem alicui, C; — de re, S; (2) *met.* to show, indicate, disclose, reveal, *tullus* — *mores*, C; — *lacrimis dolorem*, N; also, to mention, Pl; (3) to put a price on, value, C.

Indico -xi -ctum, 3. to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint, *Romæ dies un viginti supplicatio indicitur*, Ca; — *bellum*, C, to declare war; — *comita*, *dies comitis*, L; — *funus*, St, invito to a public funeral.

Indictio -ōnis, f. the imposition or assessment of a tax, Pl.

Indictus -a -um, not said, unsaid, *indicta causâ civem Romanum capitis condemnare*, C, without a trial, without a hearing.

Indidem, from the same place, from that very place, C.

Indifferens -entis, indifferent, C. (= ἀδιάφορος); (2) of persons, quiet, indifferent, St; (3) — *syllaba*, Q, = anceps, doubtful, neither short nor long.

Indifferenter, indifferently, without diffidence, Q; — *aliquid ferre*, St, to bear with indifference.

Indigena -æ, c. native, belonging to one's own country; and subst. (opp. *advena*), a native, V; — *coloni*, Co.

Indigens -ntis (*ptep.* indigēo), needy, in need of, indigent, — *alicuius rei*, C; *cotes oleo indigentes*; subst. a poor, needy person, C.

Indigentia -æ, f. want, need, C; (2) insatiable desire, C.

Indigēo -ūi, 2. to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of, — *bonâ existimatione*, C; to need, require, — *tui consili*, C; (2) to desire, long for, — *ceterarum rerum*, C.

*Indiges -is, A. Aug. = indigens, g.v.

Indigestus -a -um, disordered, confused, un-

arranged, O; (2) indigested, P. Aug.

Indigētes -um, m. deified heroes raised to the dignity of tutelary gods, — *du*, L; found in *sing.* applied to *Aeneas*, — *Aeneam*, V.

Indignābundus -a -um, filled with indignation,

greatly indignant, L.

Indignandus -a -um (*ptep.* indignor), deserving

indignation, O.

Indignans -ntis (*ptep.* indignor), impatient,

indignant, O; — *servitutis*, Co.

Indigne, unworthily, disgracefully, disho-

nourably, undeservedly, P, C; (2) impatiently,

unwillingly, indignantly, C.

Indignitas -atis, f. unworthiness, vileness, — *hominis, accusatoris*, C; (2) unworthy behaviour,

meanness, — *ferre*, Cr, to suffer indignity; (3)

indignation at unworthy behaviour, C.

Indignor, 1. *dep.* to consider as unworthy or

unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended,

indignant at, — *aliquid*, C; *de aliquâ re*, Aug;

followed also by *quod*, Ca; *si*, Aug; *inf.* Q.

Indignus -a -um, unworthy, applied to persons,

— *diuitis*, C; — *magnorum avorum*, V; (2) ap-

plied to inanimate and abstract objects, unworthy,

unbecoming, *vox superioribus vocibus*, — Ca; —

mors, V, undeserved; — *hiemes*, V, severe; *non* —

videtur aliquid memorare, S, it does not seem in-

appropriate.

Indigus -a -um, needy, in want of, — *nostræ opis*, V; — *omni auxilio*, Lc; (2) desirous of,

longing for, — *alicuius rei*, P. Aug.

Indiligens -ntis, neglectful, negligent, heedless,

Ca; (2) neglected, — *hortus*, Pl.

Indiligenter, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently,

C.

Indiligentia -æ, f. carelessness, negligence, C;

— *veri*, Tc, in the investigation of truth.

Indipiscor, 3. *dep.* (indipisco, 3.), to obtain, attain, get, — *divitias magnas*, P.

Indirectus -a -um, indirect, Q.

Indireptus -a -um, unpillaged, Tc.

Indiscrète, without difference or distinction, Pl.

Indiscrētus -a -um, unsevered, undivided, Vr. Tc; (2) undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference, Cl. V.

*Indisérinātum, indiscriminately, Vr.

Indiscerte, ineloquently, inelegantly, C.

Indiscertus -a -um, ineloquent, C.

*Indisérnsātus -a -um, not properly distributed, immoderate, P. Aug.

*Indispōsīte, without order, irregularly, Sc.

*Indispōsītus -a -um, disorderly, unarranged, Tc.

*Indissimilis -e, not dissimilar, Vr.

Indissolūbilis -e, indissoluble, C.

Indistinctus -a -um, not separated, not arranged, Q; (2) *met.* unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure, Q.

Indivīdūus -a -um, indivisible, — *corpora*, C, or *abs.* individua -ūrum, *n.* atoms, monads of the Democritean system, C; (2) inseparable, Tc.

Indivīsus -a -um, undivided, Vr; (2) *pro indiviso*, Pl, in an undivided form, in common; *pro indiviso talere*, Pl, equally, in like manner.

Indo -īdi -itum, 3. to put in or on, set or place in or on, — *ignem in aram*, P; — *compedes servis*, P; (2) *met.* to introduce, — *novos ritus*, Tc; to cause, occasion, — *alicui patrem*, Tc; to give; impose a name, — *alicui nomen*, P; with *dat.* of the name, *huic urbi nomen Epidamnio inditum est*, P.

Indōcēlis -e, that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, indocile, — *homo tardusque*, C; — *pauperem pati*, H; hence, ignorant, inexperienced, stupid, *agīcola* — *cali*, Pl; and of inanimate objects, ill-adapted to, *terra* — *Cerberi*, P. Aug; (2) that cannot be learned, C; (3) *untaught, unknown, — *via*, Pt.

Indocte, ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner, C.

Indōlentia -æ, f. freedom from pain, absence of pain, C.

Indōlentis -is, f. natural constitution or quality, nature, — *frugum, pecudum*, L; (2) of men, natural disposition, talents, inclination, *adlescentes bonā* — *præditi*, C.

Indōlescē -līti, 3. to experience pain, be painful, *locus tactu indolescit*, Cl; (2) *met.* to be pained, grieved at any thing, — *tam sero se cognoscere*, etc. C; *ad ipsum indoluit Juno*, O.

*Indōmābilis -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, P.

Indōmītus -a -um, untamed, unrestrained, wild, — *bos*, Vr; — *pastores*, Ca; — *cupidas, furor, libido*, C; (2) untameable, indomitable, — *Hercules*, Pl; — *mors*, H; — *Palernum*, Pr, indigestible.

Indormiō -īvi -itum, 4. to sleep in or on any thing, — *congestis saccis*, H; (2) *met.* to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in, — *in aliquā re*, C; — *alicui rei*, C.

Indōtātus -a -um, without a dowry, portionless, H; — *corporis*, O, without the usual funeral honours, O; (2) *met.* — *as*, C, unadorned, poor, C.

Indu = in, *q.v.*

Indūbitābilis -e, that cannot be doubted, indubitable, Q.

Indūbitātor, undoubtedly, certainly, Pl.

Indūbitate, undoubtedly, L.

Indūbitātus -a -um, undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Q.

Indūbito, 1. to doubt concerning any thing, — *alicui rei*, V.

Indūbitus -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tc.

*Inducē = inducē, *q.v.*

Indūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct, bring in or to a place, — *milites in pugnam*, L; — *oves in rura*, Vr; — *filix novercam*, Pl, to introduce a step-mother; — *in regiam habitandi causā*, Ca; espe-

cially, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage, — *gladiatores*, C; — *elephantum in circum*, Pl; — *aliquem in senatum, in curiam*, St, to produce in the senate as a criminal or witness; (2) *met.* — *aliquem in errorem*, C; — *discordiam in civitatem*, C, to introduce; also, to introduce or bring in discourse, *hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone*, C; (3) *met.* to bring to, lead to, induce, incite, persuade, seduce, *animum in spem* —, C; — *animum ad aliquid*, Tc; — *aliquem pretio ad parricidium*, C; — *ad misericordiam*, C, to move to pity; especially, — *animum*, or *in animum*, C, to bring one's mind to, resolve; — *animum de divinatione dicere*, C; (4) *met.* to lead into a snare, deceive, cheat, C; (5) to cover over, smear over, — *postes pice*, P; — *humanam membris formam*, O; hence, to put on clothes, St; (6) to level the ground, Pl; and also, to erase the writing on wax tablets, by drawing over them the broad end of the stylus, C.

Inductio -ōnis, f. a leading or bringing to a place, — *aquarum*, C; a producing upon the stage, — *personarum*, C; (2) a curtain or awning drawn over a theatre to keep out the sun, Vr; (3) — *animi*, C, resolve, determination, intention, C; (4) philosophical induction, Vr.

*Inductor -ōris, m. one who stirs one up, a thiasar, pummeler, P.

Inductus -a -um (*ptcp.* induco), — *sermo*, Pl, introduced from a foreign language, foreign, strange; (2) induced, moved by, — *spe, cupiditate*, C.

Inductus -ūs, m. inducement, instigation, C.

*Indūcūla -æ, f. *dim.* an under-garment worn by females, P.

Indugrēdiōr = ingredior, *q.v.*

Indulgēns -ntis (*ptcp.* indulgēo), kind, tender, indulgent, — *peccatis*, C; — *in captivos*, L; — *irarum*, L; (2) addicted to, — *alea*, St; (3) tenderly beloved, Q.

Indulgentē, kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently, C.

Indulgētia -æ, f. kindness, tenderness, indulgence; indulgent, forbearing love, — *corporis*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) *met.* — *cali*, Pl, mild, pleasant weather.

Indulgēo -si -tum, 2. (*r.*) *neut.* to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent; to indulge, gratify, allow, — *Adriano cunctis*, Ca; *sic sibi indulget*, N, he so indulged himself, allowed himself so many liberties; — *in æ*, L; *ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget*, C; sometimes, A. Aug, with acc. of the person, — *nos in pueritia*; also, to give one's self up to, indulge in, — *novis amicitis*, C; — *somno*, Tc; (*ii.*) *act.* to grant, allow, concede, — *usum pecunie alicui*, St.

Indūo -īti -ūtum, 3. to put on, — *alicui tunieam*, C; — *soleas pedibus*, C; (2) *met.* to clothe, cover, *indutus duabus quasi personis*, C, with two masks, i.e. playing a double part; *dii induti specie humanā*, C, clothed in human form; *arbor induit se in florem*, V; — *cratera coronā*, V, to crown with a garland; hence, to put on, assume, — *personam iudicis*, C; — *proditorem et hostem*, Tc, to play the part of; — *societatem, seditionem*, Tc, to engage in; (3) — *se in aliquid* or *alicui rei*, to fall into, fall on; — *in laqueum*, P; hence, to entangle one's self in, become involved with; — *se in captiones*, C; *pass.*, *indui confessiones suā*, C, to be entangled in his own confession.

Indūpēdiō, indūpērator = impediō, imperator, *q.v.*

Indūrātus -a -um (*ptcp.* indūro), hardened, steeled, L.

Indūresco -rūi, 3. to become hard, Co; *met.* *miles induruerat pro Vitellio*, Tc, had become confirmed in his attachment for Vitellius.

Indūro, 1. to make hard, O; (2) *met.* to harden, indurate, — *animum*, Sc; — *frontem*, Sc.

*Indūfārūs -i, m. a maker or seller of women's under-clothing, P.

Indūfātus -a -um, wearing a woman's under-garment, P.

Indūctum -i, n. a woman's garment, of which the precise nature is unknown, A. Aug.
Industria -ae, f. industry, diligence, — in *agenda*, C; — *ilineris*, St. rapidity of travelling; *de (ex) industriā*, C. L; *ob industriam*, P; *industriā*, Pl, on purpose, purposely.

Industrie, *industriously*, *diligently*, *actively*, C.

Industriose, very diligently, St.

Industrius -a -um, very diligent, active, industrious, Sc.

Industrius -a -um, diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, C.

Indutiae -arum, f. (adducio), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, — *facere*, C; *inire*, Pl; *petere*, *conseruare*, N; *tollere*, L.

Indutis -e, that can be put on or off at pleasure, A. Aug.

Indutus -ds, m. a putting on, Tc.

Indutivum -arum, f. clothes, clothing, P; (2) the bark of a tree, Pl.

Inebria, 1. to intoxicate, *inebriate*, Pl; *me* — *aliquid* *Tyrio*, Pl, to saturate with; — *autem*, J, to fill full of idle talk.

Inedia -ae, f. fasting, abstinence from food, *rigulus et inedia necatus*, C.

**Ineditus* -a -um, unknown, O.

**Ineffabilis* -e, unutterable, unpronounceable, ineffable, Pl.

Inefficax -acis, producing no effect, inefficacious, *cor* — *verborum*, Sc.

**Inelaboratus* -a -um, unstudied, simple, inelaborate, Sc.

Inelegans -ntis, inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful, — *orationis copia*, C.

Ineleganter, inelegantly, tastelessly, C.

Ineluctabilis -e, that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable, V.

Inemendabilis -e, that cannot be amended, incorrigible, Q.

**Inemior* -itius, 3. *dep.* to die in or at, — *spec-taculo*, H.

Inemptus -a -um, unbought, V.

Inenarrabilis -e, indescribable, inexpressible, — *labor*, L.

**Inenarrabiliter*, indescribably, L.

Inenodabilis -e, inextricable; met. — *res*, C, inexplorable.

Ineo -i (-iri) -itum, 4. (i. *neut.* to go in, enter, — in *idem*, L; *inititur tecum*, P; (2) in point of time, to begin, commence, *inente anno*, St, at the beginning of the year; *ab inente atate*, C, from youth; (iii.) *act.* to go in, enter, — *domum*, C; — *curam*, *iter*, C, to enter upon, begin a journey; (2) *ret.* to copulate, cohabit with, *coet.* *Vir. Pl.* (3) *ret.* to enter upon, — *magistratum*, C; — *numera-* *rum*, L, to enumerate; — *rationem*, C, to consider, plan, devise, find out, contrive; followed by *quen-* *admodum*, C; *ut*, C; *de aliquo re*, C; — *astima-* *tionem*, Sc, to make an estimate; — *mensuram* *cyrorum*, Co, to measure; *societatem cum aliquo*, Aug, to enter into a league with; — *consilium*, C. Ca, to devise; — *gratiam ab aliquo*, C, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of; — *munus* *aliquis*, V, to undertake.

Inepte, unsuitable, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly, — *dicere*, C.

Ineptum -arum, f. foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery, C.

Inepus, 4. to talk foolishly, talk nonsense, T. Ct.

Inepus -a -um, unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly, C.

**Inequabilis* -e, — *campus*, not to be ridden over, left for cavalry, P. Aug.

Inequus, 1. to ride in or on, — *campis*, P. Aug.

Inermis -a (-us -a -um), unarmed, weapon-

less, C; — *militis*, Ca; (2) met. — *gingiva*, Jv, toothless; — *carmen*, O, inoffensive, stingless.

Inerrans -ntis, not wandering; epithet of the fixed stars, C.

Inerro, 1. to rove or wander about, — *montibus*, Pl; *memoria imaginis — oculis*, Pl, hovers before the eyes.

Iners -rtis, simple, artless, ignorant, C; (2) inactive, lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful, — *homo*, *inertus*, C; — *aqua*, O, stagnant; — *aguora*, Le, undisturbed by wind; — *stomachus*, O, not digesting; — *hora*, H; *tempus*, O, in which nothing is done, slothful; — *caro*, sal, Pl, tasteless; — *frigus*, *somnus*, O, making slothful.

Inertia -ae, f. unskillfulness, want of skill, C; (2) slothfulness, sluggishness, C.

Inerticulus -a -um, *dim.* — *citis*, Co, a kind of vine which produces good but weak wine, Co.

Inerudite, unlearnedly, unskillfully, Q.

Ineruditus -a -um, unlearned, inerudite, unskillful, C; — *obtusitas*, Q, rude, unrefined.

Inesco, 1. to allure with a bait; hence, *met.* to entice, deceive, L.

Iniectus -a -um, raised upon, borne upon, V.

Inexabilis -e, inevitable, Tc.

**Inexolatus* -a -um, not unrolled, unopened, — *liber*, M.

**Inexolabilis* -e, — *somnus*, Sc, from which one cannot be roused.

**Inexcitatus* -a -um, unroused, quiet, V.

**Inexcogitatus* -a -um, uninvited, unadvised, Pl.

Inexcusabilis -e, without excuse, inexcusable, H.

Inexercitatus -a -um, unexercised, unpractised, — *miles*, C, undrilled; (2) unoccupied, inactive, — *homo*, Cl.

Inexhaustus -a -um, unexhausted, inexhaustible, V.

Inexorabilis -e, inexorable, not to be entreated, — in *alios*, C; — *adversus te*, L; — *delictis*, Tc.

**Inexperrectus* -a -um, not awakened, O.

Inexpertus -a -um, inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with, H. Tc; (2) untried, unproved, *legiones — bello*, Tc; *animus ad contumeliam* —, L, unused to.

Inexplicabilis -e, inexplicable, C; (2) — *bellum*, L, implacable, obstinate.

**Inexplinatus* -a -um, indistinct, inarticulate, — *lingua*, Pl.

Inexplicitus -e, insatiable, that cannot be filled, — *stomachus*, Sc; met. — *cupiditas*, C.

Inexplicitus -a -um, unfilled, insatiate, insatiable, O.

Inexplicitabilis -e, that cannot be untied or disentangled, — *laqueus*, Q; (2) — *continuis inlucis* *rar*, L, impassable; (3) met. inexplicable, — *res*, C; — *multitudo*, Pl, innumerable.

Inexplicitus -a -um, unexplained, obscure, inexplicable, — *dicta*, P. Aug.

Inexplorato, without exploring, without reconnoitring, L.

Inexploratus -a -um, unexplored, not investigated, L.

Inexpugnabilis -e, unconquerable, inexpugnable, — *arx*, L; met. C; — *gramen*, O, that cannot be extirpated.

**Inexpugnabilis* -e, — *numerus*, Co, incalculable.

Inexpectatus -a -um, unlooked for, unexpected, C. O.

Inextinctus -a -um, unextinguished, inextinguishable, O; met. — *furor*, *libido*, O, insatiable; — *noctes*, O, immortal.

Inextinguibilis -e, *inextinguishable*; met. — *consuetudo*, Vr.

**Inexstipabilis* -e, — *radices*, Pl, that cannot be extirpated.

Inexsuperabilis -e, *insuperable*, *insurpassable*, L.

Inextricabilis -e, that cannot be disentangled, *inextricable*, V; met. *stomachi* — *vitia*, Pl, incurable.

Infabre, unskilfully, in an unworkmanlike manner, L. H.

**Infabulatus* -a -um, unwrought, unfashioned, V.

Inficte (*inficte*), tastelessly, coarsely, without humour, Aug.

**Inficteas* -arum, *f. coarse jests*, poor wit, Ct.

Inficetus -a -um (*inficetus*), coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit, P. C. *Infacundus* -a -um, ineloquent, L.

Infamia -re, *f. ill report*, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy, — *inferre*, C; *motere*, L, to cause; *infamia aspergi*, N, to come into bad repute; *infamia flagrare*, C; *in infamia esse*, T, to be in ill repute; (2) *meton.* the cause of ill repute and infamy, *nostris seculi*, O, the disgrace of our age.

Infamis -e, ill reputed, infamous, *homines* — *vitii atque dedecore*, C; — *digitus*, P, the middle finger; — *vita*, C.

Infamo, 1. to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame, C; (2) to blame, accuse, find fault with, — *aliquem temeritatis*, Sc.

Infandus -a -um, unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, calamitous, grievous, — *res*, C; — *dolor*, *labores*, dies, V.

Infans -ntis, dumb, speechless, C; hence, not yet able to speak, young, little, — *puer*, C; — *pupula*, C; applied to animals, — *catuli*, Pl; to inanimate objects, — *statua*, H, new, fresh; (2) *child-like, infantile, C.

Infans -ntis, *c.* a little child, infant, C; *ab infante*, Co; *ab infantibus*, Cl, from childhood.

Infantaria -re, *f.* a nurse, foster-mother, M.

Infantia -re, *f.* inability to speak, L; want of eloquence, slowness of speech, C; (2) childhood, infancy, Q; *ab infantia*, Te, from infancy; also applied to animals, Pl.

Infarcio -isi -rsus (-rtum), 4. (*infarcio*), to stuff in, cram in, Co; — *aliquid aliquid re*, Pl, to stuff full of; (2) met. — *verba*, C.

Infatigabilis -e, that cannot be wearied, indefatigable, Pl.

Infatido, 1. to make foolish, infatuate, C.

Infustus -a -um, unlucky, unfortunate, V. Te.

Infestiva -orum, *n.* colours or tinctures derived from plants, Vt.

Infector -oris, *m.* a dyer, C.

Infectus -a -um, undone, unfinished, incomplete, — *argentum*, L; *aureum*, V, rough, unwrought; *pro infecto habere*, C, to consider as having never taken place; *re infecta abire*, L, without having accomplished the business; — *dona facere*, *reddere*, P, to revoke a gift; *facta, infecta loqui*, P. Aug, things both true and false.

**Infectus* -us, *m.* a dying, colouring, Pl.

Infecunditas -atis, *f.* barrenness, sterility, Co.

Infecundus -a -um, unfruitful, barren, sterile, S.

Infelicitas -atis, *f.* ill luck, unhappiness, infelicity, T.

Infelicitate, unluckily, unfortunately, L.

**Infelicitio*, 1. (*infelicio*, 1.) to make miserable, P.

Infelix -icis, unfruitful, barren, *terra* — *frigidus*, V; (2) unhappy, miserable, — *homo*, C; — *arbor*, C, the gallows; (3) causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky, C.

Infuse, hostilely, acrimoniously, C.

Infensa, 1. to act in a hostile manner, — *Armeniam bello*, Te, to attack.

Infensus -a -um, hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged, V; *opes principibus infensus*, Te, dangerous.

Infer -a -um, *inferi* -orum, *vid.* *inferus*.

Inferre -arum, *f.* sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead, C.

Inferior, *vid.* *inferus*.

Inferus -a -um, that which is offered to the gods, — *vinum*, A. Aug, an oblation.

Inferus, *vid.* *infra*.

Infernas -atis, from the low country, from the lowlands, — *abies*, Pl.

Inferne, on the lower side, beneath, below, Lc.

Infernus -a -um, that which is below, lower, — *partes*, C; (2) subterranean, of or relating to the lower world, infernal, — *rex*, V, Pluto; — *Juno*, V, Proserpine; — *palus*, O, the Styx; hence, *subst.* (a) *inferni* -orum, *m.* the inhabitants of the lower world, Pt; (b) *inferna* -orum, *n.* the lower world, infernal regions, Te; the lower parts of the body, Pl.

Infero, intuli, illatum, *inferre*, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on, *templis ignes* —, C, to set fire to; also, — *aliquid in ignem*, Ca; — *in equum*, Ca, to put on horseback; — *pedem aliquo*, C, to go anywhere; (2) to bury, inter, C; — *tributum alicui*, Co, to contribute, pay; — *sumptum civibus*, C, to charge, put to the account of; — *signa (arma) in hostem (hosti)*, Ca, to attack, charge; — *pedem, gradum*, L, to attack; — *bellum alicui, or contra aliquem*, C, to make war on, levy war against; — *se*, L, to betake one's self to, go; — *seu periculum capitis*, C, to fall into mortal danger; — *se*, P, to strut, behave one's self proudly; (3) *met.* to produce, bring forward, — *sermonem*, C, to speak; — *mentionem*, L, to mention; to cause, occasion, — *spem alicui*, Ca; — *hostibus terrorem*, Ca; — *periculum civibus*, C; — *alicui causam belli*, C, to seek a pretext for war; — *alicui crimen proditoris*, C, to bring an accusation against; — *miseri cordiam, invidiam*, C, to seek to excite.

Inferus -a -um (*infer*, A. Aug.), that which is below, lower (*opp.* *superus*), C; *limen superum inferumque salve*, P; — *fulmina*, Pl, rising from the earth; — *mare*, the Etruscan Sea (*opp.* *mare Superum*, the Adriatic); hence, (2) *inferi* -orum, *m.* the departed, the dead, the lower world; *ab inferis exsistere*, L, to rise from the dead; *apud inferos*, C, in the lower world; (iii.) *comp.* inferior -us, that which is lower in point of position; *ex inferiore loco dicere*, C, to speak from the body of the court (*opp.* *ex superiore loco*, from the tribunal); (2) subsequent in time or order, C. Vr; hence, inferior in any respect; — *fortuna*, C, in fortune; — *in iure civili*, C; (iii.) *superl.* *infimus* -a -um, the lowest, bottomest, C; *ab infimis radicibus montis*, Ca; *ab infimo*, Ca, from below; *met.* the lowest, meanest, basest, — *fex populi*, C; (2) a second form is *Imus* -a -um, the lowest, bottomest, C; — *vox*, H, bass voice; *miscere ima summis*, H, to turn upside down; *spirare ab imo*, O, to sigh deeply; *met.* the last in point of time, — *mensis*, O; *serietur ad imum*, H, to the last.

Infervecio -feci -factum, 3. (*pass.* -fio -factus -feci), to cause to boil, Co.

Infervere, 2 *neut.* to boil, seethe, Cl.

Infervesco -ferbui, 3. to begin to boil, grow hot, H. Pl.

Infestator -oris, *m.* a troubler, infester, Pl.

Infeste, in a hostile manner, C.

Infestio, 1. to attack, harass, disquiet, O; — *mare*, Aug, to infest; (2) to hurt, injure, impair, *vinum* — *nervos*, Pl.

Infestus -us -um, disturbed, disquiet, unsafe, *agrum infestum reddere*, L; *habere*, C; *loca infesta serpentibus*, S, infested with; (2) hostile, inimical, — *reipublica*, C; — *in cognatos*, Aug; *sæva et infesta virtutibus tempora*, Te.

Infibulo, 1. to clasp or buckle together, Cl.

Inficetus, *inficte* = *infacetus*, *infacete*, *g.v.*

Inficulus -ntis, doing nothing, inactive, Vr.

Inficelo -feci -fectum, 3. to put or dip into any thing; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour, — *se vitro*, Ca; *lana infecta conchylio*, Pl; (2) to mix with, — *aliquid aliquid re*, V; hence, to taint, spoil, infect, V; *mel infectum fronde*, Pl, tainting

of the leaf; (3) *met. sapientia animi non colorat, sed infect*, Sc; hence, to instruct thoroughly, *infecti debet puer iis artibus*, C; (4) *met.* to taint, corrupt, — *animum delictis, otio, desideriis*, C.
Infidelis -e, unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, C.

Infidelitas -ātis, *f.* unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity, C.

Infidubium = *infundibulum*, *q.v.*

Infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue, unreliable, — *amicus*, C.

Infigo -xi -xum, 3. to fix, fasten to or in, thrust in, — *gladium in pectus*, C; — *hastam portat*, V; (2) *met.* to fasten or fix in; frequently used in *ptcp. pass.* *infixus* -a -um, fast in, firmly seated in, — *in ipsa natura hominum*, C; — *pectoris dolor heret*, Pl; *infixum est*, Te, it is fixed, finally resolved.

Infirmatiss -is, *m.* a person of the lowest condition, P.

Infirmus -a -um, *superl.* from *inferus*, *q.v.*

Infindo -fidi -fissum, 3. to cut in, cleave, — *sulcos telluri*, V; poet. — *sulcos mari*, V, to sail through the sea.

Infinitus -ātis, *f.* infinity, endlessness, C.

Infinitus, infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly, C.

Infinitio -ōnis, *f.* C. = *infinitas*, *q.v.*

Infinitus -a -um, boundless, limitless, infinite, — *spatium*, Lc; — *imperium*, C; (2) endless, innumerable, infinite, — *multitudo, spes, labor*, C; *ad infinitum*, in infinitum, Pl, for ever, endlessly; *infinito*, Pl, infinitely, very much; (3) indefinite, C; — *verbum*, Q, the infinitive.

Infirmatio -ōnis, *f.* an enfeebling, invalidating, refusing, C.

Infirmus, weakly, slightly, C; (2) of mental weakness, superstitiously, St.

Infirmitas -ātis, *f.* weakness, powerlessness, infirmity, — *corporis*, C; especially, sickness, indisposition, Pl, St; (2) *met.* — *animi*, C, want of spirit, want of courage; also, instability, unsteadiness of character, Ca.

Infirmus, 1. to weaken, — *legiones*, Te; (2) *met.* to invalidate, disprove, — *fides testis*, C; — *legem*, Te, to annul.

Infirmus -a -um, weak, feeble, infirm, — *viribus*, C; and especially, sick, ill, indisposed, C; (2) *met.* mentally weak, superstitious, faint-hearted, inconstant, C, Ca.

Inist (*defective verb*), he or she begins, V; — *postulare*, P; especially, (2) he or she begins to speak, V.

Inistio -trum, *f.* a denial, found only in *acc.* in connexion with *ire*, *inistias ire aliquid*, P, L, to deny any thing.

Inistialis -e, negative, containing a denial, — *questio*, C.

Inistatio -ōnis, *f.* a denying, C; especially, (2) a denying, disavowing of a debt or deposit, Sc.

Inistitor -ōnis, *m.* one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, a bad payer, C.

Inistio, 1. *dep.* to deny, disavow, not to confess, — *verum*, C; especially, (2) to deny the existence of a debt, refuse to restore a deposit, C.

Inflammatio -ōnis, *f.* a fire, conflagration, P, Aug; (2) in medicine, an inflammation, — *aurius*, Pl; (3) *met.* a kindling, lighting up, fire, — *animorum*, C.

Inflammo, 1. to light up, kindle, set fire to, — *tedas*, C; — *classem*, C; (2) of the body, to cause to inflame, produce inflammation, Pl; (3) *met.* to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate, — *invidiana sententia*, C; — *populum in impios*, C.

Inflato, pompously, haughtily, boasting, Ca.

Inflatio -ōnis, *f.* the bubbling of boiling water, V; (2) of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, inflation, flatulence, C, Cl; (3) = *inflammatio*, Sc, *q.v.*

Inflatus -a -um (*ptcp. inflo*), swelling, swollen, — *collum*, C; — *amies*, L; (2) *met.* haughty, pompous, arrogant, — *animus*, C; with *abl.* of the

cause, — *laetitia atque insolentia*, C; of discourse, turgid, inflated, pompous, — *oratio*, Q, Te.

Inflatus -ūs, *m.* a blowing into, inflation, *primo inflatu tibiensis*, C, at the first blast; (2) inspiration, — *divinus*, C.

Inflexo -xi -xum, 3. to bend, bow, curve, — *bacillum*, C; (2) especially, to inflect or modulate the voice, Pt; (3) *met.* to bend, alter, warp, — *jus civile gratia*, C.

Inflexus -a -um, unwept, unlamented, V.

Inflexibilis -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, — *dolor*, Pl, obstinate.

Inflexio -ōnis, *f.* a bending, inflexion, — *laterum*, C.

Inflexus -ūs, *m.* a bending, curving, Jv; — *modulationis*, S, inflexion.

Infigo -xi -ctum, 3. to strike, knock, dash against, — *alicui securim*, C; *puppis inflicta radiis*, V, dashed on the shoal; (2) *met.* to inflict, cause hurt or damage, — *mortiferam plagam*, C; — *alicui turpitudinem*, C.

Influo, 1. to blow on or in, to inflate, — *buccas*, II; to play on wind instruments, — *calamos leves*, V; and *abs.* to give a blast, *simul inflavit tibiens*, C; (2) *met.* to puff up, make proud or arrogant, inflate, elate, — *animos jalsā spe*, C; *mendaciis*, L.

Influo -xi -xum, 3. to flow in, stream in, — *fluvium in Pontum*, C; *non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit*, Ca; (2) of things not fluid, to stream in, rush in, flow in, — *in Italiam Gallorum copia*, C; — *in universorum animos*, C, to introduce one's self, gain influence over; *blanditis Papirius influebat in aures concionis*, L.

Infuldo -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig in, bury, — *corpora virum terrae*, V; — *talas in terram*, Ca; — *gemmas corpore*, Pl, to bury jewels with the body of their possessor.

Informatio -ōnis, *f.* a sketch, first draught, V; (2) a conception, idea, — *Dei*, C; — *antecepta animo rei*, C, an *a priori* idea.

Informidatus -a -um, not feared, not dreaded, P, Aug.

Informis -e, formless, unformed, L; (2) unshapely, misformed, deformed, hideous, — *cadaver*, V; — *hiems*, II, horrid, disagreeable.

Informo, 1. to give form and shape to, form, fashion, — *clipeum*, V; (2) *met.* to form, *animus bene a natura informatus*, C; to form by instruction, instruct, — *etatem puerilem ad humanitatem*, C; to form an idea, conception, image of any thing, — *oratore*, C; — *Deum conjectura*, C, form a conjectural idea of.

Inforsio, 1. to summon before a court of law, P.

Inforsitatus -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, C.

Inforsitum -il, *n.* misfortune, ill luck, T, L.

Infra, (1.) *adv.* on the under side, below, beneath, C; in the lower world, Tb; *comp.* inferior, O, lower down; (2) beneath, below in value and estimation, Te, O; (11.) *prep.* with *acc.*, beneath, below, *mare — oppidum*, C; — *Lycurgum*, C, later in point of time; — *elephantos*, Ca, less in size; — *novena*, Pl, less in number than; (2) beneath, below, in rank, estimation, *res humanas — se positas arbitrari*, C; *est tibi non — speciem*, Pl, not inferior to thee in beauty.

Infraffio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking; *met.* — *arimi*, C, dejection.

Infractus -a -um (*ptcp. infringo*), broken, Pl; (2) *met.* broken, exhausted, — *animos*, L, dejected; — *fides*, Te, shaken, impaired; — *ceritas*, Te, falsified; *infracta loqui*, C, to speak unconnectedly; *infracta loquela*, Lc, unconnected, lisping talk, as of a nurse to an infant.

Infragilis -e, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Pl; strong, indestructible, O, Sc.

Inframo -ui, 3. to roar, growl, — *aper*, V; *met.* — *bellum*, P, Aug.

Infrānatus -a -um, — *equus*, L, riding without bridle.

Infrēndō, 2. (infrēndo, 3.) to gnash the teeth, — *dentibus*, V.

Infrēnis -e (-us -a -um), without bridle, unbridled, V; — *Numidæ*, V, riding without bridle; (2) met. unbridled, unrestrained, Co.

Infrēno, 1. to bridle, — *equos*, L; — *currus*, V, to harness the horses to the chariot; (2) to restrain, hold back, hold fast, — *navigia ancoris*, Pl.

Infrēquens -ntis, infrequent; used of persons who do any thing but rarely, *sum in prædio* — C; — *decorum cultor*, H; (2) not numerous, not populous, — *senatus*, C; *qua infrequentissima urbis sunt*, L; (3) not full of, not amply provided with, *pars urbis* — *edificiis*, L; — *rei militaris*, Aug, inexperienced in warfare.

Infrēquentia -æ, f. fewness, scantiness of number, *summa* — *senatus*, C; (2) solitude, loneliness, — *locorum*, Te.

Infulco -cūi -ctum (-cātum), 1. to rub in or on, Co. Pl.

Infrictio -ōnis, f. a rubbing, friction, Cl.

Infrigesco -frixi, 3. to become cold, Cl.

Infringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break, break off, break in pieces, — *remum*, C; — *vestes*, O, tear in pieces; (2) to dash, strike against, — *alicui colaphum*, T, give a box on the ear; — *aurum in caput*, P; (3) met. to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down, — *rim militum*, Ca; — *spem*, C; — *conatus adversarios*, C; — *animum*, L.

Infrigo, 1. to rub or crumble into, Co; — *farinam in aquam*, A. Aug.

Infiōnis -ndis, leafless; — *ager*, O, treeless.

Infructuosus -a -um, unfruitful, unproductive, Co; (2) met. fruitless, useless, — *preces*, Pl.

Infruntus -a -um, simple, silly, foolish, — *mulier, animus*, Sc.

*Infucatus -a -um, rouged, painted, C.

Infūla -æ, f. a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc. C; also worn by suppliants, Ca; (2) an ornament, honorary ornament, C.

Infūlatus -a -um, adorned with or wearing the infūla, q.v. St.

Infuleo -si -tum, 4. to stuff in, cram in, St; met. to foist in, bring in, introduce, Sc.

Infūmo, 1. to smoke, to dry in smoke, Pl.

Infundibulum -i, n. a funnel, and particularly, the hopper of a corn-mill, Co. Vt.

Infundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour in or on, — *vinum faucibus*, Co; — *aurum alicui in os*, Pl; — *venenum alicui*, C; also of not liquid bodies, to shake down, shake on, — *hordea iumentis*, Jv; (2) *infusus gremio*, V; *collo infusus amantis*, O, resting upon, reclining upon; *humeris infusa capillos*, O, with dishevelled hair; *infundi* (in a middle sense), to penetrate, spread, extend one's self, *hinc agmina infusa in Græciam*, P. Aug; *sole infuso* (sc. terris), V, at daybreak; (3) met. to allow to penetrate, impart to, — *in aures tuas orationem*, C; — *rebus lumen*, Sc; — *vitia in civitatem*, C.

Infundibulum -i, n. a funnel used for inhaling smoke medicinally, Pl.

Infusco, 1. to make dark or black; obscure, blacken, — *vellera, arenam*, V; — *saporem*, C; — *sonum*, Pl, to blunt, deaden; (2) met. *metuo ne quid infuscaverit*, P, lest he should have caused confusion; *eos barbaries infuscavit*, C, corrupted.

Infuscus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Co.

Infusio -ōnis, f. a pouring in or on, infusion, Pl; — *in oleo*, Pl, an oil injection.

Infusus -us, m. a pouring in, Pl.

Ingemino, 1. (i.) act. to double, redouble, — *ictus, voces*, V; (ii.) neut. to become double, increase, — *imber, clamor*, V.

Ingemisus -mūi, 3. (i.) act. to begin to sigh or groan over, — *hostem iudicatum*, C; — *illi malo*, C, (ii.) neut. to begin to sigh, groan, C; *pueri Spartani non — dolore laniati*, C.

Ingemō -ūi, 3. (i.) act. to sigh, groan over, —

— *rem aliquam*, V; — *alicui rei*, O; (ii.) neut. — *in aliquā re*, C.

Ingēnēro, 1. to implant in, generate, produce, *natura* — *amorem*, C; hence, *ptep.* *ingēnērātus* -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural, — *familie frugalitas*, C.

Ingēnātus -a -um, endowed or fitted by nature, P.

Ingēnīcūlātus -a -um, kneeling, — *Hercules*, Vt, a constellation so called.

Ingēnōse, acutely, cleverly, ingeniously, C.

Ingēnōsus -a -um, naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious, C; — *ad aliquid*, O; — *in aliquā re*, M; (2) of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to, *terra* — *colenti*, O; — *ad segetes ager*, O.

Ingēnītus -a -um, natural, innate, Co. St.

Ingēnūm -ii, n. nature, natural constitution, *arbores sui cuiusque ingenii poma ferunt*, Co; — *arborum*, V; (2) of men, natural disposition, temperament, character, — *hominum proclive ad ludibundum*, T; — *increcundum animi*, C; — *suo vivere*, L, after one's own inclination; (3) especially, cleverness, talent, mental power, genius, *docilitas, memoria, quæ appellantur uno ingenii nomine*, C; — *taradum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum*, C; — *ad aliquid*, C; — *acuerē, alere, exercere*, Q; (4) *meton.* a man of genius, *ingenia seculi fovere*, St; an invention, clever idea, Pl.

Ingens -ntis, vast, immense, enormous, extraordinarily large, — *præda, pecunia, campus*, C; — *aliquid re*; amply endowed with, rich or powerful in, *in famâ* — *ingentior armis*, V; — *viribus opibusque*, Te.

Ingēndē, nobly, freely, liberally, frankly, ingeniously, C. Q.

Ingēnūitas -ātis, f. the condition of a freeman, free birth, L; (2) noble or honourable sentiments, noble-mindedness, uprightness, C.

Ingēnūus -a -um, native, not foreign, — *sons*; (2) natural, innate, — *indoles*, Pl; — *color*, Pt; (3) free-born, of free birth, C. L; (4) that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable, frank, sincere, — *vita*, C; — *artes*, C; — *vultus, pudor*, Jv; (4) weak, delicate, O. M.

Ingēro -essi -estum, 3. to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon, — *aquam in salinas*, Pl; — *ligna foco*, Tb; — *se*, to betake one's self; — *hastas in tergum fugientis*, V; — *saxa in subeuntes*, L, to hurl at or upon; (2) met. — *convicia alicui*, II; — *supplicia*, Sc, to inflict; to press upon, — *recusanti amicitiam suam*, St; to heap up, — *scelus sceleris*, Sc.

Ingēstibilis -e, unbearable, intolerable, — *onus*, Pl.

Ingino -gēndi -gēnītum, 3. to implant by birth or nature, Le; *natura cupiditatem homini* — C.

Inglōmēro, 1. to heap together, P. Aug.

Inglōbius -a -um, without fame or glory, inglorious, C.

Inglūvies -ci, f. the crow or crop of birds, Co; applied to men, P. Aug; (2) gluttony, T. II.

Ingrandesco -dūi, 3. to grow large, become great, Co.

Ingrāte, unpleasantly, O. Pl; unwillingly, Pl; ungratefully, C.

Ingrātia -æ, f. unthankfulness, P. Aug; hence, *ingratus* (ingratis), used adverbially, against the will of, unwillingly, C.

Ingrātis, vid. ingratis.

Ingrātus -a -um, unpleasant, displeasing, C; (2) unthankful, ungrateful, C; — *in atque*, L; *adversus aliquem*, Aug; pass. receiving no thanks, P. Aug; (3) of inanimate objects which do not repay trouble bestowed on them, — *ager*, M, sterile.

Ingrāvesco, 3. to become heavy, increase in weight, C; to become pregnant, Le; (2) met. — *malum*, C, grows worse; — *annona*, C, becomes dearer; — *morbus*, C.

Ingrāvo, 1. to make heavy, P. Aug; (2) met. to oppress, trouble, aggravate, V. O.

Ingrādior -gressus sum, 3. to enter, go in, — *illam domum*, C; — *infra munitiones*, Ca; (2) met. — *in citam*, C; — *in spem libertatis*; — *ad discedum*, C; — *consulatum*, Q; (3) to begin, commence, — *dicere*, C; — *eadem pericula*, C; — *vestigis* (vestigia, L.) *patris*, C, to tread in one's father's steps.

Ingressio -ōnis, *f.* an entering, going in, C; (2) met. a beginning, C; (3) gait, pace, C.

Ingressus -ūs, *m.* an entrance, *ingressu prohiberi*, C; (2) met. a beginning, — *capere*, V, to begin; (3) a hostile incursion, invasion, Te; (4) gait, walk, C.

Ingrūdo -di, 3. to break in, fall upon violently, *ingruit Æneas Italiam*, V; (2) met. morbi — *in remiges ceperunt*, L; *si nullus ingruit metus*, Pl.

Inguen -inis, *n.* the groin, Cl; the private parts, O. H; the abdomen or lower part of the body, St; (2) a swelling or abscess in the groin, Cl; (3) of plants, the spot where branches join with the main stem, Pl.

Inurgito, 1. to eat and drink one's self full, P. Aug; in classical Latin only reflective, — *se*, C; — *se in cinum*, Pl; hence (2) met. — *se in flagitia*, C, to be wholly absorbed in, quite sunk in.

Ingustābilis -e, that cannot be tasted, not eatable or potable, Pl.

***Ingustatus** -a -um, untasted, H.

Inhabilis -e, that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable, — *navis*, L; *telum* — *ad remittendum imperitis*, L; (2) useless, unfit for, ill adapted to, — *ad aliquid*, L; — *alicui rei*, Co. Sc.

Inhabitābilis -e, uninhabitable, C.

Inhabito, 1. to inhabit, *inhabitur illa regio*, Pl.

Inhæreo -hæsi -hæsum, 2. to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to, *animi corporibus non inhaerent*, C; — *ad saxa*, C; — *in visceribus*, C; (2) met. *inhaeret in mentibus quoddam ungurium*, C, is deeply impressed upon; *virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent*, C, are always connected with; — *semper alicui*, O, to be always in the company of.

Inhæresco -hæsi -hæsum, 3. to remain fast or cleaving to, — *in mentibus*, C.

Inhālo, 1. to breathe upon, — *aliquid alicui*, C.

Inhibeo -di -itum, 2. to hold in, hold back, check, restrain, — *tela*, V; — *equos*, O; — *remos*, Q, to leave off rowing; *inhibere remis*, — *remis puppim*, — *rota nauein*, C, to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first; (2) to restrain, hinder, — *impetum victoris*, L; — *ab aliquā re*, Ct, to inhibit; followed by *quominus*, Pl; (3) to exercise, practise, use, employ, — *supplicia nobis*, C; — *imperium in deditis*, L.

Inhibito -ōnis, *f.* — *remigum*, C, a rowing backwards.

Inho, 1. to gape, gape with wonder, V; (2) to gape for, open the mouth with desire, *Homulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians*, C; — *aurum*, *hereditatem*, P.

Inhoneste, dishonourably, disgracefully, C.

Inhonesto, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, O.

Inhonestus -a -um, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful, — *homo*, C; — *vulnera tergo accipiunt*, O; (2) ugly, unsightly, T.

Inhonoratus -a -um, unhonoured, not respected, — *citra*, C, private, retired; (2) unrewarded, without gifts, *ne regem amicum* — *dimitteris*, L.

Inhonoratus -a -um, unhonoured, undistinguished, Pl; (2) ugly, unsightly, Te.

Inhorreo -di, 2. to bristle, be rough, *campis inhorruit messis*, V; (2) to shiver, shudder, move tremulously, O; to shudder, shiver, with cold, fear, etc. Te.

Inhorresco -rui, 3. to begin to bristle, to bristle up, *gallinae inhorrescunt*, Pl, raise their feathers; (2) to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc., Cl; Te.

Inhospitālis -e, inhospitable, uninhabited, uninhabitable, H. Pl.

Inhospitāltas -ātis, *f.* want of hospitality, C.

Inhospitus -a -um, inhospitable, uninhabited, uninhabitable, O. V; met. *terra* — *Baccho*, P. Aug.

Inhostus -a -um, hostile, Te.

Inhumāne, inhumanly, C.

Inhumāntas -ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, C; (2) incivility, discourtesy, disobligingness, C; (3) stinginess, sordidness, C.

Inhumānter, uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, C.

Inhumānus -a -um, cruel, barbarous, inhuman, C; (2) rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmannerly, C.

Inhūmo, 1. to cover with earth, inhum, Pl.

Inibi, therein, in that place, in that matter, C; (2) of time, almost, nearly, on the point of, C.

Inigo -egi -actum, 3. to drive in, — *aliquid in stabula*, Vr.

Inimice, hostilely, in an unfriendly manner, C.

Inimicitia -æ, *f.* enmity, C.

Inimico, 1. to make hostile, set at enmity, *miscras — urbes*, H.

Inimicus -a -um, unfriendly, hostile, inimical, adverse, *Clodius est — nobis*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial, H; *raphani — dentibus*, Pl; (3) *subst.* inimicus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* an enemy, foe, C.

Inimitābilis -e, inimitable, Aug.

Inique, unequally, T; (2) unfairly, unjustly, C; (3) unsuitably, inaptly, C; (4) impatiently, indignantly, St.

Iniquitas -ātis, *f.* unevenness, — *loci*, Ca; (2) unfairness, unequally, difficulty, unpropitiousness, — *temporis*, C; — *rerum*, Ca; (3) inequality, — *ponderis*, P. Aug; and hence, excess, — *operis*, Co; (4) unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness, C.

Iniquus -a -um, uneven, unequal, V; — *locus*, L; (2) unfair, unequal, too large or too small, — *hemius*, Pr; — *sol*, V, too hot; (3) unjust, unfair, *pacem iniquā conditione retinere*, C; (4) hostile, adverse, — *alicui*, C; (5) hurtful, prejudicial, *citra — capiti*, Pl; (6) *aliquid iniquo animo ferre*, C, to endure unwillingly.

Initamentum -i, *n.* an initiation into a secret worship, Se.

Initiatio -ōnis, *f.* a taking part in a secret worship, St.

Initio, 1. to initiate into a secret worship, — *aliquem Cere*, C; — *Bacchis*, L; (2) met. — *aliquem studii*, C; — *puerum*, T, to inscribe on the roll of citizens.

Initium -ii, *n.* a beginning, commencement, — *capere*, *sumere* *ab aliquā re*, C; *initio*, C, in the beginning, at the commencement; (2) *initia*, pl. (a) the elements or first principles of a science, C; (b) the auspices, because with them every thing was begun, Aug; (3) a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries, C; and *meton.* that which was used in such rites, Ct.

Initus -ūs, *m.* an arrival, entrance, Le; (2) a beginning, Le; (3) copulation, Pl.

Iniectio -ōnis, *f.* a laying on of hands, Q.

Iniecto, 1. to lay on, apply, P. Aug.

Iniectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing on, throwing over, Te; (2) a putting in, inserting, Le.

Iniecio -jei -jectum, 3. to throw in or into, cast or put in or into, — *ignem castris*, L; — *se in medios hostes*, C, to throw one's self into the midst of the enemy; (2) to throw, cast, put on or over, — *pallium in me*, P; — *pallium ca*, C; — *brachia collo*, O; *frenos*, *catenas alicui*, C; *alicui manum*

injicere, L, to claim as one's slave, one's property; also, to summon before a court of law, P; (3) *met.* to bring into, occasion, intuse, cause, — *tumultum civitatis*, C; — *alicui formidinem*, C; — *alacritatem exercitui*, Ca; — *cunctationem*, P, interpose delay; (4) *in aliquid se injiciens animus*, C, intently applying itself to; (5) to throw out a hint, suggest, C.

Injucunde, unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner, C.

Injucunditas -ātis, *f.* unpleasantness, C.

Injucundus -a -um, unpleasant, burdensome, displeasing, *rumor - bonis*, C; (2) unfriendly, — *adversus aliquem*, Te.

Injudicatus -a -um, untried, uncondemned, undecided, Q.

Injungo -nxi -nctum, 3, to join to, fasten to, — *tignos in asseres*, L; (2) to join, unite, connect with, — *vincus et aggerem muro*, L; — *marem feminæ*, Co, allow to copulate; (3) *met.* to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, — *civitatibus eternam servitutem*, Lr; — *alicui novum laborem*, L; (4) to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin, — *alicui munus*, L; — *mihi ut jaceam*, etc. Pl.

Injuriatus -a -um, unsworn, not having taken an oath, C.

Injuria -æ, *f.* an injury, injustice, wrong, — *alicui inferre, imponere, facere; in aliquem emittere, iacere*, to commit, inflict an injury on; — *accipere*, to suffer wrong; — *per opulsare, defendere*, to repel an injury; (2) injurious, unjust conduct, injustice, C; — *facere filie*, P, to despoil; (3) an insult, injurious or opprobrious language, P. T; *injuriarum actio*, C, an action for insulting conduct; (4) revenge for an affront, L. V; (5) damage, loss, — *pluviarum*, Co; — *nirus*, Pl.

Injuriolus, 1. *dep.* to injure, inflict an injury, Sc.

Injuriöse, illegally, wrongfully, injuriously, C.

Injuriösus -a -um, acting wrongfully, injuriously, unjust, — *in aliquem*, C; (2) causing injury, — *ictus*, Pl.

Injurius -a -um, acting wrongfully, unjust, C.

Injurus -a -um, P. = *injurius*, *g.v.*

Injussus -a -um, uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous, H; — *gramina evrescunt*, V, without cultivation.

Injussus -ūs, *m.* found only in *abl.* *injussu*, without orders, spontaneously, C. L.

Injuste, unjustly, unfairly, C; (2) unreasonably, without reason, Cl.

Injustitia -æ, *f.* injustice, unjust conduct, C; (2) harshness, severity, T.

Injustus -a -um, unfair, unjust, — *homo*, C; — *noceat*, V, harsh, severe; — *regna*, O, unjustly acquired; (2) heavy, burdensome, oppressive, — *onus*, C; — *eires*, P. Aug, unequal; *subst.* *injustum -i*, *n. II.* = *injustitia*, *g.v.*

Innabilis -e, — *unda*, O, that cannot be swum in.

Innascor -natus, 3. *dep.* to be born, grow, arise in or upon, *neglectis filiz innascitur agris*, H; (2) *met.* non mihi avaritia unquam innata est, Pl, is innate in me; *innata cupiditas*, C.

Innato, 1. to swim in, float on, *vinum - stomacho*, Pl; *alvus - undam*, V; to swim into, C; to pour itself into or on, *Nilus - terræ*, Pl; (2) *met.* *innatans verborum facilitas*, Q, superficial facility.

Innavigabilis -e, not navigable, L.

Innecto -necti -nexus, 3, to tie, bind, fasten, weave together, — *comas*, V; — *fauces laqueo*, O; — *palmas armis*, V; (2) *met.* — *causas morandi*, V, to bring forward successively; to entangle, implicate, *innezus conscientia alicujus*, Te; to connect, *Hyrcanis per similitudinem innezus erat*, Te.

Innitor -nitus (-nitus), 3. *dep.* to lean upon, rest upon, support one's self by, — *scutis*, Ca; — *lata*, O; *hasta*, L; — *in fratre*, Pl; (2) *met.*

C; — *salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis*, Te; (3) to end, close, *syllabas nostras in b litteram et d in-tinuntur*, Q.

Inno, 1. to swim in or on, — *aguar*, L; — *aquæ*, St; — *fluvium*, V; (2) to flow over, H; (3) to sail over, navigate, — *Stygios lacus*, V.

Innocens -nus, harmless, not hurtful, — *epistola*, C; — *cibus*, Pl; (2) innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless, — *is dicitur qui nihil nocet*, C; — *factorum*, Te; especially, unselfish, disinterested, — *prætores*, C.

Innocenter, innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably, Q.

Innocentia -æ, *f.* innoxiousness, harmless, — *severum animalium*, Pl; (2) innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, C; (3) disinterestedness, C.

Innocite, harmlessly, innocuously, St; — *cicere*, O, innocently, harmlessly.

Innocuus -a -um, innocuous, harmless, — *alicui rei*, Pl; (2) pass. undamaged, — *carina*, V; (3) innocent, harmless, blameless, O.

Innotesco -tūi, 3. — *aliquā re*, to become known or noted, Ph; abs. *carmina quæ vulgo innotuerunt*, St.

Innoto, 1. — *se ad aliquam rem*, C, to betake one's self anew to any thing.

Innoxius -a -um, innoxious, harmless, — *cul-nera*, Pl, curable; *iter*, Te, not dangerous; (2) innocent, inoffensive, — *servus*, P; (3) unhurt, unharmed, L. S.

Innubilus -a -um, — *æther*, Lc, unclouded, clear.

Innubis -e, cloudless, unclouded, Sc.

Innubo -psi -ptum, 3, to marry into, connect he self with by marriage, L.

Innubus -a -um, unmarried, without a husband, O; — *laurus*, O, because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel.

Innumérabilis -e, that cannot be counted, innumerable, — *multitudo*, C.

Innumérabilitas -ātis, *f.* an infinite number, innumerableness, C.

Innumérabiliter, innumerably, Lc.

Innumérālis -e, Lc; *innumérus -a -um*, C, countless, innumerable.

Innūo -ūi -ūtum, 3, to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to, — *alicui*, P. T.

Innuptus -a -um, unmarried, having no husband, V; *subst.* *innupta -æ*, *f.* a virgin, young damsel, Ct.

Innutio, 4, to bring up, educate with or among, — *mari*, Pl; — *amplis opibus*, St.

Inoblitus -a -um, mindful, not forgetful, O.

Inoblitus -a -um, not overwhelmed, O.

Inobsequens -ntis, disobedient, stubborn, Sc.

Inobservabilis -e, not to be observed, imperceptible, Pl. Ct.

Inobservantia -æ, *f.* negligence, carelessness, inattention, Sc.

Inobservatus -a -um, unobserved, unperceived, Sc.

Inoccidūus -a -um, never setting, — *arctus*, P. Aug, the North Pole; — *visus*, P. Aug, never sleeping.

Inocco, 1. to harrow in, Co.

Inoculatio -ōnis, *f.* an engrafting, inoculation, Co. Pl.

Inoculātor -ōris, *m.* one who engrafs or inoculates, Pl.

Inocūlo, 1. — *arbores*, Co, to graft, inoculate.

Inodōro, 1. to cause to smell, make odorous, Co.

**Inodōror*, 1. *dep.* to trace out any thing, C.

Inodorus -a -um, without smell, inodorous, Pr.

Inoffensus -a -um, without stumbling, unstrained, un hindered, unobstructed, *pedem - referre*, Tb; — *mare*, V; — *via*, M; hence, meet-

ing with no hindrance, uninterrupted, — *oratio*, Sc; — *cursus honorum*, Tc.

Inofficiōsus -a -um, contrary to or neglectful of duty, — *testamentum*, C, in which the nearest relatives are passed over; especially, (2) disobliging, — *in aliquem*, C.

Inolēns -entis, without smell, inodorous, Lc.

Inolēscere -ēvi, 3. to grow in or on, *germen includunt, udoque docent* — *libro*, V.

Inolūmīnātus -a -um, ill-omened, unlucky, H.

Inōpāco, 1. to shade, overshadow, Co.

Inōpērtus -a -um, uncovered, — *caput*, Sc; met. — *ceritas*, Sc.

Inōpīa -e, f. want, need; — *argenti*, P; — *lecti*, C; — *rerum omnium*, Ca; — *frumenti*, S; *frumentaria*, Ca, scarcity of corn; especially, (2) want of necessities, poverty, indigence, C; in discourse, want of ideas, C.

Inōpīnans -ntis, not expecting, unexpected, contrary to expectation, Ca.

Inōpīnanter, St. (Inōpīnāte, Sc.), unexpectedly.

Inōpīnātus -a -um, unexpected, unlooked for, C; *subst.* inopinatum -i, n. an unexpected event, C; *ez inopinato*, C, unexpectedly; also, *inopinato*, L.

Inōpīnus -a -um, unexpected, unlooked for, V. O.

Inōpīōsus -a -um, needy, in want of, — *consilii*, P.

Inōpōrtūnus -a -um, inopportune, unseasonable, C.

Inōps -ōpis, helpless, without help, *inopes relictī a dāce*, C; *inopes ab amicis*, C; (2) met. of discourse, void of matter, jejune, meagre in expression, C; (3) poor, needy, necessitous, indigent, — *erarium*, C; followed by *gen.* — *amicorum*, C, poor in friends; *terra — pacis*, O, in need of peace.

Inōplātus -a -um, unwished for, undesired, Sc.

Inōratūs -a -um, not formally brought forward and heard, *legati Ameriam re inoratā reverterunt*, C.

Inordīnāte, irregularly, Cl.

Inordīnātus -a -um, disorderly, in confusion, — *milles*, L; *subst.* inordinatum -i, n. C. disorder.

Inōrīor, 4. *dep.* to show itself, appear, Tc.

Inōrnāte, — *dicere*, Aug, plainly, simply, inornately.

Inōrnātus -a -um, unadorned, — *mulieres*, C; met. unpraised, uncelebrated, H.

Inōtīōsus -a -um, not idle, active, Q.

Inquam, *eid.* inquo.

Inquies -ētis, f. disquiet, want of rest, Pl.

Inquies -ētis, unquiet, restless, — *homo*, S.

Inquētiō -ōnis, f. restlessness, agitation, Sc.

Inquētiōdo -īnis, f. disquiet, restless, Sc.

Inquētiūs -a -um, unquiet, restless, L.

Inquillūs -i, m. (-a -e, f.), one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger, C; an inmate of the same house, — *alicui*, M.

Inquillūs -a -um, — *cicis*, S, of foreign birth.

Inquīnamentum -i, n. filth, Vt.

Inquīnāte, filthily, dirtily, — *loqui*, C.

Inquīnātus -a -um (*prīcp.* inquino), dirtied, befouled, *aqua — cadaveribus*, C; (2) *murice tellus* — M, dyed, tinged with; (3) met. defiled, polluted, contaminated, foul, sordid, shameful, *cita — omnibus ciuitis*, C; *comitia — largitione*, C; — *verba*, C, low, common, vulgar.

Inquino, 1. to befoul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate, — *restem*, P; — *aquas renenis*, O; (2) met. — *ornem splendorem honestatis*, C; — *se parricidio*, C.

Inquo (*defectīve* *verb.* 3. usually in form, inquam), I say; used (1) in citing the words of a person, *Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriam repugnat*, etc. N, since, said Alcibiades, etc.; *est*

vero, inquam, signum, C, there is, said I, etc.; forms in use are, *inquimus*, H; *inquiet*, C; *inquibat*, C; *inquiet*, C; *inquito*, P; etc.; (2) with repetitions, *hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem*, C, this single day, I say; and after parentheses, as in English, "I say," C; (3) in stating objections, *inquit* = it is said, it is alleged, C.

Inquiro -sīvi -sītum, 3. to seek for, search for, — *corpus alicujus*, L; (2) to investigate, inquire into, — *diligenter in ea*, C; *de aliquā re*, Q; — *omnia ordine*, L; (3) to search for evidence against any one, C.

Inquisitio -ōnis, f. a searching after, looking for, *sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis*, P, take care that I have not to look for you; (2) investigation, inquiry, C; especially, the search for evidence against any one, C.

Inquisitor -ōris, m. an inquirer, inquisitor, spy, Sc; an investigator, C; especially, one who searches for evidence to support an accusation, C.

Insalubris -e, unhealthy, insalubrious, — *ager*, Pl; (2) unserviceable, unprofitable, Pl.

Insalūtātus -a -um, ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken, V.

Insanābilis -e, incurable, — *morbus*, C; met. — *contumelia*, C.

Insane, madly, insanely, P; (2) with insane violence, P.

Insania -e, f. madness; loss of reason, insanity, *nomen insanie significat mentis egrotationem et morbum*, C; *concupiscere aliquid ad* — C, with mad desire; (2) met. mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance, — *libidinum*, C; poetical rapture or inspiration, H.

Insano -i(-i) -itum, 4. to rage, be seized with madness or phrensy, C; — *ex amore*, P; — *cum ratione*, T; — *certā ratione modoque*, H; to act like a madman, P. V.; followed by *acc.* — *amores alicujus*, Pt, for love of any one.

Insanitas -ātis, f. mental disease, insanity, C.

Insānus -a -um, of unsound mind, mad, insane, C; (2) acting like a madman, raging, senseless, — *homines*, T; — *cupiditas*, C; hence, of inanimate objects, — *fluctus*, V; — *montes*, L, very high; (3) causing madness, Pl; — *herba*, Sc; (4) prophetically or poetically inspired, — *vates*, V; *neut.* used *adv.* insanum, outrageously, excessively, P.

Insātābilis -e, that cannot be satisfied, insatiable, — *cupiditas*, C; (2) that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearied, — *varietas*, C.

Insātābiliter, insatiably, Lc. Pl.

Insātātus -a -um, unsatisfied, insatiate, P. Aug.

Insātābilitas -ātis, f. insatiableness, P.

Insātūrābilis -e, insatiable, C; *adv.* insātūrābiliter; C, insatiably.

Inscalpo = insculpo, *q.v.*

Inscondo -endi -ensum, 3. to ascend, mount, go up, — *in currum*, P; — *equum*, St; abs. *incondere* (*sc. navem*), to go on board ship, P.

Inscondo -ōnis, f. — *in navem*, P, a going on board ship.

Insclens -ntis, ignorant, unaware, *me inscientē factum*, C, done without my knowledge; (2) stupid, silly, simple, T.

Insclenter, ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly, C.

Insclentiā -e, f. ignorance, inexperience, unacquaintance with; followed by *gen.* of the subject, — *culpi*, Ca; of the object, — *locorum*, Ca; — *dicendi*, C; (2) want of certain knowledge, C (philosophically, *opp. scientia*).

Insclite, clumsily, awkwardly, unskillfully, C.

Insclitiā -e, f. clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance, with *gen.* of subject, — *barbarorum*, C; of object, — *negotii gerendi*, C; — *erga domum suam*, Tc.

Inscltus -a -um, ignorant, unskillful, absurd, silly, C; — *mulier*, P; — *foctis*, St.

Inscltus -a -um, ignorant, unaware, *non sum* — C, I am well aware; *me inscio*, C, without my knowledge; followed by *gen.* — *omnium rerum*, C, — *culpa*, V; — *de eorum verbis*, P.

Inscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write in or on, inscribe, *aliquid in basi tropæorum*, C; — *nomen monumentis*, C; — *cedes*, P, to write on a house that it is for sale, offer for sale; — *librum*, C, to give a title or name to a book; (2) *met.* to ascribe, — *sibi nomen philosophi*, C, to assume; — *deos scelere*, O, to charge the gods with crime.

Inscriptio -ōnis, *f.* a writing in or upon, — *no-minis*, C; hence, the inscription on a statue, C; the title of a book, C.

Inscriptus -a -um, unwritten, Q; (2) not having paid duty, untolled, Vr.

Insculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut or carve in, engrave, — *sedus columnâ aeneâ*, L; *met.* *natura insculpsit in mentibus*, C, has impressed, stamped.

Inscubilis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Sc. Q.

Inseco -cui -ctum, 1. to cut into, cut to pieces, Aug; — *corpora*, Pl, to dissect.

Insectatio -ōnis, *f.* a following, pursuit, L; (2) *met.* a persecution, railing at, deriding, L. St.

Insectator -ōris, *m.* a pursuer, persecutor, L. Q.

Insector, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue, C; (2) to follow or pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at, — *audaciam improborum*, C.

Insectum -i, *n.* an insect, Pl.

Insectura -æ, *f.* an incision, Sc.

Inseñdabiliter, inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lc.

Insemino, 1. to sow or plant in; *met.* — *terram*, Vt, to fructify.

Insenesco -nti, 3. to grow old at or among, — *liris et curis*, H.

Insensilis -e, insensible, Lc.

Inseparabilis -e, inseparable, Sc.

Inseptus -a -um, hedged in, surrounded, Sc.

Insepultus -a -um, buried in, concealed, hidden, — *virtus*, C.

Insepultus -a -um, unburied, — *acervos civium*, C; — *sepultura*, C, burial without the customary solemnities.

Insequor -cūsus (-quūsus), 3. *dep.* to follow after, follow on, succeed, — *aliquem*, C; — *alicui*, V; — *fugientem lumine pium*, O, to follow the flying ship with his gaze; to follow in point of time, *annus insequens*, L; (2) to follow or pursue with hostile intent, *aliquem gladio stricto*, C; *clamore et minis*, C; *irrendendo*, C; also, to come up to, overtake, *at mors insecuta est Gracchum*, C; (3) of discourse, *insequor longius*, C, I will continue my discourse; to press or pursue an adversary with questions, etc., C.

Insercinus -a -um, cloudy, overcast, P. Aug.

Insero -ēvi -itum, 3. to sow in, plant in, engraft, Co; — *pirum bonam in pirum silratitum*, Vr; *met.* to implant, *natus a* — *vitia*, H; — *animos corporibus*, C.

Insero -serēi -sertum, 3. to put, place, set in, bring, introduce into, insert, — *collum in laqueum*, C; — *oculos in alieuius pectora*, O, to fix the gaze upon; especially (2) to engraft, bud in, Co; (3) *met.* to introduce, insert into, intermingle with, — *jocos historie*, O; *hec libello*, St; — *se alicui rei*, O, to meddle with.

Inserpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep on or over, P. Aug.

Insertim, by insertion, Lc.

Inserto, 1. to insert, put in, — *clypeo sinistram*, V.

Inservo, 4. to serve, be serviceable, be obliging, complaisant, courteous, — *alicui*, C; to be devoted to, spend trouble and industry upon, — *avis commodi*, C; — *honoribus*, C; *abs. nihil est a me inservitum*, C, nothing has been attended to by me.

Inseruo, 1. to observe, watch, P. Aug.

Inserulo, 1. to hiss, pipe, whistle in, O.

Insectus -a -um, undried, P. Aug.

Inseri -æ, *f.* mince-meat, sausage-meat, Vr.

Insidio -sēdi -sēsum, 2. to sit upon, — *equo*, L; *gens* — *jucis Etrusci*, V, to settle on; of place,

Joppe insidet collem, Pl, lies upon a hill; — *arce*, L, to take in military occupation; (2) *met.* to lie, remain, settle, in *locis semen insedit*, C; *morbus cum penitus insedit*, Cl; — *in memoria*, C; — *in mente*, C.

Insidiarum -arum, *f.* an ambush, — *locare*, L; *collocare*, Ca; of the place of ambush, *milites in insidiis collocare*, Ca; (2) *met.* a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot, — *vita ponere, facere*, C; — *contra aliquem*, C; *alicui*, C; — *opponere, tendere, collocare, instruere, adhibere, comparare*, C; *struere*, O; *componere*, Tc; *disponere*, Q; *dare*, P; *per insidias, ex insidiis*, or *abs. insidiis*, C, treacherously.

Insidiator -ōris, *m.* a spy, look-out, waylayer, C. **Insidiōr**, 1. *dep.* to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, — *alicui*, C; — *tempori*, L, to wait for the fitting opportunity.

Insidiose, deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously, C.

Insidiosus -a -um, deceitful, cunning, treacherous, insidious, full of snares, C; of inanimate objects, *Capraria* — *navfragus*, Pl.

Insido -sēdi -sēsum, 3. to sit, settle, perch upon, *apes* — *floribus*, V; to sit upon, sit, — *jugum cervicibus*, Co; *met. verba* — *memoria*, Q, settle firmly.

Insigne -is, *n.* a signal, token, — *nocturnum*, L; (2) often *pl.*, the official badge or insignia of a magistracy, — *imperatoris*, Ca; — *sacerdotum*, L; — *regia*, C; (3) *met. insignia virtutis, laudis*, C.

Insigno, 4. to put a mark, sign, or token upon, — *aliquem notâ*, L; *cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur*, Tc, was remarkable, distinguished; hence, to distinguish by name, publish the name of, Pl.

Insignis -e, distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable, extraordinary, *bos maculis insignis*, V; *Phæbus* — *crinibus*, O; — *ad deformitatem*, C, remarkably ugly; — *odium in aliquem*, C.

Insignite, C; **insigniter**, C, remarkably, extraordinarily.

Insignitus -a -um (*præp. insignio*), marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain, — *conformatio* — *et impressa intelligentia*, C; — *ignominia*, L; *infamia*, Tc, notorious, remarkable; *subst. insignita* -arum, Pl, the marks of bruises, contusions.

Insite -is, *n.* the treadle of a loom, Lc.

Insilio -sili -sultum, 4. to leap, spring, jump, in or on, — *in scapham*, P; — *uidas*, O; — *puppi*, O.

Insimul, at the same time, at once, P. Aug.

Insimulatio -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, charge, C.

Insimilo, 1. to charge, accuse, blame, — *aliquid*, C; *Amphitruo uxorem* — *probra*, P; — *se peccati*, C; — *me falsum facinus*, P.

Insinectus -a -um, adulterated, not genuine, uncandid, insincere, V.

Insinuatio -ōnis, *f.* that part of an oration in which the speaker covertly seeks to gain the goodwill of an audience, C.

Insinuo, 1. (1.) *act.* to allow or cause to penetrate to a place covertly or secretly, to wind and creep in, to insinuate, *Romani quatuorque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos*, L; — *se*, to insinuate one's self; — *se inter equitum turmas*, Ca; *qua se inter calles flumen insinuat*, L, winds; — *se in familiaritatem alicuius*, C; — *aliquem alicui*, Pl, to recommend to, insinuate into the favour of a third party; (2.) *neut.* to penetrate into, to get thoroughly into, *penitus* — *in causam*, C, to get to know thoroughly; — *alicui*, C.

Inspiciens -ntis, foolish, stupid, C.

Insipienter, foolishly, stupidly, P.

Insipientia -æ, *f.* foolishness, stupidity, C.

Insipo -di, 3. to throw in, A. Aug.

Insisto -stiti, 3. to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place one's self on, — *in arvis manu pedem*, Q; — *plantari*, P; — *lumen*, V; — *in manu dextrâ*,

C; — *jacentibus*, Ca; — *iter*, P. I.; to set foot on, tread on, pursue, — *hostibus*, N, to press upon, pursue closely; (2) met. — *alicujus vestigia*, C, to tread in any one's footsteps; especially, to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in, insist, *totus et mente et animo in bellum insisit*, Ca; — *rationem belli*, Ca, to follow out the plan of the war; (3) to remain still, stand still, *stellæ insisunt*, C, to stop, pause at any thing, — *singulis peccatorum gradibus*, C; to be fixed or obstinate in, — *crudelitati*, To.

Insistūcus -a -um, inserted, engrafted; met. — *somnus*, Vr, a mid-day sleep; — *sermo*, Pl, foreign.

Insitilo -ōnis, f. a grafting, budding, C; the grafting season, O.

Insitīvus -a -um, grafted, engrafted, — *pira*, H; (2) supposititious, not genuine, Ph.

Insitor -ōris, m. a grafter, Pt.

Insitus -ūs, m. a grafting, Pl.

Insitus -a -um (*præp.* *insēro*), grafted, engrafted, — *malis*, V; — *arbor*, Co; *subst.* *insitum* -i, n. a graft, bud, Co; (2) implanted by nature, inborn, innate, — *deorum cognationes*, C; — *menti cognationis amor*, C; (3) adopted, C.

Insociabilis -e, unsociable, unsocial; not companionable, L.

**Insolabiliter*, inconsolably, H.

**Insolatio* -ōnis, f. a lying or bleaching in the sun, Pl.

Insolens -ntis, unusual, contrary to custom, *quid tu Athenas* — T; (2) unaccustomed to, unused to, — *infamia*, C; — *in dicendo*, C; (3) proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent, C; — *exercitus*, H, flushed with victory.

Insolenter, unusually, contrary to custom, C; (2) immoderately, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently, Ca, C.

Insolentia -æ, f. unusualness, novelty, strangeness, — *loci, colupatum*, C; (2) strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction, — *verborum*, C; (3) pride, arrogance, insolence, C.

Insulesco, 3, to become haughty or insolent, be elated, S.

**Insolidus* -a -um, — *herba*, O, weak, soft, tender.

Insolitus -a -um, unaccustomed to, C; — *ad laborem*, Ca; — *crum bellicarum*, S; (2) unusual, strange, — *mihi loquacitas*, C; — *verbum*, C.

Insolio, 1, to expose to the sun, dry in the sun, — *uvas*, Co; *insolati dies*, Co, sunny.

Insolubilis -e, that cannot be paid, Sc; (2) incontrovertible, indubitable, Q.

Insomnia -æ, f. sleeplessness, loss of sleep, S.

**Insomniōsus* -a -um, sleepless, A Aug.

Insomnis -e, sleepless, — *homo*, To; — *nox*, V; — *oculi*, P. Aug.

**Insomnium* -ii, n. sleeplessness, Pl.

Insomnium -ii, n. a dream, C. (usually *pl.*)

Insōno -bi -itum, 1. *neut.* to make a noise in, sound, resound, *insonuere cava cavernæ*, V; — *flagello*, V, to crack a whip; (2) to clear the throat, cough, hem, Q.

Insōns -ntis, innocent, guiltless, — *probrī*, P; (2) *poet.* harmless, — *Cerberus*, H.

Insopitūsus -a -um, not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful, — *draco*, O.

Inspergo = *inspergo*, q.v.

Inspectatio -ōnis, f. a looking at or in; in Sc. the face or facet of a polished substance which reflects a ray of light.

Inspectio -ōnis, f. a look, glance, *primā inspectione*, Co, at first sight, hence, consideration, investigation, inspection, Q.

Inspecto, 1, to look at or in, observe, inspect, Ca; — *aliquid*, P.

Inspector -ōris, m. an observer, beholder, Pl.

Inspectus -ūs, m. a looking at, observing, inspecting, Sc.

Insperans -ntis, not hoping, not expecting, *insperanti mihi, sed calde optanti cecidit ut, etc.* C.

Insprāte, unexpectedly, P. Aug.

Insprātus -a -um, unprepared for, unexpected, — *pecunia*, C; — *malum*, C; *ex insperato*, L, unexpectedly.

Inspergo -si, -sum, 3. (*inspargo*), to strew, sprinkle in or on, O; — *rem rei*, Pl; (2) to besprinkle, *rem rei*, A. Aug.

Inspleo -exi -ectum, 3, to look, see in or on, — *tangam in speculum*, T; — *speculum*, Ph; to look into, read, — *leges*, C; — *verba*, O; to look at, observe, inspect, — *ades*, P; — *domum recaleat*, St; — *equos, milites*, L, to pass in muster, inspect, review; also, to inspect the auspices, — *exta*, O; (2) met. to examine, look into, become acquainted with, — *res sociorum*, L; — *aliquem a pueris*, C.

**Inspleo*, 1, to sharpen to a point, V.

**Insprāte*, benignantly, abundantly, P. Aug.

Inspro, 1, to breathe, blow in or on, — *foramen*, Pl; (2) met. to breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame, — *occulum ignem*, V; — *exam, misericordiam*, Q.

Insplūatus -a -um, not despoiled, not plundered, of persons, Q; of things, — *arma*, V.

Insplūo -ū -itum, 3, to spit in or upon, — *in oculis*, Pl; — *aliqui in frontem*, Sc.

Insplūo, 1, to spit upon, P.

Instābilis -e, on which it is impossible to stand, unsteady, unstable, tottering, — *tellus*, O, — *acies*, L, wavering; — *hostis*, L, not standing firm; (2) met. — *res mortales*, To; — *animus*, V.

Instābilitas -itatis, f. instability, — *mentis*, Pl.

Instans -ntis (*præp.* *insto*), present, — *tempus*, Aug, Q; *subst.* *instantis* -ium, n. C, present evils; (2) *comp.* *instantior*, pressing, urgent, — *cura*, To.

Instanter, urgently, earnestly, vehemently, — *dicere*, Q.

Instantia -æ, f. the present time, C; (2) diligence, industry, Pl; (3) vehemence in speaking, importunateness, urgency in making a request, Pl.

Instar, n. *indcl.* an image, likeness, picture, sketch, — *equi*, St; *est tanquam animi* — *in corpore*, C, hence, *ad instar*, or *abs. instar*, followed by *gen.*, like, as, in the likeness of, — *montis equis*, V; *non vici* — *sed in visis*, C, hence, *cohortes* — *legiones*, Ca, about a legion; (2) appearance, aspect, *quantum instar in ipso*! V; — *puncti*, C, the appearance of a point; (3) worth, value, C; *ut mirum momenti* — *habere*, C.

Instauratio -ōnis, f. repetition, renewal, — *ludorum*, C.

Instaurativus -a -um, renewed, repeated, — *ludi*, C.

Instauro, 1, to renew, repeat, begin anew, — *cadem*, C; — *bellum de integro*, L; especially used of public solemnities and ceremonies, — *sacrificium*, C; — *epulas*, V; (2) to make ready, prepare, — *monumenta sibi*, Pl; (3) to repay, requite, — *Italia Gravis*, V.

Interno, strāvi, strātum, 3, to strew over, cover over, — *cavernam paleis*, Pl; — *equum*, L, to saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth; (2) to throw into, — *se ignibus*, P. Aug.

Instentio -ōnis, f. an inducement, instigation, Aug.

Instigator -ōris, m, instigatrix -icis, f., an instigator, To.

Instigo, 1 to instigate, incite, stimulate, — *aliquem in aliquem*, L; — *in arma*, Aug; — *iracundiam*, Sc, to rouse.

Instillatio -ōnis, f. a dropping into, pouring in by drops, Pl.

Instillo, 1, to drop in, pour in by drops, — *oleum lumini*, C; — *merum in ignes*, O; (2) to drop upon, guttle *que saxa instillant*, O; (3) met. to instil, — *præceptum auriculis*, H.

Instimulo, 1, to stimulate, arouse, incite, O.

Instinctor-ōris, *m.* an inciter, encourager, — *sceleris*, *Tc.*

Instinctus-ūs, *m.* instigation, incitement, *Tc.*;
— *divinus*, *C.* inspiration, instinct.

Instipō, *l.* to stuff or cram quite full, *A. Aug.*

Instipulor, *l. dep.* to stipulate or bargain for, *P.*

Instita-æ, *f.* a seam, border or flounce on a lady's robe, *H. O.*

Institio-ōnis, *f.* a standing still, — *stellarum*, *C.*

Institor-ōris, *m.* one who sells goods on commission, whether as broker or factor, or as huckster or pedlar, *L.*; — *eloquentia*, *Q.* one who parades his eloquence as a pedlar shows his goods.

Institiŕium-ii, *n.* the business of a hawker, *St.*

Instittio-ūi-ūtum, *3.* to put or place into, — *in pectus multa argumenta*, *P.*; (2) in military language, draw up in order, — *aciem duplicem*, *Ca.*; (3) to prepare, make ready, build, construct, — *turrim, pontes, naves*, *Ca.*; — *tineas*, *C.*; — *laureas*, *St.* to plant; — *dapes*, *V.*; — *convivia*, *St.*; — *remiges ex provincia*, *Ca.* make a levy; (4) to make arrangements for, begin, undertake, — *historiam*, *C.*; — *iter*, *C.* to resolve upon, determine, — *oppidum oppugnare*, *C.*; — *historias scribere*, *N.*; (5) to appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, in institute, — *portorium*, *C.*; — *dies festos*, *L.*; — *ludos*, *O.*; — *aliquem heredem*, *C.* as heir; *multa instituit*, *St.* made many new regulations; — *civitates*, *C.* to administer; *familia bene instituta*, *Q.* a well-regulated family; (6) to instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose, — *oratorem*, *Q.*; — *aliquem ad dicendum*, *C.*; — *Latine loqui*, *Co.*

Instittio-ōnis, *f.* arrangement, — *rerum*, *C.*; hence, custom, *C.*; (2) instruction, *C.*; — *Cynica*, *Tc.* the principles of the Cynic philosophy.

Instittum-i, *n.* an undertaking, purpose, *non ad nostrum* — *pertinet*, *C.*; (2) an old-established custom, arrangement, institution, — *majorum*, *C.*; — *vite capere*, *C.* to adopt a rule of life; *ex instituto*, *L.* according to agreement; (3) instruction, precept, — *philosophia*, *C.*; *optimis* — *mentem infantum informare*, *Q.*

Insto-sisti, *l.* to stand in or on, — *saxo*, *A. Aug.*; *rectam instas etiam*, *P.* thou art in the right way, i.e. art quite right; (2) to be close to, follow closely, — *vestigiis*, *L.*; hence, to press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass, — *hostes*, *N.*; — *hosti*, *L.* also of time, *nox instat*, *S.*; *hiems* — *L.* is at hand, threatens; and of circumstances, *partus prope* — *T.*; *bellum* — *C.*; (3) to pursue or devote one's self eagerly to any thing, — *operi*, *V.* with following *inf.* — *poscere*, *C.* to persist, not to cease, to demand; hence, to persist, insist, ask pressing, followed by *ut*, *C.*; *ne*, *P.*

Instigulum-i, *n.* a bed-quilt, counterpane, *A. Aug.*

Instratum-i, *n.* a covering, horse-cloth, *A. Aug.*

Instratus-a-um, uncovered, *V.*

Instrēndus-a-um, inactive, lazy, idle, *P. Aug.*

Instrēro-ūi-ūtum, *3.* to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak, — *axis sub pondere*, *V.*

Instrūdo, *3.* to hiss in, — *pelago*, *P. Aug.*

Instringo-nxi-ctum, *3.* to bind, fetter, *Q.*

Instructe, with great preparation, *L.*

Instructio-ōnis, *f.* a constructing, building, erecting, *P. Aug.*; (2) a setting in array, drawing up in order, — *militum*, *C.*

Instructor-ōris, *m.* a preparer, — *convirii*, *C.*

Instructus-a-um (*prēp.* instrūdo), provided with, furnished, *Græcia* — *copiis*, *C.*; (2) instructed, learned, — *in jure civili*, *C.*; — *a jure civili*, *C.*

Instructus-ūs, *m.* a preparation, provision, *C.*

Instrūmentum-i, *n.* a tool, implement, instrument, — *villæ*, *C.* agricultural implements; (2) *met.* a means, instrument, — *bonitati*, *C.*; — *luxuria*, *S.*; — *ad obtinendam sapientiam*, *C.*

Instrūo-xi-ctum, *3.* to build in or into, build,

construct, — *turrim*, *Ca.*; — *muros*, *N.* to draw up in order of battle, post, *presidia*, *erectus*, *C.*; — *insidias*, *C.* to lay an ambush; to prepare, provide, — *se ad judicium*, *C.* to prepare one's self for; (2) to teach, instruct, *C. Q.*

Instūpō, *2.* to be torpid, benumbed, *Pl.*

Insuāsum-i, *n.* a dark colour, *P.*

Insuavis-e, not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable, — *herba*, *P.*; — *vita*, *C.*

Insucco, *l.* to moisten, soak, *Co.*

Insūdo, *l.* to sweat in or at, — *alicui rei*, *H.*

Insuefactus-a-um, accustomed to, inured to, *Ca.*

Insuesco-ēvi-ētus, *3.* (*1.*) *neut.* to accustom one's self to, become used to, — *alicui rei*, *Tc.*; — *ad aliquam rem*, *L.*; — *largiri*, *S.*; (*1.*) *act.* to accustom, inure any one to, — *aliquem aliquid*, *H.*; — *aliquem aliquid re*, *Co.*

Insuetus-a-um, unaccustomed to, unused to, *C.*; — *laboris*, *Ca.*; — *moribus Romanis*, *L.*; — *ad stabilem pugnam*, *L.*; — *vera audire*, *L.*; (2) unusual, unwonted, *V. L.*

Insūla-æ, *f.* an island, *C.*; (2) an insulated pile of buildings; and, as such, were usually let to several tenants, a hired lodging, *Tc. St.*

Insulānus-i, *m.* an islander, *C.*

Insulse, insipidly, tastelessly, silyly, absurdly, *C.*

Insulsitas-ātis, *f.* insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity, *C.*

Insulsus-a-um, unsalted, insipid, *Co.*; (2) *met.* insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish, *C.*

Insultatio-ōnis, *f.* insolent behaviour, reviling, mocking, *Q.*

Insulto, *l.* to leap at or on, — *fores calcibus*, *T.*; — *busto*, *H.*; (2) to scoff at, revile, insult, deride, — *alicui calamitatem*, *C.*; — *multos bonos*, *S.*; — *in rempublicam*, *C.*

Insultūra-æ, *f.* a leaping at or on any thing, *P.*

Insūm-fui-esse, to be in or on, *numi in mansuipio infuerunt*, *P.*; *comæ insunt capiti*, *O.*; (2) *met.* superstitious in quā inest inanis timor, *C.*; *cui virile ingenium inest*, *S.*; *vitium aliquod inesse in moribus*, *C.*

Insūmo-mpsi-mptum, *3.* to take for any thing, expend, *nullus teruncius insumitur in aliquem*, *C.*; — *paucos dies reficiendæ classi*, *Tc.*; — *operam libellis accusatorum*, *Tc.*; (2) to take to one's self, assume, — *interficiendi domini animum*, *Tc.* to form the intention.

Insūo-ūi-ūtum, *3.* to sew in, sew up, sew on, — *aliquem in cultum*, *C.*; *culeo*, *Sc.*; *insutum vestibus aurum*, *O.* embroidered, sewn on.

Insūper, (*1.*) *adv.* above, over, overhead, *L.*; (2) from above, *P. Aug.*; (3) over and above, in addition, moreover, besides, *P. V. L.*; (*1.*) *prep.* with *acc.* — *arbores*, *A. Aug.*; — *eam exaurationem*, *Vt.*

Insūperabilis-e, insurmountable, insuperable, *L.*; (2) unconquerable, *genus* — *bello*, *V.*; — *caletudo*, *Pl.* incurable disorder; (3) — *fatum*, *O.* inevitable.

Insurgo-surrexi-surrectum, *3.* to raise up, raise one's self up, — *remis*, *V.* to rise up so as to row with greater force; to rise, mount, *H.*; (2) to rise against or in opposition to, — *regnis alicujus*, *O.*; *Cæsarem paulatim insurgere*, *Tc.* to increase in power; (3) *met.* of style, to rise above the ordinary level, rise to sublimity, *Horatius insurgit aliquando*, *Q.*; (5) of inanimate things, to arise, — *Aquila*, *H.*; *fremuit*, *P. Aug.*

Insūsurro, *l.* to whisper, whisper in the ear, — *alicui aliquid*, *C.*; — *in aures*, *C.*

Infābesco-būi, *3.* to pine, waste, wither away gradually, — *diuturno morbo*, *C.*; *cera* — *igne*, *O.* become liquid, melts.

Intactilis-c, that cannot be touched, *Lc.*

Intactus-a-um, untouched, unhurt, undamaged, intact, *V. L.*; — *infamia*, *L.* untouched by infamy; (2) unattempted, untrod, unsung, *H.*; (3) pure, virgin, undefiled, — *Pallas*, *H.*

Intāminātus -a -um, unstained, unspotted, — *honores*, II.

Intectus -a -um, uncovered, unclothed, — *daz*, Te; (2) *met.* open, frank, Te.

Integellus -a -um, tolerably uninjured, pretty safe, C.

Intēgr -gra -grum, whole, entire, undiminished, — *thesaurus*, P; — *annus*, C; (2) fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous, *integris viribus repugnare*, Ca; — *valetudo*, C; *gens* — a *cladibus belli*, L; *mulier atate* — T, in the bloom of life; as applied to health, well, hearty, Cl; in *integrum restitui*, C, to restore to a former condition; *de, ab, ex integro*, C, anew, afresh; (3) pure, sweet, untainted, C; — *fontes, sapor*, II; (4) pure, virgin, undefiled, — *filia*, II; *virgo*, Ct; (5) *met.* blameless, upright, honest, irreproachable, — *homo*, C; — *vita*, II, upright in life; (6) *met.* impartial, independent, dispassionate, C; untouched by love, H; (7) *met.* inexperienced, ignorant, — *discipulus*, C; (8) *met.* undecided, undetermined, — *rem* — *relinquere*, C; — *causam reservare alicui*, C, to leave the matter untouched to any one; *integrum est mihi*, C, I am fully at liberty; — *dare*, C, to leave or grant full liberty.

Intēgo -xi -ctum, 3, to cover, — *turres coriis*, Ca.

Intēgrasco, 3, to renew itself, break out afresh, — *hoc nullum*, T.

Intēgratio -ōnis, f, a renewing, renewal, T.

Intēgre, wholly, entirely, Te; (2) honestly, uprightly, impartially, — *judicare*, C; *Asianum administrare*, St; (3) of discourse, — *dicere*, C, accurately, charily, correctly.

Intēgritas -tatis, f, unimpaired condition, soundness, heathfulness, — *corporis*, C; — *valetudinis*, C; (2) honesty, uprightness, integrity, C; (3) female chastity, virginity, C; (4) purity and accuracy of expression, *incorrupta Latini sermonis* — C.

Intēgro, 1, to renew, repeat, renovate, begin afresh, — *pugnam*, L; — *lacrimas*, L; — *elapsos in pratum atius*, Te, to heal; (2) *met.* to refresh, recreate, — *animum*, C.

Intēgumentum -i, n, a covering, veil, L; (2) *met.* — *corporis alicuius*, P, constant companion; — *disimulationis tuæ*, C, disguise.

Intellēctio -ōnis, f, the figure of rhetoric called *synecdoche*, Aug.

Intellectus -ūs, m, a perceiving, perception, sensation, — *saporem est in lingua*, Pl; (2) an understanding, comprehension, Te; — *alicuius rei*, Q; *intellectu carere*, Q, to be unintelligible; *intellectum* — *habere*, Te, to be understood; (3) the signification of a word, *ecceba quædam diversos* — *habent* Q; (4) the mind, understanding, Sc.

Intellēgens -antis (*ptēp.* *intelligo*), intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with any thing, — *vir*, C; — *alicuius rei*, C; (2) — *alicuius*, Pl, acquainted with the character of; (3) — *in aliqâ re*, a connoisseur, C. (*opp.* *idiota*.)

Intelligēter, intelligently, with understanding, C.

Intelligētia -æ, f, intelligence, understanding, *Deus* — *in animo incluit*, C; (2) knowledge — *animi*, *quid aut qualis esset*, C; *habere* — *paris*, C; (3) a particular knowledge of any subject, *connoisseurship*, C.

Intelligibilis -æ, conceivable, intellectual, Sc. (*opp.* *sensibilis*.)

Intelligo -xi -ctum, 3, to understand, comprehend, — *corpus quid sit*, C; — *ex tuis litteris, te audisse*, C; — *de gestis, quid respondeas*, C; (2) to have an exact knowledge of any subject, be a connoisseur, *non nullum in istis rebus intelligo*, C; (3) to see, perceive, observe, C, Ca; (4) to understand, rightly judge or appreciate a person; — *Cæsarē*, Sc; — *Socratem*, Q; (5) of the perceptions of sense, to feel, — *nullos ignes*, O; — *frigus*, Co.

Intēmandus -a -um, not to be profaned, inviolable, P, Aug.

Intēmcrātus -a -um, unspotted, undefiled, inviolate, — *fides*, V.

Intēmpērans -ntis, immoderate, intemperate, — *in ejus rei cupiditate*, C; *avidis atque* — *animi*, L; (2) especially, incontinent, lewd, C.

Intēmpērantia -æ, f; — *caeli*, Sc, intemperateness, inclemency; (2) want of moderation, immoderation, excess, intemperance, — *libidinum*, C; — *vini*, L, immoderate indulgence in; (3) insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance, C, N.

Intēmpēranter, immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately, C.

Intēpērate, — *ricere*, C, intemperately.

Intēpērātus -a -um, intemperate, immoderate, C.

Intēpērius -ūrum, f, inclement, unfavourable weather, A, Aug; *met.* *quæ te intēpēria tenent* P, are you crazy?

Intēpēries -ei, f, — *caeli*, I, inclement, unseasonable weather; — *agrarum*, L, excessive fall of rain; (2) *met.* intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, C.

Intēpēstivus, unseasonably, C.

Intēpēstivus -a -um, unseasonable, untimely, inopportune, C.

Intēpēstus -a -um, unseasonable, — *nox*, C, the dead of night; (2) unwholesome, V; stormy, P, Aug.

Intēdo -di -tum (-sum), 3, to stretch, extend, — *dextram ad statum*, C; — *arcum*, V; — *ballistam*, P, to bend; (2) to aim, direct, — *tela in patriam*, C; (3) to stretch, extend on or over, *tabernacula carbaceis intenta telis*, C; *vincula collo* — V; (4) *met.* *acrem in omnes partes aciem* — C, to turn keen looks on all sides; — *oculos*, Te; (5) to move in any direction, to direct towards, — *iter in locum*, L, to direct one's course towards, proceed, go to; thus also, *animum* —, to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to; — *ad aliqūd*, in *aliqūd*, C; — *alicui rei*, II; *intendere alicui*, L, to spur on, incite; — *alicuique ad custodiē eam*, L; (6) to strive, endeavour, turn one's attention and effort to, C, S; — *se*, to exert one's self, prepare one's self for; — *se ad firmitatem*; — *animo*, L, to purpose, intend; also, to assert strongly, insist upon, T; to threaten one with any thing, endeavour to inflict upon, — *alicui item*, C; — *periculum in omnes*, C; in rhetoric, to state the premises of a syllogism, Q.

Intēdo -ōnis, f, a stretching out, Sc.

Intēsus -a -um (*ptēp.* *intēdo*), stretched, — *funes*, Sc; (2) *met.* violent, intense, Sc.

Intēntiō -ōnis, f, a stretching out towards, Sc.

Intēntus -a -um, untouched, untried, *racca* — *jugo*, Sc; *nil* — *nostri liquere poetæ*, II, untempted.

Intēte, carefully, diligently, attentively, intently, Te, Q.

Intēntio -ōnis, f, a stretching, straining, — *corporis*, C; — *nercorum*, Co; — *cocis*, Pl; — *febris*, Cl, violence; (2) *met.* of the mental powers, an effort, exertion, — *animi*, C, care, carefulness, Pl; (3) *met.* a mental effort in any particular direction, attention, — *judiciis*, Q; intention, purpose, Pl; an accusation, Q; the major premiss in a syllogism, Q.

Intēnto, 1, to stretch towards or against, — *sicam nobis*, C; (2) to stretch out threateningly, with hostile purpose, — *arma Latina*, C, to threaten with war; *terror omnibus infentatur*, Te.

Intēntus -ūs, m, a stretching out, C.

Intēntus -a -um (*ptēp.* *intēnto*), attentive to, intent upon, — *aliquo negotio*, S; *causam intēntis oculis contemplari*, C; (2) severe, strict, L, Te; (3) *intento alimentorum pretio*, Te, being raised.

Intēpō -si, 3, to be lukewarm, Pl.

Intēpōco -pōi, 3, to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Sc, Co.

Intē (*ptēp.* with *acc.*), between, among, amid, *inter Sequanos et Helvetios*, Ca; *inter hostium tela*, C, among the darts of the enemy; sometimes after

its noun, *qui Fesulas inter Arretiumque jacent*, L.; *judicare* — *Marcellos et Claudios*, C; *discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes*, C; *quod colloquimur inter nos*, C, one among another; *pueri amant inter se*, love one another; *inter nos*, C, between ourselves; (2) of time, during, while, — *decem annos*, C; — *ipsum pugnat tempus*, L; expresses simultaneous actions and circumstances, — *fulmina et tonitrua*, C, in the midst of thunder and lightning; *inter hæc*, L, in the mean time.

**Interstans* -antis, Pl, — *stomachus*, rising frequently.

**Interamenta* -orum, n. — *navium*, L, the wood-work of a ship.

Intestinum, -i, n. a gut, intestine, Pl. Co.

Interaresco, 3. to become dry, C.

**Interbibō*, 3. to drink up, P.

**Interbitō*, 3. to perish, come to naught, — *questio*, P.

Intercallaris -e, intercalary, C.

Intercallarius -a -um, C, = *intercalaris*, *q.v.*

Intercallatio, -ōnis, *f.* intercalation, Pl.

Intercalco, 1. (interculco), to tread or trample between, Co.

Intercallo, 1. to intercalate a day or month in the calendar (*vid.* Roman Calendar); (2) to defer, put off, L.

Intercapēdo -inis, *f.* an interval of time, intermission, pause, — *scribendi*, C.

Interordinatus -a -um, — *trabes*, Vt, mortised together.

Intercēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go between, come between, *intercedente luna*, Pl; and hence of time, to intervene, *nox nulla intercessit*, C; (2) *met.* to interpose, withstand, protest against (said of the tribunes when they exercised their veto), — *legi*, C; — *alicui*, C; (3) *met.* to interpose, to help, stand surety, *intercede for*, — *pro aliquo*, C; *magnum pecuniam pro aliquo*, C; (4) to occur, happen, come to pass, — *magni casus*, Ca; — *nulum dictum*, C; (5) to be between, lie between, *pulus intercedebat*, Ca; and *met.* to be or exist between, *inter nos vetus usus intercedit*, C.

Interceptio -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, C.

Interceptor -ōris, *m.* one who takes away from before the very mouth, an emberzler, L.

Intercesso -ōnis, *f.* an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, C; (2) a protest or exercise of their veto by the tribunes, C.

Intercessor -ōris, *m.* a surety, bail, C; (2) one who protests, withstands (said of a tribune in the exercise of his veto), C; (3) an obstinate hinderer, C.

Intercessus -ūs, *m.* a coming between, interposition, P. Aug.

Intercido -idi -itum, 3. to cut off, cut to pieces, cut asunder, — *arundinetum*, Co; — *radices*, Pl; (2) — *pontem*, Ca, to demolish, pull down; *jugum mediocri valle u castris intercisum*, Aug, cut off, separated; *intercisi dies*, Vr, half-holidays.

Intercido -idi, 3. to fall between, L; (2) to perish, *ota, e quibus multa intercidunt*, Pl; (3) to happen, occur, C; (4) to go to ruin, become extinguished, fall to decay, — *verba*, C, become obsolete, fall out of use; — *memoria*, L, be forgotten; *intercidit mihi aliquid*, H, I have lost something, forgotten something.

Interculo, 1. to sing between, *medios — actus*, H.

Interceptio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take up between, take by the way, intercept, — *aliquem*, P; — *litteras*, C; *classis parata ad commensus interceptiōnem*, L, to intercept the conveyance; — *interceptum a suis*, L, cut off from his own troops; hence, *perit*, to intercept or be struck by a missile, — *hastam*, V; (2) to interpret, — *sermones*, Q; (3) to take away, steal, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, L; — *aliquid alicui*, Q; (4) to snatch away, carry off (said of death, disease), *aperit et perie rēbile interceptur*, Co.

Interce, hit by bit, confusedly, interruptedly, C.

Intercisio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting through, cutting to pieces, Vr.

Intercūdo -si -sum, 3. to block up, hinder, cut off, — *alicui fugam*, C; — *aditum ad aliquem*, C; — *omnes seditionum vias*, C; *aliquem ab exercitu*, Ca; — *re frumentaria*, Ca; *intercludit dolore*, C, I am prevented by grief; hence, to enclose, shut in, C; *veriti ne angustiis intercluderentur*, Ca.

Intercūsio -ōnis, *f.* — *animæ*, C, a holding or suspension of breath; (2) a parenthesis, Q.

Intercūmulum -ii, n. the space between two columns, C.

Interconcellio, 1. to conciliate favour, Q.

Intercurio -curri (-clucurri) -cursum, 3. to run between, Pl; (2) to run anywhere in the mean time, L; (3) to run along with, be among, mingle with, *his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit*, C; (4) to interpose, intercede, C.

Intercurso, 1. to run between, be between, L. Pl.

Interkursus -ūs, *m.* a running between, interposition, L.

Interkurs -ūtis, under the skin; — *aqua*, C, P, the dropsy.

Intercessus -ūs, *m.* a striking between, Sc.

Interdatus -a -um, distributed, Le.

Interdictio -dixi -dictum, 3. to say, remark among other things, Aug; usually, (2) to forbid, prohibit, *interdict*, C; — *Castellano ne Manducatio noccat*, Ca; — *sacrificiis*, Ca; — *mare Antiati populo*, L; — *aliquem aqua et igni*, C, to banish, send into exile; especially, (3) of the praetor, to issue a decree, *interdict*, make a provisional decree with respect to disputed property, C.

Interdictio -ōnis, *f.* a forbidding, prohibition, — *aqua et ignis*, C, banishing.

Interdictum -i, n. a praetor's interdict or provisional order, C; (2) a prohibition, C. P.

Interdū (interdixi, P.), in the daytime, by day, Ca; *nocte et interdū*, L.

Interdūtim, P. = *interdum*, *q.v.*

Interductus -ūs, *m.* interpunctuation, C.

Interdum, sometimes, occasionally, now and then, C.

Interdū, 3. (*obsolete form* of *interdo*, which does not occur), to give for, *dum perdat, nihil interdū*, P, it is all the same to me; *ciccum non interdū*, P.

Intērē, in the mean time, meanwhile, C; (2) nevertheless, notwithstanding, C.

Intēremptio -ōnis, *f.* slaughter, slaying, — *Gal-lorum*, C.

Intēremptor -ōris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, P. Aug.

Intēro -ii -itum, 4. to perish, come to naught, be annihilated, cease to exist, die, — *ignis*, C; — *avitas*, H; *nautes naufragio* —, Ca; of men, — *fas* et *ferro*, Ca.

Intērquito, 1. to ride between, — *ordines*, L.

Intērfatio -ōnis, *f.* a speaking between, interruption in discourse, Q.

Interfectio -ōnis, *f.* a slaying, Aug.

Interfector -ōris, *m.* a murderer, slayer, C.

Interfetriv -icis, *f.* a murderer, Te.

Interficio -fici -factum, 3. to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught, — *meus*, V; — *forbas*, C; generally, (2) to slay, kill, — *anum aiti fameque*, P; *aliquem insidia*, C.

Interfio -fieri, to perish, P. Le.

Interfūdo -si -sum, 3. to flow between, L. Pl.

Interfūsus -a -um, flowing between, Pl.

Interfūdo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to dig into, pierce, destroy, — *pupillas*, L.

Interfor, 1. *deg.* to speak between, interrupt in discourse, L.

Interfringo -frēpi -fractum, 3. to break in pieces, A. Aug.

Interfugio, 3. to fly, flee between, L.

Interfocens -antis, shining or gleaming among or between, Le.

Interfundo -ūdi -ūsum, 3. to pour between; chiefly found *ptcp.* interfusus -a -um, — mare, Pl; *maculisque trementes interfusa genas*, V.

Interfido, 3. to rage through or between, P. Aug.

Intergērium -ii, n. that which is put between, Pl.

Intergērvus -a -um, put or placed between; *subst.* intergērvus -i, m. (*sc. paries*), a partition-wall, Pl.

Intēribi, meanwhile, in the mean time, P.

Intērim, meanwhile, in the mean time, C; (2) sometimes, Sc. Q.

Intērfuo -fui -emptum, 3. to take away out of the midst, destroy, annihilate, kill, — *vitam*, P; — *stirpem fratris virilem*, L; — *se*, C, to commit suicide.

Intērior -us (*no positive form in use*), inner, interior, — *pars adium*, C; *interiore epistolā*, C, in the middle of the letter; *Palernum interiore notā*, H, from the depth of the cellar; hence, *interior ietibus*, L, within shot; especially, (2) remote from the sea, inland, — *nationes*, C; *interiora regni*, L, the interior of the kingdom; (3) — *rota*, O; — *gyrus*, H, on the inside of the course; hence, — *curvus*, C, shorter; (4) more secret, more confidential, — *amicitia*, C; — *timor*, C, deeper; (tr.) *superl.* intimus -a -um, inmost, *intima Macedonia*, C, the very centre of Macedonia; (2) most secret, confidential, intimate, — *amicus*, C; — *familiaritas*, N; *subst.* intimus -i, m. — *alicujus*, C, an intimate friend; — *philosophia*, C; *disputatio*, C, most profound, requiring the deepest study.

Intērfio -ōnis, f. intērvitus -ūs, m. destruction, extinction, ruin, decay, death, C.

Intērvus, *eid.* interior, intra.

Intērvēo, 2. to lie between or among, — *Tiberi*, L; — *duas Syrtis*, Pl; — *inter eam et Rhodum*, Pl.

Intērvēio -iēci -iectum, 3. (intērvēio), to throw, cast, place, put among or between, — *legionarias cohortes*, Ca; to intermingle, — *pieces et minas*, Tc; *ptcp.* interjectus -a -um, interposed, thrown between, *nassis, quasi murus oculis*, — C; — *inter philosophos et alios*, C; *paucis* — *diebus*, L, after a few days' interval; *subst.* interjecta -ōrum, n. intermediate country; — *inter Romam et Arpos*, L.

Interjectio -ōnis, f. a parenthesis, Q; (2) an interjection, Q.

Interjectus -ūs, m. a putting between, interposition, intervention, C; — *noctis*, Tc, after an interval of a night.

Intērvēio = interjacio, q.v.

Intērvungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to join together, unite, connect, — *dextrās*; (2) to yoke, unharness, — *equos*, M; (3) to rest, repose, Sc.

Intērvābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, fall, flow between, V.

Intērvāto, 2. to lie hid between or among, Sc.

Intērvēgo -ēgi -ectum, 3. to pluck, gather, collect between or among, V.

Intērvēgo, 1. to bind between or among, P. Aug.

Intērvāto -lēvi -lītum, 3. to daub between; hence, to erase, cancel, and to falsify by erasure, — *testamentum*, C.

Intērvēctio -ōnis, f. an interlocution, speaking between, Q.

Intērvēquor -lēcutus (quātus), 3. *dep.* to interrupt a person speaking, T.

Intērvēctio -ōnis, f. a lopping off of boughs, thinning, pruning, Pl.

Intērvēco -lūxi, 2. to shine, gleam between, L; (2) to shine out, become visible, be manifest, Aug; (3) to shine through, be visible among, V.

Intērvēco, 1. — *arbores*, Pl, to thin, prune.

Intērvēntium -ii, n. the change of the moon, time of new moon, Pl.

Intērvēdo -di, 3. to wash while doing any thing, A. Aug; (2) to flow between, wash between, *quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum*, Tc.

Intērvēdo, 2. to remain among or between, P. Aug.

Intērvēdus -a -um, intermediate, Vr.

Intērvēstrūm -i, n. the period between two moons, time of new moon, C.

Intērvēstrūm -a -um, between two moons, Pl.

Intērvēdo, 1. to go, pass through or between, Pl.

Intērvēstris -e, Pl. = intermenstruus, q.v.

Intērvēco -ūi, 1. to shine between, gleam forth, P. Aug.

Intērvēnātus -a -um, unbounded, boundless, C.

Intērvēno, 1. to threaten, forbid menacingly, P.

Intērvēnor, 1. *dep.* to threaten, forbid with threats, — *alicui aliquid*, P.

Intērvēscēo -scūi -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix with, intermix, — *rem rei*, Co.

Intērvēssio -ōnis, f. intermission, respite, interval, leaving off, — *forensis opera*, C; — *epistolatum*, C; — *febris*, Cl.

Intērvēssus -a -um (*ptcp.* intermitto), interrupted, broken into, *planities* — *collibus*, Ca; *brevi tempore intermisso*, Ca, after a short interval; (2) *pari oppidi* — *a flumine*, Ca, not inclosed by; *ceba ab usu quotidiani sermonis* — C, given up, dropped out of use.

Intērvēssus -ūs, m. Pl. = intermissio, q.v.

Intērvēto -misi -missum, 3. (tr.) *act.* to leave off for a time, discontinue, intermit, — *studia*, C; — *prælium*, iter, Ca; — *a labore*, Ca; — *obsequia dare*, Ca; (tr.) *neut.* to cease, leave off, C.

Pl; *quā flumen intermittit*, Ca, leaves a vacant space.

Intērvērior -mortuus, 3. *dep.* to die, perish, decay, — *adices*, Pl; — *reliquia conjurationis*, C; (2) to swoon, faint, — *ex profusio sanguinis*, Cl.

Intērvēndia -ōrum, n. an intermundane region; according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods, C.

Intērvēnalis -e, between walls, intermural, L.

Intērvēnascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to grow between, — *herba*, Pl.

Intērvēnio -ōnis, f. (intērvēnio), entire destruction, extermination, — *civium*, C; massacre, general carnage, *Lucerini ad* — *casti*, L.

Intērvēnēlvus -a -um; intērvēnēlvus -a -um, murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine, — *bellum*, C.

Intērvēno, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate, — *hostes*, P.

Intērvēno, 3. to weave together, bind together, V; — *plagas*, P. Aug, to bind up.

Intērvēndifico, 1. to build nests between or among, Pl.

Intērvēnigro, 1. to be interspersed with black, P. Aug.

Intērvēntio -ūi, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Pl.

Intērvēndium -ii, n. the space between two knots or joints, Pl. O.

Intērvēnosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to distinguish between, — *geminos*, C.

Intērvēnūcio, 1. to send messengers between two parties reciprocally, L.

Intērvēnūcius -i, m. (-a -e, f.), a messenger, negotiator, C.

Intērvēnus -a -um, inward, inner, internal, — *certamina*, Tc.

Intērvēno -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub, crumble, pound in any thing, — *aliquid aqua*, Pl; *in aquam*, in aqua, Vr.

Intērvēndium -ii, n. the space between two rows, Co.

Intērvēllatio -ōnis, f. interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, C.

Intērvēllator -ōnis, m. an interrupter, disturber, C.

Intērvēllo, 1. to interrupt a speaker, C; to harass, press upon with solicitations, St; (2) to disturb, hinder, impede, — *aliquem*, Ca; — *quin*, quibus

vellem, uterem, C; followed also by *quominus*, Aug; ne, L; inf. H.

Interpersiva -drum, *n.* cross-beams, tie-beams, *Vt.*

Interplico, 1. to weave or plait between, interweave, *P. Aug.*

Interpōlatiō -ōnis, *f.* an alteration in detached particulars, *Pl.*

Interpōlis -e, refurbished, ramped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, *P. Pl.*

Interpōlo, 1. to alter, give a new appearance to, by refurbishing, repairing, ramping up, — *togam præstatam*, *C.* to re-dye; (2) to spoil, corrupt, falsify, — *tabulas*, *C.*; — *opus novā picturā*, *P.*

Interpōlus -a -um, *P. Aug.* = interpolis, *q. v.*

Interpōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay between or among, interpose, — *elephantos*, *L.*; — *menses intercalares*, *L.* to intercalate; also to insert in discourse, intermingle, *ne "inquam" scipius interponeretur*, *C.*; used of an interval of time, *spatio interposito*, *C.* after some time; (2) *met.* — *moram*, *C.*; — *cunctationem*, *Tc.* to interpose delay; — *operam, studium, laborem*, *C.* to use, apply; — *judicium, edictum*, *C.* to bring forward; and of the tribune, *intercessionem*, — *P. Aug.* to interpose his veto; — *causam*, *N.* to bring forward, allege as a reason; — *fidem in cam rem*, *Ca.* to pledge one's word to; *se in aliquā re*, *C.* to interfere, meddle in any thing.

Interpōsitiō -ōnis, *f.* a putting in, insertion, *C.*; (2) a parenthesis, *Q.*

Interpōsitus -us, *m.* interposition, intervention, *luna interposita terræ deficit*, *C.*

Interpres -ētis, *c.* a negotiator, mediator, messenger, — *judicii corripendi*, *C.*; — *ditum*, *V.* Mercury; (2) an expounder, explainer, — *juris, poetarum*, *C.*; — *ditum*, *V. L.* prophet, prophetic; — *comitorum*, *C.* the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held; (3) an interpreter or translator out of one language into another, *C.*

Interpretatiō -ōnis, *f.* explanation, exposition, interpretation, *C.*; — *faderis*, *C.* the right interpretation or signification.

Interpretor, 1. *dep.* to explain, expound, interpret, translate, — *ius*, *C.*; — *monstra aut fulgura*, *C.* to view in a good or bad light; take in good part or the contrary, — *aliquid meliorem in partem*, *C.*; — *male bene dicta*, *C.*; *beneficium fortunæ male*, — *Sc.* to decide, determine, *L.*

Interprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to crush or press to pieces, *P.*

Interpunctio -ōnis, *f.* interpunctum, -i, *n.* punctuation, *C.*

Interpungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to punctuate, point, *Sc.*; *narratio interpuncta*, well-divided, *C.*

Interpurgo, 1. to cleanse here and there, clean between, — *ficos*, *Pl.*

Interpūto, 1. to cut or prune here and there, *Co.*

Interquēror -questus, 3. *dep.* to interrupt with complaints, *L.*

Interquiesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time, *C.*

Interrado -si -sum, 3. to scrape here and there; to work in bas-relief, — *vasa*, *Pl.*; (2) to prune here and there, — *arbores*, *Co.*

Intertrāsilis -e, — *aurum*, *Pl.* worked in low-relief.

Interregnum -i, *n.* a period between two reigns, *interregnum*, *L.* applied to the interval between consulships, *C.*

Interrex -tgis, *m.* a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority, *L.*; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, *C.*

Interritus -a -um, unterrified, undaunted, *V.*

Interrōgatiō -ōnis, *f.* a question, questioning, interrogation, *C.*; — *testium*, *Tc.* the examination of witnesses; (2) an argument, syllogism, *C.*

Interrōgatiunculā -æ, *f. dim.* a short syllogism or argument, *C.*

Interrōgo, 1. to ask, question, interrogate, — *aliquem aliquid*, *C.*; *aliquem de aliquā re*, *C.*; *interrogatus sententiam*, *L.* being asked his opinion; especially (2) to interrogate judicially or legally, — *testem*, *C.* to examine; and also, to accuse, bring an action against, — *aliquem lege*, *C.* *legibus*, *S.*; (3) to argue, draw a conclusion.

Interrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder, — *pontem*, *Ca.* *L.*; — *venas*, *Tc.* to open, cut; (2) *met.* to disturb, interrupt, — *orationem*, *Ca.*; — *iter amoris et officii*, *C.*

Interrupte, interruptedly, unconnectedly, *C.*

Interruptio -ōnis, *f.* the figure of speech called aposiopesis, *Q.*

Interruptus -a -um (*ptep.* interrumpo), broken off, interrupted, — *pontes*, *Tc.*; — *et impertita itinera*, *Tc.*; also, isolated, separated, *C.*

Interscalum -ii, *n.* the space between two oarports on the side of a ship, *Vt.*

Interscindo -idi -issum, 3. to cut or hew asunder, — *pontem*, *C.*; — *venas*, *Tc.* to open; (2) *met.* to cut off, separate; *Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto*, *L.*

Interscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write between, interline, *Pl.*

Interscō -ūi -ctum, 1. to cut asunder, *Vt.*; (2) *met.* — *res in animis auditorum*, *Aug.* to impress deeply.

Intersectio -ōnis, *f.* an intersection; in *Vt.* the space between two teeth of an indented pattern.

Intersēpio -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge or fence in, enclose, hem in, block up, — *foramina*, *C.*; — *quendam operibus*, *L.*; hence, to hedge or fence off, cut off communication, — *urbem vallo ab arcē*, *L.*

Intersēro -sēvi -sētum, 3. to sow or plant between, *Co.*; (2) *met.* *causam interserens*, *N.* alleging as a cause; *mediis — oscula verbis*, *O.* putting in, inserting.

Intersisto -stīti -statum, 3. to stand still in the midst; of a speaker, to stick to it, *Q.*

Intersōno -rū, 1. to sound between or among, *P. Aug.*

Interspiratio -ōnis, *f.* a breathing between, a taking breath, *C.*

Interspiro, 1. to take breath; said of a vessel, to admit the air, *A. Aug.*

Intersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew or lay between or among, *Pl.*

Interstinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to extinguish, — *ignem*, *Lc.*; (2) to variegate, chequer with any thing, *candor interstinctus coloribus*, *Pl.*

Interstrēpo -trēi -tūm, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, *V.*

Interstringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to squeeze tight, — *alicui gulam*, *P.* to throttle.

Interstruo -xi -ctum, 3. to join together, *P. Aug.*

Intersum -fui -esse, to be between, *ut Tiberi inter eos interesset*, *C.*; applied to time, to intervene, *C.*; (2) to be different, be distinguished from, *ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit*, *C.*; *inter hominem et beluum hoc maxime interest*, *C.* this is the greatest difference; *nilhil omnino interest*, *C.* there is no difference at all; (3) to be present, take part in, — *crudelitati*, *C.*; — *prælio*, *L.*; — *in consilio*, *C.* (ii.) *interest, impers.* it concerns, it imports, it is of importance, *alicuius*, *C.*; *mea* —, *C.* it concerns me; also constructed with *tuā, vestrā, nostrā*, etc., *mea magni* —, *C.* it concerns me greatly.

Intertexto -xui -xtum, 3. to weave together, interweave, *Q. O.*

Intertignum -ii, *n.* the space between the ends of two tie-beams, *Vt.*

Interrūpo -xi -ctum, 3. to take away, *P.*

Intertrigo -inis, *f.* a chafing or galling of the skin, *Vr.*

Interrimentum -i, *n.* loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver, *L.*; (2) *met.* loss, damage, *C.*

Interturbatio -ōnis, *f.* disturbance, disquiet, *L.*

Intervēans -antis, having vacant intervals, Co.
Intervallum -i, *n.* a space between two palisades; hence, an intervening space, interval, distance, C; *pari intervallo*, Ca, at an equal distance; (2) an interval of time, — *literarum*, C; *sine intervallo loquacitas*, C, without intermission; *longo intervallo*, C, after a long time; (3) difference, unlikeness, C.

Intervello -vulsi -vulsura, 3. to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin, *barbam*, Sc; — *poma*, Pl; — *arbores*, Co; also, to tear or take away, Q.

Intervēno -vni -ventum, 4. to come between, come up while any thing is doing, *cereus ne molesti vobis interveniremus*, C; *huic orationi Scrvius cum intervenisset*, L; and of inanimate objects, *plumes cecidissent ni nox intervenisset*, L, had not night intervened; (2) to come up to interpose, interfere, hinder, oppose, C.

Intervēnium -ii, *n.* the space between the veins in a stone, Vt.

Intervētor -oris, *m.* an interrupter, interrupting visitor, C.

Intervēntus -ūs, *m.* intervention, interposition, interference, meditation, C.

Intervētor, 1. *dep.* to turn in different directions, Pl.

Interverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn aside, Vt; to alter, Sc; (2) to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin, C, — *recipitula*, St; to spend, lavish, Te; — *aliquem aliquā re*, to chouse or cheat out of; — *me muliere*, P.

Intervēro, 2. to be green among, have a green appearance among, P. Aug.

Intervēso -si -sum, 3. to look after, inspect secretly, C; (2) to visit from time to time, — *aliquem*, C.

Intervōllo, 1. to fly about among, L.

Intervōlo, 1. to fly between or among, Co.

Intervōmo -di -itum, 3. to vomit forth among, Le.

Intestābilis -e, not allowed to bear witness in a court of justice or to make a will; hence (2) dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Te; applied also to inanimate objects, — *ars magica*, Pl; — *sacra*, Te.

Intestātus -a -um, having made no will, intestate, C; (2) not convicted by witnesses, P.

Intestātus -a -um, having no testicles, emascinate; used by P. in punning combination with the preceding words.

Intestinum -i, *n.* a gut, intestine; frequently *pl.* a -*drum*, *n.* the bowels, intestines, C.

Intestinus -i -um, inward, internal, — *ac domesticum malum*, C; — *opus*, Vr, fine carpenter's work, fittings for the interior of a house.

Intexo -xdi -ctum, 3. to weave in, plait in, interweave, *rem rei*, O; *tena toto corpore intexta*, C, interwoven with; *linea vestes intexta auro*, P. Aug, embroidered with; — *hastas foliis*, V, to enlacc round; *hedera solent* — *truncos*, O, to surround; — *nidum*, Pl, to form by interweaving; (2) *met.* to weave in discourse, — *lacta tristibus*, O; — *tua facta chartis*, Tb, to describe.

Intextu -cti, *m.* a joining together, inweaving, Pl.

Intime, confidentially, intimately, N; — *commendare*, C, cordially, strongly.

Intimus, *superl.* from interior, *gr.*

Intinctus -ūs, *m.* brine, pickle in which meat is dipped, Pl.

Intingo -nxi -netum, 3. (intingo), to dip in, — *facies sanguine*, O; *aliquid in aqua*, Vt; especially (2) to dip in brine, pickles, preserve, — *brassicam in aceto*, Co.

Intolerābilis -e, unbearable, intolerable, C.

Intolerābiliter, intolerably, unbearably, Co.

Intolerāndus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, C.

Intolerāns -ans, intolerant, impatient, — *aliquis*, Te; (2) unbearable, Te.

Intoleranter, immoderately, excessively, impatiently, — *solere*, C.

Intolerantia -e, *f.* intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence, *regis*, C.

Intondēo, 2. to shear, clip off, Co.

Intōno -di, 1. to thunder, *partibus intonuit caeli Pater ipse sinistris*, C; (2) *met.* to thunder, make a thundering noise, *silva intonare profunda*, V; especially of a speaker, *jam hesternā concione intonuit vox perniciose*, C.

Intonsus -a -um, unshorn, with long hair, — *capilli*, H; — *avi*, O, long-bearded, as the ancient Romans allowed their beards to grow; hence, *met.* — *homines*, L, rude, uncivilized; — *montes*, V, covered with wood.

Intorquēo -orsi -ortum, 2. to turn, twist, writh, bend round, — *mentum in dicendo*, C; — *oculos*, V; — *paludamentum circum brachium*, L; — *jaculum alicui*, V, to hurl at; (2) *met.* — *contumelias*, C, to cast, throw.

Intorte, crookedly, Pl.

Intortus -a -um (*ptep.* intorqueo), twisted, interwoven, *angues* — *capillis*, H; — *capilli*, M, curled, crisped; — *oratio*, P, confused; — *mores*, Pr, corrupted.

Intra, (L.) *ade.* within, inside, *casā* — *picata*, Co; (n.) *prep.* with *acc.* inside, within, — *narem*, P; — *factum teli*, V, within shot; — *aquam manere*, Cl, to drink water only; *ea* — *se consumunt Arabi*, Pl, in their own country; — *verba desperare*, Cl, to show phrens only in words; — *silentium se tenere*, Pl, to keep silent; (2) of time, within, — *annos XII*, C; — *decimum diem quam Pheras cenerat*, in less than ten days after his arrival; (3) with numerals, — *centum*, L, less than a hundred; (4) *met.* — *legem*, C, within the bounds prescribed by law.

Intrābilis -e, that can be entered, accessible, L.

Intractābilis -e, unmanageable, intractable, unmanageable, rough, V.

Intractatus -a -um, unfried, unattempted, — *seclus*, V; — *equis*, C, unbroken.

Intrēmisco -mūli, 3. to begin to tremble, Pl.

Intrēmo -ti, 3. to tremble, quake, V. Cl.

Intrēpido, without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly, L.

Intrēpidus -a -um, not trembling, undaunted, intrepid, O; — *minantibus*, Te; — *hinc*, Te, winter-quarters undisturbed by an enemy.

Intrēbullitus -a -um, pressed, pressed out, A. Aug.

Intribūo, 3. to pay taxes, pay tribute, Pl.

Intrico, 1. to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion, C. P.

Intrigo, Vr, = *intertrigo*, *q.v.*

Intrīncus, inside, inwardly, internally, — *et exterius casa picare*, Co.

Intrita -m, *f.* a paste made of chalk, clay, etc. Pl; — *panis c. vino*, Cl, a sop of bread soaked in wine.

Intritus -a -um, not worn away, complete, perfect, Co.

Intro, on the inside, inwardly, A. Aug; more generally, (2) within (with verbs of motion), *sequere intro me*, T; — *ad nos tenui*, T.

Intro, 1. to go into, enter, — *regnum, pomarium*, C; — *in hortos*, O; — *ad munera*, L; — *intra praesidia*, Ca; (2) *met.* to enter, penetrate, — *in rerum naturam*, C; — *in aliorum familiaritatem*, C; (3) *poet.* — *hostem*, P. Aug, to attack; — *aprium, ursas*, M, to transfix, pierce.

Intrōduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or conduct into, — *copias in fines aliorum*, Ca; (2) to bring in, introduce, — *philosophiam in domos*, C; — *consuetudinem*, Aug, to introduce, quote in a speech, Q; also, to assert, maintain, C.

Intrōduco -ūnis, *f.* a bringing in, introduction, C.

Intrōco -tri (-ti) -itum, 4. to go into, enter, — *in urbem*, C; *domum*, C; *ad aliquem*, T; — *porta*, C, by the gate.

Intrōfero -tūli -lātum, *ferre*, to bear, carry in, C.

Intiōgrēdīor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to enter, V.

Introlūus -ūs, *m.* an entrance, — Smyrnam, C; — in urbem, C; (2) *met.* entrance into an office, — novi sacerdotii, St; beginning, introduction, preamble, C.

Intrōmittō -mīsi -missum, 3. to send in, cause to enter, — legiones, Ca; in *ades meas, me absente, neminem volo intrōmitti*, P, no one to be admitted.

Intrōisus (introrsum), towards the inside, inwards, inwards, internally, Ca.

Intrōrumpo -ūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in, enter by force, Ca.

Intrōspecto, 1. to look into, P.

Intrōspicio -exi -ectum, 3. to look into, look within, — domum tuam, C; (2) to look attentively, observe, examine, — in omnes *reipublicae partes*, C; *introspecte in mentem tuam ipse*, C, cast a look within; — *aliorum felicitatem*, Tc.

Intrōstrudo -si -sum, 3. to thrust, push into, A. Aug.

Intrōversus, A. Aug. = introrsus, *q.v.*

Intrōvoco, 1. to call in, call within, C.

Intrūdo -si -sum, 3. — *se*, C, to intrude.

Intubācūs -a -um, of or belonging to endive or chicory, Pl.

Intubus -i, *m.* intubum -i, *n.* (έντροβον), chicory, succory, endive, V. Pl.

Intūdō -itus, 2. *dep.* to look at attentively, gaze at, — solem, C; — in aliquem, C; (2) of locality, to look towards, have an aspect towards, Pl; (3) *met.* to consider, contemplate, pay attention to, — aliquid, C.

Intūtus -ūs, *m.* a looking upon, beholding, Pl.

Intūmesco -mūi, 3. to swell, swell up, *fluctus flatu intumescens*, Pl; applied to dropsical persons, Pl; to elevations of the ground, Co; to raising the voice, — vox, Tc; also, to swell with pride, Q; with anger, O; to increase, augment, — motus, Tc.

Intūmūlātus -a -um, unburied, O.

Intūor, 3. *dep.* to look at, behold, see, P.

Intūbātus -a -um, undisturbed, Pl.

Inturbūds, -a -um, undisturbed, quiet, — annus, Tc; — *in*, Tc, not turbulent.

Intus, within, inside, — *insidiæ sunt*, C; *ea quæ sunt in corpore*, C; *estne frater* — T; (2) with verbs of motion, in, into, to the inside, — *novam nuptiam deduxi*, P; — *ire*, Ca; (3) from within, from the inside, P.

Intūsum = indusium, *q.v.*

Intūtus -a -um, unprotected, unsafe, — *castra*, L; *intula manum*, Tc, the unprotected parts of the walls; (2) unsafe, insecure, — *latebræ*, Tc; — *amicitia*, Tc.

Intūla -m, *f.* the herb elecampane, Pl.

Intultus -a -um, unavenged, unpunished, — homo, C; — *injuriam*, C.

Inumbro, 1. to shade, overshadow, cover with shade, V; (2) to cause shade or darkness, *inumbante vespere*, Tc, as the shades of evening were coming on; (3) to cover, — *ora coronis*, Lc; (4) *met.* to darken, throw in the shade, Pl.

Inunco, 1. to seize or catch with a hook, Co.

Inunctio -ōnis, *f.* an anointing with salve or ointment, Pl.

Inundatio -ōnis, *f.* an inundation, flood, Pl. Co.

Inundo, 1. to overflow, inundate, *terram aqua*, C; (2) *met.* *estis sanguine Innata inundabitur*, L; *hunc densi cursus inundant Troes*, V.

Inungo -uxi -actum, 3. to anoint, smear with ointment, H; (2) to smear, — *aliquid aliquare*, Pl.

Inurbāne, unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour, C.

Inurbānus -a -um, rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish, C. Q.

Inurgō -si, 2. to push, press forward, *titulus cornibus*, Lc.

Inūrno, 1. to dive, *lacus piscinaque quibus possint aves*, Co.

Inūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn in, — *foramen* Co; used of the process of encaustic painting, P; (2) *met.* to impress forcibly, imprint indelibly brand, — *notam turpitudinis*, C; — *alicui dolorem* C; — *alicui formam superbie*, C.

Inūsitate, unusually, strangely, C.

Inūsītātus -a -um, unusual, C; — *belli ratio*, Ca

Inusque = usque in, P. Aug.

Inustus -a -um (*ptcp.* inūro), *n. pl.* inusta -ōrū, *n.* burnt places, burns, Pl.

Inūsus -ūs, *m.* disuse, misuse, P.

Inūtīlis -e, useless, unserviceable, unprofitable; — *homo*, C; — *bello*, Ca, for war; *nales* — *ad navigandum*, Ca; (2) noxious, — *aqua*, Sc; *seditionis et* — *civis*, C.

Inūtīlitas -ātis, *f.* uselessness, unprofitableness, C.

Inūtīlīter, uselessly, unprofitably, Q; (2) noxiously, Vr.

Invādo -si -sum, 3. to go in, enter, come in, — *in eas urbes*, C; — *tria milia stadium*, Tc, to advance; — *aliquid magnum*, V, to attack, undertake; (2) to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade, — *in hostem*, C; — *urbem*, V; of inanimate objects, *ventus invasit nubem*, Lc; *morbis* — *aliquem*, P; (3) *met.* to attack, assault verbally, — *aliquem minaciter*, Tc; — *consules*, Tc, to lay hold of, attack, befall; *pestis in vitam invasit*, C; *furor in aserat improbitis*, C; *aliquem lubido incedit*, S; (4) to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize, — *in alicuius prædia*, C; — *dictaturam*, S; (5) — *in collum*, C, to fall upon the neck, embrace.

Invāllo -ūi, 2. to be strong, Lc.

Invālesco -lūi, 3. to gather strength, become strong, *tantum opibus invaluit*, C; — *lubido, consuetudo*, St. Q; (2) — *verba*, Q, to come into general use.

*Invālētūdo -inis, *f.* indisposition, C.

Invālīdus -a -um, weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill, L; (2) *met.* — *mania adversus irruentes*, Tc.

Invectīcus -a -um, imported, not native, Pl; (2) *met.* — *gaudium*, Sc, not hearty.

Invectio -ōnis, *f.* importation, C; (2) an inveighing against, invective, C.

Invectus -ūs, *m.* a bringing, carrying to, — *terram*, Pl.

Invēho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring in, — *pecuniam in ararium*, C; — *peregrinas meces*, Pl, to import; *divitiæ araritam invexere*, L, have introduced; (2) *se* —, or *invehī*, to ride on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship, Lc; — *curru*, C; — *equo*, L; — *flumine*, C; also, to penetrate, force a way forward, *quum utrumque invehit hostem, nunciaretur*, L; (3) to attack verbally, inveigh against, — *in aliquem*, C.

Invendibilis -e, unsaleable, P.

Invēno -ni -entum, 4. to find, meet with, discover, — *quingam quillum iderit*, P; — *aurum*, P; — *aliquam civem*, T, to discover to be a citizen; (2) to find out, discover, invent, devise, — *quandam fallaciam*, T; *copia invenendi*, Q, richness of invention; *inveniebatur ex captivis*, C, he discovered from the prisoners, Ca; (3) to procure, acquire, get, earn, — *perniciem sibi*, Tc; — *hoc cognomen*, C.

Inventio -ōnis, *f.* inventive faculty, invention, C; especially, rhetorical invention, Aug.

Inventiunculā -æ, *f.* a little invention, Q.

Inventor -oris, *m.* inventrix -icæ, *f.* an inventor, finder out, C.

Inventum -i, *n.* an invention, discovery, C.

Inventus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = inventio, *q.v.*

Invenuste, ungracefully, inelegantly, not wittily, *Q.*
Invenustus -a -um, inelegant, ungraceful, — *orator*, *C*; (2) unhappy in love, *T.*
Inveceunde, shamelessly, *Q.*
Inveceundus -a -um, shameless, impudent, *P*; — *animi ingenuum*, *C.*
Invergo, 3. to pour upon, *fronti* — *vina sacerdos*, *V.*
Inversio -ōnis, *f.* irony, *C*; (2) allegory, *Q.*
Inversura -m, *f.* a turn, bend, *Vt.*
Inversus -a -um (*ptep.* *inverto*), turned upside down, inverted, changed, perverted, — *comer*, *H*; — *charta*, *M*; — *consuetudo*, *Q*; — *mores*, *H.*
Inverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn over, turn about, invert, *solum* — *tauri*, *V*; *Boreas* — *o nos*, *H.*
invertu, (2) *met.* to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert, — *ordinem*, *C*; — *virtutes*, *H*; — *verba*, *C*, to speak ironically.
Invesperescit, it grows dark, becomes twilight, *L.*
Investigatio -ōnis, *f.* an inquiring into, investigation, — *veri*, *C.*
Investigator -ōris, *m.*, an inquirer, investigator, — *conjuraciones*, *C.*
Investigo, 1. to search out, track out, inquire into, investigate, *canes* — *omnia*, *C*; *ubi Lentulus sit*, — *non possum*, *C.*
Investio, 4. to clothe, cover, adorn, — *publicas porticus pictura*, *Pl.*
Inveterasco -āri, 3. to become old, grow old, *C*; *exercitum hibernare atque* — *in Gallia*, *Ca*, to become established; — *as altum*, *N*; hence, — *consuetudo*, *Ca*; to become fixed, inveterate, *si malum inveteravit*, *Cl.*
Inveteratio -ōnis, *f.* a becoming old, inveterate, *C.*
Invetiro, 1. to allow to become old, render old, *Co*; and *pass.* *invetirari*, to grow old, become old; *ptep.* *invetiratus* -a -um, — *ira*, *amicitia*, *C*, old, established, inveterate.
Invettus -a -um, not for bidden, *P.Aug.*
Invicem, by turns, alternately, one after another, reciprocally, mutually, *C.*
Invictus -a -um, unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible, — *a labore*, *C*; — *ad laborem*, *L*; — *adversum aliquid*, *Te*; — *contra aliquid*, *Pl*; — *imperator*, *C*; — *necessitas*, *Se*; — *defensio*, *C*, unanswerable.
Invidentia -m, *f.* envying, envy, *C.*
Invidio -vidi -vīsum, 2. to envy, grudge, — *caribus aut inferioribus*, *C*; — *honor*, *C*, — *in quā tibi invidio*, *C*; — *alicui rei*, *H*; (2) followed by *inf.*, to be unwilling, to hinder, prevent, *H.*
Invidia -m, *f.* envy, grudging, *C*; (2) invidiousness, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity, — *alicui facere*, *conflare*, *C*, to excite ill-will against; — *habere*, *C*, to be unpopular.
Invidiose, enviously, odiously, invidiously, *C.*
Invidiosus -a -um, envious, *O*; — *alicui*, *Pt*; (2) envied, enviable, — *coluptas*, *O*; — *pecunia*, *C*; (3) hateful, odious, — *crimen*, *dammatio*, *C.*
Invidus -a -um, envious, applied to inanimate objects, — *cura*, *atq.*, *H*; with *gen.* of the object envied or desired, — *laudis*, *C.*
Invigilo, 1. to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention and care to, *V.*
Inviolabilis -e, in violable, that cannot be injured, *Lc.*
Inviolati, inviolately, *memoriam nostri* — *scrupare*, *C.*
Inviolatus -a -um, uninjured, unhurt, inviolate, *C*; (2) inviolable, *L.*
Invisibilis -e, invisible, *Cl.*
Invisitatus -a -um, unseen, *Vt*; (2) unvisited, *L.*
Inviso, 1. to go to see, to visit, look to, look after, look into, *domum nostram quoad poteris invisas*, *C*; — *ad aliquem*, *P.*
Invisus -a -um, unseen, secret, *C. Ca.*

Invisus -a -um (*ptep.* *invidēdo*), hated, hateful, hostile, *C.*
Invitamentum -i, *n.* an invitation, attraction, allurements, — *natura*, *C.*
Invitatio -ōnis, *f.* invitation, — *in Epirum*, *C*; — *ut biberetur*, *C*; — *ad dolendum*, *C.*
Invitator -ōnis, *m.* an inviter, one who invites, *M.*
Invitatus -us, *m.* an invitation, *C.*
Invite, unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will, *C.*
Invito, 1. to invite, request civilly; especially, to invite as a guest, — *aliquem in legationem*, *C*, to undertake an embassy; — *aliquem ad cenam*, *C*; — *aliquem domum suam*, *C*; — *aliquem poculis*, *P*, to drink wine with repeatedly; hence, jestingly, — *gladio*, *P*; — *se cibo rinoque*, *S*, to eat and drink to one's heart's content; (2) *met.* — *aliquem praeiis ad rem*, *C*; — *somnos*, *H*, to invite, allure to sleep.
Invitus -a -um, unwilling, against one's will, *cum invittissimum dimisi*, *C*; *me invito*, *C*, against my will; thus also, *te*, *se invito*, etc.; (2) *poet.* involuntary, unwilling, *invita ope*, *O.*
Invius -a -um, impassable, — *saltus*, *L*; — *maria*, *V*; — *via*, *O*; *subst.* *invia* -ōrum, *n.* *L*, impassable places; *poet.* *torica* — *sagittis*, *M*, impenetrable.
Invocatio -ōnis, *f.* a calling upon, invocation, — *deorum*, *Q.*
Invocatus -a -um, uncalled, *C*; uninvited, *P.*
Invoco, 1. to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke, — *Junonem*, *C*; — *deos in auxilium*, *Q*; — *fidem militum*, *Te*, appeal to; (2) to call by name, to name, *hoc sublime quem invocant Jovem*, *A.Aug.*
***Involutus** -us, *m.* a flying, flight, *C.*
Invollito, 1. to fly in, flutter in or on; *met.* *comae* — *humers*, *H.*
Involo, 1. to fly to, fly into, *in villam intro involant columbae*, *Vt*; (2) to fly at, attack furiously, — *alicui in oculos*, *T*; — *castra*, *Te*, to attack; *met.* *animos cupido* — *Te*.
Involvere -is, *n.* a dinner-naphin, *P.*
Involverum -i, *n.* a wrapper, cover, case, — *can delabri*, *C*; *met.* — *simulationum*, *C.*
Involvero -vi -volutum, 3. to roll in or on, *Ca*; — *Olympum ossa*, *V*; (2) to roll up, wrap up, cover, — *suaviter sagis*, *Ca*; *nox involvit umbrā diem*, *V*; (3) *met.* *meā virtute me involvo*, *H*, I wrap myself up in my own virtue; *litteris me* — *C*; — *se laqueis*, *Pl*, to be entangled, involved in.
***Involutio** -ōnis, *f.* a wrapping up, *Vt.*
Involutus -a -um (*ptep.* *involvero*), — *res*, *C*, obscure, confused, involved.
Involutus -i, *m.* a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves, *P.*
Invulgo, 1. to publish, make generally known, *quo die Allobroges invulgarunt*, *C*, gave information.
***Invulneratus** -a -um, unwounded, *C.*
Io! an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah! *V.H*; (2) of pain, *oh!* *Tb.*
Ion, *n.* (*ἰών*), the blue violet, *Pl*; (2) a precious stone of similar colour, *Pl.*
Ionēs -um, *m.* (*ἰωνες*), the Ionians, a people of Greece; one of the four great Grecian races; hence *adj.* *Ioniacus* -a -um, *O*; *Ionicus* -a -um, *H*; *Ionis* -idis, *f.* *Se*; *Ionius* -a -um, *V*, Ionian, Ionic; *mare Ionium*, the Aegean Sea, *P.Aug*; the central Mediterranean, *V*; the Adriatic Sea, *C*; *Ionis* -m, *f.* *L*, a country of Asiatic Greece.
Īōta, *n.* *indēl.* (*ἰωτα*), the name of the Greek vowel *i*, *C.*
Ipse -a -um, self, himself, herself, itself, *ego ipse*, I myself, for which also stands *ipse* alone, *ipso interitus*, *C*; in *me ipso probavi*, *C*, in myself; *et ipse*; *riotor ex Aequis in Polseos transit*, *et ipsos bellum molientes*, *L*, who on their side were preparing war; *qui et ipse crus frugerat*, *St*, who him-

self also; (2) *ipse* joined with a noun for the sake of emphasis; *eaque ipsa causa belli fuit*, L, and that very thing was the cause of the war; with numerals = just, exactly, *ipso vicesimo anno*, C; *ad ipsam horam*, C; (3) *ipse*, *ipsa*, used emphatically of some well-known person; master, mistress, teacher, etc., *ipse dixit*, C, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it; also = spontaneously, of one's own accord; *valere se ipse afferuerunt*, C; (4) in the comic writers is found a superl. *ipsissimus*, P, in every possible way one's self.

Ira -m, f. wrath, anger, ire, *iram clamare in aliquem*, Tc; *ira caelestis*, L, divine wrath: with gen. of the cause of anger, — *dictatoris creati*, L; (2) of inanimate objects, violence, rage, — *belli*, S; — *centor* um, P. Aug.

Irascunde, wrathfully, angrily, passionately, C.

Irascundia -m, f. an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility, rage, wrath, C.

Irascundus -a -um, inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful, C; — *in aliquem*, C; — *adversus aliquem*, II.

Irascor, 3. dep. to be angry, wrathful; — *alicui*, C; — *de nihilo*, P; of a bull, — *in cornua*, V, to butt wrathfully with the horns.

Irāte, angrily, Co.

Irātus -a -um, angry, full of wrath, — *alicui*, C, with any one; of inanimate objects, raging, — *mare*, i center, II; — *sitis*, Pl.

Irānus -a -um, of or belonging to the plant Iris, Pl.

Irāo -ōnis, m. a plant, perhaps the winter-cress, Pl.

Iris -is, f. (-is -idis, ^(fere)), the messenger of the gods; (2) a rainbow, Pl. Sc; (3) a plant, the iris or sword-hily, Pl.

Irōnia -æ, f. (ειρωνία), irony, C.

Irrex -icis, m. a heavy rake, used as a harrow, A. Aug.

Irrādō, 1. to gleam forth, irradiate, P. Aug.

Irrādō, 3. to scrape or scratch into, A. Aug.

Irrāsus -a -um, unshaved, unpollished, rough, — *caput*, P.

Irrātōnālis -e, not possessed of reason, unreasoning, irrational, Q.

Irraucō -ausi, 2. to become hoarse, C.

Irrēdīvīvus -a -um, that cannot be restored, irreparable, Ct.

Irrēdux -ūcis, — *via*, P. Aug, not leading back.

Irrēgātus -a -um, unbound, *eroccus irreglata comas*, O.

Irrēgōs, irreligiously, impiously, Tc.

Irrēgōsus -a -um, irreligious, impious, undevout, L.

Irrēmēdābilis -e, from which there is no return, error, V.

Irrēmēdābilis -e, incurable, irremediable, Pl.

Irrēpārābilis -e, that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable, V. Co.

Irrēpertus -a -um, not discovered, not found out, H.

Irrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep, crawl in, *dracōnem in epistole in eam*, St; (2) met. to creep in, insinuate one's self into, — *in mentes hominum*, C; — *in testamenta locupletium*, C; *irrepsit hac lues in Italiam*, Pl.

Irrēprēhensus -a -um, unblamed, blameless, O.

Irrēpto, 1. to creep, crawl, steal into, P. Aug.

Irrēquētus -a -um, restless, unresting, unquiet, O.

Irrēsectus -a -um, uncut, II.

Irrēsūtus -a -um, not loosed, not slackened, — *vincula*, O.

Irrēstinctus -a -um, unextinguished, P. Aug.

Irrētō, 4. to catch, entangle in a net, — *aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *aliquem coruptularum illecebris*, C, to ensnare.

Irretortus -a -um, not turned or twisted back, H.

Irrevērens -ntis, irreverent, disrespectful, Pl.

Irrevēnter, irreverently, Pl.

Irrevērentia -æ, f. want of respect, irreverence, — *juventutis*, Tc.

Irrevocabilis -e, that cannot be called back, irrevocable, *actas*, Lc; — *casus*, L; — *pondus*, Pl, that cannot be drawn back again, irrevocable.

Irrevocātus -a -um, not asked to repeat any thing, H; (2) not to be called or held back, O.

Irriādo -si -isum, 2. (i.) neut. to laugh at, make game of, — *in re*, T; — *mihi*, C; (ii.) act. to mock, ridicule, deride, — *deos*, C; — *meas malas res*, P.

Irriācūle, without wit or humour, Ca.

Irriācūlum -i, n. a laughing-stock, *irriaculo haberi*, esse, P, to be made game of.

Irriātio -ōnis, f. a watering, irrigation, C.

Irriqō, 1. to conduct water or any other liquid to any place, — *amurcam ad arbores*, A. Aug; and met. — *per membra quietem*; (2) to water, irrigate, *Aegyptum Nilus*, — C; — *hortulos fontibus*; met. — *fletus genas*, Se; — *atatem rino*, P; — *lassos sopor irrigat artus*, V.

Irriqūus -a -um, well-watered, — *herba*, P; — *hortus*, II; (2) watering, irrigating, — *fons*, V; (3) met. — *somnus*, Pr, strengthening; — *corpus mero*, II, well-watered, soaked.

Irriō -ōnis, f. a laughing act, mocking, derision, C.

Irriōr -ōris, m. a laugher, mocker, derider, C.

Irrius -ūs, m. laughter, mockery, derision, Ca; *irrisui esse*, Ca, to be a laughing-stock.

Irriābilis -e, irritable, easily roused, C, — *genus natum*, II.

Irriāmēn -inis, n. an incitement, inducement, O.

Irriāmētum -i, n. incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive, L. S.

Irriātō -ōnis, f. a stirring up, provoking, irritating, irritation, L.

Irriātōr -ōris, m. one who stirs up, provokes, irritates, Se.

Irriātus -a -um (particp. *irritō*), provoked, angry, irritated, P. St.

Irriō, 1. to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite, — *infantium ad descendum*, Q; — *suspiciones*, Tc; — *animos*, II; especially, (2) to excite to anger, irritate, — *aliquem*, C; — *ad bellum*, L; — *iracundiam*, Se.

Irītus -a -um, void, invalid; *testamentum — facere*, C; *injurias rescindere et in ritas facere*, C; (2) vain, ineffectual, without effect, — *inceptum*, L; — *dona*, tela, V; — *remedium*, Tc; (3) of persons, that do any thing in vain, *irriti legati mittuntur*, Tc. With a gen. of the fruitless effort, — *legationis*, Tc; — *incepti*, P. Aug.

Irrogāto -ōnis, f. the imposing of a fine or penalty, C.

Irroqō, 1. to propose to the people a measure against any one; — *leges priatis hominibus*, C; (2) to impose a penalty, adjudge a punishment, — *multam alicui*, C; — *supplicium*, Tc; — *sibi mortem*, Tc.

Irroō, 1. to moisten with dew, bedew, — *aliquid*, Co; abs. *interdum Auster irrat*, Co, brings dew; (2) to wet, moisten, — *crumen aquis*, O.

Iructo, 1. to belch into, — *in os alicui*, P.

Irūqō, 1. to wrinkle, P. Aug.

Irumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3. to break in, burst into, rush in, — *intro*, T; — *in castra*, C; *mare in terra irrumpit*, Pl; — *thalamo*, V; — *portam*, S; — *pontem*, Tc; (2) met. to penetrate forcibly, break in, *imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt*, C; — *in nostrum patrimonium*, C; also, to presume, venture, Q; — *in fletus alicuius*, C, break in upon, seek to prevent.

Irūdo -di; 3. to rush into, rush upon, — *in aciem*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *in alienas possessiones*, violently usurp, — *in odium alicuius*, C.

Irruptio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking, bursting into, eruption, *C*; *facere* — in *popinam*, *C*.

Irruptus -a -um, unbroken, unsexered, — *copula*, *H*.

Irtōla -a, *f.* a particular kind of vine, *Co*.

Irui -i, *m.* (ἰρως), the name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses; hence, *meton.* = a poor man (opp. to Cræsus), *Irui est subito, qui modo Cræsus erat*, *O*.

Is, *Is*, *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned), *mihi venit obviam puer tuus*; *is mihi literas reddidit*, *C*; used *adj.*, in *cum locum*, *Ca*; *ob eam causam*, *N*; denotes also sometimes the first person; *atque hæc omnia is fecit*, *C*; when *it* is joined with a relative in the same number and case, it is usually omitted, or retained only for emphasis; *male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur periculi*, *C*; when connected with *qui*, *quidem*, is repeated with emphasis a preceding idea; *Antonius cum unâ legione, eoque vacillante*, *C*, and that vacillating; *tuis dolor humanus is quidem, sed magnopere moderandus*, *C*; sometimes used in place of the reflexive pronouns; *Heliceti persuadent Ravennatis ut una cum is proficerentur*, *Ca*. = *secum*: as is strengthened sometimes by the addition of the enclitic -*que*; *capite, capse*, *P*: *is*, when followed by *ut* or a relative, = *such*, *such as*; *neque enim tu es, qui, quid sis, nescias*, *C*.

Itula -le, *f.* (-la -idis, *Itaris*), wood, a plant producing a blue dye, *Pl*.

Ischmion -ōnis, *f.* (ἰσχαίμη), a herb which stains blood, *Pl*.

Ischmicus -a -um, suffering from sciatia, *A. Aug.* *Ischi* *Idicor* -a -um, *Pl*. = *ischmici*, *q. r.*

Ischia -dis, *f.* (ἰσχίς), the sciatia, *Pl*; (2) a plant, the leucæantha, or white thorn, used medicinally for sciatia, *Pl*.

Ischisticus -a -um (ἰσχυστικός), — *ludi*, *Pl*, games at which the victors were conducted home in a triumphal procession; hence *suber*, -um -i, *n.* the prize given by the emperor to such a victor.

Isium -i, *n.* (Ἰσιον -i, *Ision*), a temple of Isis, *Pl*.

Isis -is, *f.* (-is -idis, *Isis*), the Egyptian goddess Isis, *C*; *Isidis sidus*, *Pl*, the planet Venus; *adj.*

Isidus -a -um, of or belonging to Isis, *O*; *synst.* **Isidus** -i, *ri*, a priest of Isis, *St*.

Isidromon -i, *n.* (ἰσιδρόμων), an odoriferous plant re-embling cinnamon, *Pl*.

Isidomora -on, — *opus*, *Vt*, masonry in which the courses of stone were all regular and of equal depth.

Isidra -is, *n.* (ἰσίδρα), the lesser houseleek, *Pl*.

Isidra, this way, *T*.

Isidrus, thus far, *P*.

Isid, *isid*, *istud*, this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to, and is thence called the demonstrative of the second person), — *ex* of *thors*, *Ca*; *ut pari ne utique quidem rei culpam iudicemus*, *C*. *and* like *is* = *talis*, *tantus*; *homines autem antequam prodiret, quæ res erat*, *C*; from its frequent use in courts of justice, we sometimes carries with it a suggestion of contempt: *isto, cæ*, = *therefore*, *P*.

Isthmus -i, *m.* (ἰσθμός), an isthmus, and especially the Isthmus of Corinth, *C*; (2) a strait, the Dardanelles, *Pl*, (*isth*) hence *adj.* **Isthmicus** -a -um, — *luct*, *L*, or *isthmia* -orum, the Isthmian Games; **Isthmicus** -a -um, *P. var.*

Istis (isthic), *istis*, *istoc* (*istuc*), this same, this very person or thing, *P*; used *adj.* — *lat or*, *strenu*, *P*; *homo iste istatus*, *T*, a man of such an age; in interrogative sentences we find, *istice* — *strenu*, *P*; *istice* — *strenu*, *P*.

Iste (isthic), *iste*, denotes the place of the person spoken to; here; *intelligi te* — *prodest*, *C*; *iste hic*, *T*, wait here; (2) in this matter, in

this affair, *C*; *istis* *rem*, *C. T.* I pay attention to what you say.

Istine (isthic), *thence*, from thence, *O*; especially alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; *dimidium istine de præda*, *P*, half the booty.

Istismodè, of that kind or sort, *such*, — *ratio*, *C*.

Isto, thither, to that place, to the place where you are, — *tenire*, *C*.

Istoc, thither, *P*; from that place, *T*.

Istorem, thitherwards, in that direction, *T*.

Istuc (isthic), thither, *P*.

Ita, so, thus, in such wise; followed by *ut*, *quemadmodum*, *quomodo*, *prout*, *so* . . . as, in such a manner . . . as; *me consulens ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt*, *C*; used in interrogations, *istane censes ante coronam herbe existisse semen* ? *C*; *quid ita passus est Tretriam capi* ? in answer, *ita* = *yes*, certainly, *T*; in wishes, *ita me di bene ament*, *T*, as truly as I wish that the gods may love me; *ita eram*, *C*; *non ita* = *not very*, not very much.

Itomellis -is, *f.* a kind of made wine, *Pl*.

Italus -ro, *f.* Italy, *C*; *adj.* **Italicus** -a -um, *C*; **Italus** -idis, *f.* *O*; **Italus** -a -um, *V*, *Italus*; **Itali** -orum, *m.* the Italians, *C*; **Italus** -idis, *f.* *V*, an Italian woman.

Itaque, and thus, and so, *C*; (2) therefore, for that reason, on that account, *C*; *itaque ergo*, *T*, and thence, therefore, and so for that reason.

Item, also, likewise, in like manner, *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, *C*; followed, in comparisons, by *ut*, *tanquam*, *quemadmodum*, *quasi*, in like manner . . . as, *C*, *lapides aut quid item*, *Vr*, or something of the sort.

Iter, **itinens**, *n.* a going, walk, way, *dicam in itinere*, *T*, on the way; (2) a going to a distant place, a journey, the march of an army, — *conferre pulverulentâ via*, *C*; *mihi est Lanuvium*, *C*; — *facere in Apuliam*, *C*; — *continuare die et nocte*, *Ca*; (3) a journey, considered as a measure of distance, *cum abessem ab Amiano iter unius diei*, *C*, one day's journey; *quam maximis itineribus potest*, *Ca*, with the longest possible stages; (4) a road, route, *itinibus decus proficisci in provinciam*, *C*; *dare* — *alienti per provinciam*, *Ca*; (5) a legal right of road, *C*; (6) *met.* a way, course, method, *C*.

Iteritio -ōnis, *f.* a repetition, iteration, *C*.

Itero, 1. to do a second time, repeat, — *aliquid*, *P. C*; — *pugnare*, *L*, to renew; — *agor*, *It*, to take ship again; especially, to plough a second time, *Co*; tell again, *P*.

Iterum, again, a second time, anew, *C*; — *atque* — *It*; — *que* — *que*, *V*, again and again, repeatedly; (2) on the other hand, on the contrary, *Ca*.

Itidem, in like manner, likewise, also, *C* followed in comparisons by *ut*, *P*; *quasi*, *P*.

Itio -dis, *f.* a going, travelling, *C*.

Itio, 1. to go, *P. C*.

Itus -us, *m.* a going, gait, *L*; (2) a going out, departure, *C*.

Itulus -i, *m.* the down or moss of plants, a catkin, *Pl*.

Iynx, **Iynx**, *f.* (ἰνξ), a bird, the wry-neck, *Pl*.

I, *j*, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel *I*, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter. It is often interchanged with *i*, as, e.g. *Pompeius*, *Pompeus*; *iam*, *etiam*, *quoriam*; and has some affinity with *g*, as *magis*, *magor*. In the compounds of *facio* it is sometimes

elided before the following *i*, as *abicit* for *abicit*, etc. *Vid.* also Table of Abbreviations.

Jacēo -ūi -itum, 2. to lie (*opp.* stare), — *humi*, C; — *in limine*, C; — *lecto*, O; — *super corpus alienus*, O; — *ad pedes alienus*, Q; (2) especially, to lie sick, C; to lie dead; — *qui bene pro patriā cum patriāque jacent*, O; to lie or remain for a long time, — *Brundisi*, C; to lie geographically, be situated, *quā gens jacet supra Ciliāiam*, N; to lie low, be flat, *loco jacentia*, Tc, *terra jacentes*, O; to hang loosely, be loosely, *crines pro colla jacent*, O; to be cast down, lie on the ground, *vultus attolle jacentes*, O; *jacentes pisces*, Co, = plani, flat-fish; (3) *met.* to be inactive, — *in pace*, C, *C. Marius cum septimum annum post preturam jaceret*, C; to be cast down, out of spirits, *jacet in morore meus frater*, C; to be subdued, prostrate, *nobilitas sub amore jacet*, O; to be idle, be of no effect or influence, *cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant*, C; *jacet justitia*, C, *delectus*, C, *ratio Peripateticorum*, C; to stand in low esteem, *pauper ubique jacet*, O; *verba jacentia*, C, well-known, in common use.

Jāco, *jēci*, *jactum*, 3. to throw, cast, hurl, — *lapides*, C; — *fulmen in medium mare*, C; — *materiam de muro in aggerem*, Ca; — *ensem fluctibus*, V; especially used of dice, — *talos*, C; *jacta esto alea*, St, let the die be cast; especially, to lay foundations, construct a mound, etc. — *fundamenta urbi*, C; *aggere jacto*, Ca; — *odorem*, Lc, to diffuse an odour; — *scuta*, P, to fling away; (2) *met.* to throw, cast, — *contumeliam in aliquem*, C; — *pacis fundamenta*, C, to lay the foundations of peace; also, to throw in speaking, to utter, — *ridiculum*, C, a bon-mot; — *assiduas ore querelas*, C; — *suspicionem*, C; — *de habitu cultique et institutis ejus*, Tc; — *fortuitos sermones*, Tc.

Jactābundus -a -um, tossing up and down, stormy, — *mare*, P. Aug.

Jactans -ntis (*ptep.* *jacto*), boastful, vainglorious, C; (2) proud, arrogant, P. Aug.

Jactanter, boastfully, vaingloriously, Tc.

Jactantia -æ, *f.* boasting, bragging, vain-glory, C; — *sui*, Tc.

Jactatio -ōnis, *f.* a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down, — *corporis*, C; (2) *met.* *jactationes animorum*, C, violent emotions; a boasting, vain-glory, — *eruditionis*, Q; — *popularis*, C, the effort to attain popularity, C.

Jactātor -ōris, *m.* a boaster, ostentatious person, Q.

Jactātus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, moving quickly up and down, O.

Jactō, 1. to produce in public, to utter, — *ridicula*, L.

Jacto, 1. to throw, cast, — *semen*, Vr; — *hastas*, C; — *testem de muro*, Ca; — *lapides in aliquem locum*, V; also, to cast dice, P; (2) to move up and down, throw about, — *brachia in numerum*, Lc; — *cerviculam*, C; — *a facie manus*, Jv, to throw kisses; (3) to drive about, *cum adversā tempestate in alto jactarentur*, C; *æstu febrile jactari*, C; also, *merces*, P, to throw away; — *de corpore lucem*, Lc, to emit; (4) *met.* to torment, disquiet, *jactatus est clamore et convicio*, C; of money, to fluctuate in value, C; to discuss, examine, mention, *pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat*, Ca; *rem* — *sermonibus*, L; to threaten, throw out threats, Q; to boast, vaunt, — *urbanam dignitatem*, Ca; — *genus et nomen*, H; and especially *jactare se*, C, to boast one's self, brag, C; to be active, busy, in any matter, — *se in causis*, C; — *se in pecuniis*, C, to spend wastefully, be prodigal of money.

Jactura -m, *f.* a throwing, throwing away, — *in mari jactare*, C, to throw overboard; and hence, loss, sacrifice, *jactura rei familiaris erunt faciendæ*, C; (2) expense, cost, C; (3) *met.* sacrifice, dignitatis — *facere*, C; — *crimini facere*, C, to forego the accusations.

Jactus -ūs, *m.* a throwing, cast, throw, — *fulminum*, C, — *testercrum*, L; a throwing over-

board, Sc; (2) the cast of a net, i.e. all that is taken at a cast, Cl.

Jaculābilis -e, that can be thrown or cast, — *telum*, O.

Jaculatio -ōnis, *f.* a throwing, hurling, Sc; *met.* — *celestium*, Q.

Jaculātor -ōris, *m.* a thrower, hurler, H; (2) *jaculatores*, javelin-men, a kind of light-armed troops, named from the *jaculum*, which was their weapon, L.

**Jaculatrix* -icis, *f.* the huntress, — *Diana*, O.

Jācūlor, 1. *dep.* to hurl, cast, throw, V; especially, to hurl a dart or javelin, C; — *cerios*, H, to hurl a dart at; (2) *met.* to take aim at, assail, strive after; — *in ætorem obliquis sententiis*, Q; *quid brevi forte jaculamur ævo multa* ? II; also, to emit, throw out, *oculi lucem jaculantur*, Pl.

Jacūlum -i, *n.* a dart, javelin, C; (2) a casting-net, P.

Jacūlus -i, *m.* a species of snake, P. Aug; (2) a rope with a noose at the end, which was thrown over the horns of oxen, Co.

Jam, now, already, *scio jam quid vis dicere*, P; *jam per fines Sequanorum copias transduxerant*, Ca; *jam ut*, P, as soon as; *jam* connected with a negative = longer, *nihil jam spero*, I no longer hope for any thing; (2) spoken of past time, already, *jam a primā adolescentiā*, C; *non jam*, N, not yet; (3) of future time, immediately, directly, presently, *ille quidem aut jam hic aderit*, aut *jam adest*, P; *ad tu jam intelliges*, *cum in Galliam veneris*, C; (4) *jam . . . jam*, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, *gaudet equo jamque hos cursu jam præterit illos*, V; (5) as a connecting particle, now, now then, C.

Jamdiu, *jamdudum*, *jampridem*, *vid.* *diu*, *dudum*, *pridem*.

Jana -m, *f.* Vr, = *Diana*, *g.v.*

Janūcūlum -i, *n.* one of the seven hills of Rome, C. L.

Janigēna -æ, *c.* child of Janus, O.

Janitor -ōris, *m.* a door-keeper, porter, janitor, C.

Janitrix -icis, *f.* a female door-keeper, P; *met.* *Jaurus* — *Cæsarum*, St, planted before the house, St.

Jānuā -æ, *f.* a door, properly the outer door of a house, C; (2) *met.* gate, entrance, *quā nolui janui sum ingressus in causam*, C.

Jānuārius -ii, *m.* January, C, or used *adj.* *Januarius mensis*, C.

Janus -i, *m.* an old Italian deity, *Jani mensis*, O, January; (2) a vaulted passage or arcade, C; especially *Jani*, four arcades in the Roman Forum, where merchants and money-changers carried on their business; *adj.* *Jānuālis* -e, O, *Jānuālis* -e, Vr.

Jēcur -ōris, *n.* (*gen.* also *jēcūnōris*, *jēcūnōris*), the liver, C.

Jēcūcūlum -i, *n.* a little liver, C.

Jējūne, applied to discourse, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without ornament, C.

Jējūnōsus -a -um, hungry, fasting, P.

Jējūnitas -itatis, *f.* hungeriness, emptiness, P; (2) dryness, *calida humoris* —, Vt; (3) *met.* of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidity, plainness, C.

Jējūnium -ii, *n.* a fast, abstinence from food, — *Cereri instituire*, L; (2) hunger, *ejuncta pavore, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare*, O, to satisfy hunger; (3) leanness, V; (4) of soil, unproductiveness, sterility, Co.

Jējūnus -a -um, fasting, hungry, C; thirsty, Pt; *met.* — *oculi*, Vr, that have not been enough; — *orationis alienus*, C, not having heard, unacquainted with; (2) — *intestinum*, Cl, empty; (3) unfruitful, dry, barren, — *ager*, C; and *met.* — *cognito, calumnia*, C, wicked, contemptible; especially of discourse, dry, meagre, frigid, *quis Antonium ejunctorem putet*, C.

Jenticūlum -i, *n.* a breakfast, the first meal of the day, P. St.

Jento, 1. to breakfast, *Vr. St.*

Jocundus -a -um, jocose, jocular, *P. Aug.*

Joculatio -ōnis, *f.* a joke, jest, *C.*

Jocor, 1. *dep.* (jōco), to joke, jest, *tu hanc jocari credis? T.* — *hac, C.* to say jestingly.

Jocōsus -a -um, jocose, humorous, witty, sportive, merry, facetious; of persons, — *Maccenas, H.* — *res, C.* — *furtum, H.*

Joculāris -e (-las -a -um), jocular, laughable, ludicrous, *C.* *n. pl.* jocularia, *L.* jests.

Joculārter, jocularly, jestingly, *Pl.*

Joculātor -ōris, *m.* a joker, jocular person, *C.*

Joculātōrius -a -um, jocular, jocose.

Joculor, 1. *dep.* to joke, jest, speak jocosely, *L.*

Joculus -i, *m. dim.* a little joke or jest, *P.* *joculo dicere aliquid, P.* to say any thing in jest; *-culi, Vt.* toys, playthings.

Jocus -i, *m. (pl. also joca -ōrum, n. C.)* a joke, jest, *joci causa, C.* for the jest's sake; *per jocum, P.* *joco, in* joke, jokingly; *extra jocum, remoto joco, C.* joking apart.

Juba -ae, *f.* the mane of any animal, *C.* (2) meton. the hair on the human head, *Sc.* the crest of a helmet, *V.* the comb or crest of a cock, *C.* the tail of a comet, *Pl.* the foliage of trees, *Pl.*

Jubar -āris, *n.* a beaming light, radiance; especially of the heavenly bodies, the light of the sun, *O.* the radiance of the moon, *O.* of fire, *Let.* met. the majesty or radiance of the face, *Sc. M.*

Jubitus -a -um, having a mane, crested, *P. L.*

Jubō, jussi, jussum, 2. to order, command, — *istos fatis exire, T.* — *ut faciem quid, H.* — *michi, C.* — *multibus suis, Ca.* — *te aliquid, C.* — *eadem patrias, Te.* — *tributum iis, Te.* (2) to wish, desire, request, bid, *Caesar te sine curā esse jussit, C.* (3) to order the introduction of a law, resolve, decree, *legem Populus Romanus jussit de civitate tribuendā, C.* *postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, S.*

Jubilo, 1. to raise a wild cry, shout wildly, *Vr.*

Jubilum -i, *n.* a wild cry, shouting, *P. Aug.*

Jucunde, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully, — *riveri, bibere, C.*

Jucunditas -tis, *f.* pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure, jollity, — *vita, C.* *dare se jucunditati, C.* to give one's self up to pleasure.

Jucundus -a -um, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing, *jocund, est mihi — in malis vestra erga me voluntas, C.* — *multitudo, Ca.*

Judaea -ae, *f.* (Iordāa), Judea, Palestine, *Pl.* hence *adj.* *Judaeus -a -um, Pl.* Jewish, and *subst.* *Judaī -trūm, m.* the Jews, *Te.* also, *Jūdāicus -a -um, C.* Jewish.

Judex -icis, *m. (f. Q.)* a judge, *apud — causam agere, C.* *agnovi se judicem vel alium praeberē, C.* *judicem ferre alium, C.* to propose to any one as a judge; *dare judicem, to* appoint as judge (said of the pretor), *C.* *judices petire, Pl.* to ask that a suit shall be heard, not in the senate, but before the ordinary judges; (2) met. *quisquis eorum studiorum estimator et judex, C.*

Judicatio -ōnis, *f.* a judicial investigation, *C.* (2) judgment, opinion, *C.*

Judicatrix -icis, *f.* a female judge or decider, — *ars, Q.*

Judicatus -a -um (*ptep.* *judico*), resolved, decided, *sihi est judicatum, C.* I have resolved; *subst.* *Judicatum -i, n.* Aug. a decided case, a determined suit.

Judicatus -ūs, *m.* the office or business of a judge, *C.*

Judicialis -e, *C.* relating to a court of justice, judicial, *C.*

Judicialis -a -um, *C.* = judicialis, *gr.*

Judicium -ii, *n.* a trial, law-suit, legal investigation, *C.* (2) meton. the place of trial, court, hall of justice, *N. Q.* (3) judgment, opinion, view, *C.*

meum semper — fuit, C. — *facere, C.* to decide; *meo judicio, C.* in my opinion; (4) the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding, — *intelligens, C.* — *subtile, H.*

Judico, 1. to investigate judicially, judge, decide, *si recte et ordine judicaris, C.* (2) to judge, pass judgment on, be of opinion, decide, *oculorum fallacissimo sensu — aliquid, C.* *sic judico, neminem tot habuisse ornamenta dicendi, C.* *judicetur non reo sed re hostis Antonius, C.* shall be declared a foe.

Jugālis -e, yoked together, — *equi, P. Aug.* *subst.* *jugales, V.* a team or yoke; (2) matrimonial, nuptial, — *vinculum, V.* — *lectus, V.* (3) — *os, Cl.* a bone in the head, above the ears, and beneath the temples.

Jugāris -ii, *m.* an ox or cow herd, *Co.*

Jugātio -ōnis, *f.* the training of vines on a trellis, *C.*

Jugātrium, by acres, acre by acre, *Co.*

Jugērum -i, *n. (gen. also -is, and declined according to the 3rd declension), an acre, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,800 square feet, C.* (2) used by *Pl.* as a translation of the Greek *ἀλέγρα*, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet.

Jūgis -e, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; applied to spring in opposition to eastern water, — *puteum, C.* — *thesaurus, P.* inexhaustible.

Jūgis -e, — *auspicum, C.* an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, *C.*

Jūglians -ndis, *f.* a walnut, *C.*

Jūgo, 1. to bind vines on a tiellis, *Vr.* (2) met. to bind together, connect, *virtutes inter se jugatae sunt, C.* *jugata verba, Q.* words having a common root, *Q.* (3) to marry, give in marriage, *V.*

Jūgōsus -a -um, mountainous, *O.*

Jūgūlō -ārūm, *f.* the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, or the constellation Orion itself, *P.*

Jūgūlātio -ōnis, *f.* a murdering, slaying, *Aug.*

Jūgūlo, 1. to cut the throat, slay, kill, murder, — *suum, C.* *hominem, C.* hence *quartana febris neminem jugulat, Cl.* is not fatal; (2) met. — *aliquem factis decretisque, C.* *jugulari suo gladio, T.* to be beaten with one's own weapon; — *Inter-num, M.* to adulterate.

Jūgūlum -i, *n. C.* *jūgūlus -i, m. Pl.* the collar-bone; the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; — *dare, proberē, C.* offer re, *Te.* porrigere, *H.* of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke; met. *jugulum petere, Q.* to attack the chief objection or difficulty.

Jūgum -i, *n.* a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen; a horse's collar, *C.* — *imponere bestius, C.* (2) a team or yoke of oxen, *C.* and meton. an acre of land, or such a piece as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day, *Vr.* (3) a frame or tiellis on which vines were trained, *C.* (4) the constellation Libra, *C.* (5) of a weaver's beam, *O.* (6) a rower's bench, *O.* (7) the peak or height of a mountain, *in immensis quae tumet Ida jugis, O.* (8) the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass, in token of submission, *mittere sub jugum, C. L.* (9) met. *alius a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, C.* also, need, misfortune.

Jūgumento, 1. to fasten with transverse beams, *Vt.*

Jūgumentum -i, *n.* the lintel of a door, *A. Aug.* *Jūgus -a -um, belonging together, — rasa, A. Aug.*

Julla gens, a patrician family at Rome, which appears in the first years of the republic to have gained distinction under the cognomen of Indus, and in the first century *n.c.* under that of *Cæsar, q.r.*; *adj.* *Jullus -a -um, — edelia, H.* decrees of Augustus; — *sidus, H.* the comet which appeared about the time of *Cæsar's* death; — *mensis, or abs.* the month July, formerly *Quintilis, M.*

Jumentum -i, *n.* an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, *C.*

Juncetum -i; *n.* a rushy place, spot full of rushes, *Yr.*

Juncus -a -um, of or relating to rushes, made of rushes, like rushes, *Co. Pl.*

Juncinus -a -um, made of rushes, *Pl.*

Juncosus -a -um, full of rushes, rushy, *Pl. O.*

Junctim, successively, both together, *duos consulatus* - gessit, *St.*

***Junctio** -onis, *f.* a joining, connexion, junction, *C.*

Junctura -æ, *f.* a joining, - *boum*, *Co.* a yoking together; - *verborum*, *H.*

Junctus -us, *m.* a joining, *Yr.*

Junctus -a -um (*ptcep.* *jungo*), joined together, yoked together, connected, united, coupled; - *oratio*, *C.* well put together; *junctissimus*, *O.* most nearly connected, very intimate.

Juncus -i, *m.* a rush, bulrush, *P. O.*; (2) a rush-like twig, *Pl.*

Jungo -nxi -netum, *3.* to join, unite, connect, - *equos curru*, *V.* to yoke; *res inter se*, *C.* *aliquid cum aliquo re*, *C.*; - *libellum epistole*, *Pl.*; - *oscula*, *O.* to kiss; of wounds, to cause the edges to join, to heal, *Cl.*; - *fluvium ponte*, *L.*; - *pontem*, *Te.* to throw a bridge over a river; - *se alicui*, *V.*; - *aliquem secum matrimonio*, *L.*; - *aliquam alicui*, *O.* to marry, give in marriage; *se ad aliquem* - *C.* to become a companion of; - *amicitias cum aliquo*, *C.* to form friendship with; - *verba*, *Q.* to compound, form in composition; also, to join together in discourse, *Q.*

Jūna Gens, an ancient Roman family, in all likelihood originally patrician, as the first consul L. Junius Brutus belonged to it. It afterwards appears in history as plebeian. The best-known cognomens are Brutus and Silanus.

Jūnculus -i, *m.* an old vine-branch, *Pl.*

Jūnior, *p.* juvenis.

Jūnpērus -a -um, the juniper-tree, *V.*

Jūnius -a -um, - *mensis*, *C.* or *abs. O.* the month of June.

Jūnix -leis, *f.* a calf, heifer, *P. Pr.*

Jūno -onis, *f.* the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; - *inferna*, *infera*, *V.* Proserpine; hence, *Jūnōnalis -e, relating or belonging to Juno; *Jūnōnis* -a -um, - *hospitia*, *V.* Carthage; - *ales*, *O.* the peacock; - *custos*, *O.* Argus.*

Jūnōnicola -æ, *c.* a worshipper of Juno, *O.*

Jūnōnigēna -æ, *m.* born of Juno, *i.e.* Vulcan, *O.*

Jūpiter, *Jōvis*, *m.* (Juppiter), the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the *Zeus* of the Greeks; *Jōvis satelles*, *C.*; *ales*, *O.* the eagle; - *Stygius*, *V.* Pluto; (2) the planet Jupiter, *C.*; (3) air, sky, heavens; *sub Jove*, *O.* in the open air.

Jūrandum -i, *n.* an oath, *P.*

Jūrātor -ōris, *m.* a sworn witness, *P.*; (2) a sworn magistrate, censor, *P.*

Jūrātus -a -um (*ptcep.* *jūro*) sworn, bound by an oath, *C.*

Jūreconsultus = *jurisconsultus*, *q.v.*

***Jūrējūro**, *I.* to swear, - *in eadem verba*, *L.*

Jūrēpēritus = *jurisperitus*, *q.v.*

Jūrēus -a -um, full of broth, *P.*

Jurgium -ii, *n.* altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, *C.*

Jurgō, *l.* to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, scold, - *cum aliquo*, *T.*; - *hæc*, *L.*

Jūridicālis -e, relating to right or justice, *C.*

Jūrisconsultus -i, *m.* one learned in the law, lawyer, *C.*

Jūrisdictio -ōnis, *f.* the administration of justice, jurisdiction, *C.*; (2) a place where justice was administered, *Pl.*; (3) legal authority, jurisdiction, *C.*

Jūrispēritus -i, *m.* one skilled or experienced in the law, *C.*

Jūro, *l.* (*jūror*, *l. dep.*) to swear, take an oath, - *falsum*, *vere*, *C.*; - *se cum non deserturum*, *Ca.*; - *per Jovem deosque penates*, *C.*; - *aliquid aliquid*, *P. Aug.* to vow, promise on oath; - *in verba*, *Ca.*

to repeat the words of an oath; - *aliquid in se*, *L.* against one's self; - *in nomen aliajus*, *St.* to swear fidelity to; - *in legem*, *C.* to swear to observe a law.

Jūrulentus -a -um, having broth, made into broth, *Cl.*

Jūs, *jūris*, *n.* broth, soup, *C.*; (2) any juice or liquid, *Pl.*

Jūs, *jūris*, *n.* right, law; - *hominum situm est in generis humani societate*, *C.*; - *dicere*, *C.* to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the prætor); - *petis*, *P.* thou demandest what is right; *jus fasque est*, *P.*; *adv. jure*, rightly, justly, with justice; (2) *meton.* a court of justice, *T. N.*; justice, *L.*; legal right, authority, - *cum plebe agendi*, *C.*; *jus patrium*, *C.* the legal right of life and death which a Roman father possessed over his children; *homo sui juris*, *C.* his own master, independent.

Jusecūm -i, *n.* dim. broth, soup, *A. Aug.*

Jusjūrandum, *jūrisjūrandi*, *n.* an oath, *C.*; - *dare alicui*, *T. C.* to take an oath, *opp.* - *accipere*, *Ca.*; - *servare*, *conservare*, *N. C.* to keep, observe an oath.

Jussum -i, *n.* a command, order, law; - *efficere*, *S.* to execute an order.

Jussus -us, *m.* a command, commanding; *vestro jussu*, *C.* by your order.

Juste, justly, rightly, *C.*

Justificus -a -um, acting justly, *Cl.*

Justitia -æ, *f.* justice, *C.*; (2) justice as a personal quality, love of justice, equitable disposition *C.*; (3) mildness, kindness, *T.*

Justitium -ii, *n.* a suspension of business in the courts of law; - *indicare*, *edicere*, *C.* to proclaim a suspension of legal business; (2) in general, a pause, cessation, suspension, - *omnium rerum*, *L.*

Justus -a -um, just, upright, impartial, - *judez*, *C.*; (2) as applied to objects, just, equitable, fair, - *supplicium*, *C.*; - *bellum*, *L.*; hence, well-grounded, justifiable, - *timor*, *C.*; *ira*, *O.*; (3) proper, perfect, complete, suitable, - *viduus*, *P.*; - *prælium*, *L.*; - *victoria*, *C.*; *pius justo*, *H.* *longior justo*, *O.* *præter justum*, *L.* more than right, too much; *subst. justum* -i, *n.* that which is right, justice; *justa* -ōrum, *n.* due forms and observances, especially funeral rites, *C.*

Jūvenālis -e, youthful.

Jūvenālis, *Decimus Jūnius*, a Latin poet of great eminence, of whom we only know certainly that he flourished at the close of the first century, and that he frequently lived, if he was not born, at Aquinum. It is not improbable, also, that he is the person to whom three of Martial's Epigrams are addressed. The story of his banishment into Egypt is so confused both as to names and dates, that it is impossible to place any reliance upon it. His poems consist of sixteen Satires, in which he very powerfully portrays, and inveighs against the corrupt morals of his age. Juvenal has been frequently translated and imitated in modern languages; in English, among others, by Dryden, Johnson, and Gifford.

Jūvenesc -a -um, young, - *equus*, *Lc.* hence *subst. juvenesc* -i, *m.* a young bullock or ox, *V.* and hence, neat's leather, *P. Aug.*; (2) a young man, youth, *H.*; *juvenæ* -æ, *f.* a young cow, heifer, *V.*; (2) a young woman, maiden, *O.*

Jūvenesco -nūi, *3.* to grow up to youth, - *ritulus*, *H.*; (2) to become young again, *O.*

Jūvenilis -e, youthful, juvenile, - *licentia*, *C.* hence, forward, violent, *C.*

Jūveniliter, youthfully, like a youth, *C.*

Jūvenilitas -ātis, *f.* youth, juvenility, *Yr.*

Jūvenis -e, young, youthful, *O.* *comp. jūnior*, *H.*; (2) *subst. juvenis* -is, *c.* a young man, young woman; one in the prime of life, which the Romans considered to extend from the 20th to the 40th year, *C.*

***Jūvenor**, *l. dep.* to act like a youth, with youthful discretion and impetuosity, *H.*

Jūventa -æ, *f.* youth, *L.*; (2) youth collectively, young people, *M.*

Juventas -ātis, *f.* youth, *Le. V*; and personified, the goddess of youth, Hebe, *C.*

Juventas -ātis, *f.* youth, the period of life between the 20th and the 40th year; (2) youth collectively, young people; *princeps juventutis*, *C.* in republican times, the first among the knights.

Juvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. to help, assist, aid, be of service, — *aliquem in aliquā re*, *C.*; *aliquem auxilio*, *O.*; — *hostes frumento*, *Ca.*; *juvante deo*, *dis jucantibus*, *C.* with God's help; (2) to delight, please, gratify; frequently used *impers.*, *juvat*, it delights, it pleases; *C.*, *juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse*, *C.*; *foras et haec olim meminisse juvabit*, *V.*

Juxta, 1. *adv.* close to, by the side of, near, hard by, *legio quae juxta consistat*, *Ca.*; *sellam — ponere*, *S.*; (2) in like manner, equally, *vitam mortalemque — astimo*, *S.*; followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *quam*, *cum*, *as*; (*II.*) *prep.* with *acc.* near to, hard by, — *murum castra posuit*, *Ca.*; (2) immediately after or upon, next to, *juxta deos in tua manu positum est*, *Te.*; — *Al. Farronem doctissimus*, *P. Aug.*; (3) together with, along with, *Te.*

Juxtim, near, close by, *Le.*

K. The letter K, k, though originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, in later ages, almost entirely disappeared from it, owing to the increased powers of the letter C.

Kalendæ = Calendæ, *g.v.*

Koppa, *n. indecl.* (κόππα), the Greek letter K, *k. Q.*

L, 1. corresponds to the Greek lambda (*A, λ*). For its use as an abbreviation, *v.* Table of Abbreviations.

Lābasco, 3. or lābaseor, 3. *dep.* to totter, threaten to fall, *Le.*; *met.* to give way, *T.*

Lābēa -m, *f.* the lip = labia, *g.v.*

*Lābēcula -m, *f. dim.* a little spot or stain of shame, *C.*

Lābēfacto -feci -factum, 3. (*pass.* lābēfīto, *Sc.*), to make to totter, shake, loosen, — *partem muri*, *Ca.*; — *epistolam a suis vinculis*, *O.* to open; (2) *met.* to cause to shake or waver, *quem nulla unquam vis, nullā minā, nullā invidia labefecit*, *C.*; and generally, to shake, weaken, destroy, — *fidem*, *St.*

Lābēfactilo -ōnis, *f.* a shaking; — *dentium*, *Pl.* chattering.

Lābēfacto, 1. to cause to totter, shake violently, *C.*; to injure, weaken, destroy, — *sensus*, *Le.*; — *alienus fidem pretio*, *C.* to corrupt fidelity; — *amicitiam aut justitiam*, *C.*; — *ritas hominum*, *C.* to disturb, disquiet; — *aliquam raram munere vestis*, *Cl.*

Lābellum -i, *n. dim.* a little lip, *C.*

Lābellum -i, *n. dim.* a small bathing-vessel, *C.*

Lābō -ōnis, *m.* one who has a large lip, *Pl.*

Lābōrius, Declivus, a Roman knight, celebrated as a writer of mimes; born about *b.c.* 107, died 43. In the year 45 he was induced, if not absolutely compelled by the dictator, C. J. Cæsar, to appear upon the stage, and is recorded to have amply avenged himself by his pungent extemporaneous verses. His reputation among his contemporaries was very high, and, from the very brief fragments of his works still extant, appears to have been deserved.

Lābes -is, *f.* a falling in, sinking in, *ut multis locis labes facta sint, terræque desederint*, *C.* landslips; (2) ruin, destruction, *innocentiæ — ac ruina*, *C.*; applied to a person, *labes atque perniciēs provincie Sicilie*, *C.*; (3) a spot, stain, blemish, *sine labe toga*, *O.*; *victima labe carens*, *O.*; (4) mark of disgrace, stain of infamy; disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, — *animi, conscientiar*, *C.*; — *civitatis*, *C.*; *vita sine labe peracta*, *O.*

Lābū -re, *f.* lābūm -ii, *n.* a lip, *P. T.*

*Lābūm -a -um, slippery, — *itinerā*, *Vt.*

Lābūrensis, *T.*, a legate of the dictator C. J. Cæsar in many of his Gaulish campaigns, in which he, as well as his master, acquired a great military reputation. Although personally much favoured by Cæsar, he deserted to the Pompeian party at the breaking out of the Civil War, and was hailed by them as a general capable of opposing their great adversary. But it appeared that, however successful as a lieutenant, he was not fit for independent command: he fought against his old leader in the three great battles of Pharsalia, Thapsus, and Munda; in all was defeated, and in the last named, killed.

*Lābūsus -a -um, *Le.* = labco, *g.v.*

Lābūm -ii, *n.* = labia, *g.v.*

Lābō, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink, *signum nullā lababat ex parte*, *C.*; *labat ariete crebro janua*, *V.*; (2) *met.* to waver, totter, — *fides, consilium*, *C.*; *abs.* to waver in fidelity, *L.*; (3) to sink, fall, be ruined, *si unam literam moveris, labant omnia*, *C.*

Lābōr, lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, slide; glide, slide, fall down, *humor in genas furim labitur*, *H.*; *stellas præcipites caelo labi*, *V.*; *lapsi de fontibus amnes*, *O.*; (2) to glide away, hasten away, *res subjectæ sensibus, continenter labuntur*, *C.*; *sidera quæ vagā et mutabili ratione labuntur*, *C.*; hence, to get off, escape secretly, *lapsus custodia*, *Te.*; (3) *met.* *res foras labitur*, *P.*; — *verba proclivius*, *C.* glide from the tongue; *quam nostro illius labatur pectore cultus*, *V.* of the voice, to fail to reach the ear, *C.*; to fall, fall, sink, be destroyed, *C.*, *fides lapsa*, *O.*; *mores lapsi*, *L.* corrupted; *spe lapsus*, *C.* deceived in, disappointed; *lapsus -a -um*, *Pl.* ruined, wretched, unfortunate; to fall into insensibly, glide into, *lapse, labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro*, *C.*; — *in adulationem*, *Te.*; to make a mistake, commit a fault, — *in aliquā re*, *C.*; — *per errorem*, *C.*; — *propter imprudentiam*, *Ca.*; — *in officio*, *C.*

Lābōr -ōris, *m.* work, labour, toil, effort, *res est magni laboris*, *C.* is difficult; — *insumere in aliquam rem*, *C.* impendere ad aliquam rem, *C.* to spend much labour on; (2) hardship, fatigue, — *militia*, *C.* need, distress, difficulty; *labores solis*, *V.* eclipse of the sun; — *Lucine*, *V.* pains of labour; and also sickness, *P.*; — *nervorum*, *Vt.* a nervous complaint.

Lābōrātus -a -um (*ptcp.* labōro), full of toil and hardship; *P. Aug.*

Lābōrifer -ēra -erum, bearing toil and hardship, — *Heracles*, *O.*

Lābōriose, laboriously, with toil and fatigue, *Cl. Cl.*

Lābōriōsus -a -um, full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious, *C.*; (2) industrious, laborious, *C.*; (3) loaded with much toil and hardship, *C.*

Lābōro, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to work, toil, labour, strive, — *sibi*, *C.*; in (*de*) *aliquā re*, *C.*, *pro salute alienus*, *C.* in *aliquid*, *Sc.* *circa* *aliquid*, *Q.*; followed by *ut*, *ne*, *C.*; by *inf. N. H.*; (2) to suffer, labour under any thing, be oppressed with, *artus ejus laborant*, *C.*; — *ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus*, *C.* to suffer pain in; also, — *ex invidia*, *C.*; — *a re frumentaria*, *C.*; *laborantes utero puellæ*, *H.*; (3) to suffer anxiously, be anxious or concerned, — *animo ut*, *etc.*, *Ca.*; *non (nihil) laboro*, *C.* it is nothing to me, I care not; (4) to be in difficulty, distress, peril, perplexity, *Ca.*; (*II.*) *act.* to elaborate, prepare, form, *arte laborata vestes*, *V.*

Lābōs -ōris, *m.* = labor -oris, *g.v.*

**Lābrōsus* -a -um, having a wide lip or border, Cl.

Lābrum -i, n. a lip, — *superius*, Ca, the upper lip; *primoribus labris gustasse rem*, C, to have only a superficial knowledge of; *lincrelabra alieu*, M, to cheat, deceive; (2) *meton.* the edge, rim, lip, — *fossa*, Ca.

Lābrum -i, n. a basin, vessel, tub, Pl; and especially, a bathing-vessel, C.

Lābrusca -æ, f. the wild vine, Co. Pl; *vitis labrusca*, Linn.

Labruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, V.

Laburnum -i, n. a shrub, a species of cytisus, Pl.

Lābyrinthēus -a -um, labyrinthine, Ct.

Lābyrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, a building with many winding passages, V. Pl.

Lac, *lactis*, n. milk, Ca. C; a *lacte cunisque*, Q, from earliest infancy; — *gallinaceum*, Pl, prov., of something very rare or non-existent; (2) the milky sap of plants, O; (3) *poet.* a milky or white hue, O.

Lācēna -æ, f. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedæmonian, — *virgo*, V; *subst.* a Spartan woman; especially Helen, V; Leda, M.

Lācēdæmon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedæmon or Sparta; hence *adj.* *Lācēdæmonius* -a -um, Lacedæmonian; — *mulier*, C, Helen.

Lācer -ēra -erum, torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces, disabled, — *corpus*, L. V; — *vestis*, T; — *puppis*, O; (2) = *lacerans*, tearing to pieces, O.

Lācēratō -ōnis, f. a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration, — *corporis*, C.

Lācērna -æ, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in inclement weather, C.

Lācērnātus -a -um, clad in the lacerna, Jv.

Lācēro, l. to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate, — *corpus*, Lc; — *viscera*, C; — *terbere terga*, O; (2) *met.* to rail at, scold, revile, pull to pieces verbally, — *aliquem verborum contumelias*, C; (3) to ruin, destroy, *meus me maror quotidianus lacerat*, C; — *patriam omni scelere*, O; — *pecuniam*, C; *bona patriæ*, S, to dissipate.

Lācērna -æ, f. Pl; *lācērtus* -i, m. V, a lizard; (2) *lācērtus*, an unknown sea-fish, C.

Lācērtōsus -a -um, muscular, powerful, — *centuriones*, C.

Lācērtus -i, m. the upper part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; and generally, the arm, especially as being brawny and muscular, C; (2) muscular strength, C.

Lācērtus -i, m. = *lācēta*, g.v.

Lācēssō -ī -ī (-ī) -itum, d. to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate, — *vinum ferro*, C; — *me sponsione*, C; — *me scripto aliquo*, C, provoke me to write again; — *aliquem injuriā*, Ca; — *aliquem capitaliter ante centumvros*, Pl, to bring a capital charge against; (2) *met.* to urge, move, excite, *his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit*, P. Aug; — *deos periculis*, H.

Lācēssio, l. (-īzo, l. λαχαίζω), to be faint, languid, St.

Lācēssēs -æ, m. (Λακείσσης), belonging to the Læcian deme, in Attica, C.

Lācēnia -æ, f. (λακίς), a lock of wool or tassel, which was fixed at the corners of a loose garment, to keep it in its place by its weight, C; (2) the dewlap in cattle, Pl; (3) any small piece, part, division, Pl; *met.* *aliquid obtinere lacinā*, C, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold.

**Lācēnīōse*, like lappets or tassels, Pl.

Lācēnīōsus -a -um, full of lappets or tassels, Pl.

Lāco or *Lācon* -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedæmonian, C; *pl.* *Lācōnes* -um, m. the Lacedæmonians; especially, Castor and Pollux, M; hence, *Lācōnia* -æ, f. Pl; *Lācōnice* -es, f. N, Læconia, Sparta; *adj.* *Lācōniceus* -a -um, H, Læconian; *subst.* *Lācōnicum* -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-

room, vapour-bath, Vt; also *Lācōnis* -idis, f. — *mater*, O, Spartan.

Lācīma -æ, f. (lacīma, lacryma), a tear, C; (2) the exudation from certain plants, Pl.

Lācīmābilis -e, deplorable, lamentable, woful, O.

**Lācīmābundus* -a -um, breaking into tears, weeping, L.

Lācīmātio -ōnis, f. a disease in the eyes, of which the symptom is excessive weeping, Pl.

Lācīmo, l. (lacīmor, l. dep.) to weep, shed tears, C; rarely *act.* — *aliquid*, T. N, to weep for, bewail; (2) to drip, drop down, said of the exudations of plants, Pl.

Lācīmōsus -a -um, tearful, shedding tears, causing tears, mournful, H. O; (2) of plants, weeping, dripping, Pl.

Lācīmūla -æ, f. *dim.* a little tear, C.

Lacta -æ, f. a kind of cassia, Pl.

Lactārius -a -um, relating to milk, containing milk, prepared with milk, milky, Pl.

Lactō, 2. to suck, *lactens Romulus*, C; *lactens hostia*, C; (2) to be milky, juicy, contain milk, Pl; *subst.* *lactentia*, Cl, dishes prepared with milk.

Lactōsus -a -um, *adj.* *dim.* milk-white, Cl.

Lactes -ium, f. the small intestines, guts, P; *prov.* *alligare canem fugitivum agnibus lactibus*, P, to apply a weak remedy to a great evil.

Lactesco, 3. to become milk, be changed into milk, C; (2) of a pregnant animal, to swell with milk, be filled with milk, Pl.

Lactūs -a -um, milky, Lc; full of milk, V; sucking, — *porcus*, M, a sucking-pig; (2) *meton.* milk-white, — *cervix*, V; — *circulus*, C, the Milky Way.

**Lactyō*, l. to suckle, give suck, M.

Lacto, l. used only *ptep. pres.* *lactans* -ntis, full of milk, giving suck, O.

Lacto, l. to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, P. T.

Lactōris -is, f. a milky plant, Pl.

Lactūca -æ, f. a lettuce, Pl.

Lactūcula -æ, f. a small, young lettuce, Co.

Lacūna -æ, f. a pool, pond, ditch, *lacunæ salæ, Neptuniæ*, Lc, the sea; any abyss, — *vastæ Orci*, Lc; (2) a cavity, opening, hole, *qua aëtrium vomere lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur*, Vr; (3) *met.* a gap, defect, loss, *ut illam lacunam ei familiaris explant*, C.

Lacūnar -āris, n, a panel, or panelled ceiling, Vt; *prov.* *spectare lacunar*, Jv, to gaze at the ceiling, i.e. be absent in mind.

Lacūno, l. to hollow out, excavate, Pl; (2) to work in panels like a lacunar, O.

Lacūnōsus -a -um, full of holes or cavities, C.

Lacus -ūs, m. a lake, pool, C; used *poet.* for any large body of water, V. O; (2) an open water-tough or basin, of which there are said to have been 700 in Rome, supplied from the various aqueducts, Vt. Pl; (3) the vessel of water in which a blacksmith cools his metal, V; (4) any large tank, vat, tub; especially, that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes, A. Aug; (4) a pit for mixing mortar, Vt; a b in a granary, Co.

Lacuseculus -i, m. *dim.* a little lake, pond, Co; (2) a small bin for keeping olives, Co.

Lacūturris -is, m. a species of cabbage, Pl.

Lada -æ, f. *lædon* -i, n. (Λῆδον), a Cretan plant, *cistus Creticus*, Pl.

Lādānum (lādānum) -i, n. (Λῆδανον), the resin prepared from the plant lada, Pl.

Lædō -si -sum, 3. to dash violently against, — *nates ad saxa*, Lc; (2) to hurt, injure, damage, *lora lædunt brachia*, F; — *aliquem vulnerē*, O; (3) *met.* to annoy, vex, calumniate, attack, — *aliquem facto, dicto*, P; — *Cæcinam perjurio suo*, C; — *aliquem testis*, C.

Lælia Gen^a, a plebeian family at Rome, of which the two following individuals are known in history. (1) C. Lælius, cons. 190 b.c., the constant companion and lieutenant of P. Cornelius Scipio Afri-

canus, with whom he bore a distinguished part in the second Punic War, and was present at the decisive battle of Zama.—(II.) C. Lælius Sapiens, son of the preceding, was joined in the fast friendship with Scipio Africanus, which forms the groundwork of Cicero's well-known treatise, "Lælius, sive de Amicitia." He was born about 185 B.C., and was consul 140. He is chiefly remarkable as a fine specimen of the philosophical Roman refined by the Greek culture which was in his day becoming common among his countrymen. We find him introduced as a speaker in two of Cicero's dialogues, besides that which bears his name; the "De Senectute," namely, and the "De Republica."

Læna -æ, f. an over-garment of thick cloth, C.
Lædōmos -i, f. (λαῖδομος), the chord of a segment of a circle, Vt.

Lærtēs -æ, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses, C; hence adj. Lærtius -a -um, —regna, V. Ithaca, —heros, O, Ulysses; Lærtiades -æ, m. Ulysses, H.

Læsto -ōnis, f. an attack made by an orator on his adversary, C.

Lætābilis -e, joyful, gladsome, joyous, C.

Lætāmen -inis, n. dung, manure, Pl.

Lætātio -ōnis, f. a rejoicing, joy, Ca.

Læte, joyfully, gladly, C.

Lætifico, 1. to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful, sol — terram, C; (2) — agros, C, to dung, manure, make fruitful.

Lætificus -a -um, causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lc. C.

Lætiffa -æ, f. joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight, — capere, percellere ex aliquid re, C; res mihi est lætiffa, N, causes me delight; (2) cheerful aspect, beauty, grace, luxuriance, fruitfulness, Co. Te.

Lætor, 1. dep. to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad, — bonis rebus, C; — in omnium gemitu, C; quæ perfecta esse vehementer lætor, C.

Lætus -a -um, joyful, glad, C; — de amicis, T; — laborum, V; (2) willing, cheerfully willing, S;

(3) delighting, taking pleasure in, — equino sanguine, H; (4) making joyful, cheering, virtus haud læta tyranno, P. Aug; (5) fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky, — ventus, — bellum, P. Aug; (6) fruitful, fertile, — ager, Vr; — sucs, V, fat.

Læve, on the left hand; hence, awkwardly, H.

Lævorsum, lævorsus, towards the left, P. Aug.

Lævus -a -um (λαῖος), on the left hand, left, — manus, C; — oculus, Lc; subst. læva -æ, f. (sc. manus), (a) the left hand, V. O; (b) (sc. pars) the left side, the left, O; læva -drum, O, places lying to the left; (3) left-handed, foolish, silly, V. H; (3) unlucky, ill-omened, H; (4) on the contrary, as the Romans, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand, lævus sometimes = lucky, favourable, fortunate, V.

Lægrānum -i, n. (λαγρον), a cake made of flour and oil, H.

Lægena -æ, f. (λαγγνός), a large earthen jar or bottle, described as having handles and a narrow mouth, C.

Lægos -i, f. (λαγείος), a Greek kind of vine, V.

Lægois -idis, f. (λαγωίς), a bird, perhaps a species of heathcock or grouse, H.

Lægōnōrōnos -i, m. (λαγόνων πόνος), a pain in the bowels, the gripes, Pl.

Lægophthalmos -i, m. (λαγοφθαλμός), a disease of the eye, in which the upper eyelid only partially covers the eye, Cl.

Lægorus -ōdis, f. (λαγόρους), a species of partridge or grouse, perhaps the white grouse, Pl; (2) the herb hare's-foot, Pl.

Lægucella -æ, f. dim. a little bottle or flask, Co.

Lægus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy king of Egypt, flumina Lægi, P. Aug, the Nile; adj.

Lægus -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, M. P. Aug.

Læstio -ōnis, f. the foal of a wild ass, Pl. M.

Lama -æ, f. (λάμος), a bog, slough, ditch, H; (2) a kind of mastich-tree, Pl.

Lambro, 1. to tear in pieces; prov. lepide meo ludo lambras, P, thou payest me off in my own coin.

Lambo -bi -bitum, 3. to lick, — aliquid, C; met. of a river, quæ loca fabulosos lambit Hydaspes, H; of fire, flamma summum properabat lambere lectum, H.

Lāmella -æ, f. dim. a thin plate of metal, Vt.
Lāmentābilis -e, lamentable, deplorable, — regnum, V; doleful, mournful, — tor, C.

Lāmentārius -a -um, doleful, mournful, P.

Lāmentatio -ōnis, f. a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation, C.

Lāmentor, 1. dep. (i.) neut. to weep, wail, lament, C; (ii.) act. to bewail, weep over, lament, — cecitatem, C; — seipsum, P; — suam matrem mortuum, T.

Lāmentum -i, n. (lāmēta -æ, f. A. Aug.), a wailing, weeping, lamentation, C.

Lāmīa -æ, f. (λαμία), a witch or enchantress said to suck children's blood, a vampire, H; (2) a kind of flat-fish, Pl.

Lāmīna -æ, f. (lāmna), a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc. C. Ca; — ferrea, Te; argentea, St; auri, O; ex argenteo lāmīnas ducere, Pl; as in lāmīnas tenuare, Pl; (2) meton. lāmīnæ ardentes, C, an instrument of torture used on slaves; uncoined gold and silver, bullion, Sc. H; the blade of a sword, O; a saw, Sc.

Lāmīum -i, n. a stinging nettle, dead-nettle, Pl.

Lāmpādās -æ, m. (λαμπαδίας), a comet resembling a blazing torch, Pl.

Lāmpas -adis, f. (λαμπάς), a torch, C, used at weddings: hence primā lampada, P. Aug, = primis nuptiis; also used at the torch-race, when one runner delivered his torch to another: hence, prov. lampada cursu alicui tradere, Vr, to give up one's place or occupation to another; vitæ lampada tradere, Lc, to die; (2) brightness, brilliance, — Phæbea, V, the light of the sun; (3) a torch-like meteor, Pl.

Lāmpyrīs -idis, f. (λαμπυρίς), a glow-worm, Pl.

Lāmŷrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, O.

Lāna -æ, f. (λῆνος), wool, — ducere, O, trahere, Jr, to spin; (2) a working in wool, Lc. O; (3) meton. of things like wool, hair, feathers, — cygni, M; prov. rixari de lana caprina, H, to quarrel about nothing; the down on leaves, fruit, etc. M.

Lānāris -e, wool-bearing, woolly, — pecus, Vr.

Lānārius -a -um, of or relating to wool, woollen, Pl. Co; hence subst. lānārius -li, m. P, a worker in wool.

Lānātus -a -um, wool-bearing, woolly, — oves, Co; and abs. lanatō -ārum, f. Jr, sheep; (2) downy, covered with down, Pl; — vitis, Co.

Lāncēa -æ, f. (λάνχη), a light spear or lance, used either as a pike or a missile, and provided with a leathern thong in the middle of the shaft, V. Te.

Lāncino, 1. to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces, — morsu aliquem, Pl; (2) met. — paternā bona, Ct, squandered, destroyed.

Lāncula -æ, f. dim. the scale or basin of a small balance, Vt.

Lāncūs -a -um, made of wool, woollen, — pallium, C; (2) downy, covered with down, pira corio lanco, Pl; (3) soft like wool, woolly in texture, M.

Lānga -æ, f. a kind of lizard, from whose urine the amber-like stone langurium or lycnucium is said to be produced, Pl.

Lānguēfūcio -fūci -factum, 3. to make languid or faint, C.

Lānguēs -ntis (prtep. languēo), faint, languid, inactive, powerless, — senatus, C; tor, C; — stomachus, Aug.

Lānguēo, 2. to be faint, weak, languid, quum de viā languerem, C, weary with the journey; lan-

quent mihi brachia, O, are tired; *languet æquor*, M, is calm; and especially, to be languid from sickness, Tb. St.; (2) *met.* to be lazy, idle, languid, inactive, listless, — *otio*, C; — *in otio*, C.

Languesco -gūi, 3, to become faint, weak, languid, to languish, — *corpore*, C; — *senectute*, C; *Bacchus languescit in amphorā*, H, becomes milder; *languescunt vites*, Pl, droop, cease to thrive; (2) *met.* to become languid, inactive, listless, C; *languescunt militaria studia*, Pl, are on the decline.

Languide, faintly, languidly, feebly, remissly, C.

Languidulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat faint, languid, C.

Languidus -a -um, faint, weak, languid, dull, sluggish, inactive, *homines vino* —, C; — *senectus*, C; — *venarum ictus*, Pl; — *ventus*, O, gentle; — *aqua*, L, with gentle current; also, languid from illness, M; (2) *met.* — *studium*, C; — *oratio*, Q.

Langūla -æ, *f.* Vr, = *lancula*, *q.v.*

Languor -ōris, *m.* faintness, languor, weariness, weakness, feebleness, *hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit*, T, has tired me; — *corporis*, C; (2) languor, weakness arising from ill health, ill health, — *agustus*, H, dropsy; (3) *met.* listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness, *se languori dedere*, C; — *alicui afferre*, C.

Langūria -æ, *f.* = *langua*, *q.v.*

Langūrium -ii, *n.* *vid.* *langua*.

Lānīārīum -ii, *n.* a butcher's shop, shambles, Vr.

Lānīātio -ōnis, *f.* a mangling, tearing in pieces, Sc.

Lānīātus -ūs, *m.* a mangling, tearing in pieces, C; *met.* Tc.

Lānīcium -ii, *n.* wool, V.

Lānīēna -æ, *f.* a butcher's shop, shambles, P. L.

**Lānifer* -ēra -ērum, wool-bearing, — *arbores*, Pl.

Lānīfīcium -ii, *n.* a working in wool, Co.

Lānīfīcus -a -um, working in wool, spinning or weaving wool, Tb; — *sorores*, M, the Parcae.

Lānīger -ēra -ērum, wool-bearing, — *greges*, V; — *arbores*, Pl.; *subst.* *lānīger* -ēri, *m.* a ram, O.

Lānīo, 1, to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate, *homo a bestia laniatur*, C; — *sedē crura brachiaque*, Tc; — *cestem, comas*, O; (2) *met.* *utia cor laniant*, Sc.

Lānīōnīus -a -um, relating to a butcher, — *mensa*, St, a butcher's table.

**Lānīpes* -ēdis, wool-footed, having the feet wrapped in wool, — *sener*, O.

Lānīsta -æ, *m.* a trainer or instructor of gladiators, C; (2) an instigator, inciter, backer, C. L; especially, a trainer and breaker of game-cocks, Co.

Lānīus -ii, *m.* a butcher, T; (2) a hangman, executioner, P.

Lānīus -a -um, woolly, full of wool, Co.

Lānīūgnīsus -a -um, woolly, downy, — *folia*, *herba*, Pl.

Lānūgo -inis, *f.* the down of plants, the first soft down of the beard, down, *folia lanugine obducta*, Pl; *flarentem primū lanugine malis*, V; (2) sawdust, Co.

Lānūla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little wool, *alumen involutum in lanulā*, Cl.

Lān -cis, *f.* a large flat dish, C; (2) the dish or scale of a balance, C.

Lāōmēdon -ontis, *m.* (Λαομίδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam, C; hence *adj.* *Lāōmēdonīus* -a -um, V, *Lāōmēdonīus* -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst.* *Lāōmēdonīdæ* -æ, *m.* a male descendant of Laomedon, Priam, V.

Lāpīdīum -i, *n.* (λῆπιθιον -i, *f.* Λάσπερον), korrel, Pl. Co.

Lāpīdīa -æ, *rr.* a stone-cutter, Vr.

Lāpīdīna -æ, *f.* a stone-quarry, C.

Lāpīdārīus -a -um, of or relating to stone, — *latomia*, P, a quarry.

Lāpīdātio -ōnis, *f.* a stoning, a throwing of stones, C.

Lāpīdesco, 3, to become stone, be transformed into stones, Pl.

Lāpīdēus -a -um, made of stone, stone, C; (2) full of stones, stony, Pl.

Lāpīdō, 1, to stone, throw stones at, — *aliquem*, Aug; (2) *impers.* *lapidat*, L, it rains stones.

Lāpīdōsus -a -um, full of stones, stony, — *montes*, O; (2) as hard as stone, — *cornu*, V.

Lāpīllus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little stone, pebble, O. White stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days; hence, *dies signanda melioribus lapillis*, M; in judicial balloting a white stone acquitted, a black stone condemned, O; (2) a stone in the bladder, Pl; (3) precious stones, gems, marbles, H.

Lāpis -īdis, *m.* (λᾶας), a stone, C; — *bibulus*, Pl, pumice-stone; — *molaris*, Q, a mill-stone; — *Parius*, V, Parian marble; — *canidus*, Ct, the white stone with which lucky days were marked; *conf. lapillus*. Used by P. T. as a term of reproach, stupid! blockhead! *prov. lapidem ferre alterā manu, alterā panem ostentare*, P, to flatter while secretly intending mischief; *verberare lapidem*, P, to do one's self more harm than good by one's trouble; *lapides loqui*, P, to speak hard words; (2) a mile-stone, Vr. L; (3) the stone or platform of stone on which the præco stood at the slave-auctions, *duos de lapide emptor tribunos*, C; (1) a boundary-stone, L; (5) a grave-stone, Pt. Tb; also, — *ultimus*, Pt; (6) a precious stone, jewel, and especially a pearl, Ct. H.

Lappi -æ, *f.* a bur, V.

**Lappīcūs* -a -um, like a bur, Pl.

Lappīgo -inis, *f.* a plant resembling a bur, Pl.

Lapsāna -æ, *f.* (λᾶψάνα, Λαψάνα), an edible herb called charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*, Linn.; *prov. lapsanā vivere*, Pl, to live with extreme frugal ty.

**Lapsio* -ōnis, *f.* a gliding, and *met.* an inclination, tendency, C.

Lapsio, 1, to totter, V; (2) to totter so as to fall, to fall, P. Aug.

Lapsus -ūs, *m.* a gradual motion, gliding, sliding; the flowing of water, C; the flight of birds, C; the crawling of a snake, V; (2) a falling, fall, C; *lapsus scalarum*, Pl, a fall down stairs; (3) a moral fall, fault, error, C.

Lāquāt -āris, *n.* (λᾶκᾶρε -i, *n.* V.), a panel in a ceiling; panelled ceiling, Pl. = *lacunar*, *q.v.*

Lāqueo, 1, to catch in a noose, ensnare, Co.

Lāqueo, 1, to adorn with a panelled ceiling; occurring probably only in the *præp. pars. laqueatus*, C.

Lāquūs -i, *m.* a noose, snare, trap, *collum inserere in laqueum*, C; (2) *met.* a snare, noose, *alici laqueos ponere*, O, to lay snares for; *in laqueos cadere*, O; *laquei legum, interrogationum*, C.

Lar or *Lars* -tis, *m.* an Etruscan title signifying lord, and afterwards found as a praenomen, *Lar Tolumnus*, C; *Lars Porcena*, L.

Lār, *lāris*, *m.* usually *pl.* *Lāres*, tutelary deities among the Romans: of two classes, public and private; the former presided over whole cities, territories, — *prætores*, O, presiding over a city; — *rules*, P, *compitales*, Pl, over the highway; (2) the *Lares* were, however, generally domestic deities, and a shrine, *Lārarium*, was appropriated to them in large houses; their statues, when there was no *lararium*, generally stood near the hearth or hearth; hence, (3) *meton.* *lar familiaris*, or *al.* = *hearth*, home, *habitation*, C; *port.* the seat of a bird, O.

Lardum -i, *n.* (λάρδαρον), the fat of swine, lard, P. O.

Large, largely, plentifully, abundantly, — *dare*, C; — *abundare dicitur*, Pl, with much liberality; *senatusconsultum large factum*, Tc, with generous provisions.

**Largiflūus* -a -um, bountiful, liberal, Lc.

Largifidus -a -um, — *fons*, *Lc*, flowing with full stream.

Largifloquus -a -um, talkative, loquacious; *P.*
Largior, 4. *dep.* (*largio*, *A. Aug.*; *largitus*, *præp.*, *ass. Tb.*), to give abundantly, bestow liberally, lavishly; — *alicui aliquid*, *C.*; — *agros in servos*, *Te*; *abs.* — *ex alieno*, *C.*; *largiendo alicui parare*, *S.*, by means of bribery; (2) *met.* to give, bestow, lavish; — *populo libertatem*, *C.*; — *rationem homini*, *C.*; — *alicui lætitiā*, *P.*

Largitas -ātis, *f.* liberality, bountifulness, *terra cum maximā largitate fruges fundit*, *C.*

Largitus, abundantly, plentifully, largely, — *habere*, *P.*, to be rich; — *posse*, *Ca.*, to be powerful; *credo, ille inesse auri et argenti largitor*, *P.*, plenty of gold and silver.

Largitio -ōnis, *f.* a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; bountifulness, liberality, *maximas — facere*, *Ca.*; *largitio non habet fundum*, *C.*, giving has no limits; especially (2) giving or spending in order to gain a purpose, bribery, corruption, *C.*

***Largitor**, 1. *dep.* to give, spend freely, lavish, *P.*

Largitor -ōris, *m.* a free giver, spender, — *pœcunia*, *S.*; (2) especially, a briber, *C.*

Largus -a -um, abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious, large, *quum sol terras largā luce compleverit*, *C.*; — *imbres*, *V.*; with the *gen.*, rich in, abounding in; — *opum*, *V.*; with *abl.*, — *succo*, *Pl.*; (2) liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse, — *homo*, *C.*; — *animo*, *Te*, of a generous disposition; — *operā*, *P.*, not sparing of trouble; — *promissis*, *Te*, liberal in promises.

Laridum -i, *n.* = *lardum*, *q. r.*

***Larignus** -a -um, of or relating to the larch, *Vt.*

Larix -icis, *f.* (*λαρίς*), the larch, *Pl.*

Larus -i, *m.* (*λαρός*), a bird, perhaps the seagull, *Pl.*

Larva -æ, *f.* a ghost, spectre, *P.*; (2) a frightful mask, *P.*

Larvālis -e, of or relating to a ghost, ghostly, spectral, *Lc.*

Larvo, 1. to bewitch, enchant, *P.*

Lāsānum -i, *n.* (*λάσανον*), a chamber-pot, closet-stool, *H.*

Lascivē, lasciviously, wantonly, *M.*

Lascivē -i, *f.* playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness, wantonness, *C.*; (2) in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, impudence, *Te*, *St.*

***Lascivibundus** -a -um, wanton, sportive, *P.*

Lascivio -ii -itum, 4. to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, *C.*; frequently used *met.* by *Q.* as applied to style, *dicendi genus, quod puerilibus sententiis lascivit*, *Q.*

Lascivus -a -um, playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton, *V. H. Q.*; (2) in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, lewd, *V. O. St.*

Lāsēr -ēris, *n.* the juice of the plant *laserpitium*, *asafœtida*, *Pl.*; (2) = *laserpitium*, *q. r.*

Laserpitiatūs -a -um, flavoured or prepared with *laserpitium*, *Pl.*

***Laserpitifer** -ēra -ērū, producing the plant *laserpitium*, *Ct.*

Laserpitium -ii, *n.* a plant called silphium, from which the laser was obtained, *Pl.*

Lassescō, 3. to become weary, grow tired, *Pl.*

Lassitudo -inis, *f.* weariness, lassitude, *C.*, *exertationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est*, *Cl.*; *nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant*, *Ca.*

Lasso, 1. (*i.*) *act.* to make weary, to tire, exhaust, *Cl. O.*; (*ii.*) *neut.* to sink down, settle, — *fundamenta*, *Sc.*

***Lassilus** -a -um, somewhat weary, rather tired, *Ct.*

Lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid, — *de cid*, *P.*; — *gaudio*, *Pl.*; — *ab egro*, *H.*; — *maris*, *H.*; — *pondus*, *Sc.*; — *meum vocare nomen*, *Pl.*; applied to inanimate things, *fructibus assiduis — humus*, *O.*; — *collum*, *V.*, bent, curved.

Lastaurus -i, *m.* (*λάστανρος*), a lustful man, profligate, *St.*

Lāte, broadly, widely, extensively, *longo latēque*, *C.*, far and wide; — *vagari*, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* *ars late patet*, *C.*; *fidei bonum nomen latissime manat*, *C.*; — *referre*, *O.*; — *loqui*, *C.*; — *perscribere*, *Ca.*, at length, amply, copiously.

Lātēbra -æ, *f.* a hiding-place, lurking-place, covert, *V.*; (2) *meton.* a concealment, hiding, — *luna*, *Lc.*, an eclipse of the moon; (3) *met.* hiding-place, secret place, in *animis hominum multa latēbra sunt*, *C.*; (4) a subterfuge, pretence, shift, *C.*

***Lātēbricōla** -æ, *f.* one who dwells in concealment, *P.*

***Lātēbrōse**, secretly, in a corner, *P.*

Lātēbrōsus -a -um, full of hiding-places, secret, retired, *C.*; — *loca*, *P.*, brothels; — *pumex*, *V.*, porous.

Lātens -ntis (*præp.* *lātēo*), concealed, hidden, *C.*

Lātenter, secretly, *C.*

Lātēo -ii, 2. to be hid, be concealed, — *in occulto*, *C.*; *abditē*, *C.*; — *anguis in herbā*, *V.*; — *navis portu*, *H.*; — *sub classicis æquior*, *V.*, is concealed, covered; *portus* — *V.*, is screened from the winds; (2) to be hid in order to escape legal capture, *C.*; to live a private or retired life, *O.*; (3) *met.* to be concealed or safe from misfortune, — *sub umbrā Romanæ amicitiae*, *L.*; *res latet aliquem*, *V.*, or, more rarely, *res latet alicui*, *Vr.*, the thing is a secret, unknown to any one.

Lātēr -ēris, *m.* a brick, tile, *C. Ca.*; — *de terrā ducere*, *Vt.*, to make bricks; — *coquere*, *Vt.*, to burn bricks; *prov. laterem lavare*, *T.*, to labour in vain; (2) — *aureus*, *argenteus*, *P.*, a bar or ingot of gold, silver.

***Lātērāmen** -inis, *n.* — *rasi*, *Lc.*, an earthen vessel.

Lātērānus, *L. Sextius Sextinus*, cons. n. c. 366, and the first plebeian who held that office, was the colleague in the tribuneship of *C. Licinius Calvus Stolo*, and his supporter in all his efforts to open to plebeians the highest office of the state.

Lātērārius -a -um, of or relating to bricks; — *terra*, *Pl.*, brick-clay; *abs.* *lātērāria* -æ, *f.* *Pl.*, a brick-kiln.

Lātērārius -ium, *n. pl.* lateral or side beams, *Vt.*

Lātērōclūs -i, *m. dim.* a brick, tile, *Ca.*; (2) a cake in the shape of a brick or tile, *P.*

Lātērīclūs -a -um, brick, built of brick, — *turris*, *Ca.*

Lātērīfāna -ōrum, *n.* (*lātērīfāna*), a highly esteemed kind of pears, *Co.*

Lātēra -æ, *f.* (*lanterna*), a lantern, *C.*

***Lātērārius** -ii, *m.* a lantern-bearer, *C.*

Lātēscō, 3. to become broad or wide, *Co. Cl.*

***Lātēscō**, 3. to hide one's self, be concealed, *C.*

Lātēx -icis, *m.* a fluid, liquid; used of water, *frugum laticumque cupido*, *L.*, hunger and thirst; also wine, — *meri*, *O.*; — *absinthii*, *Lc.*, wormwood juice.

Lathyrīs -idis, *f.* (*λαυρίς*), a plant, spurge, wolf's-milk, *Pl.*

Lātūlis -e, belonging to *Latium*, *Latian*, *Latin*, — *Jupiter*, *St.*, tutelary god of *Latium*.

Lātūlis -e, *Latian*, *Latin*, — *Jupiter*, *C.*; *Lātīar*, *is*, *n.* a festival in honour of *Jupiter Latiaris*, *C.*

Lātībīlium -i, *n.* a hiding-place, den, *C.*; *met.* — *doloris*, *C.*

Lātīclāvius -a -um, having a broad purple stripe, broadly striped with purple, which was the distinguishing peculiarity of the senatorial robe, — *tunica*, *P. Aug.*; and applied to the person who wore the robe, — *tribunus*, *St.*

Lātīfīlius -a -um, having broad leaves, broad-leaved, *Pl.*

Lātīfundum -ii, *n.* a large landed estate, *Pl.*

Lātīnēnsis -e, *Latian*, *Latin*, *C.*

Lātīnitas -ātis, *f.* a pure Latin style, *Latinity*, *C.*; (2) = *jus Latii*, *vid.* *Latium*.

Lătīnus -a -um, of or belonging to Latium, Latin, — *lingua*, C; *vertere in Latīnum*, Q, to translate into Latin; — *feriae*, or *abs. Lătīnus -arum*, *f.* the festival of the confederate Latins, at which a bull was offered to Jupiter upon the Alban Mount; *subst. Lătīnus -i*, *m.* a Lătian, Latin, one who had the jus Latī; *adv. Lătīne*, — *loqui*, C, to speak Latin; — *reddere*, C, to translate into Latin.

Lătio -ōnis, *f.* — *auxili*, L, a bringing, affording help; — *suffragi*, L, a voting, right of voting; — *legis*, C, a proposing, bringing forward.

Lătītātio -ōnis, *f.* a keeping in concealment, hiding, Q.

Lătīto, *l.* to lie hid, be concealed; especially, to escape legal consequences, C.

Lătītūdō -inis, *f.* breadth, latitude, — *possessio*, C, extensiveness; — *verborum*, C, a broad pronunciation.

Lătium -ii, *n.* a territory of Central Italy, in which Rome was situated; *jus Latī*, *Te*, the modified right of citizenship granted by the Romans, originally to the Latins, and afterwards to other nations.

Lătō -ūs, *f.* **Lătōna** -æ, *f.* (Λητώ), the mother of Phœbus Apollo and Artemis or Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the island of Delos: hence *adv. Lătōnis* -a -um, — *virgo*, V, Diana; *subst. Lătōnia* -æ, *f.* Diana, V; *Lătōnigēna* -æ, *c.* offspring of Latona, O; *Lătōius* -i -um, — *proles*, O, and *abs. Apollo*, Diana, *Lătōis* -i -um, O; *Lătōis* -idis, *f.* O, Latonian; *Lătōides* -æ, *m.* O, Apollo.

Lătōr -ōis, *m.* one who proposes or brings forward a law, — *legis Sēproniæ*, C.

Lătōrator -ōris, *m.* a barker; *poet.* = dog, hound, V, M; (2) *met.* a brawler, Q.

Lătōrius -ūs, *m.* a barking, V.

Lătōrina -æ, *f.* a bath, washing-place, A, Aug; (2) a privy, water-closet, St.

Lătō, *l.* (1) *neut.* to bark, bay, C; *ptcp.* *lătōans*, O, a barker, *v. c.* a dog; (2) *met.* of men, to bark, brawl, quarrel noisily, rant, C; of inanimate objects, *undæ latrantes*, V; — *stomachus*, H, hungry, demanding food; (ii.) *act.* to bark at, — *senem*, H.

Lătō -ōnis, *m.* (Λάτρης), originally, a hired servant, A, Aug.; used by P. for a hired or mercenary soldier; more usually, (2) a robber, free-booter, bandit, brigand, Ca, C; (3) = *latiunculus*, O, a piece or man on the draught-board.

***Lătōrēniatio** -ōnis, *f.* a highway robbery, Pl.

Lătōrēniūm -ii, *n.* mercenary military service, Pl; (2) robbery, highway robbery, piracy, C; also, villany, roguery, C; (3) a band of robbers, C.

Lătōrēni, *l. dep.* to serve as a mercenary soldier, P; (2) to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage, C; (3) applied to a physician who dissects a body, Cl.

***Lătōrēcūlārīus** -a -um, relating or belonging to the game of chess or draughts, Sc.

Lătōrēcūlus -i, *m. dim.* a highwayman, free-booter, bandit, C; (2) a chessman; piece with which draughts are played.

Lătus -a -um, broad, wide (*opp.* *angustus*), *fossa* XT. *pedes* —, Ca, fifteen feet wide; — *via*, C; *in latum crescere*, O, to grow broad, — *ab humeris*, St, broad-shouldered; — *finis*, Ca, *locus*, C, *regnum*, L, extensive, wide, large; of persons, proud, haughty, *latus ut in circo spatier*, H; (2) *met.* — *gloria*, Pl, wide-spread; of pronunciation, broad, C; — *oratio*, C, diffuse, copious, in which sense it is also applied by Q. to persons.

Lătus -ūs, *n.* the side, flank of a human body, or of an animal, *lateris dolor*, C; *artifices lateris*, O, dancers who make pantomimic gestures; (2) the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, *nobilisatus ex lateribus et lacertis tuis*, C; (3) the side or lateral part of any object (*opp.* *frons*, *tergum*), *latus castrorum*, Ca; *insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam*, Ca; — *tegere alium*, H, to accompany; the rank of an army, *religios equites ad latera dispositi*, Ca; *a latere, a lateribus*,

C, from the side, at the side, on the side; (4) *poet.* the body generally, H; (5) *met.* *latere tecto abscondere*, T, unhurt; *aliquem lateri aliusque adiungere*, Q, to give as a companion, (6) relationship, kindred, especially collateral, Pl.

Lătusculūm -i, *n. dim.* a little side, Ct.

Laudābilis -e, praiseworthy, laudable, — *uita*, C; (2) good in its kind, excellent, — *vinum*, Pl.

Laudābiliter, laudably, in a praiseworthy manner, C.

Laudāte, = *laudabiliter*, *q.v.*

Laudatio -ōnis, *f.* praise, laudation, panegyric, *quam lauream cum tuā laudatione conferrem?* C; (2) in a court of justice, a testimony to character, C; (3) a funeral oration or panegyric, C.

Laudatīvus -a -um, consisting of or relating to praise, laudatory, Q.

Laudator -ōris, *m.* a praiser, lauder, — *temporis acti*, H; (2) a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, C; (3) one who delivers a funeral panegyric, L.

Laudātrix -icis, *f.* a praiser, *vitiorum* — *fama popularis*, C.

***Laudicēnus** -i, *m.* one who praises, that he may get an invitation to dinner, Pl.

Laudō, *l.* to praise, laud, — *aliquem*, C; *laudari laudibus*, C; especially, (2) to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, C; to deliver a funeral panegyric, C; to call happy, consider fortunate, *agricolam laudat juris peritus*, H; to name, mention, cite, quote, C.

Laurēa -æ, *f.* the laurel or bay tree, L; (2) the laurel crown or garland, the ornament of Apollo; of poets, of triumphant generals, &c. C.

Laurēātus -a -um, crowned with laurel, laureled, C; — *litteræ*, L, bringing tidings of victory.

Laurēōla -æ, *f.* a laurel branch, laurel crown, and *meton.* triumph, C; *prov. laureolam in mustaceam querere*, C, to seek fame in trifles.

Laurētum -i, *n.* a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Vr.

Laurīus -a -um, of or relating to the laurel, — *corona*, L.

Laurēx -icis, *m.* a young rabbit, Pl.

***Laurēcōmus** -a -um, — *montes*, Lc, laurel-haired, covered with laurels.

Laurifer -trā -trūm, producing laurels, Pl; (2) — *juventa*, P, Aug, crowned with laurels.

Lauriger -trā -trūm, crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, O.

Laurīnus -a -um, of or relating to the laurel, Pl.

Laurus -i, *f.* (-us -ūs, H, Pl), the laurel or bay tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flamens, and ancestral busts were clothed, C; (2) *meton.* triumph, victory, C.

Laus, *laudis*, *f.* praise, fame, glory, in *laude vivere*, C; *aliquis laudes dicere*, V; *hoc in tuā laude pono*, C, I consider this praiseworthy in thee; *non laudem habet de me*, O, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned; *laudis supremæ*, Pl, a funeral panegyric, (2) a praiseworthy action, desert, *abundans bellicis laudibus*, C; (3) the value of a thing, *Cors amphoris laus est maxima*, Pl.

Laute, splendidly, brilliantly, — *exornatus ambulat*, Pl; (2) admirably, excellently, splendidly, — *loquitur*, P.

Lautia -trūm, *n.* the hospitality shown at Rome to foreign ambassadors at the expense of the state, L.

Lautitia -æ, *f.* domestic splendour, sumptuous and magnificent mode of life, C.

Lautimīa -trūm, *f.* (Λαυμία, *lătīmīa*, Λατομία), a stone-quarry, P, (2) a prison or dungeon excavated out of the rock, especially those at Syracuse and Rome, Vr.

Lautimīus -a -um, of or belonging to a quarry, — *carcer*, Sc.

Lautus -a -um (*ptcp.* *lăvo*), washed, bathed

and hence, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous, — *supeller*, C, — *cana*, Pl; (2) met. *homines lauti et urbani*, C, magnificent, illustrious; — *negotium*, C, honourable.

Lavacrum -i, n. a bath, P. Aug.

Lavatio -ōnis, f. a washing, bathing, lavation, C; (2) bathing vessels and utensils, Ph; (3) a place for bathing, bath, Vt.

Lavatrina -ae, f. Vr. = *latrina*, q.v.

Laver -cris, f. a water-plant, also called *sium*, q.v., Pl.

Laverna -ae, f. the goddess of gain, whether just or unjust; hence, protectress of thieves and cheats, P; hence *adj.* *Lavernalis* -e, — *Porta*, Vr, a gate of Rome, near which stood an altar of Laverna.

Lavo, *lavi* (*lavavi*), *lavum* (*lavatum*), *lavare* (*lavare*), to wash, bathe, lave, — *manus*, C, *pass.* *lavari*, C, to wash one's self, bathe; (2) *met.* to moisten, wet, bathe, — *vultum lacrimis*, O; (3) to wash away, *dulci mala vino* — II; met. — *peccatum precibus*, T, to excuse, atone for.

Laxamentum -i, n. a widening, extending, Vt, (2) a wide spruce, Vt; (3) met. a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, *si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset*, L; *ne quidem legi, quicquam per tributum laxamenti datum est*, C.

Laxatio -ōnis, f. a widening, width, Vt.

Laxatus -a -um (*prap laxo*), spread out, separated, extended, — *custodie*, L, separated, isolated; *laxatus corpore*, C, freed from the body, met. *libidinum vinculis* —, C, released from; — *vigna*, L, uninterrupted.

Laxe, widely, spaciouly, at wide intervals, — *habitas*, C, — *distare*, Pl; of time, *laxius proferre diem*, C, to put farther off, (2) loosely, *laxly*, — *aliquem vincire*, L; (3) met. loosely, without restraint, — *vivere*, L.

Laxitas -atis, f. wideness, roominess, *in domo clari hominis, adhibenda cura est laxitatis*, C.

Laxo, 1. to widen, extend, enlarge, — *forum*, C; (2) to open, relax, — *vincula epistolae*, N; (3) to relax, slacken, — *arcum*, Ph, to unstring, *laxantur corpora rugis*, O, become flabby; (4) met. to relax, refresh, — *animos curamque*, C, to mitigate, relax, remit, — *aliquid laboris*, L.

Laxus -a -um, wide, spacious, — *annulus*, O; — *spatium*, Sc; of time, *diem statuo satis laxum*, C, sufficiently distant; (2) loose, lax, relaxed, — *arcus*, V; — *habena*, V; — *funis*, H, male *laxus in pede calcis* *haeret*, H, the loose shoe; — *janua* O, open; (3) met. *laxissimas amicitias habenas*, C, *annonae lazier*, L, a lower price of provisions.

Lēa -ae, f. a honesty, Lc. O.

Lēana -ae, f. (*λεανα*), a honesty, C.

Lēbes -ētis, m. (*λεβης*), among the Greeks, a metal kettle or cauldron used for cooking, often beautiful works of art, and hence given as prizes in the games, V; (2) a metal vessel used for washing the hands, O.

Leete, choicely, excellently, Vr.

Leetia -ae, f. a palanquin or litter, much used by the Romans as a means of conveyance; (2) — *arboris*, Pl, that portion of the trunk of a tree where the branches spring.

**Leetifarilla* -ae, f. beloved of a litter-bearer, a term of reproach, M.

Leetifarius -ii, m. a litter-bearer, porter, C.

Leetilla -ae, f. a little litter, C; (2) a bier, N; (3) a sofa, St.

Lecto -ōnis, f. a gathering together, collecting, — *lapidum*, Co, (2) a picking out, selecting, O, (3) a reading, perusal, — *librorum*, C, especially, the reading over by the censor of the list of senators, with a view of striking out the names of the unworthy, — *senatus*, L.

**Leetistator* -ōris, m. one who prepares the dinner-sofas, lays out the cushions, etc. P.

Leetisternium -ii, n. a religious ceremony among the Romans, which consisted of a sumptuous banquet offered to the statues of the gods, which

were placed on couches in the position of living guests, L.

Lectio, 1. to collect frequently and eagerly, P. Aug; (2) to read with eagerness and attention, C.

**Leetifunctia* -ae, f. dim. a reading.

Lector -ōris, m. a reader, C; (2) a slave whose business it was to read aloud, Q.

Lectulus -i, m. dim. a small bed; a bed, couch, C, (2) especially a dining-couch, C; a funeral or state bed, Tc; a sofa, as part of the furniture of a library, Pl; marriage-bed, M.

Lectus -a -um (*prap. lēgo*), chosen, choice, select, *lectissimi viri*, C; — *verba*, C.

Lectus -i, m. a bed, couch, C, *lecto teneri*, C, to be bed-fast; especially, (2) a marriage-bed, — *genialis*, C, a bride-bed; (3) a dining-couch, C; (4) a studying sofa; frequently, an article of library furniture, Sc, (5) a funeral bed, bed of state, Tb Q.

Lēda, *lēdānus* = *lada*, *ladanus*, q.v.

Lēda -ae, f. *Lēde* -es, f. (*Λήδη*), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Jupiter, in the form of a swan, two eggs; from one of which issued Pollux and Helena, from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra; hence *adj.* *Lēdæus* -a -um, — *dei*, O, Castor and Pollux; — *ovum*, M, a swan's egg, also = Spartan, M; Amyclæan, P. Aug, because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclæ.

Lēgibus -e, of or relating to the law, legal, Q.

**Lēgarius* -ii, n. Vr. = *legumen*, q.v.

Lēgarius -ii, m. a legate, St.

Lēgatio -ōnis, f. the sending of an embassy; hence, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation, C, — *suscipere*, Ca, to undertake; *in legationem proficisci*, L; — *enunciare*, C, to make a report of one's embassy; (2) *libera legatio*, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, C; — *volua*, C, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow.

Lēgitor -ōris, m. a testator, one who leaves something by will, St.

Lēgātum -i, n. a legacy, bequest, C.

Lēgatus -i, m. an ambassador, C, (2) a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command, sent out to assist a general, C; (3) in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tc.

Lēgifer -tra -trum, lawgiving, — *Minos*, O.

Lēgio -ōnis, f. a legion; a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 800 cavalry, altogether between 4200 and 6000 men, O, applied also to the troops of other nations, L, (2) the army in general, P. V.

Lēgionarius -a -um, belonging or relating to a legion, Ca.

Lēgiprator -is, m. a law-breaker, P.

**Lēgicrōpō* -ōnis, n. P. = *legirupa*, q.v.

Lēgitime, lawfully, legally, C; (2) rightly, properly, P.

Lēgitimus -a -um, lawful, legal, legitimate, — *dies comitus habendis*, C; — *controversia*, C, legal, decided by law; *subst.* *lēgitima* -orum, n. legal usages, N; (2) right, fit, proper, just, C, *legitimum est*, Pl, it is right, proper.

**Lēgionella* -ae, f. a little legion, L.

Lēgo, 1. to send or accredit an ambassador — *aliquem*, C; (2) — *alicui negotium*, P, to delegate, entrust; (3) to appoint as legate, or second in command, C; (4) — *alicui aliquid*, C, to bequeath to, leave as a legacy; — *aliquid alicui ab aliquo*, C, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the principal heir.

Lēgo, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3. (*λέγω*), to collect, gather together, — *inices*, C; *herbas collibus*, O, poet. — *fila*, V, of the Parnæ, to wind up, spin, — *vela*, V, to furl the sails, (2) to take unjustly, to steal, — *sacra diūm*, H, (3) to pass or wander through a place, *nec me studiosius altera vultu legi*, O, — *vestigia alijus*, O, to follow or trace the footsteps

of any one; (4) to coast along, — *primi litoris oram*, V; (5) to choose, select, pick out, — *iudices*, C; — *tiros ad bella*, O; (6) met. *aliquis sermone* — I, * to gather up, hear; (7) met. * to catch sight of, look at, regard, V; and especially, (8) to read, peruse, — *eos libros*, C; — *apud Clitarchum*, C, in the works of Clitarchus; (9) to read aloud, recite, deliver, C; (10) — *scnatum*, I, to read over the list of senators (a terra applied to the censor), *rid. lectio*.

**Lēgillius* -i, m. a piffifogging lawyer, C.

Lēgulus -i, m. a collector, one who gathered up the fallen olives, Vr.

Lēgūmen -inis, n. any kind of pulse or leguminous plant, C; especially (2) the bean, V.

Lēma -æ, f. (*Λήμη*), the matter which collects in the corners of the eye, Pl.

Lēmbus -i, m. (*Λέμβος*), a small swift vessel propelled by oars, cutter, felucca, P. V. I.

Lēmma -ātis, n. (*Λήμμα*), matter, theme, subject, Pl; (2) the title prefixed to an epigram or other poem, M; (3) an epigram, poem, Pl. M.

Lēmniscātus -a -um, adorned with fillets or ribands, C.

Lēmniscus -i, m. (*Λημίσκος*), a fillet or riband given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc. L. Pl.

Lēmnos -i, m. *Lēmnus* -i, m. (*Λήμνος*), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan, C; hence adj. *Lēmnus* -a -um, — *pater*, V, Vulcan; — *furtum*, C, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos; *Lēmniscus* -a -um, P. Aug, *Lēmnensis* -e, P, *Lēmnas* -idis, f. a Lemnian woman; *Lēmnecola* -æ, c. an inhabitant of Lemnos, Vulcan, O.

Lēmōnium -ii, n. (*Λιμώνιον*, *Λιμώνιον*), the wild beet, Pl.

Lēmōres -um, n. the shades or spirits of the dead; (3) ghosts, spectres, H; hence, *Lēmōria* -ōrum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the 9th May, O.

Lēna -æ, f. a procurer, bawd, P; (2) a female anticler, allurer, seducer; met. C.

Lēnus -a -um (*Λένος*), Bacchic; — *latices*, V, wine; — *pater*, V, Bacchus.

Lēne, gently, softly, *lene sonans aqua*, O.

Lēninen -inis, n. a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging, *testudo laborum dulce* — H.

Lēnimentum -i, n. Pl. = *lenimen*, q.v.

Lēno -tri (-ti) -itum, 4. (i.) act. to make milder, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, — *stomachum laniantem*, H; — *vulnera*, Pt; met. — *aliquem in animo*, C; — *desiderium crebris epistolis*, C; (ii.) neut. to become milder, *dum rixā leniunt*, P.

Lēnis, -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle; used by C. opp. *asperum*; — *vinum*, T; — *ventus*, C; *leni igni coquere*, Pl, on a gentle fire; (2) met. — *servitutem reddere*, P; *Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus*, C; especially, of discourse, — *oratio*, C.

Lēntas -ātis, f. gentleness, softness, mildness, lenity; — *locis, animi*, C; *oratoris*, C; *Arar in Rhodanum insitit incredibili lenitate*, Cn, slowness, gentleness.

Lēnter, softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly, C. Ca. O.

Lēntudo -inis, f. gentleness, mildness, softness, C.

Lēno -ōnis, m. a procurer, bawd, pander, P. C; (2) an enticer, allurer, reducer, C.

Lēnōnium -ii, n. the business of a procurer or bawd, — *facere*, P, to follow the trade of a procurer; (2) met. an enticement, allurements, C; (3) an exaggerated or excessive ornament in dress, or of person, C. St; (4) of discourse, meretricious ornament, Te.

Lēnōnor, 1. dep. to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to, — *alieu*, C; (2) to advance, promote, serve, increase, — *formæ pueroꝝum utilitate exarsit*, Q.

Lēnōnus -a -um, relating or belonging to a procurer, — *adex, genus*, P.

Lēns -dis, f. a louse's egg, Pl.

Lēns -ntis, f. a lentil, V. Pl.

Lēnte, slowly, — *proceditur*, Ca; — *curritur*, O; (2) met. without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently, — *aliquid ferre*, C; — *respondere*, C, quietly, phlegmatically; hence, *arida ligna lentius scryæ cedunt*, Pl, yield more easily; — *aliquem probare*, C, deliberately.

Lēntesco, 3. to become pliant, soft, sticky, V. Co; (2) to slacken, relax, flag, O.

Lēnticōla -æ, f. a lentil, Cl; (2) the shape of a lentil, Pl; (3) a lentil-shaped vessel, Cl; (4) a freckly or pimply eruption, Pl.

**Lēntiginōsus* -a -um, freckly, pimply, P. Aug.

Lēntigo -inis, f. a lentil-shaped spot, Pl; (2) a freckly eruption, freckles, Pl.

**Lēntiscifer* -era -erum, producing the mastich-tree, O.

Lēntiscinus -a -um, of or relating to the mastich-tree, Pl.

Lēntiscus -i, f. (-um -i, n.) the mastich-tree, C; *Pistacia lentiscus*, Linn.; (2) oil from the mastich-tree, Pl. Vr; (3) a toothpick of mastich-wood, M.

Lēntitā -æ, f. pliancy, flexibility, viscosity, Pl.

Lēntitudo -inis, f. slowness, sluggishness, Te; (2) met. insensibility, apathy, C.

Lēnto, 1. to make flexible, to bend, — *arcus*, P. Aug; (2) — *remos*, V, to row, ply the oar; (3) to retard, protract, — *fertida bella*, P. Aug.

Lēntor -ōris, m. pliancy, flexibility, viscosity, Pl.

Lēntitās -ātis, f. the nobility or aristocratic pride of the *Lentuli*.

**Lēntulus* -a -um, dim. somewhat slow in paying, C.

Lēntulus: the name of one of the most aristocratic families of the patrician Gens Cornelia. We may mention of its members, 1. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, cons. 71, the person of chief note involved in the conspiracy of Catiline, and a man of infamous morals, having been expelled the senate with sixty-three others the year after his consulship. He was left by Catiline as chief of the conspiracy within the city, and perished, like his fellows, at the hands of the executioner. — 2. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, is chiefly known from his connexion with Cicero, whose recall from exile he proposed and carried during his consulship in 57. In the Civil War he took the side of Pompey, but we are unacquainted with his ultimate fate.

Lēntus -a -um, tough, — *radix*, V, flexible, plant; — *brachia*, H; *lentior salicis ramis*, O; *gluten visco et piec lentius*, V, sticky, clammy, tenacious; (2) slow, sluggish, immovable, — *amnis*, Pl; — *marmor*, V; — *pondera*, Pt; (3) met. lasting a long time, — *militia*, Tb; — *spes*, O; slow, lingering, — *in dicendo*, C, drawing; — *infiltrator*, C, a bad payer; of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible, C.

Lēntulus -i, m. dim. a bawd, procurer, P.

Lēnuncūlus -i, m. dim. P. = *lenulus*, q.v.

Lēnuncūlus -i, m. dim. a small boat or skiff, Co.

Lēo -ōnis, m. (*Λέων*), a lion, O. Pl; (2) *meton.* a lion's skin, P. Aug; the constellation Leo, H; a kind of crab, Pl; a plant, perhaps lion's-foot, Co.

Lēōninus -a -um, of or relating to a lion, leonine, Vr. Pl.

Lēonticē -es, f. (*Λεοντική*), colt's-foot, Pl.

Lēontopēdalon -i, n. (*Λεοντοπῆδαλον*), a plant, perhaps the lion's-foot, Pl.

Lēontophōnos -i, m. (*Λεοντοφόνος*), a small animal whose urine is said to kill the lion, Pl.

Lēontopōdion -ii, n. (*Λεοντοπόδιον*), = *leontopetalon*, q.v.

Lēpos -idis, f. (*Λεπρίς*), a shell-fish which adheres closely to the rock, a limpet, P.

Lēpide, pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitially, prettily, *satis nunc — te ornatam credo*, P; used as an affirmative reply, P; as an exclam-

of applause, = bravo! well done! P; especially of discourse, humorously, wittily, C.

Lepidium -i, n. (λεπίδιον), garden-cress, Co, *lepidum sativum*, Linn.

Lepidus -a -um, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, amiable, C; and especially of discourse, witty, humorous, Aug.

Lepidus, the name of a well-known branch of the patrician Gens *Emilia*.—1 M. *Emilius Lepidus*, praetor in Sicily n c 81, where his oppressions were very great, belonged at first to the party of Sulla, but proposed himself for the consulship in 79, with a view to becoming a leader of the opposite faction. He was elected in conjunction with Q. Lutatius Catulus, who was a member of the Sullan party. The death of Sulla in 78, during the year of office of Lepidus, served him as an opportunity to propose the rescinding of Sulla's regulations in the state; and the utmost animosity was manifested between the consuls. In 77 this broke out into civil war; but in a battle fought under the walls of Rome, Catulus was easily victorious, and Lepidus died, shortly afterwards, of chagrin.—2 M. *Emilius Lepidus*, first appears in history n c 62, when he was appointed by the senate interrex, for the purpose of holding the comitia. In the Civil War he joined the party of Caesar, and by him was rewarded with the consulship in 46. At Caesar's death he formed an alliance with Antony, in virtue of which he was chosen pontifex maximus in the place of the dictator, and when Antony and the senate came to an open rupture, he united his forces with those of the former. The result of this was the formation of the first triumvirate, between Lepidus, Octavius, and Antony; in which Lepidus obtained the provinces of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, which he was to govern by deputy, himself remaining in Italy as consul. He soon lost all real power; and from 40 to 36 was absent in Africa, a province which he had obtained in place of those before mentioned. At last he rebelled against the subordinate position in which he found himself compelled to remain, but succeeded without a struggle to Octavius, and gave up all his dignities except that of pontifex maximus. He appears to have died n c 18.

Lepus -idis, f. (*lepis*), a scale (= squama), Pl.

Lepista -v, f. a large vessel for holding water or wine, Vr.

Lepros -ōris, m. (*lēpros* -ōris, m.), pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, *medeo de fonte leporum sursum amari aliquid*, Ic; (2) of behaviour, agreeableness, amiability, *homo affluens omni lepore*, C, (3) of discourse, pleasant, wit, humour, C.

Leprostrum -i, n. a place for keeping hares, Vr.

Leprosinus -a -um, of or relating to hares, Vr.

Lepros -ōris, = *lepro*, g v.

Lepros -iram, f. (*leprosa*), leprosy, Pl.

Lepton centaurion, n. (*λεπτον λενταριον*), the lesser centaury, Pl.

Lepthyllion -i, n. (*λεπθυλλον*), a kind of small-leaved sedge, Pl.

Leprothophos -i, m. (*λεπροθυφος*), a kind of porphyry with white spots.

Lepotica -igis, f. (*λεποτικα*), a species of vine producing very small grapes, Pl.

Lepus -ōris, m. a hare, V, prov. *nilis leporem exanimare*, O, to labour for another's advantage; (2) a poisonous sea-fish, Pl; (3) a constellation so called, C.

Lepusculus -i, m. *dim.* a little hare, C.

Lerna -æ, f. *Lernæ* -ēis, f. (*Λέρνα*), a lake or marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the *Lernæan Hydra* slain by Hercules; *belua Lerna*, V, hence *adj.* *Lernæa* -a -um, — *g* est, *Le* — *argentea*, V, *Lernæan*, — *reges*, P. Aug. Argive.

Leuca -i, f. (*λέυκος*), an island in the Ægean Sea, hence *adj.* *Leucæus* -a -um, C, — *libra*, C, a book of Diocædorus, against the immortality of the

soul; *Lesbicus* -a -um, — *civis*, H, *Alcæus*; *Lesbia* -ates, O, Sappho, *Lesbicus* -a -um, H, *Lesbis* -idis, f. O, a Lesbian woman, *fem. adj.* *Lesbis* -idis, f. *Lebian*, O.

Lessus (found only *acc. sing.*), a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, *lessum alicui habere*, C, to bewail a dead man.

Lethalis -e, deadly, mortal, fatal, V.

Lethalter, in a deadly, fatal manner, Pl.

Lethargia -æ, f. (*ληθαργια*), drowsiness, lethargy, Pl.

Lethargicus -i -um (*ληθαργικός*), drowsy lethargic, Pl; *subst.* m. a drowsy, lethargic person, H.

Lethargus -i, m. (*ληθαργος*), drowsiness, lethargy, H. Pl. Cl.

Lethæ -ēs, f. (*Λήθη*), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of whose waters produced complete forgetfulness, O, hence *adj.* *Lethæus* -a -um, relating to Lethæ or the infernal regions generally; *Lethæa vincula abrumpere alicui*, H, to restore to life; (2) drowsy, sleepy, causing forgetfulness, V.

Lethifer -tra -trum, death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal, — *a*licui, V; — *rabies*, Co, — *locus*, O, a place on the body where a wound is fatal.

Leto, 1 to kill, slay, O V.

Lētōis, *Lētōius*, = *Litois*, *Latioius*, g v.

Lethum -i, n. (*λήθη*), death, C; — *sibi consciscere*, P; — *sibi parere manu*, V, to commit suicide, *leto adjuvare alicquem*, H, to save the life of; poet. ruin, annihilation, V.

Leucæanthus -æ, f. *leucæanthus* -i, m. (*λευκαανθος*), the white-thorn, Pl.

Leucæchætes -æ, m. (*λευκαχάτης*), the white agate, Pl.

Leucædia -æ, f. *Leucas* -idis, f. (*Λευκαδια*), an island of the Ionian Sea; hence *adj.* *Leucædius* -a -um, *Leucædian*, — *deus*, O, Apollo.

Leucanthæmus -idis, f. (*λευκανθεμυς*), the chamomile plant, Pl.

Leucanthemon (-um) -i, n. (*λευκανθεμον*), the chamomile plant, Pl, (2) a plant also called phalangitis, g v. P. (3) a plant resembling abrotanum or southernwood in scent, Pl.

Leucargillos -i, f. (*λευκαργιλλος*), white clay, Pl.

Leucaspis -idis, f. (*λευκασπις*), phalanx, L, having white shields.

Leuc -ēs, f. (*λευκα*), the spotted stinging nettle, Pl; (2) the white poplar; (3) a kind of wild radish, Pl, (4) a species of white cutaneous eruption, Cl.

Leucopodion -i, n. (*λευκοποδιον*), Pl = *leontopodium*, g v.

Leucochrysus -i, m. (*λευκοχρυσος*), a precious stone resembling a crysolite, Pl.

Leucodermus -a -um (*λευκοδερμος*), having white leaves or blossoms, Pl.

Leucodæum -i, n. (*λευκοδαιον*), white Coan wine.

Leucogæus -a -um (*λευκογαίος*), having white earth, chalky, Pl.

Leucographus -idis, f. (*λευκογραφης*), a species of thistle, Pl.

Leucoidon -i, n. (*λευκώιδιον*), the white violet, Co.

Leucodermum -i, n. *Leuconic* wool, so called from a nation of Gaul, M.

Leucophæus -a -um, clothed in dark-coloured garments, M.

Leucophæus -a -um (*λευκοφαίος*), grey, ashen-grey, Pl.

Leucophiron -i, n. (*λευκοφειρον*), gold size, a material used in gilding, Pl.

Leucophthalmus -i, m. (*λευκοφθαλμος*), the white eye, a precious stone, Pl.

Leuco -on (*λευκος*), white, Pl.

Leuamen -inus, n. a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, C.

Leuamenum -i, n. C, = *levamen*, g v.

Lēvātio -ōnis, *f.* * a lifting up, raising, *Vt.*; (2) an alleviation, mitigation, — *habere aegritudinum*, *C.*; (3) a diminution, — *vitiorum*, *C.*

Lēvātus -a -um (*ptep.* *lēvo*), polished, smooth, *Vt.*

Lēvātilus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat vain, light-minded, *C.*

Lēvīdēns -e, lightly made, of thin texture, — *vestis*, *P. Aug.*; (2) *met.* slight, poor, *C.*

**Lēvīfidus* -a -um, untrustworthy, *P.*

**Lēvīgātio* -ōnis, *f.* a smoothing, polishing, *Vt.*

Lēvigo, *l.* to smooth, polish, — *aliquid*, *Vr. Co.*; (2) to pound, grind to a powder, triturate, *Co.*

Lēvipes -ēdis, light-footed, *Vr. Co.*

Lēvir -īri, *n.* a brother-in-law, husband's brother, *P. Aug.*

Lēvis -e, light, not heavy (*opp.* *gravis*), — *pondus*, *O.*; *levis armatura*, (*a*) light armour, *Ca.*, (*b*) light-armed soldiery, *C.*; — *terra*, *Vr.* light, hungry soil; (2) light or quick in movement, rapid, swift, — *cursor*, *Ph.*; — *cervus*, *V.*; — *hora*, *O.*, transitory; (3) of food, light, easy of digestion, *Cl.*; (4) gentle, soft, mild, — *aura*, *P. Aug.*; — *somnus*, *H.*; (5) of places, — *terra*, *locus*, *Vr.* unhealthy; (6) *met.* light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value, — *dolor*, *C.*; — *periculum*, *Ca.*; — *auditio*, *Ca.* a trifling, unfounded report; *subst.* *leve* -is, *n.* a trifle, *in levi habere*, *Tc.* to regard as a trifle; (7) light of execution, easy, *Q. H.*; also, easy to bear, not burdensome, — *reprehensio*, *C.*; — *exsiliū*, *St.*; (8) light in disposition, — *alicui*, *P.*, obliging; more frequently in a bad sense, light-minded, unstable, unsteady, — *homo*, *C.*; *amicitia*, *C.*

Lēvis -e (often erroneously written *lævis*, *λαῖος*), smooth, polished (*opp.* *asper*), — *corpuscula*, *C.*; especially (2) *poet.* smooth, beardless, — *juventas*, *H.*; — *senex*, *O.*, bald; — *sanguis*, *V.*, slippery; — *vir*, *O.*, decked out, spruce; (3) rubbed smooth, ground to a fine powder, *Cl.*; (4) *met.* — *oratio*, *C.*, flowing, smooth, well-compacted, *C.*

**Lēvisomnus* -a -um, lightly sleeping, *Le.*

Lēvitas -ātis, *f.* lightness of weight, — *armorum*, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy, *C.*; — *opinionis*, *C.*, groundlessness.

Lēvitas -ātis, *f.* smoothness, — *speculorum*, *C.*; — *instinorum*, *Cl.*, slipperiness; (2) *met.* smoothness, polish of style, *Q.*

Lēviter, lightly, not heavily, — *armati*, *P. Aug.*; lightly, softly, without injury, *levius casura pila sperabat*, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* slightly, not much, somewhat; — *sauvius*, *C.*; — *agrotare*, *C.*; *ut levissime dicam*, *C.*, to say the very least; (3) lightly, with equanimity, *C.*

Lēvo, *l.* to raise, lift up, elevate, *V.*, *de cespite virgo se levat*, *O.*; (2) to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight, *ego te fesse leabo*, *V.*; — *dentes*, *M.*, to brush the teeth; (3) *met.* to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate, — *curam et angorem animi mei*, *C.*; — *arida ora aqua*, *O.*, to refresh; — *fessos corporis artus*, *H.*; — *etiam vario sermone*, *V.*; to diminish, weaken, impair, *C.*; to set free from, relieve of, — *se hoc onere*, *C.*; *animum religionē*, *L.*

Lēvo, *l.* to make smooth, polish, *C.*; of discourse, — *aspera*, *H.*

Lēvor -ōris, *m.* smoothness, *Le. Pl.*

Lex, *lēgis*, *f.* a law, and (1) a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, a bill, — *ferre, rogare*, *C.*, to propose a bill to the people; — *sciscere, jubere*, *C.*, to accept or pass a bill; — *repudiare, antiquare*, *C.*, to reject, throw out a bill; (2) a law, legal enactment, — *ferre*, *L.*, to pass a law, enact; — *abrogare*, *C.*, to repeal; *leges duodecim tabularum*, the laws of the 12 Tables, enacted by the Decemvirs; *lege, legibus*, *usd. ad.* = legally, according to law; *lege agere*, (*a*) said of the lictor, to execute a sentence, *L.*; (*b*) to bring an action, *C.*; (*b*) *met.* a law, rule, regulation, precept, *C.*, *quā sidera lege nitentur*, *O.*; *sine lege*, *O.*, without order,

irregularly; *hæc ex lege loci commoda circus habet*, *O.*, from the nature of the place; (4) a contract, covenant, agreement, *C.*

Lexiphrētos -on (*ληξιπύρετος*), good against fever, driving away fever, *Pl.*

Lexis -is, *f.* (λέξις), a word, *Sc.*

Libādion -ii, *n.* (λιβάδιον), a kind of centaur, *Pl.*

Libāmen -inis, *n.* a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, *V.*; (2) the first diminution of any thing, *O.*

Libāmentum -i, *n.* a libation, *C.*

Libānōs -ii, *f.* (λιβάνος), a kind of vine with a small like incense, *Pl.*

Libānōtis -idis, *f.* (λιβανώτις), rosemary, *Pl.*

Libārius -ii, *m.* one who sells cakes about the streets, *St.*

**Libātio* -ōnis, *f.* a libation, *Aug.*

Libella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small silver coin, 1-10th of a denarius, and therefore equal in value to the as, *Vr. Pl.*; *met.* a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, *ad libellam*, *C.*, exactly, to the uttermost farthing; *heres ex libellā*, *C.*, heir to the whole property; (2) a carpenter's level, *locus ad libellam æquis*, *Vr.*, exactly level.

Libellō -ōnis, *m.* a notary, *Vr.*; (2) a bookseller, *P. Aug.*

Libellus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little book, small writing, *scripti etiam illud quodam in libello*, *C.*; *pl. meton.* a bookseller's shop, *Ct. M.*; (2) any kind of book or writing, and especially (*a*) a note-book, memorandum-book, diary, *C.*; (*b*) a memorial, *C.*; (*c*) a petition, *C.*; (*d*) a placard, hand-bill, play-bill, *C.*; (*e*) a letter, *C.*; (*f*) a satire, libel, *St.*; (*g*) a written complaint, *Jv.*

Libens -ntis (*libēns*), willing, with good-will, with pleasure, *libenti animo*, *C.*, willingly; *me libente*, *C.*, with my very good will; (2) joyful, pleased, glad, *faciam illos lubentiores*, *P.*; *fac te lubentem*, *T.*, be pleased, be glad.

Libenter (*libēter*), willingly, with pleasure, *C.*

Libentia -æ, *f.* (*libēntia*), cheerfulness, gladness, *P.*; personified, *Libentia* -æ, *f.* the goddess of mirth, *P.*

Libentina -æ, *f.* (*Libēntina*), — *Venus*, *C.*, *Venus*, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

Libet -ēra -ērum, free, unrestrained, unchecked; (1) of free birth (*opp.* *servus*), *C.* and *subst.* a free man, *C.*; of states, free, independent, *Ca. L.*; (2) free from tax or tribute, *C.*; — *ædes*, *L.*, uninhabited; — *lectulus*, *C.*, not shared with a wife; — *ædes, locus*, *P.*, free from interruption, disturbance; — *res familiaris*, *C.*, unencumbered with debt; (3) free from chains, *P.* (*opp.* *vinctus*); (4) free from any thing, without, — *a deliciis*, *C.*; — *curā*, *C.*; free from restraint, unbridled, — *adolescens*, *C.*; — *toga, vestis*, *O.*, the toga virilis; — *custodia*, *C.*, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town; — *senus*, *L.*, unlimited by law; *liberum habere aliquid*, *L.*, to have in complete possession; *liberum est mihi*, *C.*, I am free to do it; *liberā linguā vti*, *P.*, to say what one pleases; (5) morally free, in the philosophical sense, *C.*; in a bad sense = prodigate, unbridled, unrestrained, *P. C.*

Libet -bri, *m.* the inner bark of a tree, *C.*; and as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, (2) a book, writing, treatise, *C.*; (3) a division or book into which the whole work is divided, *tres — de Naturā Deorum*, *C.*; (1) *Libri*, the sacred books, and especially the Sibylline books, *C.*; (5) a register, catalogue, *C.*; (6) a letter, *N.*; (7) an imperial rescript, *Pl.*

Libet -ēri, *m.* an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture and vine-growing, and in later times identified with the Greek Dionysus, Bacchus, *C.*; (2) *meton.* wine, *C.*

Libet -ēri = *liberi* -orum, *g.e.*

Libēra -æ, *f.* Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber, *C.*; (2) Ariadne, wife of B. celus, *O.*

Libēralis -ium, *n.* the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, *C.*

* *Liberalis* -e, relating to freedom or free birth, *liberalis causâ assereere aliquem manu*, T, to declare formally that any one is a freeman, — *conjugium*, T, a marriage where both husband and wife are free; (2) becoming or suitable to a freeman, noble, — *ingenium*, T, a noble character; *artes liberales*, C, liberal arts, such as a freeman ought to be versed in; — *sumptus*, C, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessarii), especially, — *responsum*, C, kind, benevolent; (3) liberal, generous, giving freely, C; *laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant*, S.

Liberalitas -itatis, f. a noble disposition or character; kind, friendly disposition, C, (2) liberality, generosity, C, (3) a present, gift, donative, St.

Liberaliter, in a manner becoming a freeman, nobly, respectfully, C, (2) in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally, C, (3) richly, bountifully, abundantly, C.

Liberalis -ōnis, f. a setting free, liberation, C; (2) legal acquittal, C.

Liberalis -ōnis, m. one who sets free, a liberator, — *patronus*, C.

Liberalis, like a freeman, liberally, — *educare*, T, (2) freely, without restraint, without hindrance, — *erigere*, T, — *respirare*, C; (3) spontaneously, *tellus omnia liberius ferebat*, V, (4) frankly, openly, boldly, — *loqui*, C.

Liberalis -brum, m. children, C; *liberos procreare*, C, *liberos operam dare*, C, to beget children, sometimes used emphatically of a single child, T; (2) the young of animals, P.

Libero, l. to set free, liberate, especially, from slavery, to manumit, C *Alia*, (2) met to set free, liberate, — *aliquem ab aliquâ re*, C, — *aliquem culpâ*, C, — *aliquem periculo*, C, — *regem eius culpâ*, L; — *se ex his incommodis*, C, — *agros*, C, to exempt from taxes; — *fidem*, C, to keep one's word; so also, — *promissa*, C, especially, (3) to acquit legally, — *aliquem crimine aliquo*, C; (4) **templa liberata*, C, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view.

Libertas -e, f. rid *libertus*.

Libertas -itatis, f. freedom, liberty (opp. slavery, servitude), especially, as inclusive of certain political rights, *ad usurpandam libertatem vocare*, C, to summon to the voting; — *eripere*, L, to take away political privileges, (2) national freedom, independence, C, (3) freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint, — *tuendi, loquendi*, C, *dati populo* — *ut faciant*, C, permission, hence, licence, C, freedom of speech, frankness, candour, Q, (4) *Libertas*, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, C.

Libertinus -i -um, of or relating to the class of freemen, C, L, hence *subst* *libertinus* -i, m. -a -e, f. a freedman, freedwoman, C, H.

Libertus -i, m. *liberta* -e, f. a freedman, freedwoman, C, P.

Libet (libet) -bâit or -bitum est, impers it pleases, is agreeable, — *mihi*, I choose, I will, it pleases me, — *plura scribere*, C.

Libethra -brum, m. (Λιβήθηρα), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, *adj.* *Libethris* -idis, f. — *nympha*, V, the Muses.

Libidinor, l. *dep* to gratify lust, St.

Libidinosus, lustfully, libidinosously, wilfully, wantonly, C.

Libidinosus -a -um, full of desire, passion, appetite, wilful, wanton, lustful, libidinous, — *homo*, C, — *caper*, H; applied to abstract things, — *liberatio*, C; — *sententia*, C.

Libido -inis, f. violent desire, appetite, longing, *ad libidinem*, C, according to inclination; *ex libidine*, S, *libidine*, C, wantonly, out of mere caprice, — *habere in armis*, S, to take pleasure in; (2) immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness, C, (3) sensual desire, lust, lewdness, C, the heat of animals, Pl, (4) *libidines*, obscenities in painting and sculpture, — *frangere*, C; *pungere*, Pl.

Libitina -e, f. the goddess of Corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved; (2) the requisites for a funeral, L, (3) a hier, M; (4) *meton* death, *multaque pars mei vitabit* —, H.

Libitinaris -is, m. an undertaker, Sc.

Libo, l. (Λιβω), to take away from, and hence, to taste, V, — *secur*, L, (2) *poet* to touch, — *cibos digitis*, O, — *oscula alicui*, V, to *lusc*, (3) to pour a libation in honour of a god, *in mensam latricum libavit honorem*, V, hence, also, to pour out, P Aug, (4) to sacrifice, offer, consecrate, — *dus dapes*, L, — *Augem Ciceri*, O, (5) to diminish or injure by taking away, Lc. O, (6) met to take, take away, *ex arvis ingenuis excellentissima quæque* —, C.

Libonotus -i, m. (Λιβονοτος), a south south-west wind, Sc Pl.

Libra -e, f. (λίτρα), a pound, consisting of 12 oz. and nearly equal in weight to 12 oz. avoirdupois, L, (2) a balance, pair of scales, C, (3) the constellation called the Balance, V, (3) a level, a plummet level, Vt. Ca.

Librâlis -e, of a pound weight, weighing a pound, Pl Co.

Libramen -inis, n. the swing, vibration, centrifugal force, *hinc speculo ad libramen pinnae tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur*, L.

Libramentum -i, n. that which gives a thing a downward motion, weight, — *plumbi*, L, (2) the fall or descent of water, Pl, (3) — *tormentorum*, Tc, the thong which gives the missile its impetus; (4) *a horizontal plane, flat superficies, C, (5) evenness, equipoise, counterpoise, Co.

Libraria -e, f. a female superintendent, who weighs out the wool to the slaves, Jv.

Librariolus -i, m. *dim* a transcriber, copyist, secretary; (2) a bookseller, C.

Librarium -i, n. a place for keeping books, a library, C.

Librarius -a -um, Co. = *librâlis*, q.v.

Librarius -a -um, of or relating to books, Vt. C.

Librâto -ōnis, f. a weighing, poising, balancing, Vt, (2) equipoise, Vt.

Librator -ōis, m. a leveller or surveyor, A Aug; (2) one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tc.

Libratus -i -um (*ptep.* *libro*), level, Vt; (2) well-poised, set in motion, swung, hurled, — *glans*, L; — *ictus*, L.

Libis, libis (Λιβί), a west south-west wind, Pl.

Libum -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, O Jv M.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the country now called Cioria, *sing.* *Liburnus*, a Liburnian slave, used in Rome as a litter-carrier, Jv, hence *adj.* *Liburnus* -a -um; *abs* *Liburna* -e, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, C, *Liburnicus* -a -um, Pl, and *abs.* *Liburnica* -e, f., St = *Liburna*.

Libya -e, f. (-e -is, f. Λιβύη), Libya, C; African, V, hence *adj.* *Libyicus* -i -um, V, H, *Libys* -jos, V, *Libyssus* -a -um, Ct; *Libystinus* -a -um, Ct; *Libystis* -idis, f. V, *Libyus* -a -um, Vt, Tc, *Libyru*, African.

Libens -ntis (*ptep.* *libet*), free, unrestrained, unbridled, Pt, (2) of abstract things, — *dithyrambus*, C, — *joci*, P Aug.

Libenter, freely, according to one's own pleasure, and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, C; of discourse, — *errare*, C, to wander on without rule or order.

Libentia -e, f. freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty, — *pueris ludendi* — *dare*, C, — *sibi sumere*, L, — *dicendi*, C, (2) licence, excess, dissoluteness, licentiousness, C, — *Sullani temporis*, St, *magna est* — *gladiorum*, C, many murders are committed.

Libentissus -a -um, full of freedom or licence, licentious, Q.

Līco -*li* -*ſtum*, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price, *do Drusi hortis, quanti licuisse tuleris*, C, at what sum they were valued; (2) of the seller, to set a price upon, to value at, ask such a price for, Pl. M.

Līcōr -*ſtus*, 2. to bid for, offer a price, — *usque eo*, C, so much; followed by *acc.* of the thing bid for, — *hortos*, C.

Līcēssit, P. = *licuerit*, *vid.* **licet**.

Līcet -*ſūt* or -*ſtum* *est*, *impers.* and *neut.* it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty, *licet rogare?* C, may I ask? *licet intelligi*, C, one can understand; with *acc.* and *inf.*, *nos frum liceret*, C; with *dat.*, *Themistocli licet esse otioso*, C; *civis Romano licet esse Gaditanum*, C; also with other *inf.*, *si ei liberè rirere licitum fuisset*, L; with a *neuter* pronoun as subject, *quid debeat ros, non quantum licet vobis, spectare debetis*, C; *quod per leges licet*, C; with *subj.*, *ſremant omnes licet*, C; *ſequatur licet*, C, he may follow; as a strictly *impers.* verb, *licet* takes the dative of the person, *alitis si licet, tibi non licet*, T; (2) used also like a conjunction, granted that, allowed that, although, even if, notwithstanding, *omnia licet concurrant*, C.

Līchēnos -*i*, *m.* (λῑχανός), a note of the tetrachord, — *meson* = G, — *hypaton* = D, Vt.

Līchen -*ſus*, *m.* (λῑχην), the moss or lichen growing upon trees, Pl; (2) the ringworm, a cutaneous disease both of men and animals, Pl.

Līcīnia *Gens*, a celebrated plebeian family, which became very distinguished in the later ages of the republic. Some of the cognomens which belonged to it were *Calvus*, *Crassus*, *Lucullus*, *q.v.*

Līctatō -*ſus*, *f.* a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, C; *prædam ad licitationem dividenda*, St, by auction.

Līctor 1. *dep.* to bid for, P; (2) to contend; — *inter se*, A. Aug.

Līctus -*a* -*um* (*præp.* **licet**), allowed, permitted, — *sermo*, V; *abs.* *licita*, Tc, things permitted.

Līctum -*ſi*, *n.* the thrum, or remnant of old cloth to which the weaver attaches the new fabric, V; (2) in general, a thread, O.

Līctor -*ſus*, *m.* the public attendant of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces (*q.v.*) as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a prætor by six.

Līen -*ſus*, or **Līēnis** -*is*, *m.* the milt or spleen, P.

Līēnōsus -*a* -*um*, splenetic, P.

Līentēricus -*a* -*um*, suffering from diarrhœa, Cl.

Līgāmen -*ſus*, *n.* a string, tie, bandage, O. Pt.

Līgāmētum -*i*, *n.* a bandage, ligament, Q. Tc.

Līgārius, Q., a member of the Pompeian party, who was taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Cæsar, though afterwards recalled and pardoned, in consequence of a speech in his favour, still extant, addressed by Cicero to the dictator; hence *adj.* **Līgāriānus** -*a* -*um*, — *oratio*, C; and *abs.* **Līgāriāna**, -*re*, *f.* C, Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius.

Līgārius -*ſi*, *m.* a dealer in wood; *inter lignarios*, L, in the wood-market.

Līgātō -*ſus*, *f.* a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Vt; (2) a place where wood is cut, Co.

Līgātōr -*ſus*, *m.* a wood-cutter, Ca.

Līgēōsus -*a* -*um*, *dim.* wooden, C.

Līgēus -*a* -*um*, made of wood, wooden, C; (2) like wood, woody, Pl; *met.* — *conjux*, Ct.

Līgnor, 1. *dep.* to fetch or get wood, Ca.

Līgōsus -*a* -*um*, woody, like wood, Pl.

Līgum -*i*, *n.* wood, especially fire-wood (*opp. materia*, wood used for building). C; *prov. in silvam ligna ferre*, H, to carry coals to Newcastle; (2) *meton.* a writing-table of wood, Jv; the hard part of fruit, shell, kernel, Pl.

Līgo, 1. to bind, tie, — *aliquem vinculo*, Tc; —

manus post terga, O; *pices in glacie ligati*, O, frozen fast; — *rulnere veste*, O, to bind up, bandage; — *laqueo guttura*, O, to tie up; (2) *met.* to bind together, connect, unite; — *argumenta in catenam*, Q; *dissociata locis concordie pæce ligant*, O.

Līgo -*ſus*, *m.* a hoe, of which the blade was slightly turned inwards, H. O.

Līgūla -*æ*, *f.* (līgūla), a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Ca; (2) the flap of a shoe through which the strings pass, Jv; (3) a small spoon used for various purposes, as skimming a pot, eating sweetmeats, etc. Pl; (4) a small straight sword, Vt; (5) in carpentry, the tenon which fits into the mortise, Co; (6) the wedge-shaped end of the lever inserted under the heavy body to be moved, Vt; (7) the mouth-piece of a flageolet, Pl.

Līgūrīa -*æ*, *f.* a country of Gallia Cisalpinæ, now Piedmont; hence, **Līgūr** -*ſus*, *c.* C; **Līgusticus** -*a* -*um*, Vt; **Līgustinus** -*a* -*um*, L, **Ligurian**; *subst.* **Līgustium** -*i*, *n.* Co, an umbelliferous plant common in Liguria.

Līgūrīo, 4. (**Līgurrīo**), (1.) *neut.* * to be liquorish, dainty; (11.) *act.* to lick, lick up, H; (2) — *ſuria*, H, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily; — *improbissima luera*, C, to lust after, long for, C.

Līgūrīſſo -*ſus*, *f.* daintiness, liquorishness, C.

Līgustrum -*i*, *n.* privet, V.

Līlūm -*ſi*, *n.* (λῑλιον), a lily, V. O; (2) a species of military defence, consisting of low palisades, Ca.

Līma -*m*, *f.* a file, P. Pl; *met.* used of the last polish given to style, H. O.

Līmātē, elaborately, elegantly, C.

Līmāx -*ſis*, *f.* a snail, slug, Co. Pl.

Līmōlārīus -*a* -*um*, one who made ornamental borders for robes, P.

Līmbus -*i*, *m.* a border, hem, selvaige, fringe, woven into cloth, so as to serve as an ornament round the edge of a robe, V; a girl, P. Aug; (2) *met.* the zodiac, Vr.

Līmen -*ſus*, *n.* a threshold, — *superum*, P, the lintel; — *inferum*, P, the sill; (2) the gate, entrance to any building, *intra* — *cohibere* se, P, to keep within doors; *fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur*, C; (3) house, dwelling, *jussi armati ad limen consulis adesse*, L; (4) the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus, V; (5) *met.* a beginning, entrance, — *leti*, L; — *belli*, Tc; — *ritæ*, Sc.

Līmes -*ſis*, *m.* a path or by-way through a field, Co; (2) the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, V; (3) a fortified boundary-line, Tc; (4) in general, a pathway, road, — *Appia*, L; — *acclivis*, O; — *transversus*, L; *solitus* — *fluminis*, O, river-bed; — *sectus*, O, the zodiac; also a fine line or vein on a precious stone, Pl; (5) *met.* a difference, interval, O; a way, path, *si maledictis vestro gradiar limite*, P, I'll follow in your track, I'll do the same.

Līmūm -*i*, *n.* a plant, into the poisonous juice of which the Gauls dipped the points of their hunting-spears, Pl.

Līmīnārīs -*e*, of or relating to a threshold, Vt.

Līmītārīs -*e*, — *iter*, Vr, separating two adjacent fields.

Līmītātō -*ſus*, *f.* a fixing, determining, Vt.

Līmīto, 1. to mark off by paths, to enclose, bound, limit; (2) *met.* to fix, determine, Vr.

Līmē -*ēs*, *f.* (λῑμην), a lake, Vt.

Līmo, 1. to file, *gemmas*, Pl; *plumbum limatum*, Pl, lead filings; (2) to rub, whet, sharpen, Pl; hence, — *caput cum aliquo*, P, to kiss; (3) *met.* to polish, finish, *quemad institui, quæ limantur a me politius*, C; especially, to investigate accurately, C; — *se ad aliquid*, C, to prepare one's self carefully for; — *aliquid de aliquo re*, C, to file off, take away from; — *commoda alieujus*, H, to diminish.

***Līmo**, 1. to sprinkle with mud, P.

Limōnka -a, *f.* (Λιμονία), a kind of anemone, Pl; (2) = scolymos, *q v.*, Pl.

Limōnītas -īdis, *f.* (Λιμονιάς), a precious stone of a green colour, Pl.

Limōnion -īl, *n.* (-ium -īl, *n.* Λιμονίων), wild-beet, Pl.

Limōsus -a -um, slimy, murky, muddy, V; *abs.* limōsus -drum, *n.* muddy places, Pl.

Limpidus -a -um, clear, limpid, translucent, — lacus, Ct; — rīnum, Co

***Limpitudo** -īnis, *f.* clearness, translucency, — maris, Pl.

***Limulus** -a -um, — oculi, P, a little squinting, a little askance.

Limus -i -um, askance, askew, sidelong, *limis oculis aspiciere*, P, to squint; *abs.* of persons, looking sideways, Vr.

Limus -i, *m.* slime, mud, mire, V. H.

Limus -i, *m.* an apron or petticoat trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, V.

Līnamentum -i, *n.* linen cloth, linen, Pl; (2) līn, Cl.

Līnctus -ūs, *m.* a licking, Pl.

Līncta -e, *f.* a linen thread, — *margaritarum*, Pl, and *abs.* M, a string of pearls, the threads of which a net was composed, Pl, and *meton.* a net, Pl, (2) a fishing-line, M; — *mittere*, P, to cast the line; (3) the chalked thread used by carpenters to strike a line, *līnctā discere uti*, C; *ad līneam*, C, exactly straight or perpendicular; (4) a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line; *prov. nulla dies sine līnctā*, Pl, no day without doing something (5) a rope, whitened with chalk, stretched before the horses in the circus, to serve as a starting-point, hence, *met.* *tāquam transire līneas*, C, *mois ultuna* — *rerum est*, H, the final goal; *extremā līnctā amare*, T, to love at a distance, (6) the line cut across the marble benches in the theatre, in order to apportion to each spectator his proper share of room.

Līnēmentum -i, *n.* a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line, C, (2) *pl* a drawing, delineation, sketch, C; (3) a feature, lineament, C; *met.* C.

Līnēaris -e, relating to or consisting of lines, linear, — *ratio*, Q, geometry; — *probatio*, Q, mathematical proof.

Līnēitio -ōnis, *f.* a line, Vt.

Līnēo, 1. to make straight, reduce to a perpendicular, Vt.

Līnēus -a -um, made of linen, linen, V.

Līngo -nxī -netum, 3. (Λείγω), to lick.

Līngua -a, *f.* a tongue, C; especially the tongue as the instrument of speech, — *continere*, C, *tenere*, O, to hold the tongue, *aliquis linguam retundere*, L, to stop the mouth of; (2) a language, tongue, — *Latina*, C; — *Gallica*, Ca; *utraq̃ue lingua*, H, Greek and Latin; a dialect, Q; (3) *poet.* applied to the natural sounds of animals, — *vulcerum*, V, — *cans*, Ph; (4) *meton.* of tongue-shaped objects, — *tridula*, Pl, the plant bugloss; — *canina*, Cl, the plant hound's-tongue; a tongue of land, promontory, L; a spoonful, Pl; the mouth-piece of a flute or flageolet, Pl; the small end of a lever inserted under the object to be moved, Vt.

***Līnguārium** -īl, *n.* tongue-money, a penalty for rash speech, Sc.

Līngulāca -e, *c.* a chatter-box, P, (2) *f.* a fish, the sole, Vr; (3) *f.* a plant, perhaps the marsh crow-foot, Pl.

***Līngulātus** -a -um, tongue-shaped, Vt.

Līniger -ītra -ērium, clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, O.

Līnitus -ūs, *m.* a smearing, anointing, Pl.

Līno, lvi (lvi), lltum, 3 (līno, 4 Vt.), to smear upon, spread over, — *medicamenta per corpora*, O; (2) to besmear, anoint, — *spiramenta cerā*, V; — *labra alieu*, M, to cheat, cozen; — *tertia auro*, O, to cover; especially, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen

tablets, O; to besmear, dirty, — *ora luto*, O; *met.* — *splendida facta carmine fado*, H.

Līnostrōphon -ī, *n.* (Λινόστροφον), Pl, = *mar-rubrum*, *q v.*

Līnozōstis -is, *f.* (-is -īdis, Λιζώστις), Pl, = *meicurrilis*, *q v.*

Līnquo, līqui, 3 (Λείπω), to leave, quit, forsake, — *locum*, C, *līqui anero*, St, or *abs.* *līqui*, O, to swoon, faint, — *lumen*, P; — *animam*, V, to die; (2) to leave, give up, abandon, — *hæc*, C, — *severā*, H; (3) to leave in the lurch, forsake in a difficulty, — *herum in obsidione*, P; (4) *impers.* *līnquitur*, it remains, Lc

Līntātus -i -um, clothed in linen, L.

Līntēo -ōnis, *m.* a linen-weaver, P.

Līntēolum -ī, *n.* *dim.* a small linen cloth, naphin, P.

Līntei -tris, *f.* a boat used chiefly in marshes and shallow waters, C, from the swaying motion of such a boat, *prov. loqui e līnte*, C, said of an orator who, while speaking, sways his body up and down, (2) a trough or tray used in the vintage, V. Tb.

Līntēum -ī, *n.* a linen-cloth, naphin, towel, C, and generally, linen, L, (2) *meton.* a linen-sail, V; the linen-curtain of a litter, M.

Līntūs -a -um, linen, made of linen, C; — *libra*, L, written on linen.

***Līntīcūlus** -ī, *m.* *dim.* a small boat or punt, C.

Līnum -i, *n.* (Λινον), flax, C. V; (2) *meton.* a linen-thread, Cl; the thread with which letters were tied up, C, a fishing-line, O; a linen-cloth or garment, H V, a sul, Sc; a rope, cable, O, a net for hunting or fishing, O. V; a linen-corslet, P Aug.

Līpāra -a, *f.* a mild paster, Pl.

Līppio, 4 to have sore eyes, be blear-eyed, C; *met.* *lippunt fauces fame*, P.

Līppitudo -īnis, *f.* inflammation or rheum in the eyes, C Cl.

Līppus -i -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, blear-eyed, P. H, (2) sand-blind, half-blind, Jv; (3) dropping, running, M.

Līquāmen -īnis, *n.* a liquid, liquid mixture, Co; (2) a sauce prepared from fish, Co

Līquēfactio -fcti -factum, 3. to melt, liquefy, C, (2) *met.* to make weak, enervate, — *aliquem languidus voluptatibus*, C.

Līquēo, līqui (līqui), 2. to be fluid, liquid; hence *præp.* *līquens* -ntis, fluid, liquid, — *tua*, V; (2) to be clear; especially *met.* to be evident, apparent, *līquet mihi*, T, it is clear to me, I am convinced; *non līquet*, a phrase used by a judge when he declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, G

Līquescō, līqui, 3 to become fluid, to melt, *cera liquescit*, V; (2) of water, to become clear, limpid, Aug.

Līquēdo, clearly, plainly, *līquidus audiunt talpæ*, Pl; (2) certainly, surely, positively, C.

***Līquidulātus** -a -um, somewhat milder, — *ero quam centus est Iunonius*, P

Līquēdo, clearly, plainly, certainly, C; *aliquid* — *confirmare*, C, positively.

Līquidus -a -um, fluid, flowing, liquid, — *miles*, Lc, the sea, — *ter*, Pl, a sea-voyage; — *inter*, alius, Cl, loose bowels; *abs.* *liquidum* -ī, *n.* water, H; (2) clear, bright, — *lumen*, Lc; — *fortes*, V; — *aer*, V; — *cor*, Lc; (3) *met.* — *genus sermonis*, C, fluent, flowing; — *tempestas*, P, *animus*, P, — *mens*, Ct, serene, cheerful, — *voluptas*, C, true, unmixt; also clear, evident, P; and *abs.* *liquidum* -ī, *n.* certainty, L. Sc

Līquo, 1. to make liquid, melt, liquefy, Pl; (2) to strain, percolate, clarify, — *vinum*, H Co; (3) *met.* to purify, *liquata dicta*, Q.

Līquor, 1. *dep.* to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt, *toto corpore sudor liquitur*, V; (2) to melt away, pass away *in partem pejorem liquitur ætas* Lc.

Liquor -ōris, *m.* liquidity, fluidity, *C*; (2) a liquid, fluid, liquor, *C*, *liquores perhucidi amnium*, *C*; — *Slygius*, *O*; — *niveus lactis*, *Sc*; the sea, *H*.

Lira -æ, *f.* the ridge of soil between two furrows, *Co*.

Lirātum, in ridges or furrows, *Co*.

Lirion -i, *n.* (Λίριον), oil of lilies, *Pl*.

Liro, 1. to plough or harrow in the seed, *Vr. Co*.

Liræ (Λίροι), fooleries, *P*.

Lis, **litis**, *f.* a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel, — *componere*, *V*, to settle; — *discernere*, *V*, to decide, determine; *adhuc sub iudice* — *est*, *H*, is still unsettled; (2) a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit, — *alicui intendere*, *C*, to bring an action against; also, — *in aliquem inferre*, *C*; *item suam facere*, *C*, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself; (3) *met.* the subject or cause of a suit, *C*; *item lite resolvere*, *H*, to illustrate one obscure point by another, *H*.

Litamen -inis, *n.* a sacrifice, offering, *P. Aug*.

Litatio -ōnis, *f.* an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice, *L*.

Littera -æ, *f.* (littera), a letter of the alphabet, *C*; *litterarum ordine*, *Pl*, in alphabetical order; *homo trium litterarum*, *P*, = fur, a thief; *litteram ex se longam facere*, *P*, to make the letter *I* of one's self, i.e. hang one's self; — *tristis* (*C*), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno; — *salutaris* (*A*), for Absolvo; *meton.* a word, a line, *ad me litteram nunquam misit*, *C*; (2) handwriting, *C*; (3) *litteræ* -arum, *f.* (a) a letter, epistle, *dare alicui litteras ad aliquem*, *C*, to give to a messenger a letter for a third person; *liber litterarum missarum et allatarum*, *C*, a book of letters despatched and received; (b) a writing, document, — *publicæ*, *C*; (c) an account-book, *C*; (d) an edict, decree, *C*; (e) literature, letters; *Græcæ de philosophiâ litteræ*, *C*, Greek philosophical literature; (f) letters, authorship, science, literary culture, *C*.

Litterarius -a -um, relating to reading and writing, — *ludus*, *Q*, an elementary school.

Litterate, with distinct letters, distinctly, *C*; (2) literally, word for word, *Aug*; (3) learnedly, scientifically, *L*.

Litterator -ōris, *m.* a teacher of language, philologist, *Ct*; explained by *St.* as a less respectful and honourable term than *litteratus*.

Litteratōria -æ, *f.* — **Litteratrix** -icis, *f.* grammar, two words quoted in order to be condemned by *Q*.

Litteratūra -æ, *f.* a writing composed of letters, *C*; * — **Græcæ**, *Tc*, the Greek Alphabet; (2) philosophy, grammar, the science of language, *Q*; (3) * literary culture, *C*.

Litteratus -a -um, lettered, inscribed with letters, — *urna*, *P*; — *servus*, *P*, branded; (2) learned, liberally educated, *C*; hence, * — **otium**, *C*, learned leisure.

Litterula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little letter, *C*; (2) *pl.* -arum, *f.* a little letter, note, *C*; (b) letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, *C*.

Lithanctus -a -um, suffering from stone in the bladder, *Pl*.

Lithargyris -i, *m.* (λίθαργυρος), litharge, *Pl*.

Lithæon -ontis, *m.* (λίθων), a species of Indian carbuncle, *Pl*.

Lithospermon -i, *n.* (λίθωσπερμον), a plant, stone-crop, *Pl*.

Lithostrōtus -a -um (λίθωστρωτος), paved with stones; and especially laid in mosaic, *Vr*; *subst.* **Lithostrōtum** -i, *n.* mosaic work.

Litteen -inis, *m.* a trumpeter, one who blows the lituus, *g.v.*, *Vr*.

Litigator -ōris, *m.* a party in a law-suit, litigant, *Q. Tc*.

Litigiosus -a -um, full of strife, contentious, *C*; (2) litigious, fond of law-suits, *C*; (3) — **prædolum**, *C*, disputed at law.

Litigium -i, *n.* a quarrel, contention, *P*.

Litigo, 1. to quarrel, dispute, brawl, *quæ de re litigatis inter vos?* *P*; — *cum aliquo*, *C*; (2) to go to law, *Pl*.

Lito, 1. (*r.*) *neut.* to bring an acceptable offering, make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, *proximā hostiā litatur sæpe pulcherrime*, *C*; *non auspicato nec litato aciem instruunt*, *L*, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice; *prov. molè tantum salsā litant, qui non habent tura*, *Pl*, no man can give more than he has; — *alicui deo*, *C*; *met. litemus Lentulo*, *C*, to satisfy, content; (2) of the victim, to give a favourable auspice, promise success, *victima nulla litat*, *O*; — (*rr.*) *act.* *Pt. O. V*.

Litrālis -e, of or relating to the shore, beach, strand, *Ct*.

Litrōeus -a -um, *V*, = *litoralis*, *g.v.*

Litrōsus -a -um, *Pl*, = *litoralis*, *g.v.*

Litūra -æ, *f.* a smearing or covering over, *Co*; especially, the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written; an erasure, correction, *C*; (2) a blot, blur, *Pt*.

Litus -ūs, *m.* a smearing, anointing, *Pl*.

Litus -ōris, *n.* (littus), the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast, *C*; — *arare*, *O*, to undertake a fruitless labour; *in litus arenas fundere*, to do that which is supererogatory, carry coals to New castle; (2) a landing-place, *St*; the shore of a lake, *Ct*; the bank of a river, *C*; the sea-coast, territory near the coast, *V. Tc*.

Litūsus -i, *m.* the carved staff or wand of an augur, *C*; (2) a trumpet, straight for the greater part of its length, but curved at the end, *O*.

Livens -ntis (*ptep.* livēo), lead-coloured, bluish grey, — *plumbum*, *V*; — *crura compedibus*, *O*, livid, black and blue; (2) envious, *M*.

Livēo, 2. to be of a bluish colour, *O*; (2) *met.* to be envious, envy, — *alicui*, *Tc*.

Livresco, 3. to become bluish, grow livid, *Lc*.

Livia Gens, a highly distinguished plebeian family at Rome, which at last in the person of *Tiberius*, son of *Livia*, ascended the imperial throne: its chief cognomens are, *Denter*, *Drusus*, *Salinator*.

Livia Drusilla, wife first of *Tib. Claudius Nero*, to whom she bore the future Emperor *Tiberius*; and secondly, of *Augustus*, by whom she had no family. Her good sense and power of dissimulation enabled her to retain her influence with the emperor to his death, and to procure the succession to the purple of her own son, — though she is not free from the suspicion of having removed by poison some of his competitors who were more nearly related to *Augustus*. On the accession of *Tiberius*, she was soon ordered to refrain from interfering in public business, and died in a species of exile at *Capræ*, A.D. 29, at a very advanced age, and to the great joy of her unnatural son.

Livius, *T. Pâtavinus*, the great Roman historian, was a native of *Padua*, as his name imports, where he was born, in the consulship of *Cæsar* and *Bibulus*, B.C. 59. Of his private life we have little trustworthy information. He was married, and had a daughter married to *L. Magius*, and a son, whom, in a letter, quoted by *Quintilian*, he exhorts to study *Cicero* and *Demosthenes*. He spent great part of his life at *Rome*, where, in common with other men of letters, he enjoyed the protection and friendship of *Augustus*, and is said to have encouraged the future Emperor *Claudius* to apply himself to the composition of history. In his old age he returned to *Padua*, and died there, full of fame, in the 76th year of his age, A.D. 17. His only extant work is the "History of *Rome*," originally consisting of 142 books; of which only 35 remain to us, the place of all the rest, except two, being supplied by epitomes, or short abstracts of their contents, which, in default of more detailed information, often supply us with valuable materials for history. The books are at present divided into decades, or series of ten; but it is quite uncertain whether this division was made by *Livy*

himself. The first decade (books i-x.), the third decade (books xxi-xxx.), the fourth decade (books xxxi-xli.), and part of the fifth decade (books xlii-xlv.) comprise, with the exception of a few unimportant fragments, the whole of the history which has descended to our times. The style of Livy is above all praise; and though some of his fastidious contemporaries pretended that they could detect a certain Patavinity or provincialism in it, this is of course imperceptible to us. As regards the matter of his history, he cannot be regarded as altogether trustworthy. He seems to have taken but little critical pains to ascertain the truth: we know as an absolute fact, that he altogether neglected sources of information which were easily accessible to him, and he probably chose whatever version of a story would appear most picturesque in his own narrative, or most redound to the glory of the Roman name. The result is, however, a story of wonderful beauty and unceasing interest.

Livide, with a leaden colour, of a dull blue, Pl.

Lividulus -a -um, somewhat envious, Jv.

Lividus -a -um, lead-coloured, bluish grey, — *lacrimis*, H; especially, of the colour of a bruise or contusion, black and blue, *Livid*, H; (2) envious, invidious, C.

Livor -oris, *m.* a bluish colour, livid spot on the body, Q; (2) envy, spite, malice, Aug.

Lix, *lis*, *m.* ashes, Pl.

Lixa -a, *m.* a sifter, L; *plur.* *lixæ* -arum, *m.* camp-followers of every kind, Q.

Lixivius -a -um, made into ley, — *cinis*, Pl. Co; or *abr.* *lixivium* -ii, *n.* -ii, *m.* *f.* Co, ley.

Lixivus -a -um, made into ley; — *mustum*, A. Aug, the juice which flows from the grapes before they are pressed.

Lixillum -arum, *f.* pancakes made of flour, cheese, and water, Vr.

Loba -æ, *f.* the stalk or haulm of Indian millet, Pl.

Locrum -ii, *n.* rent paid for the standing-room of a stall, Vr.

Locarius -ii, *m.* a person who farmed the seats at the public shows, M.

Locatus -onis, *f.* a placing, arranging, — *cerborum*, Q; (2) a letting out to hire, leasing, C; (3) a lease, C.

Locator -oris, *m.* one who hires out, lets out to hire, Pl.

Loculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a compartment in a chest, H; (2) a crutch, P. Aur.

Loco, *v.* to let out to hire, T.

Loco, *v.* to place, lay, put, set, — *insidias alicui*, P; — *cistis*, C; — *militis super tallum*, S; — *indumenta urbis*, V; (2) — *puellam in matrimonium*, P; — *in matrimonium*, C, or only *puellam locare*, to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; (3) to let out to hire, to farm out taxes, *Censuridus recitatus* — *heri*, C; — *agrum frumentum*, L; hence, to give out on contract, contract, bargain for, *palam securis funera locabantur*, C; — *se*, — *agrum se*, *v.* to hire one's self out, let one's services on hire, P. Jv; (4) to lend money at interest, P; hence *se locare*, to yield an interest, profit; (5) *vult.* to place, put, — *locus in amplius gradu divitiis*, C; — *studia, curam, exercitum, industriam in aliquo re*, C; *præsentia est locata in electu bonorum et malorum*, C, consists of.

Loculimentum -i, *n.*, a compartment, cell, series of compartments, e.g. a book-case, Sc; a dove-cote, bee-hive, Co.

Loculitus -a -um, divided into cells or compartments, Vi.

Loculus -a -um, full of cells or compartments, Pl.

Loculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little place, P; (2) a coffin, Pl; (3) *p. loculi*, a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket, H.

Locupletus -a -um, possessing large landed property, C; (2) rich, wealthy, opulent, C; *avus locupletis*

frugibus, H; — *aquila*, Jv, the well-salaried office of centurion; (3) *met.* rich, abounding in, *Lysias oratione* —, C; (4) reliable, credible, trusty, — *testis*, C; — *inbellarius*, C.

Locuplito, *v.* to enrich, — *homines fortunis*, C; *met.* — *templum picturis*, C.

Locus -i, *m.* (pl. loci, distinct places; loca, *n.* places in near neighbourhood, regions), a place, omnes copias in unum locum contineat, C; Galli qui ea loca incolunt, Ca; ex loco superiore egere, C, said of the speaker from the rostrum, or of the judge who gives judgment from the bench; ex equo loco, C, said of the speaker in the senate; ex inferiore loco, C, of a pleader in a court of justice; primus locus ædium, N, the ground-floor; especially a place or seat at the public spectacles, C; a place, spot, small inhabited place, C, and also the site where a city has once stood, C; loci, loca, C, the female organs of generation; (2) *met.* a passage, portion of a treatise; topic or subject of discussion, philosophicæ notæ et tractati loci, C; especially, means or source of proof, — nosse debemus, C; (3) *met.* place, time, opportunity, occasion for any thing; dare suspicionem locum, C; dare locum dubitationis, C; habere locum, to find a place; qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum quem locum habet fortitudo? C; locum non relinquere, not to admit, to exclude; vita turpis ne mortis quidem honestæ locum relinquat; in aliquo loco esse, P, to be in any position or situation; — nascitur, C, to get an opportunity; loco, in loco, C, opportunist, at the right time; dulce est desipere in loco, H; ad id locorum, L, so far; post id locorum, P, thereupon; unde loci, Lc, since; (4) *met.* position, degree, rank, esse ex equestri loco, C; infimo loco natus, C; (5) loco, used *adi.*, in place of, instead of, C.

Locusta -æ, *f.* a locust, Tc; (2) a kind of lobster or crab, Pl.

Locutio -onis, *f.* (lōquūtio), a speaking, speech, C; (2) pronunciation, C.

Lodæula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little counterpane, a rough blanket, St.

Lodix -icæ, *f.* a rough blanket, rug, counterpane, Jv.

Lōgum -i, *n.* (lōgion, λογιον), the part of the stage, nearest the orchestra, from which the actors delivered their speeches, Vi.

Lōgicæ -æ, *f.* (λογική), logic, C.

Lōgieus -a -um (λογικός), found usually pl. lōgica -orum, *n.* C, logic.

Lōgos -i, *m.* (λογος), a word, P; logi, T, mere words, idle talk; (2) a joke, jest, bon-mot, P; (3) a fable, Sc.

Lōlliceus -a -um, of darnel or tares, Vr.

Lōllarius -a -um, of or relating to darnel or tares, Co.

Lōllio -inis, *f.* the cuttle-fish, C.

Lōlliguncula -æ, *f.* a little cuttle-fish, P.

Lōllum -ii, *n.* darnel, cockle, tares, V. Pl.

Lōmentum -i, *n.* an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice, M; (2) a blue pigment, Pl.

Lōnchitis -idis, *f.* (λονχίτις), a plant, the tongue-shaped stander-grass, Pl.

Lōngævitas -itatis, *f.* length of life, longevity, P. Aur.

Lōngævus -a -um, aged, o'd, — *parens*, V; — *caput*, Pl.

Lōnginon -i, *n.* (longino, longino, longino -onis, *m.*) a sausage, Vr.

Lōngus, long, far off, at a distance, — *absum*, C; — *nihil obstat cum suis omnibus processit*, C; *longe lateque*, C, far and wide; (2) of time, long, *Ferri ritam Aetii præluat longius*, C; (3) of discourse, lengthily, copiously, C; (4) — *esse abesse*, to be of no avail, be no good, Ca; — *esse ab aliquo re*, to be destitute of; — *ab eloquentiis*, Q; (5) much, very much, by far, greatly, *erat — mea quidem sententia*, T; — *nobilissimus apud Hellectus*, Ca, by far the noblest; — *diuturne*, C; a quo mea longissima ratio adhibetur, C.

Longinquitas -ātis, *f.* length, — *itineris*, *Tc*; especially distance, remoteness, *C. Tc*; (2) of time, length, duration, — *temporū*, *m*, *C*; — *morbi*, *C*; — *bellorum*, *L*

Longinquus -a -um, long, — *linea*, *Pl*; (2) distant, far, remote, — *hostis*, *C*; *e (ex) longinquo*, *Tc*, from a distance; — *intueri*, *Pl*, — *homo*, *C*, living at a distance, foreign; (3) of time, long in duration, long, *C*, — *consuetudo*, *Ca*, *vitam dare alicui*, *P*, (4) distant, in — *tempus aliquid differre*, *C*.

Longinus, the name of a family of the well-known plebeian Gens Cassia. Of its members, we shall mention only C. Cassius Longinus, questor of Crassus, in his unfortunate Parthian campaign, *n.º* 53, in which, nevertheless, he earned considerable military reputation by the successful resistance which he opposed to the enemy after the death of his commander. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Cassius joined the aristocratic or Pompeian party, and was placed in command of a fleet. This, however, he shortly afterwards surrendered to Caesar; and was not only pardoned, but even employed by the dictator. In 44 he was prætor peregrinus; and it is said that disappointment at not being appointed prætor urbanus was the motive which induced him to form the well-known and successful conspiracy against Caesar's life. The subsequent history of the conspirators has been already narrated (*vid.* Brutus). Cassius was defeated by Antony at the battle of Philippi; and, unaware of the success which Brutus had achieved against Octavianus, ordered his freedman, Pindarus, to slay him. He is depicted by his contemporaries as possessing literary tastes and acquirements, and in many respects was a man of considerable ability; but his career nowhere displays any high moral qualities, and his crimes were committed for the single purpose of self-aggrandisement.

Longipes -ēdis, long-footed, *Pl*.

*Longiter, far, — *ab leto erare*, *Lc*.

Longitudo -īnis, *f.* length, longitude; — *itineris*, *C*, (2) length of time, — *noctis*, *C*; — *orationis*, *C*.

Longuscūlus -a -um, *dim* somewhat long, *C*.

Longue, somewhat far off, at a little distance, — *ex hoc loco*, *P*.

Longulus -a -um, *dim*, somewhat long, *C*.

*Longurio -ōnis, *m*, a very tall man, long fellow, *Vr*.

Longurius -i, *m*, a long pole, rod, rail, *Ca*.

Longus -a -um, long, — *epistola*, *C*; *Rhenus longo spatio citatus feritur*, *Ca*; — *navis*, *Aug*, a man-of-war, — *versus*, *C*, the hexameter, — *homo*, *Ct*, = longurio, *q.v.*; (2) = longinquus, far, distant, *P Aug*, (3) *poet.* vast, spacious, — *freta*, *H*, — *Olympus*, *V*, (4) of time, long, of long duration, tedious, *horæ quibus expectabam longæ videbantur*, *C*, *longa interjecta mora*, *C*; *longum est dicere*, *C*, it is tedious to relate; *ne longum sit, ne longum faciam*, *C*, to make a long story short, in brief, *nihil est mihi longius*, *C*, I can hardly wait, in longum, *V. Tc*, for a long time; *ex longo*, *V*, for a long time back, as applied to persons, longus sometimes = prolix, tedious, *C*.

Lōquacitas -ātis, *f.* talkativeness, loquacity, *C*.

Lōquaciter, loquaciously, talkatively, *C*.

Lōquaculus -a -um, somewhat talkative, *Lc*.

Lōquax -acis, talkative, garrulous, loquacious, — *homo*, *C* — *ianæ*, *V*; — *nidus*, *V*, full of nestlings; *stagna*, *V*, full of frogs, — *lymphæ*, *H*.

Lōquā -a, *f* a speaking, speech, discourse, *P. V*; (2) *a word, *Vr*; (3) *a speech, language, — *Græcæ*, *O*.

Lōquentia -a, *f.* fluency of speech, readiness in talk, *Pl*.

Lōquitor, *l. dep.* to speak.

Lōquor -cūtus (-quūtus), *3. dep.* to speak; (*l.*) *neut.* *Scipio mihi sane bene loqui videtur*, *C*, — *pro aliquo*, *C*; — *apud aliquem*, *C*, — *adicius aliquem*, *T*, — *male loqui alicui*, *P*, to speak evil against, (*ll.*) *act.* to say, tell, name, *loquere tuum mihi nomen*, *P*; — *tuam rem familiarem tecum*, *P*; *ne singulas loquar in bes*, *L*, not to mention; (2) to talk of, speak of constantly, *nul nisi classes loquens*, *C*; *omnia magna loquens*, *H*; (3) *poet.* to whisper, rustle, *pinos loquentes*, *V*, *Cytorio in iugo loquente*, *Ct*.

Lōra -a, *f.*, lōrea -a, *f.* wine made from the second pressing of the grapes, *Vr*.

Lōra -a, = lura, *q. t.*

Lōrarius -i, *m*, a slave who flogged his fellow-slaves with straps or thongs, *P. Aug*.

*Lōritus -a -um, bound with thongs, *V*.

Lōreus -a -um, made of thongs, *P*.

Lōrica -a, *f.* a cuirass, corselet, coat of mail, *C. L*; (2) a breastwork, parapet, *Ca*; (3) plaster or stucco-work, *Vt*, (4) *met.* *libros mutare loriceis*, *ll*, to exchange study for war.

Lōricatio -ōnis, *f.* — *duplex*, *Vt*, double flooring

Lōrico, *l.* to arm with a corselet or cuirass, *Pl*, (2) *to cover with plaster, *Vt*.

Lōricula -a, *f. dim.* a little breastwork, *Aug*.

*Lōriola -a, *f. dim.* wine made from the second pressing of the grapes, *Vr*.

Lōripes -ēdis, strap-footed, or, according to others, crooked-legged, bandy-legged, *P*.

Lōrum -i, *n*, a strap or thong of leather, *P. L*; (2) especially (a) a rein, *loris ducere equos*, *L*; — *dare*, *Vt*, to relax the rein; (b) a scourge, whip, *loris ur*, *H*; *loris cadere aliquem*, *C*; (c) the guide of Venus, *M*; (d) the leathern bulla (*vid.* bulla) worn by poor children, *Jv*, (e) a vine-tendril, *Pl*.

Lōtio -ōnis, *f.* a washing, *Vt*.

Lōtium -i, *n*, the urine, *St*.

Lōtōmetra -a, *f.* (λωτομήτρα), a kind of lotus, *Pl*.

Lōtus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* λωτος), the Egyptian lotus, *Pl*; (2) a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters, *Rhamnus Lotus*, *Linn*; (3) the Italian persimmon, *Pl*, (4) *meton.* a flute made of the lotus-tree wood, *O*.

Lōtura -a, *f.* a washing, bathing, *Pl. M*.

Lūbet, libido, etc = libet, libido, etc *q. r.*

Lūbrico, *l.* to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate, *Jv*.

Lūbricus -i -um, slippery, *P. L*; *abs* lūbricūm -i, *n* a slippery place, *Pl. Tc*, hence, smooth, polished, — *eris*, *M*; (2) slippery, slummy, easily gliding or moving; — *oculi*, *C*; — *anguis*, *V*; — *piscis*, *Pl*, (3) *met.* slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; *atlas puerilis maxime — atque incerta*, *C*; — *annus*, *O*, quickly passing, — *arte*, *V*, deceitful.

Lūcāni -a, *f.* a country of Lower Italy, *C*, hence *adj.* Lūcānus -a -um, *C*, Lūcānicus -a -um, Lucanian, *subst.* Lūcānica -a, *f* a kind of sausage, *C*, *Lūca bos*, a Lucanian ox, *i. e.* an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus, *Vr*.

Lūcānus, M. Annæus, a native of Corduba in Spain, was the son of L. Annæus Milla, and nephew of M. Seneca. His father was a man of equestrian rank, and had amassed a large fortune by his connexion with the imperial revenues. It is said that the talents of Lucan manifested themselves at an early age, and even roused the jealousy of the Emperor Nero, who forbade him to read his verses publicly. On this, Lucan joined the conspiracy of Piso; and though, on discovery, he encountered the infamy of turning informer, and betrayed his accomplices, he was obliged to commit suicide to avoid the more disgraceful death reserved for him by Nero, *n.º* 65. The only extant work of Lucan is the "Pharsalia," an unfinished poem in ten books, having for its subject the contest between Cæsar and Pompey. It displays many merits and defects characteristic of the author's youth, and has called forth very diverse

criticisms: the style is often forcible, and as often turgid; now rises into the sublime and now sinks into bathos. Yet it seems certain, that had Lucan lived in happier days, and been able to chasten his youthful excess of imagination by the taste of maturer years, he could hardly have failed to have taken a place in the first rank of Roman poets.

Lūcar -*aris*, *n.* the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary, *Tc.*

Lūcellum -*i*, *n. dim.* a little profit, a small gain; *C.*

Lūceo -*xi*, 2. to be bright, shine, glitter, *stella lucesc.* *C.*; *lucent oculi*, *O.*: frequently *impers.*, *lucesc.* it is light, it is daylight, it is day, *C.*; *nondum lucebat*, *C.* it was not yet light; (2) to shine forth, gleam forth, be visible, *Pl. M.*; (3) *met.* to shine forth, be plain, evident, *nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucesc.* *C.*; *quoniam res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat*, *C.*

Lūcēs -*ium*, *m.* one of the three centuries of cavalry established by Romulus; supposed to represent the Etruscan element in the old Roman state, as the Ramnes were the Latins and the Tatius the Sabines, *C.*

Lūcerna -*ae*, *f.* a lamp, oil-lamp, *C.*; (2) a fish which emits a phosphorescent light in calm nights, *Pl.*

Lūcesco, 3. to begin to shine, *V.*; (2) used especially of the break of day, to begin to grow light, *O.*; and frequently *impers.*, *lucescit* or *lucescit*, it grows light, day is breaking, *P. C.*

Lūci = *luce*, *eid.* *lux*.

Lūcle, clearly, plainly, *lucidly*, *C.*

Lūcidus -*a*, *um*, full of light, clear, bright, *lūcid.*, *— aer*, *Le.*; *— amnis*, *O.*; (2) bright, brilliant, shining white, *— puella*, *O.*; *— oris*, *Tb.*; *— vestis*, *Pl.*; (3) *met.* clear; plain, *lūcid.*, *O.*

Lūcifer -*ŕa* -*ŕum*, light-bearing, light-bringing, *Le. O.*; *subst.* *Lūcifer* -*ŕi*, *m.* Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, *C.*

Lūcífuga -*ae*, *c.* one who turns night into day, *Se.*

Lūcífugus -*a*, *um*, shunning the light, *C. V.*

Lūcilius, *C.*, the oldest of the Roman satirists, was born at Suessa Auruncorum *n.c.* 148, and was either the maternal grand-uncle or grandfather of the great Pompey. We are told that he served under Scipio in the Numantine War, and that he was the intimate friend both of Scipio and Lælius. He is said to have died at Naples *n.c.* 103, and to have been honoured with a public funeral. The works of Lucilius are recorded to have been wholly satirical, and to have been divided into thirty books, in some of which the hexameter verse, in others iambic and trochaic measures were employed. Of these no fewer than 800 fragments remain to us; but as they are very brief and unconnected, the longest extant passage consisting only of thirteen lines. It is impossible to form an independent judgment as to his style and merits. It is generally agreed that the characteristics of early satiric poetry are to be found in Lucilius; great boldness of invective, biting personality, and considerable wit, united with a carelessness of expression and continual want of polish. He is said by Horace to have been an exceedingly rapid and voluminous writer.

Lūcina -*ae*, *f.* the goddess of births; used *abs. V.* or as a surname of Juno and Diana, *C.*; (2) a bearing of children, birth, *Lūcinam justosque pati hymenaeos*, *V.*

Lūcisco = *lucesco*, *g.v.*

Lūcius -*ii*, *m.* a common Roman prænomen; whence *Lūcipor* = *Lucii puer*, *Pl.* the slave of a Lucius.

Lūcivus -*a*, *um*, connected with gain or profit, *lucrative*, *Q.*

Lūcilla gens, a very old family at Rome, originally patrician, but appears to have had subsequently a plebeian branch also. *Vid.* *Lucretius*.

Lūcilla, the wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus Tarquin, an event said to have

produced the abolition of monarchy at Rome, and the establishment of the consular form of government.

Lūcrētius, T. Carus, a philosophical poet of the first century *n.c.*, respecting whose life we have very little trustworthy information. We are told that he was born 95 *n.c.*, and that he committed suicide in 52 or 51, but no reliance can be placed upon the dates. *Lucretius* lives only in his great poem "De Rerum Natura," addressed to G. Memmius Gemellus, prætor, 58, and which, judging from an incidental mention of it in the Letters of Cicero, may have been published about that year. It is divided into six books, contained 7400 hexameter lines, and is devoted to an exposition of the Epicurean theory of the gods. By demonstrating their total independence of the world and its affairs, by proving that the universe is the result of a concurrence of atoms, undirected by any creative will, he imagines that he shall liberate men's minds from the painful and degrading slavery of superstition. It will at once be seen that the subject is an ungrateful one. Yet it is impossible not to admire the art with which *Lucretius* has worked up his philosophical speculations into harmonious verse; and it is allowed that, in the episodes which occasionally relieve the abstract disquisitions which form the staple of the poem, he has taken a higher flight than any of his countrymen, and proved himself the sublimest of the Roman poets. Of these splendid passages may be mentioned the invocation to Venus in the first book, and the description of the baneful effects of superstition which immediately succeeds, and the picture of the Great Plague of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, with which the sixth book abruptly closes.

Lūcrificiō -*feci* -*factum*, 3. to gain, receive as profit, *— pecuniam*, *C.*; *— tritici modios centum*, *C.*; (2) *met.* *— nomen*, *Vr.* to acquire a name; *— maleficiam*, *Aug.*; *— injuriam*, *Pl.* to commit with impunity.

**Lūcrificabilis* -*e*, gainful, profitable, lucrative, *P.*

**Lūcrificus* -*a*, *um*, *P.* = *lucrificabilis*, *g.v.*

**Lūcrífuga* -*ae*, *c.* one who shuns gain, *P.*

Lūcrinus -*i*, *m.* (*sc. lacus*), the Lago Lucrino on the coast of Campania, near Baia, *C. II.*; hence *adj.*

Lūcrinus -*a*, *um*, *— ostrea*, *Pl.* *conchyliæ*, *Il.* or *abs.* *Lūcrina* -*ŕum*, *n. M.* Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their flavour; *Lūcrinensis* -*e*, *— res*, *C.* oysters.

**Lūcrípeta* -*ae*, *m.* one who seeks gain or profit, *P.*

Lūcor, 1. *dep.* to get gain, to gain, profit (*opp. perdere*); *— auri pondo decem*, *C.*; *missorum omne stipendium*, *— C.* to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket; *met. lūcretur indicia veteris famæ*, *C.* he shall have the advantage of, *i.e.* I will say nothing about.

**Lūcrōsus* -*a*, *um*, full of gain, profitable, lucrative, *O.*

Lūcro -*i*, *n.* gain, profit, advantage, *luere* (*opp. damnum*), *lucri causâ*, *C.*; *res ad prædam lucrumque revocare*, *C.* to apply to gainful purposes; *— facere*, *P.* to make a profit; *luero est*, *P.* it is advantageous, gainful; *ponere, deputare in luero*, *C. T.* to reckon as an advantage; *lucri facere*, *N.* = *lucrificio*, *g.v.*; *de luero vivere*, *C.* to live as clear gain, *i.e.* beyond expectation, from the forbearance of another; (2) the love of gain, avarice, *Se.*; (3) *luere*, riches, *O.*

Lūctamen -*inis*, *n.* effort, exertion, struggling, toil, *V.*

Lūctatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a wrestling, struggling, striving, struggle, fight, *sine adversario nulla* *— est*, *C.*; (2) *met.* a struggle, contention, *— cum Academicis*, *C.*

Lūctator -*ōris*, *m.* a wrestler, *O.*; *met.* a struggler, *P.*

Lūctatus -*us*, *m.* a wrestling, *Pl.*

Lucifer -ēra -ērum, bringing grief, mournful, So.

*Luctificābilis -e, sorrowful, — cor, A. Aug.

Luctificus -a -um, causing grief, mournful, — clades, C. V.

*Luctisōnus -a -um, sorrowfully sounding, — mugitus, O.

Luctor, 1. dep. (act. lucto, P. T.), to wrestle, *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, C; (2) to struggle, strive, contend with, — in *arido solo*, L; — in *turbā*, H; *Africus eripatur fluctibus*, II; followed by *inf.*, — *telum eripere*, V; (3) met. — cum *aliquo*, C; — cum *agro*, Pl; — *alicui rei*, P. Aug; — *aliquā re*, P. Aug.

Luctōse, mournfully, sorrowfully, Vr. L.

Luctōsus -a -um, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful, *O diem republicæ* —, C; *misera tempora et luctuosa*, C.

Luctus -ūs, m. mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement, C. Ca; (2) the outward signs of sorrow, in dress and gesture, mourning, *erat in luctu senatus*, C.

Lūcubrātio -ōnis, f. working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study, C; (2) that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration, C.

*Lūcubrātorius -a -um, serviceable for nocturnal study, — *lecticula*, St.

Lūcūro, 1. to work by night, L; (ii.) act. — *parvum opusculum*, C; *nox lucubrata*, M, occupied in labour.

Lūcūlente, lūcūlenter, excellently, admirably, splendidly, C.

Lūcūlentus -a -um, full of light, bright, C; (2) met. distinguished, splendid, excellent in its kind, — *femina*, P; — *legio*, Aug; — *scriptor*, C; — *oratio*, S; (3) respectable, wealthy, considerable, — *familia*, *hereditas*, P; (4) happy, lucky, — *dies*, P; (5) trustworthy, credible, — *auctores*, C.

Lucullus, the name of a plebeian family of the Gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, born probably about the year 109; and early in life attached to the party of Sulla, whom he accompanied as quaestor in the campaign against Mithridates, 88. He remained in Asia till the year 80, occupied with various civic duties entrusted to him by Sulla; and having then returned to Rome, was elected, in 79, curule ædile, and, by a special enactment of Sulla, prætor immediately on the conclusion of his ædileship. After a short interval spent in Africa, he again betook himself to Rome, to canvass for the consulship, to which office, in conjunction with M. Aurelius Cotta, he was elected for the year 74. At the expiration of his consulship, Lucullus, not without difficulty, obtained the chief object of his ambition—the command against Mithridates. The details of his long and successful campaigns, which lasted till his recall in 66, cannot here be narrated. It is enough to say, that he succeeded not only in driving the king of Pontus into Armenia, but followed him thither, and completely destroyed also the army of his host and ally Tigranes. But at the moment when complete triumph seemed certain, the efforts of Lucullus were paralyzed by two causes. The moderation, a rare virtue in a Roman general, which he had displayed towards the conquered provinces, had incensed the powerful body of knights at Rome, who were the farmers of the revenue; and, in the second place, his soldiers, with whom he never thoroughly ingratiated himself, mutined and allowed the enemy to overrun once more the provinces which they had lost. The result was the recall of the unfortunate general, and the transference, by the Manilian law, of his command to his rival Pompey. After an interval of three years, Lucullus triumphed in great splendour in the spring of 63; but after that period he gradually withdrew himself from politics, and though he occasionally re-appeared upon the stage of public life, preferred a luxurious and indolent existence to the toils and hazards of party. Indeed, the

luxury of his old age is almost as well known as the victories of his manhood. But he was, besides, a man of considerable literary tastes and acquisitions, and his house and library were the resort of both native and foreign literati. The exact date of his death is unknown, but we gather from one of Cicero's Orations that he was not alive a.c. 56.—*Adj.* Lūcūlinus -a -um, Lūcūlitus -a -um, Lūcūlinus -a -um.

Lūcūlus -i, m. dim. a little wood or grove, St.

Lūcūns -ntis, f. a kind of cake or biscuit, Vr.

Lūcus -i, m. a sacred grove, consecrated wood, C; (2) a wood, grove, forest, V.

Lūda -æ, f. a female actress or dancer, M; (2) a gladiator's wife, Jr.

Lūdibrium -ii, n. derision, mockery, sport, jest, *aliqui esse ludibrio*, C, to afford sport to; *habere aliquem ludibrio*, T, to make a laughing-stock of; *per ludibrium audit dimissique*, L, heard and dismissed with scorn; (2) a laughing-stock, plaything, subject of sport or derision, is — *verus quam comes*, L; — *foi tunc*, C.

Lūdibundus -a -um, playful, sportive, P. L; (2) as easy as play, without difficulty or danger, *calo sereno in Italiam ludibundi per venimus*, C.

Lūdīcer (lūdīcerus), -era -rum, done for sport or recreation, serving as sport or recreation, playful, sportive, — *exercitatio*, C; *ludicras partes sustinere*, St, to appear upon the stage; — *liber*, P, used in the theatre; and hence, *ludicrum -i*, n. a theatrical performance, public spectacle, L.

*Lūdīfīcio -fīci -factum, 3. to make game of, cheat, cozen, P.

*Lūdīficābilis -e, wherewith one makes game of another, — *ludi*, P.

Lūdīfīcatio -ōnis, f. (-itus -ūs, m. P.) a making game of, deriding, deceiving, C.

*Lūdīfīcator -ōris, m. one who makes game of another, a derider, P.

Lūdīfīco, 1. to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen, — *aliquem*, P; *abs.* C.

Lūdīfīcor, 1. dep. to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat, C; — *aliquem*, P. T; — *virginem*, T, to misuse, abuse; (2) to make vain, cunningly frustrate, — *ea quæ hostes agerent*, L.

Lūdīmāgister -tri, m. a schoolmaster, C.

Lūdīo -ōnis, m. an actor, pantomimic actor, L.

Lūdīus -i, m. a pantomimic actor or dancer, C; (2) a gladiator, Jr.

Lūdo -si, -sum, 3. to play at any game, — *aleæ*, C; *trocho*, *talis*, H; — *aleam*, St; — *par impar*, St; (2) to play, sport, toy, trifle with anything, C; — in *numervm*, V, to dance; *marinæ in sicco ludunt fulcra*, V; (3) to sport in love, *lusisti* *solis*, H; — *aliquem*, *aliquid*, Aug, to mimic, mock, counterfeit in sport; — *operam*, P, to spend labour in vain; — *aliquem*, C, to joke, make fun of, rally, banter; also, to deceive, delude, C; *auditis an me ludit amabilis insania?* II.

Lūdus -i, m. a game, sport, pastime, *notum sibi aliquem exoptant in otio ludum*, C; especially (2) *ludi*, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods, *ludos facere*, C, *edere*, St, *apparare*, C, *persolvere*, O, to give, celebrate; found in conjunction with a *n.pl.*, *ludi Taurini*, L; *ludis*, P. C, at the time of the games; (3) a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school, C; — *ficiamus*, P, for, teaching music; — *gladiatorius*, C, for training gladiators; (4) met. play, sport, any thing done without trouble, C; (5) jest, joke, sport, fun, *ludos facere aliquem*, P, to make game of any one; *ludos aliquem dimittere*, P, to drive away with scorn and derision; *ludos dare, præbere*, T, to make one's self ridiculous; *dare ludum alicui*, P, to give pleasure to, indulge.

*Lūcīa -æ, f. punishment, expiation, *scelerisque* — *carcer*, Lc.

Lūēs -is, f. a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, O. V; (2) any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction; applied to *pestis*, *Te*, tempest,

Te, conflagration, Sc; *sacca Thebarum lues*, Sc, the Sphinx.

Lūgēs -i, -etum, 2 (i.) *neut.* to mourn, be in mourning, — *senatus*, C, (ii.) *act.* to bewail, lament, deplore, — *inortem alicuius*, C; and especially, to wear mourning for, *matronæ annum, ut parenti, eum lutei, unt*, L.

Lūgūbre, mournfully, plaintively, V.

Lūgūbris -e, relating to mourning, mournful, lugubrious; — *lamentatio*, C, for the dead; — *domus*, L, funeral house, — *testis*, T, funeral attire; and *abs lūgūbria* -um, n. funeral attire, O, (2) causing mourning, — *bellum*, H; (3) doleful, plaintive, — *vox, verba*, O.

Lūmbrīus -a -um, relating to thorns, — *faix*, V, for clipping thorns.

*Lūmbifragium -i, n. a breaking of the loins, P.

Lūmbrius -a -um, a worm in the intestines, Co; (2) an earth-worm, dew-worm, Co.

Lūmbillus -i, m. dim a little loim, Pl.

Lūmbus -i, m. the loin, C; (2) the private parts, Jv. Pr. (3) the part of a vine from which the branches spring, Co.

*Lūmectum -i, n. a thorn-bush, V.

Lūmen -inis, n. light, *tabulas collocare in bono lumine*, C; *lumina solis*, Lc, the beams of the sun; (2) a light, lamp, taper, *lumen oleum instillare*, C; brightness, brilliance, — *ferri*, P. Aug; shining or bright colour, Co; the light of day, V, the light of life, life, — *lingere*, P; the light of the eye, the eye, *Democritus luminibus amissis*, C, being blind, *lumina defixa tenere in aliquâ* etc, O, an opening through which light penetrates, window, Vt, the light which is in a house, C, hence, *luminibus obstruere et officere*, to block up the light by building; (3) *met* the light, that which is most conspicuous or distinguished, *clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis extincta sunt*, C, *luminibus alicuius obstruere, officere*, C, to darken any one's fame.

Lūminar -aris, n. a window-shutter, window, C.

Lūmīnōsus -a -um, full of light, — *adycia*, Vt, (2) *met.* of discourse, bright, luminous, C.

Lūna -æ, f. the moon; — *plena*, C, full moon; — *laborans*, Jv, — *deficiens*, Pl, an eclipse of the moon = defectus lune, L, *quarta luna*, C, the fourth day after new moon, (2) *meton* the month, Pl, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon worn by Roman senators on their shoe, Jv.

Lūnāris -e, relating to the moon, lunar, C, (2) like the moon, — *cornua*, O.

Lūno, 1. to bend into a crescent or half-moon, O; hence, more frequently *prep* lūnātus -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped, — *pellæ Amazonidum*, V.

Lūnula -æ, f. a crescent-shaped ornament or amulet worn by women and children, P.

Lūo, lūi, 3 (lūo), to wash, P. Aug, (2) *met.* to cleanse, purify, — *insontes errore*, P. Aug, to expiate, atone for, — *stuprum voluntaria morte*, C, hence, also, to avert by expiation, — *pericula publica*, L, to pay a mulct or fine, Pl, hence *luere penam* or *penas*, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for, *utque mihi peccati l. o. penas*, C, — *anguinum malis*, Pl, to suffer the evil predicted by the augures.

Lūpa -æ, f. a female wolf, O H, (2) a public prostitute, C.

Lūpīnar -aris, n. a biotzel, P. Jv.

Lūpātus -i -um, provided with wolf's teeth, etc iron points, — *fremit*, H; hence lūpīt -ōrum, m. -i -ōrum, n. a very severe kind of bit, V.

Lūpīcal -alis, n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, V, (2) pl. Lūpīcālta -um, n. (-ōrum), the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

Lūpīcalis -e, of or relating to the Lupercal, — *sacra* n, St.

Lūpīcas -i, m. in old Ital an deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with

the Arcadian Pan; (2) more frequently, a priest of Lupercus, C.

*Lūpīlus -i, m. dim a small lupine, P.

Lūpīnārlus -a -um, of or relating to lupines, A. Aug.

Lūpīnus -a -um, of or relating to a wolf, wolfish, C.

Lūpīnus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the plant lupine, V. Pl, the seeds of which children and actors on the stage used instead of corn, P.

Lūpus -i, m. a wolf, V; prov. *lupus in fabulâ*, C, talk of the devil, and he'll appear; *lupum auribus tenere*, T, to be in great perplexity; *hac in get lupus, hac canis angit*, H, to be between two evils, *ovem lupo committere*, T, to put the fox to keep the geese, *lupo agnum cripere*, P, to snatch butter out of a dog's mouth, (2) *meton* a voracious fish, H. Pl, a kind of spider, Pl, a horse's bit, covered with prongs, O, a grappling-iron, L; *lops*, Pl, *humulus lupulus*, Linn.

Lūra -æ, f. the mouth of a large sack or skin used for holding fluids, A. Aug.

*Lureinbundus -a -um, voracious, greedy, A. Aug.

Lureo -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, P.

Luridus -i -um, pale yellow, livid, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale, — *pallor*, O, — *dentes*, H; — *horror*, O, producing paleness.

Lūror -ōris, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lc.

Luscīna -æ, f. the nightingale, H.

Luscīnula -æ, f. dim. a little nightingale, P.

Luscīnus -i, m. Ph. = luscina, q. v.

Luscīnus -a -um, one-eyed, Pl.

Luscīnus, C. Fabricius, cons. 282, 278, cens. 275; was famous in Roman history as an example of the old Italian simplicity of manners, and some of the last poetical touches, visible in the Roman annals, are traceable in his life. He commanded against Pyrrhus, and it was told with pride, how, when sent on an embassy to the victorious king, he sternly refused all his splendid bribes and flattering offers. Another characteristic story is that, when censor, he expelled from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for having in his possession ten pounds weight of silver plate.

Luscīosus -a -um, luscīfōsus -a -um, purblind, dim-sighted, P.

Luscus -i -um, one-eyed, C; — *statua*, Jv. hollow-eyed, blind.

Lūsto -ōnis, f. a playing, sport, O.

Lūsto, 1. to play, sport, P.

Lūstor -ōnis, m. one that plays, a player, O, (2) a humorous writer, O, (3) a mocker, P.

Lūstōrius -a -um, for or relating to play, — *pila*, Pl, balls to play with; (2) *met* serving to pass away time, jocose, — *questio*, Pl, (3) done or said merely in sport, empty, worthless, invalid, Sc.

Lūstrilis -e, relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning, — *sacrificium*, L, — *exla*, V; — *caput*, Sc, etc. of Iphigenia, (2) relating to a period of five years, because an expiatory sacrifice was offered at Rome by the censors every five years, Te.

Lūstramen -inis, n. means of purification or expiation, P. Aug.

Lūstridō -ōnis, f. a purification by sacrifice, expiation, L. Co, (2) a going round, going over, travel, going, wandering, C.

Lūstrificus -a -um, — *dies*, the eighth or ninth day after birth, on which a sacrifice of purification was offered for the child and a name given to it, St.

*Lūstrificus -a -um, purifying, expiatory, P. Aug.

Lūstro, 1. to purify by an expiatory sacrifice, — *exocitum, popi lūm*, C, *ter que senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lūstrat*, O, (2) to muster or review an army, C, (3) to look at, regard, observe, examine, *quæ sit me circum copia, lūstro*, V; *sol qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lūstrat*, V, (4)

to wander over, traverse, pass through, *Pythagoras Egyptum lustravit*, C.

Lustror, 1. *dep.* to frequent brothels, P.

Lustrum -i, n. a bog, morass, marsh, Vr; (2) the den or lair of a wild beast, — *ferarum*, V; a wood, forest, V; (3) a brothel, C. P; (4) *meton.* a dissolute life, C.

Lustrum -i, n. an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors, on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed, C; — *condere*, C, to offer the expiatory sacrifice; *sub lustrum censer*, C, to be enrolled near the end of the census, C; (2) an expiatory sacrifice, L; (3) a period of five years, a lustre, C; transferred to mean any cycle of years, of whatever length, O. M.

Lusus -us, m. a playing, game, sport, — *aleæ*, St; — *calulorum*, Pl; (2) loving dalliance, O; (3) mockery, derision, Q.

**Lutamentum* -i, n. that which is made of mud or clay, A. Aug.

Lutarius -a -um, that lives in or on mud, — *testudines*, Pl.

Lutulia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, the most distinguished members of which bore the surname *Catulus*, q.v.

Lutæa -æ, f. mountain-green, chrysocol, Pl.

**Lutensis* -e, found in mud, living in mud, Pl.

Lutellus -a -um, dim. yellowish, V.

Lutesco, 3. to turn to mud, become muddy, Co.

Lutum -i, n. the yoke of an egg, Pl.

Lutæus -a -um, dyed with the plant lutum, yellow, saffron-yellow, V; also yellow-red, Ct; rose-coloured, V.

Luto, 1. to besmear with mud or dirt, M. Pr.

Lutuosus -a -um, full of mud, muddy, Pl.

Lutra -æ, f. (lytra), an otter, Pl.

Lutulentus -a -um, muddy, dirty, — *sus*, H; — *amnis*, O; (2) * smeared with ointment, M; (3) *met.* filthy, dirty, C; of style, muddy, turbid, H.

**Lutulo*, 1. to besmear with dirt, dirty, P.

Lutum -i, n. a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, V.

Lutum -i, n. mud, mire, dirt, *volutari in luto*, C; *crates luto contingere*, Ca; *prov. in luto esse*, *hærrere*, P. T, to stick in the mud, be in great perplexity; used as a term of reproach, filthy fellow, P. C; (2) loam, potters' clay, Tb. Jr; (3) the dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves, Sc.

Lux, *lucis*, f. light, and properly the light of the sun and other heavenly bodies, — *solis*, C; the brightness of polished bodies, — *smaragdi*, Lc, — *gemmarum*, Pl; (2) daylight, day, *cum primâ luce*, *primâ luce*, C, as soon as it was day; hence used *adv.*, *luce*, *luci*, *lucis*, by day, by daylight; (3) *meton.* a heavenly luminary, C; a day, *centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii*, C; *poet.* — *astira*, V, summer; — *brumalis*, O, winter; life, *corpora luce carentum*, V; the eye, eyesight, O; (4) *met.* publicity, the public view, the sight of men, *res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre*, C; (5) *met.* light, help, succour, *efferre* — *reipublicæ*, C; (6) *met.* light, ornament, *urbis*, *lux orbis terrarum*, C; (7) *met.* light, elucidation, C.

Luxo, 1. (λοῦω), to put out of joint, dislocate, Sc. Pl; (2) to displace, put out of its position, — *radices*, Pl.

Luxor, 1. *dep.* to riot, revel, P.

Luxuria -æ, f. *luxuriæ* -ti, f. luxurious growth of plants, — *ægetum*, V; (2) *poet.* the playfulness, sportiveness of animals, P. Aug; (3) luxury, excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, C.

Luxurio, 1. *luxurior*, 1. *dep.* to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth, — *humus*, *eges*, O; (2) of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton, *ludit et in oris luxuriantque peces*, O; (3) to be exultant, abound in, *faciem decet delirus* — *nores*, O, hence, to swell, increase, — *membra*, O; (4) *met.* to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute, *ne luxuriantior sit animi*, L.

Luxuriöse, wantonly, immoderately, A. Aug. (2) luxuriously, voluptuously, C.

Luxuriösus -a -um, luxuriant in growth, — *menta*, C; (2) *met.* immoderate, excessive, — *lætitia*, L; wanton, extravagant, — *dictum*, Lc; — *amor*, O; luxurious, dissolute, *procul*, C.

Luxus -a -um (λοῦς), out of joint, dislocated, A. Aug.

Luxus -us, m. a dislocation, A. Aug.

Luxus -us, m. luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, C; (2) splendour, V.

Lyæus -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus, V; (2) wine, *uda Lyæo terrena*, H.

Lyceon -onis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto, O; *adj.* *Lyceônus* -a -um, — *Arctos*, O, Callisto, as a constellation, whence — *axis*, O, the northern sky; *Lyceônus* -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon.

Lyceon -onis, m. (Λυκάων), an animal of the wolf kind, Pl.

Lyceum -i, n., *Lyceum* -ii, n. (Λύκειον), a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught, C.

Lychnis -idis, f. (Λυχνίς), a kind of rose with flame-coloured blossom, Pl; (2) a precious stone of a similar colour, Pl.

Lychnites -æ, m. (Λυχνίτης), a kind of Parian marble, Pl.

Lychnitis -idis, f. (Λυχνίτις), a plant, so called because used for wicks, Pl.

Lychnobius -i, m. (Λυχνόβιος), one who turns night into day, Sc.

Lychnichus -i, m. (Λυχνόχως), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, C.

Lychnus -i, m. (Λυχνός), a lamp, C.

Lydia -æ, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor: hence *adj.* *Lydius* -a -um, — *deus*, Pt, Apollo; — *sortes*, V, the oracle of Apollo at Patara: *subst.*

Lydi -orum, m. the Lydians, C; *Lydius* -ii, n. a kind of thorn used in medicine, Pl.

Lycephthalmos -i, m. (Λυκοφθαλμος), a wolf's eye, a precious stone, Pl.

Lycepsis -is, f. (Λυκοψίς), a species of bugloss, Pl.

Lyces -i, m. (Λύκος), a kind of spider, Pl.

Lydia -æ, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor: hence *adj.* *Lydius* -a -um, Lydian, — *regna*, Tb, of Gyges; — *aureifer amnis*, Tb, Pactolus; — *novus*, Sc, Omphale; — *lapis*, Pl, the touch-stone; (2) Etruscan, — *sternus*, V, the Tiber; (3) Illyrian, — *undæ*, Ct, the lake Benacus; *Lydi* -a -um, Lydian, C, Etruscan, P. V.

Lydius -a -um (Λύδιος), white, — *lapis*, Pl.

Lygdos -i, f. (Λύγδος), a white stone, M.

Lygos -i, f. (Λύγος), a plant, the agnus castus, Abraham's balm, Pl.

Lympha -æ, f. clear spring-water, V. H. O.

Lymphantius -a -um, raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic, L. Pl; — *pacor*, L, a panic terror.

Lymphantio -onis, f., *lymphantus* -a, m. madness, frenzy, Pl.

Lympho, 1. to make mad, strike with frenzy, M; *præp.* found *neut.*, *lymphantus animi*, Pl, mad, frantic: hence *præp.* *lyphantus* -a -um, mad, frantic, insane, L. V.

Lyneus -i, m. (Λυνεύς), a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight: hence *adj.* *Lyneus* -a -um; *met.* C, sharp-sighted.

Lyneurius -ii, n. (Λυνεῦριος), a precious stone, perhaps the jacinth or tourmaline, Pl.

Lyx -eis, c. (Λύξ), a lyre, V.

Lyra -æ, f. (λύρα), the lyre, a small and simple stringed instrument, O; (2) lyric poetry, e.g., H. O; (3) a collection of such O.

Lyricus -a -um, of or relating to the lyre, lyric, H; *subst.* *Lyrica* -orum, m. Pl, lyric poems; *Lyric* -orum, m. Pl, lyric poems.

Lyrístes -æ, *m.* (Λυριστής), a player on the lyre, *Pl.*

Lytton -i, *n.* (Λύττον), an aquatic plant, the water-plantain, *Pl.*

Lysimachia -æ, *f.* (Λυσιμαχία), a plant, *Lysimachia vulgaris*, *Linn. Pl.*

Lysimachus -i, *m.* (Λυσιμαχος), a precious stone with golden veins, *Pl.*

Lysis -is, *f.* (Λύσις), a loosening, opening, *Vt.*

Lytta -æ, *f.* (Λύττα), a worm, also called the greedy-worm, said to be under the tongue of a dog, which, if taken out, would prevent his going mad, *Pl.*

M, *m*, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in form and sound with the Greek *μ*, *μ*. *M* is more frequently interchanged with *n* than with any other letter, as *e.g.*, *eandem*, *quorundam* from *eam*, *quorum*; and, on the other hand, in some of the compounds of *in*, *imbellis*, *imprimo*, *inimicus*. For the signification of *M* as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Macedonia -æ, *f.* (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace; hence *adj.* **Macedonicus** -a -um, *C.* **Macedonensis** -e, *P.* **Macedonius** -a -um, *O.* **Macedonian**; *subst.* **Macedo** -onis, *m.* a Macedonian, *C.*

Macellarius -a -um, *of or relating to the provision-market*, *P. Aug.*; *subst.* **macellarius** -ii, *m.* a victualler, provision-dealer; seller of meat, poultry, fish, game, etc. *St.*

Macellum -i, *n.* a provision-market, meat-market, *C.*

Macellus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat lean, *Vr.*

Macelo, 2. to be lean, *P.*

Macer -era -crum, lean, meagre, — *taurus*, *V.*; — *homo*, *Q.*; (2) of inanimate things, — *solum*, *C.* thin, poor; — *ager*, *Vr.*

Maceratio -onis, *f.* a soaking, steeping, maceration, *Vt.*

Macresco, 3. to become soft, tender, *A. Aug.*

Macerla -a -um, *f.* a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, *C.*

Macero, 1. to soak, steep in water, make soft by soaking, to macerate, *Co. Pl.*; (2) to make weak, bring down, reduce, *multos isto morbus homines macerat*, *Pl.*; (3) to torment, tease, vex, fret, *me macero*, *T. P.* I fret myself; *noli te macerare*, *T.* don't fret yourself.

Macresco, 3. to grow thin, become lean, lose flesh, *Vr.*

Macedo -trum, *m.* the Macedonians, *P. Aug.*

Macera -æ, *f.* (μάχαιρα), a sword, knife, *P.*

Macerium -ii, *n.* *dim.* (μαχαίριον), a little sword or knife, *P.*

Macerophorus -i, *m.* (μαχαροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machera, *C.*

Maehina -æ, *f.* (μηχανή), a machine; any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, *C.* pulling down columns, *C.* drawing ships to land, *H.*; a scaffold on which slaves were exposed for sale, *Q.*; a builder's scaffold, *Pl.*; and in war, various machines, the catapult, balista, etc. *S.*; (2) *met.* an instrument for any trick, cunning device, *P.*

Maehinalis -e, *of or relating to machines*, *Pl.*

Maehinamentum -i, *n.* a machine, instrument, *L.*

Maehinatio -onis, *f.* contrivance, machinery, mechanism, *cum machinatione quâdam moveri aliquid videmus*, *C.*; (2) a machine, — *navalis*, *Ca.*; (3) a cunning device, machination, *C.*

Machinator -oris, *m.* a merchant, maker of machines, architect, *L. Te.*; (2) *met.* a machinator, contriver, originator, — *horum omnium scelerum*, *C.*; **f. Sc. tu malorum machinatrix facinorum*.

Machinar, 1. *dep.* to contrive, invent, devise, — *aliquid*, *C.*; (2) *met.* to plot maliciously, machinate, *P.*; — *aliquid alicui*, *C. L. S.*

Machinosus -a -um, cunningly contrived, *St.*

Macles -is, *f.* leanness, thinness, *C. Ca.*; applied to soil, poverty, barrenness, *Co.*; (2) *met.* meagreness of expression, *Te.*

Macilentus -a -um, thin, lean, *P.*

Macir, *indcl.* (μάκερ), an aromatic Indian bark, of a red colour, *Pl.*

Micis -idis, *f.* the name of a fictitious kind of spice, *P.*

Macresco, *macrui*, 3. to grow lean, become thin, *Co. H.*

Macritas -atis, *f.* leanness, thinness, *Vt.*

Macritudo -inis, *f. P.* = *macritas*, *g.v.*

Macrobios, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, was a grammarian of the fifth century A.D., of whom we know nothing beyond the slight information which we can gather from his extant works. He appears to have been a Greek; lived in the reign of Theodosius, and had a son called Eustathius. His principal work is, "Saturnalium Conviviorum Libri III." consisting in great part of a commentary on Virgil, and containing much curious antiquarian lore. A second work is, "Commentarius ex Cicerone in Romani Scipionis," a philosophical treatise founded on the dream of Scipio related in the 6th book of Cicero's work "De Republica." The religious opinions of Macrobius have been the subject of much dispute, but it seems most probable that he was a Pagan.

Macrocollum -i, *n.* (μακρόκολλον), paper of the largest size, foolscap, *C.*

Macablis -e, deadly, *Le.*

Maciator -oris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, *Sc.*

Maciatus -us, *m.* a slaying, killing, *Le.*

Macie, *maci*, *rid.* *macius*.

Maeto, 1. to honour, glorify, *quum puerorum extis deos manes — soleas*, *C.*; (2) to honour a god with a sacrifice, to sacrifice, *hostiam*, *H.*; — *bidentes*, *V.*; (3) to reward, honour with any thing, — *aliquem horroribus*, *C.*; more frequently, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with, *quo etiam maiore es malo maciandus*, *C.*; without *abl.*, — *aliquem*, *aliquid*, *C.* to ruin, destroy.

Macius -a -um, found only in the forms *macie*, *maci*, joined with an *abl.* and some form, usually imperative, of the verb *esse*, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! *macie virtute!* *O.*; *macie esto virtute!* *H.*; *macie virtute diligentique esto!* *L.*; *maci virtute milites Romani est!*, *L.*; with *gen.*, *macie animi*, *M.*; (2) = *maciatus*, *Le.*

Macula -æ, *f.* a spot, mark, *equus albus maculis*, *V.*; (2) the mesh of a net, *C.* of a spider's web, *Pl.*; (3) especially, a disfiguring mark, stain, blemish, *maculatur corpus maculis luridis*, *P.*; *maculas aufferre de vestibus*, *O.*; (4) *met.* a moral stain, blemish, fault, *delenda eobis est illa macula*, *Mithridatico bello suscepta*, *C.*; *hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspersis tuis!* *C.*

Macillo, 1. to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute, *terram tabo maculant*, *V.*; (2) *met.* to stain morally, defile, pollute, *rex ille optimi regis cæde maculatus*, *Q.*; *eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem — voluerunt*, *C.*

Maculosus -a -um, full of spots, spotted, speckled, *equus coloris nigri vel maculosi*, *Co.*; hence, stained, polluted, defiled, — *vestis Pompei*, *C.*; (2) *met.* morally defiled, polluted, filthy, — *senatores*, *C.*; — *nefas*, *H.*

Maculatio -fieri -factum, 3. (*pass.* *maculo* -factus -fieri), to make wet, moisten; wet, soak, — *lanam aceto et nitro*, *Pl.*; *gladii sanguine madefacti*, *O.*; (2) to moisten with wine, fill full of wine, *P.*, *multo madefactus Iaccho*, *Co.*

Mādens -ntis (*ptēp.* *mādeo*), wet, moist, dripping; — *spongie*, Pl; — *campi*, Tc; *vestis madens sanguine*, Q, dripping with blood; (2) drunk, *vir mersus vino et madens*, Sc; (3) *met.* full of any thing, *jure madens*, M, learned in the law.

Mādeo -ū, 2. (*μαδαω*), to be wet, moist; to drip, flow; *nataant pavimenta vino, mādabant parietes*, C; *fuso sanguine terra madet*, V; — *metu*, P, to sweat with fear; (2) to be wet with wine, to be drunk, P; (3) to boil to a soft state, make soft by boiling, V; (4) to be full of, abound in, overflow with, *mādeant generoso pocula Baccho*, Tb; *quantum Socrateis madet sermonibus*, H.

Mādesco -dūi, 3. to become moist, *met*, V; (2) to become soft, Co.

Mādde, moistly, wetly, — *madere*, P, to be exceedingly drunk.

Māddus -a -um, moist, wet, C; *capilli* — *myrrhā*, O; — *genae*, O, wet with tears; (2) dyed, coloured, *vestis cocco* —, M; (3) drunk, tipsy, P; (4) boiled to a soft state, soft, P; (5) full of, abounding in, M.

Mādor -ōris, m. moisture, wetness, S.

Mādos -i, f., -on -i, n. (*μαδος*), a vine producing a white grape, P.

Mādulsa -re, m. a drunken man, P.

Mēander -dri, m., -dros -i, m., -drus -i, m. (*Μαιάνδρος*), a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for the sinuosity of its course; hence, *more Mēandri*, Co, in a crooked fashion; (2) a crooked way, twisting, turning, meandering, C; and especially a peculiar pattern, often used as a border for garments, V; *adj.* *Mēandrius* -a -um, V.

Mēcenas, C. Cilnius, the minister of Augustus, whose name has become proverbial as a patron of letters. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it may be placed about the year 70 B.C.; his family was only of equestrian rank, but was said to have derived its origin from the old Etruscan Lucumos. We are unacquainted with the history of his early acquaintance with Augustus, but we find him acting as his confidential friend and agent soon after the assassination of Cæsar. He seems on all occasions to have been employed chiefly in diplomacy and civil government; and in the absence of the members of the triumvirate was more than once intrusted with the administration of all Italy. It is said that Augustus assumed the imperial power by his advice, instead of attempting to restore the republic; and it is certain that Mæcenas was the principal agent in the changes which took place in the Roman commonwealth, and occupied the post of what would now be called prime-minister. About the year 21, however, a coolness sprang up between Mæcenas and his master, though we are not informed from what cause, and though there was no open rupture, he could not, for several years before his death, be considered as the confidential friend and servant which he once was. His leisure was probably not altogether unwelcome to him. He was enormously rich, naturally indolent, and, in health, a confirmed valetudinarian. His intimate friends were Virgil and Horace, on whom he had conferred important pecuniary favours; he had held out a helping hand to many other men of letters, and his hospitality to such was almost too indiscriminate. In addition to this he was himself a voluminous author, though we may conjecture from the notices of his works in ancient writers, that we have suffered no great loss by their destruction. He was not without the vices of his age; he was debauched, luxurious, and dissolute, and at the same time of a mild and merciful disposition, which was not without good effect on the sterner nature of Augustus. He died, after a very long and harassing illness, in the year 8 B.C., and, being childless, bequeathed his enormous wealth to the emperor.

Māllus, Sp., a wealthy Roman knight, who when there was great famine in Rome, m.c. 130, bought large quantities of corn, which he retained at a low price to the poor. The popularity which he thus

attained, excited the fears of the aristocratic party, and Mælius was accused of a design to restore monarchy in his own person. On this the celebrated Cincinnatus, then very old, was appointed dictator, and C. Servilius Ahala, master of the horse. Mælius, seeing from the armed preparations made in the city that his death was intended, refused to appear, when cited, before the dictator's tribunal, and was killed in the open street by Ahala himself; whom we find, in later ages, repeatedly lauded for this act of patriotism. But the very fact that he was violently and illegally slain, seems to prove that no crime could be proved against the unfortunate Mælius.

Mæna -æ, f. (*μαῖνη*), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, C.

Mænālus (-os) -i, m. *Mænāla* -ōrum, n. (*Μαινάλος*), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. *Mænālius* -a -um, Mænalian, Arcadian, — *dux*, O, Pan; — *versus*, V, pastoral poetry; — *petet*, Co, Bacchus; *Mænāldes* -æ, m. Pan, P. Aug; *Mænālis* -idis, f. belonging or relating to Mænālus, O.

Mænās -adis, f. (*μαῖνας*), a bacchant, Pt. O; (2) *Mænades Priapi*, Jv, worshippers of Priapus; (3) a prophesie, applied by Pt. to Cassandra.

Mænānium -i, n. a balcony, C.

Menia Columna, f., *rid.* Columna.

Mænēmōnion mel (*μανήμωνιον*), a kind of honey found in Pontus, the eating of which produces insanity, Pl.

Mæōnā -æ, f. (*Μαιώνη*), Mæonia, a part of Lydia, Pl, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia, = Etruria, V; hence *Mæōnides* -æ, m. (a) Homer, as a native of Mæonia, O; (b) an Etrurian, V; *Mæōnis* -idis, f. a Lydian woman, Arachne, O; Omphale, O; *Mæōnūs* -a -um, (a) Mæonian, Lydian, V; (b) relating to Homer, Homeroc, O; (c) Etruscan, O.

Mæro, 2. (i.) *neut.* to be sad, mournful; to grieve, mourn, lament, *nemo marei suo irrecomodo*, C; *pulsi nos eramus; eos taciti marbante*, C; (ii.) *act.* to deplore, lament, mourn over, — *filii mortem*, C; — *calamitatem reipublice*, C; *ptēp.* *mærens* -ntis, mournful, sorrowful, *quis Sullam nisi mærentem vidit?* C.

Mæror -ōris, m. mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness, *maior est agritudo fletibus*, C.

**Mæste*, Aug; **mæstiter*, P, sadly, mournfully.

Mæstiffa -æ, f. sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief, C; *met.* — *orationis*, C.

Mæstītudo -inis, f. P. = *mæstitia*, g.r.

Mæstus -a -um, sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy, — *Clitus*, C; — *sax*, C; — *manus*, O; (2) applied like *tristis* to the nature of any thing, gloomy, sad, O; (3) connected with sorrow, causing or indicating sorrow, — *restes*, Pl; — *tube*, Pl; — *funera*, O.

Māgālla -lum, n. huts, cottages, hovels, V. (c Carthaginian word.)

Māge, P. V, = *magis*, g.r.

Māgicū -is, f. (*μαγική*), magic, the black art Pl.

Māgicus -a -um (*μαγικός*), relating to magic or enchantment, magical, — *artes*, V; — *diu*, Tc, gods invoked to aid enchantments, i.e. Plutus, Hecate, Proserpina.

Māglāda -æ, f. *māgis* -idis, f. (*μαγία*), a magic dish, charger, platter, Vr.

Māglificūm -ū, n. *div.* (*μαγιστικόν*), a little cook, Pl.

Māgis = *magis*, g.r.

Magr, corp. maxima, *superl.* of an *edc.* not found in the positive, (1) *magis*, more, used in form the comp. of adjectives not inflected in the comp. — *securior*, C; — *elegantior*, T; and *edc.* — *saep.* P; followed by a *comparative* or *superlative*, — *magis Apollinis regis regem alio*, P; *magis*, T; also used to strengthen a *comparative*, — *magis aliter*, P; (2) with verbs, followed by a *comparative*, rather more than, *magis potestis* rather than *potestis* *magis* *potestis*, C; *magis* *potestis*

without comparison, — *adillo esse non potuisset*, C; (3) particular combinations of *magis* are, non (*neque*) *magis* . . . *quam*, C; indicates equality, not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, *quo magis* . . . *eo magis*, C, the more . . . the more; and in like manner, *quo magis* . . . *eo minus*, C; *quanto minus* . . . *eo magis*, T, etc.; *eo magis*, C, so much the more, all the more; *impendio magis*, T, C, considerably more; *nullo magis*, C, much more, more by far; *nihilo magis*, C, just as little; *solito magis*, L, more than usual; *magis magisque*, *magis et magis*, C, more and more; *magis aut minus*, *magis minusve*, Pl. Q, more or less; (4) = *potius*, rather, more willingly, *magis id diceret*, si, etc. C; *quod magis vellem etenire*, T. — (II.) *maxime* (*maxime*), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very (used to form the superlative of *adj.* which are not inflected in the superl.); — *necessarius*, C; — *idoneus*, Q; with verbs, *aliquem* — *colere*, T; — *cupere*, *velle*, T, C; used with verbs from which the meaning must in part be supplied, — *pugnare*, P, = *acerrime*; — *jubere*, P, = *instanter*; *unus omnium maxime*, N, most of all, far before all the rest; *quam maxime*, T, C, as much as possible; *ut quisque* . . . *ita* — C, the more . . . the more; *hoc maxime officii est*, *ut quisque maxime opis indigeat*, *ita ea potissimum opitulari*, C. — (2) = *potissimum*, principally, particularly, especially, *quæ ratio potestas, maximeque Homerum impulit*, C, and especially, most of all, Homer; *quum* . . . *tunc maxime*, both . . . and especially; *scio et persæpi sæpe, verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime*, P; *quum maxime*, C, just now, now especially. In colloquial language *maxime* is used to express emphatic assent, and with *immo*, emphatic dissent, P, T, certainly, by all means, yes indeed; and with *immo*, by no means, no indeed.

Magister -tri, m. a master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, superintendent, — *populi*, C, Dictator; — *equitum*, L, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant; — *morum*, C, the Censor; — *operum*, Co, overseer, overlooker; — *societatis*, C, the director of a company formed for turning the revenue; *P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturâ Asia pro magistro dedit*, C, exercised the functions of vice-director; — *elephantum*, P, Aug, driver; — *auctionis*, C, director or conductor of a sale by auction; — *convivi*, Vr, the president or chairman of a feast; — *naris*, (a) master, captain, L, (b) helmsman, V; — *Iudi*, C, discipline, Co, schoolmaster; (2) a teacher, — *artium*, *religionis*, *virtutis*, C; (3) met. an instigator, inciter, *magister ad despoliandum Diane templum*, C.

Magisterium -ii, n. the office or power of a master, president, chief, director, — *morum*, C, the censorship; (2) the office of an instructor of youth, mastership, *jam excessit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo*, P; (3) met. instruction, advice, P.

Magistra -æ, f. a mistress, directress, leader, T; (2) met. — *ulæ philosophiæ*, C; *lex* — *officiorum*, C; poet. used *adv.*, — *artes*, V, H.

Magistratus -us, m. the office or dignity of a magistrate, a magistracy, official dignity, office, — *gerere*, C; — *inire*, *ingredi*, S; — *deponere*, C; *magistratus abire*, C. *Magistratus* of Rome were of two kinds: (1) *ordinarii*, i.e. those constantly in existence; the consulship, prætorship, censorship, etc.; (2) *extraordinarii*, those created only on a special emergency; the dictatorship, mastership of the horse, etc. The ordinary magistracies were also divided into *maiores* and *minores*; the former being those to which elections took place in the *comitia centuriata*, as consulship, censorship, prætorship; the latter, in the *comitia tributa*. The *magistratus curules* were those to which the honour of a *sedes curulis* was attached, i.e. censor, prætor, and curule ædile. When found in opposition to *imperium*, *magistratus* signifies offices of dignity at Rome, *imperium*, commands in the provinces; (2) one who holds an official position, a magistrate, public functionary, C.

Magma -âtis, n. (*μάγμα*), the dregs of a salve or ointment, Pl.

Magmentum -i, n. an addition made to a sacrifice or offering, Vr; hence *adj.* *magmentarius* -a -um, Vr.

Magnânimitas -âtis, f. high-mindedness, magnanimity, C.

Magnânimus -a -um, high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, *magnanimous*, C.

Magnes -ëtis, m. (*μάγνης*), used *adj.* with *lapis* or *abs.*, the loadstone, magnet, C.

Magnêla -æ, f. (*Μαγνησία*), a district of Thessaly; hence *adj.* *Magnêsius* -a -um, Lc, *Magnêtis* -idis, f. O; *subst.* *Magnes* -ëtis, c. C, a Magnesian; *Magnessa* -æ, f. H, a Magnesian woman; *Magnêtarches* -æ, m. L, the chief magistrate of the Magnesiensians.

Magnificus -a -um, largely talking, boastful, P. *Magnifico* -feci -factum, S, to prize highly, make much of, P.

Magnifice, splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, magnificently, — *habitare*, *vivere*, C; — *collaudare aliquem*, L, in a lofty strain; — *se offerre*, T, haughtily, proudly; — *professe ad tussim*, Pl, to be of very great benefit.

Magnificenter, Vr, = *magnifice*, q.v.

Magnificencia -æ, f. loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity; and in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity of language, C; (2) of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence, — *epularum*, *villarum*, C.

Magnifico, l. to prize highly, esteem greatly, P; (2) to praise, extol, — *aliquem*, Pl.

Magnificus -a -um, magnificent, delighting in show, splendour-loving, N. St; distinguished, conspicuous in deeds, *cir factis* — L; pompous in speech, lofty, sublime; and, in a bad sense, boastful, P, L; high-minded, great-souled, C; (2) applied to inanimate objects, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, — *villæ*, *apparatus*, C.

Magnificoquentia -æ, f. lofty or elevated language, C; (2) pompous, boastful language, magniloquence, L.

Magniloquus -a -um, speaking in a lofty or sublime style, P, Aug; (2) pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent, Tc. O.

Magnipendo, S, to prize or esteem highly, P, T.

Magnitudo -inis, f. greatness, size, magnitude, — *mundi*, C; *ad fabæ magnitudinem*, Cl, about the size of a bean: applied to number, — *fructuum*, C; — *pecunie*, C; (2) met. — *amoris*, C; — *animi*, C, magnanimity; especially, high station or dignity, — *imperatoria*, Tc.

Magnopere, greatly, exceedingly, very much, C; found also in the separate words *magno opere*, C; *opere magno*, A, Aug; and in the superl. *maximopere*, C; *maximo opere*, T, *opere maximo*, T, very greatly.

Magnus -a -um; *comp.* *maior* -us; *superl.* *maximus* -a -um (*μέγας*), great, large, (1) of corporeal size, large, great, tall, long, broad, — *domus*, C; — *montes*, Ct; — *aque*, L, an inundation; applied to number, bulk, mass, *maximum pondus auri*, *magnum numerum frumenti*, *vim mellis maximam exportasse*, C; — *multitudo pediatibus*, Ca; *magna voce*, C, with a loud voice; (2) met. great, exalted, important, considerable, — *vir*, C, a great man; — *hoc bello Themistocles fuit*, N; — *civis*, Jr, respectable, wealthy; — *tirtus*, Ca; — *infamia*, eloquentia, C; *neut.* used *abs.*, *magna di curant*, C; *magnum est efficere*, *ut quis intelligat*, C, it is a difficult thing; (3) *major*, *maximus* *natus* or *annis*, and also *abs.* older, oldest, *audiri ex majoribus natu*, C, from older persons; *annos natus major quadraginta*, C, forty years older; *Fabii Ambusti filius duæ nuptæ*, Ser. *Sulpicio major*, *minor Licinio Stolon erat*, L, the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius; *maiores* -um, m. ancestors, forefathers; *cujus instituti patres maioresque nostros non paventebat*, C; *maxima virgo*, O, the oldest of the Vestals; *major herus*, P, the old master (*opp.* *minor herus*, P, the young master,

son of the family); (4) *magni, magno*, at a great price, dear: in like manner, *majoris, maximi*; — *emere, vendere*, C; *conducere aliquid nimum magno*, C, at too high a price; *aliquem facere maximi*, T, to make very much of, prize very highly; *extollere aliquid in majus*, Te, more than its deserts: neut. *magnum, maximum*, adv. P, much, greatly, very much, very greatly. For *Maximus*, when used as a surname, *vid.* *Maximus*.

Magüdaris -is, f. (*magüdaris, μαγüδαρίς*), the stalk (or, according to others, the seed) or juice of the plant *laserpitium*, P. Pl.

Magus -i, m. (*μάγος*), *māga -æ, f.* a learned man or magician among the Persians, C; *f.* an enchantress, O.

Māgus -a -um, magical, — *artes*, O.

Māja -æ, f. (*Μαία*), the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, C; hence *Μαϊά genitus*, V, Mercury; (2) one of the Pleiades, C. V.

Maia -æ, f. (*μαία*), a kind of large crab, Pl.

Mājälis -is, m. a gilded boar, hog, Vr; used by C. as a term of reproach.

Mājestas -ätis, f. grandeur, dignity, majesty; apphed to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, *dei non censent esse suæ majestatis*, C, to be consistent with their majesty; — *consulis*, C; — *patriæ*, L, the paternal authority; — *populi Romani*, C; — *minuere*, C. T; — *ledere*, Sc, to offend against the sovereignty of the people; *crimen majestatis*, C, treason; (2) honour, excellence, splendour, L. Pl. Vr.

Major -us; mājores -um, vid. *magnum*.

Mājörinus -a -um, of the larger sort, — *olivæ*, Pl.

Mājus -i, m. sc. mensis, or *abs.* the month of May, C. O; used adj. *Calendæ Mājæ*, C.

Mājuseñius -a -um, dim. somewhat larger, somewhat greater, somewhat older, C. T.

Māla -æ, f. the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, C. V; (2) the cheek, side of the face, P. V.

Mālächē -ēs, f. (*mōlōchē -ēs, f. μαλάχη*), a species of mallow, Co.

Mālācia -æ, f. (*μαλακία*), a calm at sea, Ca; (2) total want of appetite, Pl.

Mālācisso, l. (*μαλακίζω*), to soften, render pliable, P.

Mālūcus -a -um (*μαλακός*), soft, pliable, and *met.* effeminate, delicate, P.

Malagma -ätis, n. (*μάλαγμα*), a softening or molliifying application, a poultice, Cl.

Maldæcon -i, n. the gum which exudes from the plant *bdellium*, Pl.

Mäle, (comp. pējus; superl. pessime) badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, — *alicui facere*, P, to do an injury to; also, — *facere*, C, to do wrong; — *telle alicui*, P, to wish ill to; — *habere aliquem* (*aliquid*), T. Ca, to harass, annoy; — *se habere*, T, to be unwell; *L. Antonio male sit*, C, evil be to L. Antonius; often gives to an adj. a meaning directly opposite to that which is usual, *ego illum — sanum semper putavi*, C, for insanium; — *gratus*, O, unthankful.

Mälédæx -æcis, P. = maledicus, q. r.

Mälédæce, calumniously, abusively, scurrilously, C.

Mälédæcens -ntis (*prtep. mälédæce*), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous, P. C.

Mälédæco -xi -etum, 3. to speak ill, slander, aspise, abuse, revile, — *alicui*, C.

Mälédietico -önis, f. a reviling, abusing, C.

**Mälédietico, l.* to revile, slander, rail at violently, P.

Mälédietum -i, n. a railing accusation; foul, abusive language, — *in titulum alicujus conficere*, C; (2) a curse, malediction, C.

Mälédietico -scel -factum, 3. — *alicui*, P. T, to do an injury to, injure.

Mäléfactor -öris, m. an evil-deer, malefactor, P.

Mäléfactum -i, n. an ill deed, injury, C.

**Mäléffice, — ago, P,* to the injury of others maliciously.

Mäléfficientia -æ, f. mischievousness, maliciousness, Pl.

Mäléffictum -ii, n. an evil deed, crime, — *committere, admittere*, C; (2) fraud, deception, Pl. Q; (3) sorcery, To; (4) an injury, loss, hurt, damage, (*opp. beneficium*), *sine ullo — iter facere*, Ca; (5) that which causes injury, noxious animals, vermin, Pl.

Mäléfficus -a -um, wicked, malicious, mischievous, villainous, *homo naturä —*, C; — *mores*, P; (2) injurious, hurtful, — *superstitio*, St.

Mäléuadus -a -um, ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil, P.

Mälévolens -ntis, P. C. = malevolus, q. r.

Mälévolentia -æ, f. ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence, — *est voluptas ex male alterius sine emolumento suo*, C.

Mälévolus, -a -um, ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent, — *alicui*, C; — *in aliquem*, C: *subst. -us -i, m.* a spiteful person, C; — *a -æ, f. P.* a female foe.

Mäléconium -ii, n. the kind of a pomegranate, Pl.

**Mälffer -ära -ërum*, apple-bearing, V.

Mäligne, maliciously, malignantly, enviously, L; (2) stingily, sparingly, L. H; (3) little, very little, — *virens*, Pl.

Mälignitas -ätis, f. maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, L. Te; (2) stinginess, nigardiness, P; (3) bad condition, quality (applied to vines), Co.

Mälignus -a -um (*opp. benignus*), of bad quality or disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked, injurious, hurtful, H. V. So; (2) frugal, stingy, P; (3) — *terra*, Pl, colls, V, barren, unfruitful; (4) small, little, scanty, V.

Mäläus -a -um (*μάλω*), of or relating to the apple-tree, Pl.

Mäläta -æ, f. badness of quality; usually *met.* spite, malice, *est enim — versuta et fallax naccendi ratio*, C; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery," *tamen a mäläta non discedis*, C.

Mälätose, maliciously, craftily, — *facere ali-quid*, C.

Mälleätor -öris, m. a hammerer, M.

Mälleätus -a -um, wrought with the hammer, beaten with a hammer, Co.

**Mälleälaris -e*, of or relating to young vine-shoots, Co.

Mälleälus -i, m. dim. a little hammer, Cl; (2) a vine-shoot cut off for planting, with a small piece of the old wood still adhering in the form of a mallet, Co; (3) a species of dart, having a large hammer-shaped head, filled with combustibles, C.

Mälleüs -i, m. a hammer, mallet, Pl; especially the mallet used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, O.

Mäläus -i, m. (*μαλλάς*), a lock of wool, A. Aug.

Mälö, mälü, mälle, to choose rather, wish more, prefer, — *bonos*, Aug, to prefer as friends; — *hunc animum*, C; — *servire quam pugnare*, C; with *acc.*, *carere me mällem quam*, etc. C; followed also by *potius*, C, *magis*, L; by *subj.*, *mällem cognoscere*, C; (2) to be more favourable to, *in häc re malo univörsæ Asiæ et negotiatoribus*, C.

Mälöbäthron -i, n. (*mälöbäthron, μαlöβαθρον*), an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly oil was prepared, Pl; (2) the oil itself, H. Cl.

Mälögränätum -i, n. the pomegranate, Pl.

Mälöpe -æ, f. the mallow, Pl.

Mältha -æ, f. (*μάθηα*), a kind of retrolcum or bitumen found in Samosata, Pl; (2) a kind of plaster made of slacked lime and hog's lard, Pl.

Mältho, l. to cover with plaster or cement, Pl.

Mälthum -i, n. evil, harm, misfortune, calamity, injury, bodily injury or distress; punishment, torture, *ut ei, quod posset mali facere, faceret*, P; *inopinato malo turbati*, Ca, by the unexpected mis-

fortune; — *enteris, stomachi*, Cl. diseases; *malodormare* (codrcece) *aliquem*, L. by har-h measures, punishment; (2) *malum* used by P. C. as a term of reproach.

Malum -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple; and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc. Pl. Co; prov. *ab oio usque ad mala*, H. from beginning to end, as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit.

Malus -a -um (comp. *pejor* -us; *superl.* *pestimissimus* -a -um), bad, worthless, — *poeta*, *versus*, C; *in pejus* *ruere*, V, to become rapidly worse; (2) bad, wrong, ill, — *opinio*, C; — *consuetudo*, H; (3) ugly, — *mulier*, P; (4) ill, indisposed, sick, Cl, (5) mischievous, roguish, capricious, — *puella*, Cl; (6) hurtful, noxious, baneful, V; oppressive, burdensome, — *ciitas*, P; (7) unfortunate, unfavourable, adverse, — *pugna*, C, (8) *hanc malum pondus*, T, no little weight: a common colloquial expression is, *abi in malam rem*, T, go to the devil!

Malus -i, f. (μῆλα), an apple-tree, V; (2) the mast of a ship, C; (3) the pole on which the awning of a theatre was erected, Lc; (4) the upright pillar in a clothes or wine press, Pl.

Malva -ae, f. the mallow, Pl. M.
Malvaceus -a -um, of or relating to the mallow, Pl.

Mamers -rtis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars, hence, *Mamertium* -trum, m. the inhabitants of the city Messina in Sicily, C; *adj.* *Mamertinus* -a -um, C.

Mamilla -ae, f. *dim.* a breast, teat, pap, Jv; used as a term of endearment, P, (2) a little pipe inserted in a larger one, Vr.

**Mamillanus* -a -um, met. — *figus*, Pl. full-swelling.

Mamillula -is, n. a species of stays, used for confining the bosom, M.

Mamma -ae, f. (μῆμα), a breast, teat, pap (rarely used except of females, and sometimes applied to animals), *dare alicui mammam*, P, to give suck to, *puer* — *appetens*, C; (2) a protuberance on the bark of a tree, Pl; (3) in infantile language, mother, *mamma*, M.

Mammatus -a -um, furnished with little pipes, — *dolum*, Pl.

**Mammatus* -a -um, P, = *mammosus*, g.v.

Mammosus -a -um, full-breasted, having large breasts, Vr; (2) full, swelling, — *pira*, Pl.

Mammula -ae, f. *dim.* a little breast, Vr. Cl.

**Manabilis* -e, flowing; hence met. — *figus*, Lc, penetrating.

Manachus, *vid.* *menæus*.

Manale -is, n. a jug or pitcher, Vr.

Manceps -cipis, m. a person who bought any thing at a public, legal auction; and especially one who publicly contracted to farm certain state property, a purchaser, farmer, contractor, — *operatorum*, St, one who hired labourers in order to let them out again; (2) * a surety, bail, P; (3) * one who hires persons to applaud, Pl.

Mancipatio -onis, f. a formal transfer of property; also, purchase, Pl.

Mancipatus -us, m. a sale, Pl.

Mancipium -i, n. (*mancipulum*), in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of any thing; (2) the right of property or possession acquired by such purchase, *mancipi* *to dare*, *accipere*, C, to transfer into the possession of another, to receive into one's possession, C; *res mancipi*, C, property, (2) a slave, as acquired by the process of *mancipium*, C.

Mancipio, l. (*mancipio*), to transfer by *mancipium* or formal sale; to sell formally, — *alienos*, P; *quod dam mancipial usus*, H, gives a title to.

Mancus -a -um, maimed, crippled, lame, especially in the hand, C; (2) met. imperfect, incomplete, defective, — *virtus*, C; — *prætin* a, C.

Manductor -oris, m. one who suborns accusers or informers, St.

Mandatum -i, n. a commission, charge, injunction, order; and especially, a verbal commission,

mess ige, *dare alicui mandata ad aliquem*, C; *mandata persequi*, *exsequi*, *conficere*, C; *efficere*, S; *perficere*, L, to execute a commission; — *negligere*, *fallere*, O, fail to execute; *mandato meo*, C, by my command; (2) *mandati iudicium*, C, an action for the non-performance of a contract; (3) an imperial command, *mandate*, Pl.

Mandatus -us, m (found only in *abl. sing.*) a commission, order, injunction, C.

Mando, l. to give a commission, order, command, commit to the charge of, — *alicui de aliquâ re*, C; — *alicui aliquid*, C; *Cæsar Trebonio mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur*, Ca; (2) to give over to, transfer to, commit to, entrust to the charge of, C; — *alicui magistratum*, Ca; — *alicuique alicui alendum*, V; — *filium viro*, P, to give in marriage; — *se fugâ*, Ca, to take to flight; — *aliquid memoria*, C, to commit to memory; — *litteris*, *scriptis*, C, to commit to writing; (3) to send word to, inform, give notice to, St.

Mando -di -sum, 3 (*mao*, *maoer*), to chew, masticate, C; *eoni fulvum mandunt sub dentibus alicui*, V, champ the bit; — *humum*, V, to bite the ground (comp. *mordere humum*), said of those who fall in battle; (2) to eat, devour, consume, Pl.

Mandra -ae, f. (*μαῖνδα*), a stall, cattle-pen, M; (2) a herd of cattle, Jv; (3) a draught-board, M.

Mandrâgoras -ae, m. (*μαῖνδαγόρας*), the mandrake, Pl.

Manducio, l. to chew, masticate, Vr. St.

Manducius -i, m. a mask with an enormous mouth filled with teeth, and intended to represent a glutton, P.

Mane, n. *indel.* the early morning, dawn of morning, *noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane*, H; *litteras multo mane mihi dedit*, C, very early in the morning; (2) more frequently used *adv.*, in the morning, at early morning; *hodie mane*, C, early this morning; *bene mane*, C, very early in the morning.

Maneo -nsi -nsium, 2. (*μῆνω*) (i.) *neut* to remain, stay in any place, *seu maneat, seu proficiantur*, Ca; — *in patria*, C; — *ad exercitum*, C; (2) to stay the night, make a stay, — *apud me*, C; — *sub Jove frigido*, H; (3) met. — *in eo, quod convenisset*, Ca, to abide by, persist in; — *in conditione*, C, to fulfil the condition; — *in sententiâ, voluntate, pristina mente*, C, to persist in, abide in; applied also to inanimate objects, *nihil semper suo statu manet*, C. — (ii.) *act.* to wish for, await, — *hostium adventum*, L; especially, to await as fate or destiny, *quis me manet exitus?* O; *longius aut propius mors sua quemque manet*, Pt.

Manes -ium, m. the shades of the departed; in ancient Roman history, regarded as divine, *deorum manium iura sancta sunt*, C; used also of the shade or soul of a single person, — *patris Anchisæ*, V; (2) *poet.* the lower world, infernal regions, V. H; (3) the retribution in the lower world, V, (4) corpse, ashes, remains, *accipiet manes parvula testa meos*, Pt.

Mango -onis, m. (*μάγγανον*), a slave-merchant or dealer in other articles, which he seeks to push off by rubbing up, furbishing, fictitious ornament, etc.; a roguish dealer, Q. M. Pl.

Mangonicus -a -um, of or relating to the trade of a mango, g.v., Pl.

Mangonium -i, n. a rubbing up or furbishing of merchandise, Pl.

Mangonizo, l. to furbish or trim up for sale, Pl.

Mani, P, = *mane*, g.r.

Manileus -trum, f. the long sleeves of the tunic, which might be made to reach over the hand, and supply the place of gloves, mud, etc. V. Tc; hence (2) a species of armband or gauntlet worn on the arm, Jv; (3) a fetter for the hand, handcuff, P. H; (4) * a gripping-iron used in naval warfare, P. Aug.

Manicatus -a -um, having long sleeves, — *tunica*, C.

Manicos -on (*μανικος*), causing madness, Pl.

•*Mānēdla* -æ, *f. dim.* a little hand, P.
 •*Mānēdla* -æ, *f. dim.* the handle of a plough, Vr.
Mānifestārius -a -um, plain, visible, evident, manifest, P.
Mānifeste, *mānifesto*, plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, C.
Mānifesto, 1. to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover, O.
Mānifestus -a -um, clear, visible, evident, manifest, — *et aperta res*, C; — *atque deprehensum scelus*, C; (2) caught or apprehended in any thing; plainly betraying signs of any thing, *manifestam mendacii, mala, te tenes*, P; — *rerum capitalium*, S; — *vila*, Tc, giving evident signs of life.
Mānilius, C., tribune of the people B.C. 66; the author of the *Lex Manilia*, supported by Cicero in his oration bearing that title, and which gave to Pompey the sole command in the Mithridatic War.
 — II. *M. Manilius*, the supposed author of an astrological poem in five books, entitled "Astronomica." The period at which this poem was written is altogether uncertain, some critics supposing that it was produced during the reign of Tiberius, and others placing it, with perhaps less probability, as late as Theodosius the Great. It affords much information as to the astronomical notions of the ancients, as it was undoubtedly compiled with care and learning, though, as a poem, it has but little value.
Mānīprētium = *manupretium*, *q.v.*
Mānīpūlaris -æ (*mānīplāris*, O.), — *miles*, or *abs.* a soldier belonging to a company or manipulus; a private or common soldier, C. Ca; — *iudex*, C, who had formerly been a private soldier.
Mānīpūlaris -a -um, belonging or relating to a private soldier, St.
Mānīpūlatim, in bundles or handfulls, Pl; (2) in military language, in troops or companies, L, Tc.
Mānīpūlus -i, *m.* (*poet. mānīplus*), a small bundle or handful of hay, corn, etc. V. Co. Pl; (2) a company of foot-soldiers; a division of the Roman army, of which four united to form one cohort, Ca.
Manlus. *Manlia* gens, a very ancient and distinguished patrician house, the chief cognomen belonging to which were, *Capitolinus* and *Torquatus*, *q.v.* As omitted under the former head we may mention here, *M. Manlius Capitolinus*, cons. B.C. 392, to whom belongs the honour of having discovered and repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol. He subsequently left the patrician party, to which he naturally belonged, and, from the demagogue's part which he played, is thought by some to have entertained the idea of making himself king or tyrant of the city. His career was summarily cut short by his execution for treason, 384.—*Adj.* *Manlianus* -a -um, *met.* severe, rigid, C, deriving this signification from the character of the *Manli Torquati*, *q.v.*
Manna -æ, *f.* (*μάρνα*), a vegetable juice hardened into grains, Pl.
Mannulus -i, *m. dim.* a pony, Pl.; *vid.* *manus*.
Mannus -i, *m.* a little horse or cob, of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for the swiftness of its paces, Lc. H.
Māno, 1. (i.) *met.* to flow, *fons nigra sub ilice manat*, O; — *aliquā re*, to flow, run, drip with any thing; *Herculus simulacrum multo sudore manavit*, C; hence the expression, *alvei manantes per latea*, Tc, leaking; (2) *met. aer, qui per maria manat*, C, diffuses itself; *sonitus manare per aures*, Lc; *rumor manat tota urbe*, L; hence *oratio manatura*, C, about to be made public; (3) to arise from, proceed from, *peccata ex vitis manant*, C; a *Socrate hæc omnis philosophia manavit*, C; (ii.) *act.* to exude, give out, — *sudorem purpureum*, Pl; *met.* — *mella poetica*, H.
Manon -i, *n.* a species of soft sponge, Pl.
Manſio -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, stay, sojourn, — *in villa*, C; (2) a place of abode, Pl; (3) a station, such as were distributed at equal intervals along

the high roads, and sometimes served as a measure of distance; lodgings, quarters, Pl. St.
Manſto, 1. to abide, stay, sojourn, remain, Pl. Tc.
Manſtator -ōris, *m.* a protector, P.
Manſuſcicio -ſci -ſactum, 3. to tame, subdue, Ca; — *animalia*, Q; (2) *met.* to make mild, pacify, C; — *plebem*, L.
Manſues -is or -ētis, A. Aug. = *mansuetus*, *q.v.*
Manſueſco -ſuevi -ſuſtum, 3. (i.) *act.* to tame, Vr; (ii.) *neut.* to become tame, grow tame, Co; (2) *met.* to become mild, softened, *nescique humanis precibus mansuſcere corda*, V.
Mansuete, mildly, gently, quietly, Aug.
Manſtūdō -inis, *f.* tameness, P. Aug; (2) *met.* mildness, clemency, gentleness, *imperu*, C; *uti clementiā et — in aliquem*, Ca.
Manſtūm -ii, *n.* (*mantēum*, *μαντήριον*), a place where oracles are delivered, an oracle, Pl.
Manſtēle -is, *n.* (mantle), a napkin, table-napkin, V.
Manſtēllum -ii, *n.* Vr. = *mantele*, *q.v.*
Manſtēlum -i, *n.* (mantellum), *met.* a covering, veil, concealment, mantle, P.
Manſtica -æ, *f.* a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, H.
Manſtichōra -æ, *f.* (*μαντιχώρας*, *μαντιχώρας*), a fabulous Indian animal, having the countenance of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a scorpion, Pl.
Manſticeſnor, 1. *dep.* to prophesy, P.
Manto, 1. to remain, wait, wait for, P.
Māndūle -is, *n.* the case or binding of a book, M.
Mānūlis -c, adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand, manual, — *saxa*, Tc; — *picten*, Pl.
Mānūbīa -arum, *f.* the money for which spoils obtained in war were sold, of which part was deposited in the *ararium*, part distributed among the soldiers, and part given to the general, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; *porticum de manubis Cimbricis ſcit*, C; *sacratas ab Augusto manubias*, Tc, i.e. the temple of Apollo at Actium; (2) any possession obtained by violence and robbery, St; (3) in the augural language, a particular species of lightning, Sc.
Mānūbīlis -e, of or relating to warlike spoils, St.
Mānūbīarius -a -um, of or relating to warlike spoils; *met.* — *amicus*, P, profitable.
Mānūbrīōlum -i, *n. dim.* a little haft or handle, Cl.
Mānūbrīum -ii, *n.* a haft, handle, C; *prov. ezimere alicui e manu manubrium*, P, to deprive any one of the opportunity of action.
Manūlā -æ, *f.* a long sleeve, = *manica*, P; (2) that part of the catapulit which held the cord on the stretch, Vt.
Mānūlārius -ii, *m.* a sleeve-maker, muff-maker, P.
Mānūlātus -a -um, provided with long sleeves, St.
Mānūmiſſio -ōnis, *f.* the emancipation or manumission of a slave, C.
Mānūmitto -iſi -iſſum, 3. to manumit, emancipate a slave, — *aliquem*, C.
Mānūprētiſus -a -um, costly, precious, valuable, A. Aug.
Mānūprētium -ii, *n.* (often found in two words, *manūs pretium*), wages, hire, pay, P. L; (2) *met.* a reward, — *perditæ civitatis*, C.
Mānus -ūs, *f.* the hand, *cas in manum ſumere*, C; *tenere in manu*, C; *ad manum accedere*, Vr, said of animals who come when called by name; *prov. manum de tabulā*, C, enough! it is enough.—(ii.) Particular phrases are, (1) *ut āque manu*, M, willingly; (2) *manu tenere*, C, to have for certain; *manus teneri*, C, to be plain, visible, evident; (3) *oratio est in manibus*, C, is published, is well-known; *habere in manibus*, C, to have in

hand, be at work upon; *esse in manibus*, to be near, Ca. V; to be present, C; (4) *habere in manibus aliquem*, C, to caress, fondle; (5) *prælium in manibus facere*, S, hand to hand; *ad manum esse*, L, *habere*, C, at hand, close at hand; *sub manu*, *sub manum*, at hand, near, Aug, easily, without effort, Sc. St; (6) *de manu*, with one's own hand, C, at one's own expense, Co; (7) *de manu in manum*, C, from hand to hand; (8) *plena manu*, Tb. C, with full hand, liberally; (9) *manibus pedibusque*, T, with all one's might; (10) *per manus*, with the hands, by the hands, C. Ca, from hand to hand, from father to son, L, by force, forcibly, S; (11) *præ manu*, at hand, in readiness, P. T; (12) *inter manus*, between one's hands, within reach, Aug, palpable, evident, V; (13) *sub manus succedere*, T, according to one's wish; (14) *manum alicui adire*, P, to cheat, cozen; (15) *manibus æquis*, L, *æquâ manu*, S, with equal advantage, said of a drawn battle; (16) *manum dare*, to help, assist, Q, to give up, surrender, V; (17) *toltere manum*, C, to lift up the hands in astonishment; (18) *manum non certare*, C, to take not the least trouble about; (19) *manu tenerari*, Tc, to kiss one's hand to; (20) *sevus a manu*, St, a secretary, amanuensis.—(III.) The fist; used met. for courage, force, violence, *manu capere urbes*, S; *res tenet ad manus atque ad pugnam*, C; hand-labour, *manu sata*, Ca, sown by hand; *urbis manu munissima*, C, by hand-labour, artificially; *morbis, quos manu fecimus*, Sc, which we have ourselves caused; (2) power, jurisdiction, *hæc non sunt in manu nostrâ*, C, are not in our power; the hand or labours of an artist, *extrema — non accessit ejus operibus*, C, the last hand or polish was wanting to his works.—(IV.) *meton.* handwriting, *redde ad meam manum*, C, I have begun again to write with my own hand; (2) a stake, played for at dice, St; (3) a thrust or stroke in fencing, Q; (4) the trunk of an elephant, C; (5) the fore-paw of a bear; (6)—*ferrea*, Ca, L, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare; (7) a body or troop of soldiers, C; and *met.* a band or body of men, however engaged, — *conjuratorum*, C.

Mâpale -is, n. a hut, hovel; distinguished by some to mean the moveable habitations of the rural population of North Africa, S. L.

Mappa -æ, f. a table-napkin, II. M; (2) a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Q. Jv.

Mârâthrites -æ, m. (*μαραθρίτης -ος*), wine flavoured with fennel, Co.

Mârâthrum -i, n. (*μαραθρον*), fennel, O.

Marcellus, the cognomen of an illustrious plebeian family of the Gens Claudia.—I. M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Sicily, five time cons., n.c. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208; may have been born about 265 n.c. The year of his first consulship was signalled by a complete victory over the Gauls and the slaying of their king Viridomarus by the consul's own hand; the third and last instance in Roman history in which the spolia opima were offered to Jupiter Feretrius. The rest of Marcellus' life was spent in the defence of the republic against the Carthaginians; and though the story of his exploits is obscured by much partiality, it seems certain that he succeeded in checking the career of Hannibal, though he may never have gained a decisive victory over him. The capture of Syracuse, after a long siege, and the almost entire conquest of Sicily, are, however, events on which no doubt can be thrown. Marcellus was finally slain in a skirmish with the Carthaginians, while consul for the fifth time, n.c. 208.—II. M. Claudius Marcellus, cons. 51, a friend of Cicero, on whose behalf the oration "Pro Marcello," usually ascribed to the orator, was spoken. He was a member of the Pompeian party, and, after the battle of Pharsalia, pardoned by Cæsar. He was assassinated by one of his own servants, while on his way to Rome, from the literary retirement to which he had devoted himself at Mitylene. His talents as an orator were

undoubtedly great, though, as a practical statesman, he appears to have been overrated by the friendly partiality of Cicero.—III. C. Claudius Marcellus, cons. 50, cousin of the above, and husband of Octavia, sister of Augustus. Though a hot partizan of Pompey, he did not commit himself so far as to join his army, a fact which, coupled with his relationship, enabled him to retain the favour of the dictator. He died n.c. 41, and, like his cousin, was an early friend of Cicero.—IV. M. Claudius Marcellus, son of the above; nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. It was generally supposed that he was designed by Augustus to succeed him in the empire; but he died in the twentieth year of his age, n.c. 23, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by Livia.

Marceo, 2, to wither, droop, P. Aug; (2) *met.* to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age, etc. or with immoderate indulgence, II; — *luxuriâ*, L.

Marcesco, 3, to begin to droop, wither, *fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt*, Pl; (2) *met.* to languish, grow dull, feeble, — *senio vires*, Pl; — *etno*, O.

Marcella Gens, a Roman family, once patrician, but in later times plebeian. The only patrician cognomen is Coriolanus; plebeian are Philippus, Rutulus, &c.—*Adj.* *Marcellus -a -um*, — *agua*, Pl, an aqueduct, first formed by king Ancus Marcius, and afterwards restored by the prætor Q. Marcius Rex; *Marcellanus -a -um*, C.

Marcellus -a -um, faded, withering, drooping, — *lilia*, O; — *asseres*, Vt, rotten, decayed; (2) enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping, — *somno aut libidinis egulus*, Tc.

Marcelor -oris, m. (= *Marci puer*), the slave of a Marcus, Pl.

Marcor -oris, m. rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Pl; (2) *met.* languor, sloth, torpor, Cl.

Marcellus -i, m. dim. (*martulus*), a little hammer, Pl.

Marcius -i, m. a common Roman pronomen, abbreviated M.

Mârë -is, n. the sea, C; found in apposition with *oceanus*; *proximus mare Oceanum hincmarat*, Ca; *maris pontus*, V; prov. *te râ marique aliquid quære*, P, by sea and by land, everywhere; *mare celo miscere*, to put everything into confusion; *maria et montes polliceri*, O, to make unbonded promises; *in mare fundere aquas*, O, to carry coals to Newcastle; (2) of particular seas; — *nostrum*, Ca, the Mediterranean Sea; — *superum*, C, the Adriatic; — *inferum*, C, the Tuscan Sea; (3) seawater, *Chium maris expers*, H, unmixed; (4) * a sea-green colour, Pl.

Mârëa -æ, f. or *Mârëöta -æ, f.* (*Μαρία*), a city of Lower Egypt; hence *adj.* *Mârëöticus -a -um*, *Maræotic*, Egyptian, — *cortex*, H, the papyrus plant; — *labor*, M, the Pyramids; *subst.* *Mârëötis -idis, f.* Pl, a part of Libya.

Marga -æ, f. *marl*, Pl.

Margârides -um, f. (*μαργαρίδες*), a kind of dates, Pl.

Margârita -æ, f. C. *margâritum -i, n.* Vr. (*μαργαρίτη*), a pearl.

* *Margâritifer -ëra -ërum*, pearl-producing, Pl. *Margino*, 1, to make a border to; — *tiam*, L, provide with side-paths.

Margo -inis, m. f. a border, edge, boundary, margin, O, Pl.

Mârînus -a -um, of or relating to the sea, marine; *marini terrenique humores*, C; — *ros*, H, rosemary.

Mârîsea -æ, f. a kind of large fig of poor quality, Co; (2) a tumour on the podex, the piles, Jv. *Mârîseus -i, m.* (-os -i), a species of rush, Pl.

Mârîta, vid. *maritus*.

Mârîtus -us, m. relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital, O.

* *Mârîtâus -a -um*, — *dos*, P, at the wife's own disposal.

Māritimus -a -um, (māritūmus), of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; — *homines*, C, seafaring men; — *loci*, C, on the coast; — *imperium*, C, naval command; *subst.* māritima -ōrum, *n.* maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, C; (2) *met.* *changeable like the sea, — *mores*, P.

Mārītō, 1. to wed, marry, give in marriage, — *filiam Vitellii*, St; (2) *maritari*, of animals, to pair, couple, Vt; to be impregnated, Co; (3) of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, H; *ulmi vitibus maritantur*, Co.

Māritus -a -um, of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; — *facies*, Pt, marriage-touches, marriage; — *sedus*, O; — *Venus*, O, conjugal love; (2) of plants, tied or trained together, — *arbores*, A. Aug; — *ulmus*, Ct; (3) *subst.* māritus -i, *m.* a husband, C; mārita -ō, *f.* a wife, H; a beloved person, suitor, betrothed lover, Pl. V; applied also to animals, *olens maritus*, H, the he-goat.

Mārius, the name of a Roman plebeian family, the founder and only distinguished member of which was the famous C. Marius; seven times consul, B.C. 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 86. He was born near Arpinum, B.C. 157, of humble parents; though the fact that he subsequently married the patrician Julia, aunt of C. Julius Caesar, seems to disprove the allegation that he ever earned his livelihood by agricultural labour. He entered the army at an early age, and is said to have attracted the favourable notice of the great Scipio by his conduct in the Numantine campaign. For many years we know little of his career, except that the rude simplicity of his manners, and his plebeian birth, endeared him to the people. In 119 he was made tribune of the people, in which capacity he successfully withstood the illegal procedure of the senate and aristocratic party, then flushed with their recent victory over C. Gracchus. The praetorship followed in due course, but for the brilliant execution of its functions the talents of Marius, wholly warlike, were not adapted. In the year 109 we again find him employed in a congenial occupation; as legate of the consul Q. Cæcilius Metellus in the war with Jugurtha. This was the opportunity of which Marius made use to rise to the highest dignities of the state. He ingratiated himself with the soldiery, spread the report at Rome that Metellus was purposely dragging on the war, and at last, having wrung from his reluctant general, permission to return to Rome, was enthusiastically elected consul, and entrusted with the chief command in Numidia. In two campaigns Jugurtha was subdued; and for two more years Marius remained in Africa, confirming the Roman dominion. In the mean time the Cimbri and Teutones, warlike nations from the north, were hanging on the frontiers of Italy, and had destroyed all Roman armies sent against them. The last of these misfortunes produced the utmost consternation at Rome; in 105 two armies, consisting of 80,000 men, commanded by the consul Cn. Mallus Maximus and the proconsul Cn. Servilius Cæpio, were completely routed, with the loss of both generals. To meet this formidable enemy Marius was elected consul for four successive years, 104, 103, 102, 101; and in 102 was completely victorious over the Teutones at Aix, in 101 over the Cimbri near Verellæ. It is at this point that the character and career of Marius begin to lose their lustre. To obtain the consulship for the sixth time, in which he was successful, he allied himself with the basest demagogues, whom, in return, he did not scruple to sacrifice and to crush at the command of the senate. L. Sulla was now rising into fame and popularity, and in the Social War, when both were employed, eclipsed by his youthful vigour the exploits of his aged competitor. Both men were unscrupulous; and the contest which in 88 broke out between them, for the command against Mithridates, ended in civil war. Marius was driven from the city, and for a time was a wretched fugitive,

shunned by all as a public enemy, and on more than one occasion in imminent danger of death. But when Sulla had departed for the East, leaving behind him as consuls Octavius and Cinna, Marius coalesced with the latter, who had been driven out of the city by his colleague, and with him laid siege to Rome. The city soon capitulated, and Marius signalled the event by a frightful butchery of all whom he knew or supposed to be his enemies, for the most part the noblest of the Roman aristocracy. As he and Cinna were now absolute, they elected themselves consuls for the year 86, without the formality of an election; but the old man was worn out with the hardships which he had recently endured, and died in the third year of his consulship, at the age of 71. — *Adj.* Māritus -a -um, C. Mārianus -a -um, C.

Marmāitēs -īdī, *f.* (μαρμαίτης), a plant which grows in marble-quarries, Pl.

Marmor -ōis, *n.* (μάρμαρος) marble, C; (2) pulverized marble, A. Aug; (3) a monument or statue of marble, Pl. H; (4) a marble mile-stone, M; (5) *poet.* the surface of the sea, *marmora pelagi*, Ct; — *Libycum*, V.

Marmōrārius -īi, *m.* a marble-worker, Vt. Sc.

Marmōrātum -ī, *n.* a plaster or stucco of pulverized marble and lime, Pl.

Marmōrēus -a -um, marble, made of marble, C; (2) relating to marble, — *ars*, Vt, sculpture; (3) like marble, — *cervix*, V; — *color*, *candor*, Lc.

Marmōro, 1. to overlay with the species of stucco called marmoratum, *g.v.*, Vr.

Marmōrōsus -īa -um, like marble, as hard as marble, Pl.

Mārō -ōnis, *m.* the cognomen of the poet P. Virgilius; *vid.* Virgilius. — *Adj.* Mārōnius -a -um, Mārōnianus -a -um, P. Aug, relating to Virgil, Virgilian.

Marra -æ, *f.* a hoe for extirpating weeds, Co.

Marrāblum -īi, *n.* the plant horehound, Pl. Co.

Mars -rtis, *m.* (*poet. form.* Mīvors), Mars, the god of war, C; (2) *met.* war, battle, fight, the art of war; — *alienus*, L, a foreign mode of fighting; — *forensis*, O, a legal contest; *prov. suo Marte*, *et* one's own resources; *rex suo Marte res suas recuperavit*, C; (3) the fortune or issue of war, C; (4) the planet Mars, C. — *Adj.* Martius, Martialis, *g.v.*

Marsūplum -īi, *n.* (μαρσώνιον), a money-bag, purse, P.

Martes -is, *f.* the martens, M.

Martialis -e, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars, O. H; *subst.* Martiales -um, *m.* (a) the priests of Mars, C; (b) the soldiers of the Legio Martia, C.

Martialis, M. Valerius, the author of upwards of 1,500 epigrams, divided into fourteen books, which are still in existence, was born at Sulbilla in Sp. dn, A.D. 43. We learn from his own writings that he came to Rome in 66, and there resided thirty-five years, after which he returned to his native place. His death cannot be assigned to any particular year, but certainly did not take place before the year 104. He appears to have possessed considerable property, and his reputation among his contemporaries was great. The word Epigram, originally signifying an inscription and used to designate any short poem, is applied to the poems of Martial in the sense in which we now use it. Their merits are very high; a constant fertility and pungency of wit, joined with great felicity of diction; but at the same time they do not leave a favourable impression of their author; for they are deformed by most shameless adulation of the reigning tyrants, and a constant flow of obscene and licentious expressions.

Martellus -æ, *c.* a worshipper of Mars, O.

Martigēna -æ, *c.* begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, O.

Martius -a -um, of or relating to Mars, sacred to Mars; — *campus*, *vid.* campus; — *mensis*, Pl, the month of March; — *proles*, O, Romulus and Remus; *poet. form.* Māvortius -a -um, V. O;

subst. -us -i, *m.* Meleager, son of Mars; (2) *met.* warlike, martial, *V. O*; (3) of or relating to the planet Mars, *O*.

Martulus = *marculus*, *g.v.*

Mārum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.* μάρον), an aromatic herb, perhaps valerian, *Pl*.

Mas, *māris*, *m.* the male (*opp.* *femina*), applied to men, animals, and plants; *a primā congressione maris et feminae*, *C*; used sometimes adj., *mares homines*, *P*; — *ritellus*, *H*, a male yoke, i.e. that would produce a male chick; applied to plants, *ure mares oleas*, *O*; (2) manly, vigorous, — *Curii*, *H*; *male mas*, *Ct*, unmanly, effeminate.

**Masculēco*, *3.* to become male, *Pl*.

Masculētum -i, *n.* a place where male plants are planted, *Pl*.

Masculīnus -a -um, of the male sex, masculine, *Ph. Pl*; (2) in grammar, of the masculine gender, *O*.

Masculus -a -um, of the male sex, male; *subst.* *masculus* -i, *m.* a male, *L. V*; (2) — *cardo*, *Vt*, that which is inserted into another (*opp.* *cardo femina*, that into which another is inserted); (3) *met.* masculine, manly, bold, courageous, *rusticorum mascula militum proles*, *H*.

Maspetum -i, *n.* (μάσπετον), the leaf of the laser-pitium, *g.v.*, *Pl*.

Massa -a, *f.* (μάζα), a lump, mass, — *piceis*, *V*; — *lactis coacti*, *O*, of cheese; *cris*, *Pl*; — *marmoris*, *Pl*; and *abs.* *O*, a lump of gold.

Massāris -is, *f.* a grape from a wild vine, *O*.

Massēus -i, *m.* a mountain in Campania; hence *Massicum vinum*, or *abs.* *V. H*, *Massic wine*.

Massāla -a, *f.* *dim.* a little lump or mass, *Co*.

Mastiche -es, *f.* (μαστίχη), mastic, an aromatic gum, *Pl*.

Mastigia -a, *m.* (μαστιγία), a worthless fellow, scoundrel; literally, one who deserves a whipping, *P. T*.

Mastos -i, *m.* (μαστός), a plant good for the breast, *Pl*.

Mastruca -a, *f.* (μαστράγα), a rough garment of sheep-skins, *C*; used as a term of reproach, *P*.

**Mastrūctus* -a -um, clothed in the *mastruca*.

Matra, *mataxa* = *materis*, *metaxa*, *g.v.*

Matella -a, *f.* *dim.* a chamber-utensil, *P. M.*

Matello -a, *m.* *dim.* a chamber-utensil, *C*.

Matella -a, *f.* a kind of hammer or mallet, *A. Aug.*

Mater -tris, *f.* (μήτηρ), a mother, *de pietate in matrem*, *C*; *matrem fieri de Jove*, *O*, to become pregnant by; (2) applied to a nurse, *V*; to priestesses, in token of respect, *P*; to goddesses; and especially to Cybele, called *magna mater*, or *abs.* *inter*, *O*; to the earth, *mater terra*, *L*, mother earth; — *florum*, *O*, *Flora*; — *anorum*, *H*, — *cupitium*, *H*, *Venus*; also used of animals and plants, *V. Pl*; (3) *met.* source, origin, producer, *apes mellis matres*, *Vt*; *mater omnium bonorum artium sapientia est*, *C*; *utilitas justi prope mater et equi*, *H*.

Matercula -a, *f.* *dim.* a little mother, *O*.

Materia -a, *f.* *māteries* -i, *f.* matter, material, stuff of which any thing is composed; — *verum, ex quā et in quā sunt omnia*; *C*; — *rudis*, *P. Aug.*, chaos; especially, building materials, *Vt*; means of nutrition, food, *Cl*; (2) especially, wood, timber used for building (*opp.* *ligna*, wood for fuel), *C. Te*; (3) race, breed, kind, *Co*; (4) *met.* matter, stuff, materials, — *ad jocandum*, *C*; — *artis*, *C*; incitement, occasion, cause, — *seditionis*, *C*; *aurei summi materiem mali*, *H*; *materiam dare tuidia*, *C*; natural disposition, abilities, talent, — *Calonis*, *C*.

Materficus -a -um, of or relating to timber, *Pl*; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a timber-merchant, *P*.

**Materfatio* -ōnis, *f.* timber-work, *Pl*.

**Materfatura* -a, *f.* working in wood, carpentry, *Vt*.

Māteries -i, *f.* = *materia*, *g.v.*

Matērio, *l.* to build, construct of wood, *Cl. Vt*.

**Matērior*, *l.* *dep.* to fell wood, provide wood, *Ca.*

Matēris -is, *f.* (*matāris*, *matāca*), a Celtic javelin, *Ca. L.*

Māternus -a -um, of or relating to a mother, maternal, — *sanguis*, *C*; — *tempora*, *O*, period of pregnancy; — *nobilitas*, *V*, on the mother's side.

Mātertera -a, *f.* a mother's sister, maternal aunt, *C*.

Matēmāticus -a -um (*μαθηματικός*), mathematical, *Vt*; *subst.* *matēmāticus* -i, *m.* (a) a mathematician, *C*; (b) an astrologer, *Te*; *matēmātica* -a, *f.* (a) mathematics; *Sc*; (b) astrology, *St*.

Matrālīa -ium, *n.* the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, *O. Vr*.

Matricida -a, *c.* a matricide, *C*.

**Matricidium* -ii, *n.* the slaying of a mother, *C*.

Matrimōnium -ii, *n.* marriage, matrimony; in *matrimonium ire*, *P*, to marry; in — *filii dare*, *Ca*, *collocare*, *locare*, *C*, to give in marriage; *matrimonio uzorem exire*, *P*, to put away one's wife, also *dimittere aliquam e matrimonio*, *St*; (2) *pl.* married women, *Te*.

Matrimus -a -um, having mother still living, *C. L.*

Matris -teis, *f.* female animal of any kind, kept for breeding, *Vr. Co*; (2) of plants, the parent stem, *St*.

Matrona -a, *f.* a married woman, matron; especially, an honourable, noble, respectable lady, *C*; hence, an epithet of Juno, *H*.

Matronālis -e, of or relating to a married woman; fit for a matron, *matronaly*, *L.*

Matrōum -i, *n.* (Μητροῶν), the temple of Cybele, mother of the gods, *Pl*.

Matta -a, *f.* a mat of rushes, *O*.

Mattēa -a, *f.* (*matryn*, *mattēa*, *ματρία*), a dainty dish, dainty, *St. M.*

Mattificus -a -um, of or relating to *Mattificum*, now Wiesbaden; — *pila*, *M*, soap-balls for dyeing the hair.

Mattilla -a, *f.* a chamber-utensil, *P*; (2) a term of reproach, *simpleton*! *P*.

Matūre, quickly, soon, *P. L.*

**Matūratio* -ōnis, *f.* hastening, accelerating, *Aug.*

Matūre, at the right time, seasonably, opportunely, *C. Ca*; (2) in good time, betimes, soon, early, quickly, *C. Ca*; (3) too soon, prematurely, *N*.

Matūresco -rui, *3.* to ripen, become ripe, *quum — frumenta incipient*, *Ca*; (2) *met.* to come to maturity, *C*; *nubilibus maturui annis*, *O*.

Matūritas -itatis, *f.* ripeness, — *frugum*, *C*; (2) ripeness, maturity, perfection, *succum ad maturitatem perducere*, *Pl*; ad — *venire*, *advenire*, *Pl*, to come to maturity; (3) *met.* full development, ripeness; maturity, *scelerum — in nostri consilii tempore erupit*, *C*; said also of the development of the mind, — *etatis ad prudentiam*, *C*; (4) the right moment of time, fullness of time, — *cujus rei*, *C*; (5) promptness, expedition, *precari — pena*, *St*.

Matūro, *l.* (i.) *act.* to make ripe, ripen, *C*; — *uras*, *Tb*; *maturari*, *Pl*, to become ripe; (2) to make ripe or soft, mature, bring to maturity, — *partus conceptos*, *Pl*; (3) *met.* to hasten, accelerate, — *huic mortem*, *C*; — *insidias consuli*, *S*; followed by *inf.*, to hasten, make haste to do any thing, *flumen exercitum transducere maturavit*, *Ca*; *te oro ut matures venire*, *C*; (ii.) *neut.* to hasten, make haste, *successor tuus non potest ita maturare*, *C*.

Matūrus -a -um, ripe, — *poma*, *C*; — *ura*, *V*;

(2) ripe, mature, perfect, timely, seasonable; *filia* — *viro*, V, marriageable; — *oris*, Co; — *ætas*, V, mature; of mental and moral development, C; *annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes*, V; — *centuriones*, St, having accomplished the term of service; (3) early, speedy, — *faba*, Co, the early bean; — *satio*, Co, the early seed-time; — *judicium*, C, quick, speedy.

Mātūta — *æ*, *f.* an ancient Roman goddess, by some identified with Juno, by others with Ino or Leucothea. She is also called by *Lc.* the goddess of the morning, *i.e.* Aurora.

Mātūtino, early in the morning, Pl.

Mātūtinus — *a* — *um*, early in the morning, matutinal; — *tempora*, C; — *frigora*, H; — *equi*, O, horses of Aurora; — *pater*, H, Janus, invoked in the morning: *subst.* *mātūtinum* — *i*, *n.* the early morning, Pl.

Mauri — *orum*, *m.* (Μαυροι), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania; hence, *Maurus* — *a* — *um*, H. M, Moorish, African, Carthaginian; *adv.* *Maurice*, V; *Mauritania* — *æ*, *f.* Mauritania; also, *Maurisia* — *æ*, *f.* Mauritania; *adj.* *Mauristæcus* — *a* — *um*, M, Maurusius — *a* — *um*, Moorish, African.

Mausolus — *i*, *m.* (Μαυσόλος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. *Adj.* *Mausolæus* — *a* — *um*, — *sepulchrum*, or *abs.* *Mausolæum* — *i*, *n.* the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, St. M.

Māvōlo = *malo*, *q.v.*

Māvors, *Māvortius* = *mars*, *Martius*, *q.v.*

Maxilla — *æ*, *f.* *dim.* the jaw-bone, jaw, Pl. St.

Maxillaris — *e*, relating or belonging to the jaw, *m.* axillary, — *dentes*, Pl. Co.

Maxime, *superl.* of *magis*, *q.v.*

Maximtas — *ātis*, *f.* greatness, size, *Lc.*

Maximōpere, *vid.* *magnopere*.

Maximus, *superl.* of *magnus*, *q.v.*

Maximus, a surname in the Fabian family, borne among others by the following: — I. Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, cons. 322, dict. 315, cons. 310, 308, censor 304, cons. 297, 295; the ablest of the Roman generals in the long and arduous Samnite Wars. We cannot follow the details of his campaigns, which, indeed, have been much obscured by the partiality of the annalists of the Fabian house. — II. Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, cons. 233, cons. 230, cons. 228, dict. 221, 217, cons. 215, 214, 209; great-grandson of the preceding, and the successful opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic War. The cautious policy of delay which he adopted, and which has become proverbial under the name of Fabian, afforded breathing-time for the exhausted resources of Rome to recover themselves, while the neglect of it by the consuls Æmilius and Varro was the cause of the fatal rout of Cannæ. In the later years of the war, when the Roman tactics were necessarily more bold and decisive, the military talents of Fabius hardly displayed themselves to so much advantage as before. He died in 203, and was buried at the public cost.

Maximus, P. (M.) Valerius, the compiler of a collection of historical anecdotes bearing the title "De Factis Dicitisque Memorabilibus Libri x.", appears, so far as we can judge from the indications afforded in the work itself, to have flourished in the age of the Cæsars, and probably in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. The collection contains much that is curious and interesting, though a comparison of its statements, when possible, with those of well-known authors, does not lead us to place implicit confidence in it in cases where such comparison cannot be made. The style of the work is so inferior to the Augustan standard, that many critics have either referred it to a later age, or regarded the work, as it at present exists, as an abridgment of the original work of Valerius. Against the latter hypothesis, however, the internal evidence appears to be conclusive.

Māzōnōmus — *i*, *m.* (—on — *i*, *n.* μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish, H.

Mēābilis — *e*, passable, Pl; (2) penetrating, — *aër*, Pl.

Mēāmet, *mēāpte*, *vid.* *meus*.

Mēātus — *ūs*, *m.* a going, passing, motion, — *agilæ*, Tc, flight; — *spirītūs*, Q, a breathing, respiration; (2) a way, path, passage, *cur signa metationis deseruere suos*, Lc, have left their courses, *i.e.* have become eclipsed.

Mēāstor, *vid.* *Castor*.

Mēchāncus — *i*, *m.* (μηχανικός), a-mechanician, mechanic, Co.

Mēcon — *ōnis*, *f.* (μήκων), a kind of poppy, Pl.

Mēcōnis — *īdis*, *f.* (μηκωνίς), a kind of lettuce, having a soporific quality like the poppy, Pl.

Mēcōntes — *æ*, *m.* (μηκόντις), an unknown precious stone, Pl.

Mēcōnium — *īl*, *n.* (μηκόνιον), poppy juice, Pl; (2) a plant also called *peplis*; (3) the excrement of new-born children, Pl.

Mēdix — *īcis*, *m.* the name of a magistrate among the Æseans; with the addition *tuticus*, *mēdixtuticus*, L, chief magistrate.

Mēdens — *ntis*, *m.* (*prtcp.* *mēdēor*), a physician, Lc. O.

Mēdēor, 2. *dep.* to heal, to cure; of a person, — *alicui*, C; *alicui rei*, C; *prov.* *quum capiti mederi debeam, reduriam curo*, C, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one; of things, to do good to, be good for, *cancer capitis serpentinum ictus medentur*, Pl; *picea resina contra vulneribus optime medetur*, Pl; (2) *met.* to heal, assist, alleviate, — *incommodis omnium*, C; — *afflicte et perarate reipublicæ*, C; with *acc.* — *cupiditates*, T.

Mēdya — *æ*, *f.* (Μηδία), a country of Central Asia, V; *adj.* *Mēdus* — *a* — *um*, V, *Mēdicus* — *a* — *um*, N, Median, Assyrian, Persian.

Mēdianus — *a* — *um*, in the middle, middle, midst, — *humus*, Vt.

Mēdiastinus — *i*, *m.* a slave who performed all sorts of menial office, C. II.

Mēdica — *æ*, *f.* (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, V.

Mēdicābilis — *e*, curable, O, (2) wholesome, Co.

Mēdicāmen — *īnis*, *n.* a drug, medicine, medicinal substance, C; *met. iratæ — fortia præbe*, O; (2) poison, poisonous draught, Tc; (3) colouring matter, dye, and especially, rouge, paint, C; (4) an artificial means of improving any natural product, *optimus cascus est, exiguum medicamentis habet*, Co, *rennet*.

Mēdicāmentāria — *æ*, *f.* pharmacy, the apothecary's art, Pl.

Mēdicāmentārius — *īi*, *m.* an apothecary, Pl.

Mēdicāmentōsus — *a* — *um*, having a healing power, Vt.

Mēdicāmentum — *i*, *n.* a drug, medicine, remedy, *dare — alicui*, C; — *componere*, Pl, to prepare, used also of an external application; (2) a poisonous drug, poison, C; (3) a colouring substance, dye, C; (4) a seasoning, condiment, Co; (5) paint, rouge, Sc; (6) *met.* help, relief, alleviation, — *multorum laborum*, C.

**Mēdicatio* — *ōnis*, *f.* a watering of plants with a peculiar preparation to preserve them from vermin, Co.

Mēdicatus — *a* — *um* (*prtcp.* *mēdico*), sprinkled with medicinal juices, drugged, manured, Co. V; — *vina*, Co, drugged; — *somnus*, O, produced by drugs or by a charm; *lana — fūco*, H, dyed, coloured; (2) wholesome, medicinal, — *aqua*, Sc.

Mēdicatus — *ūs*, *m.* a means of enchantment, charm, O.

Mēdicina — *æ*, *f.* the healing art, medicine, C; *pars medicina quæ manu curat*, Cl, surgery; (2) *sc.* tabernæ, a surgery, apothecary's shop, P; (3) a means of healing, drug, medicine, — *facere morbo*, P, to cure; (4)* the pruning of vines, Pl; (5) *met.* a remedy, assistance, alleviation, — *consilii atque orationis meæ*, C; — *doloris*, C.

Mēdicinālis — *e*, relating to medicine, medicinal, Pl.

Mēdicēnus -a -um, relating or belonging to the art of healing, Vr.

Mēdicō, 1. to heal, cure; — *aliquem*, Co; (2) to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; — *semina*, V; — *aquam thymo*, Co; (3) — *capillos*, O, to dye.

Mēdicor, 1. *dep.* to heal, cure, — *alicui*, V; — *aliquid*, V; *met.* P. T.

Mēdicus -a -um, healing, wholesome, medicinal, — *ars*, O; — *vis*, Pl; — *digitus*, Pl, the third finger, ring-finger; (*) magical, P. Aug.

Mēdicus -i, *m.* a physician, surgeon, doctor, C.

Mēdie, moderately, Tc.

Mēdiētās -ātis, *f.* the middle, midst, that which is in the middle; used by C. as a translation of the Greek *μεσότης*.

Mēdimum -i, *n.* C. **mēdimnus** -i, *m.* N. (*μεδμινος*), a Greek measure of capacity; mostly used for dry measure; containing six Roman modii.

Mēdiberis -e, moderate, neither much nor little, middling; hence used in a bad sense, middling, mediocre, tolerable, indifferent; — *orator*, *viri*, C; (2) of the passions, moderate, calm, tranquil, — *animus*, Ca.

Mēdiēritas -ātis, *f.* moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect; — *illa quae est inter nimium et parum*, C; — *cultus*, Aug, neither too serious nor too gay; of the passions, moderate-ness, tranquillity, C; (2) mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance, — *ingenii*, C.

Mēdiēriter, moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily, *nemo* — *doctus*, C; in *aliqua re* — *versatum esse*, C; (2) with moderation, *aliquid non* — *ferre*, C.

Mēdiōxime (*mēdiōxime*), moderately, Vr.

Mēdiōximus -a -um (*mēdiōximus*), that which is in the middle, the midst, *dii superi atque inferi et mediocum*, P, between the celestial and infernal deities.

Medipontus -i, *m.* a species of thick rope, A. Aug.

Mēditamen -inis, *n.* P. Aug. = *meditamentum*, *q. r.*

Mēditamentum -i, *n.* a thinking upon any thing, preparation, — *belli*, Tc.

Mēditare, *aliquid* — *tenere*, P, to be perfectly acquainted with; — *effundere probra*, Sc, designedly.

Mēditatio -ōnis, *f.* a thinking over any thing, contemplation, meditation, — *futuri mali*, C; (2) a preparation for any thing, — *obvendi sui muneris*, C; (3) practice, use, Pl.

Mēditatus -a -um (*ptep.* *mēditor*), meditated, considered, well weighed, thought over, studied, — *scelus*, C, deliberated; — *et composita oratio*, St. (*opp.* *extempore*.)

Mēditerrāneus -a -um, inland, far from the sea (*opp.* *maritimus*), — *regiones*, Ca; in very late ages, — *mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, for which the classical term is *Mare Magnum*; (2) *subst.* **mēditerrāneum** -i, *n.* -a -ūrum, *n.* Pl, inland parts.

Mēdior, 1. *dep.* to think over, consider, meditate, — *haec multa*, C; — *de suis ratione*, C; — *meum, quid dicerem*, C; (2) to think upon any thing in preparation, study, prepare one's self for, meditate, intend, — *alicui pestem*, C; — *accusationem*, C; — *nugis*, P; — *ad praedam*, C; — *in praelia*, V; — *proficisci*, N; (3) to practise, exercise one's self, *Demosthenes perfect meditando*, ut, etc. C.

Mēditrināla -ium, *n.* the festival of the goddess Meditrina, who presides over the art of healing, held annually on the 11th of October, Vr.

Mēdium -ii, *n.* the middle, the midst, *Lucretiam in medio cadum sedentem inveniant*, L; *so medio* = in the middle, in the midst, *medio tutissimus ibis*, O; *medium ferre*, C, (of an arbitrator), to make a just award; *medio temporis*, Tc, in the mean time, meanwhile; (2) the public, the public view, publicity, *rem in medio proponere*, C, publicly, *rem in medium proferre*, C, to publish, make known; *rem in medium vocare*, C, to bring before

a public tribunal; *iacentia verba sustulimus e medio*, C, we have adopted common, popular expressions; *tolle de medio*, (a) to abolish, C, (b) to destroy, kill, C; *e medio excedere, abire*, T, to die; *in medio esse*, T, to be present, to be there; *in medium venire, procedere*, C, to be present, appear, show one's self; *in medium*, publicly, for the common use or benefit; (3) the half, *scilla* — *conterere cum aqua*, Vr.

Mēdus -a -um, the middle, midmost, midst, *terra complexa medium mundi locum*, C; in *foro medio*, C, in the midst of the forum; applied to time, *ultimum, proximum, medium tempus*, C; *medio tempore*, St, in the mean time; *Megara, media Corintho Athenisque urbs*, Aug, midway between Athens and Corinth; *quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit*, C, no middle thing, no medium; *medium arripere aliquem*, T, to seize by the middle; (2) half, *hieme demunt cibum medium*, Vr; (3) *met.* *viri etatis media*, Pl, of middle age; — *ingenium*, Tc, moderate, middling; *nam medios esse jam non licebit*, C, neutral; — *responsum*, L, undecided, ambiguous; — *artes*, Q, indifferent, neither good nor bad; *medium sese offert*, V, as a mediator; *nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis*, O, oaths in which the gods are invoked as mediators.

Mēdus *fidius*, *vid.* *fidius*.

Medix, *medixtuticus*, *vid.* *meddix*.

Mēdulla -ae, *f.* marrow of bones; the pith or kernel in plants, H. Pl. Co; (2) *met.* the utmost part, *michi haeres in medullis*, C, I love you most entirely.

Mēduillus, in the very marrow, most inwardly; *met.* cordially, intimately, P.

Mēduillus -a -um, full of marrow, Cl.

Mēduilla -ae, *f.* *dim.* marrow, Ct.

Mēdusa -ae, *f.* (*Mēdovae*), the snake-haired daughter of Phœreus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune; slain by Perseus. — *Adj.* **Mēdusæus** -a -um, — *equus*, O, Pegasus; — *mons*, O, Hippocrene.

Mēgālesiā -ium, *n.*, **Mēgālesia** -ium, *n.* the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater, C. — *Adj.* **Mēgālesiā** -ae, Pl. M. **Mēgālesiā** -a -um, *Jv.*, relating to this festival.

Mēgālium -ii, *n.* (*μεγαλίον*), a kind of salve or ointment, Pl.

Mēgālographia -ae, *f.* (*μεγαλογραφία*), a large or sublime style of painting, Vr.

Mēgistanēs -ium, *m.* (*μεγιστάνες*), grandees, magnates, nobles, Tc. Se.

Mēhercle, *mēhercule*, *mēhercules* = *hercle*, *q. r.* Mejo, 3. to make water, H.

Mēli, *mellis*, *n.* (*μέλι*), honey, C; (2) *met.* that which is sweet, agreeable, delightful, *hoo juvat et melli est*, H; *prov.* of a vain attempt, *mella petere in medio flumine*, O.

Mēla, Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography, was born, as appears from his work, at some town on the bay of Algisiras, most probably in the reign of one of the first emperors. His work is entitled "De Situ Orbis Libri III;" and though, from the necessities of the subject, not very interesting to the general student of literature, is written in a good, pure style, and affords much valuable information to the geographer and historian.

Mēlamphyllon -i, *n.* (*μελαμφυλλον*), a species of acanthus, Pl.

Mēlampōdion -ii, *n.* (*μελαμπόδιον*), black hellebore, Pl.

Mēlampsythum -ii, *n.* (*μελαμψύθιον*), a dark-coloured raisin wine, Pl.

Mēlankōtos -i, *f.* (*μελανκός*), a species of small eagle, Pl.

Mēlanchōlleus -a -um (*μελαγχολικός*), having black bile, melancholy, C.

Mēlanorānis -is, *f.* (*μελάνρανις*), a kind of rush, with black seeds, Pl.

Mēlandryum -i, *n.* (*μελάνδρυν*), a piece of salted tunny-fish, Pl.

Melanía -æ, *f.* (μελαία), a blackness, black spots on the skin, Cl.

Melanspermon -i, *n.* (μελάνσπερμον), the Roman coriander-seed, Pl.

Melanthémon -i, *n.* (μελάνθεμον), the chamomile, Pl.

Melanthium -ii, *n.* (μελάνθιον) = *melanspermon*, *q.v.*, Pl.

Melánurus -i, *m.* (μελάνουρος), a kind of sea-fish, O.

Meláplum -ii, *n.* (μηλάπιον), a kind of pear-like apple, Pl.

Mélas -ános, *m.* (μέλας), a black spot upon the skin, Cl.

Meleúium -i, *n.*, *meleúium* -i, *m. dim.* little honey (a term of endearment), P.

Meléggris -idis, *f.* a Guinea-fowl, Vr.

Méles -is, *mélis* -is, *f.* (μῆλις), an uncertain quadruped, perhaps a badger, Vr.

Méles -étis, *m.* (Μῆλη), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born: hence *adj.* *Melétæus* -a -um, Tb, Homeric.

Méléciris -idis, *f.* (μελίκρις), a kind of ulcer, the yellow matter of which is like honey, Pl.

Melichlóros -i, *m.* (μελίχλωρος), a precious stone, of the colour of honey, Pl.

Melichlóros -ótos, *m.* (μελίχλωρος) = *melichlóros*, *q.v.*

Melichrysos -i, *m.* (μελίχρυσος), a honey-coloured chrysolith, Pl.

Mélleus -a -um, musical, Lc; (2) lyrical, lyric, C; and *abs.* -us -i, *m.* a lyric poet, Pl.

Melilotos -i, *f.* (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, O. Pl.

Melímēium -i, *n.* (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Vr. Co.

Melíina -æ, *f.* a wallet or pouch of badger's skin, P.

**Melíina* -æ, *f.* mead; a beverage made from honey, P.

Melínum -i, *n.* (μήλινον), oil of quinces, Pl; (2) a salve or unguent of the same; (3) a quince-coloured garment, P.

Melínium -i, *n.* a kind of white paint, so called from the island Melos, P.

Mélfor -us, *comp.* of bonus, *q.v.*

Melíophyllum -i, *n.* (μέλι-όφυλλον, μελί-φλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, V.

Méhta -æ, *f.* (-e -és, *f.* Μελίτη), the island of Malta, C. — *Adj.* *Melítæus* -a -um, Pl, *Melítensis* -e, C, *Maltæe*; — *vestes*, C; and *abs.* *Melítensis* -ium, C, garments.

Melítinus -a -um (μελίτινος), mixed with honey, Pl.

Melítis -idis, *f.* (μηλίτις), a quince-coloured precious stone, Pl.

Melítites -æ, *m.* (μελίτις), a drink made of honey and new wine, Pl; (2) a precious stone, Pl.

Melíttena -æ, *f.* (μελίτταινα), = *melisphyllon*, *q.v.*, Pl.

Melíturgus -i, *m.* (μελίτουργός), a bee-keeper; one who has the charge of bees, Vr.

Mellum = *mellum*, *q.v.*

Mellusculæ, somewhat better, C; (2) — *bibere quam eat fuerit*, P, somewhat more.

Mellusculus -a -um, somewhat better in health, somewhat better, Cl; *dele mellusculam spem habeo*, Vr.

Mella -æ, *f.* honey-water, Co.

Mellárium -ii, *n.* a bee-hive, Vr.

Mellárium -a -um, of or relating to honey, Pl.

Mellárium -ii, *m.* a bee-keeper, Vr.

Mellatio -ónis, *f.* the taking of honey from the hive, Co.

Mellæus -a -um, of or relating to honey, Pl.

Mellécium -i, *n.* P. = *meleúium*, *q.v.*

Melléx -æ -trum, producing honey, O.

Melléx -icis, *m.* Co. = *mellarius*, *q.v.*

Mellificium -ii, *n.* the making or producing of honey, Vr.

Mellificus -a -um, producing honey, Co.

Melligénus -a -um, like honey; Pl.

Melligo -inis, *f.* bee-glue, hive-dross, Pl; (2) the juice of unripe grapes, Pl.

**Mellilla* -æ, *f. dim.* little honey (a term of endearment), P.

**Mellinka* -æ, *f.* sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness, P.

Mellitus -a -um, made of honey, sweetened with honey, as sweet as honey, H. Pl; (2) pleasant, agreeable, delightful, C.

Mellum -i, *n.* a dog's collar, made of leather and studded with iron-headed nails, Vr.

Melísolia -órum, *n.* apples with a leaf on the side, Pl.

Melíomeli, preserved quinces, Co.

Melíopéro -ónis, *m.* (μηλοπέπων), an apple-shaped melon, Pl.

Mélos -i, *n.* (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, C.

Melíothron -i, *n.* (μήλωθρον), the white bryony, Pl.

Melpómène -és, *f.* (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry, H.

Membrāna -æ, *f.* a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body, C; (2) the skin or membrane in vegetable substances, *tenuissimis membranis velatur allium*, Pl; (3) especially, skin prepared to write on, parchment, O. H; (4) * the superficies, surface of any thing, Lc.

Membrānæus -a -um, of or relating to membrane, membranous, Pl.

Membrāneus -a -um, made of parchment, M.

Membrānula -æ, *f. dim.* a little membrane or skin, Cl; (2) a deed written on parchment, C.

Membrātum, limb by limb, limb from limb, Pl; (2) singly, severally, Pl; — *enumerare*, Vr; (3) of discourse, in short, detached sentences, — *dicere*, C.

**Membrātūra* -æ, *f.* structure of the body, natural constitution, Vt.

Membrum -i, *n.* a limb or member of the body, C; (2) *met.* a limb, member, part, portion of any thing, C; — *partesque imperii*, St; especially, a clause in a sentence, C.

**Memécýclon* -i, *n.* (μημέκκλον), the fruit of the arbuté-tree, Pl.

Mémni -isse (*defective verb*, occurring only in certain forms of the perfect, which have nevertheless a present meaning), to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind, — *alienus rei*, C; — *omnia Epicuri dogmata*, C; — *de aliquo re*, C; — *quantum hominum esset admiratio*, C; — *Catonem mecum disserere*, C; (2) to mention orally or in writing, *de aliquo*, C.

Mémor -óris, mindful, not forgetful, C; — *alienus rei*, Ca; — *Lucullum perisse*, Pl; — *quantis acti brevis*, H; applied to inanimate objects, — *pectus*, O; (2) having a good memory, C; (3) poet reminding one of any thing, H.

Mémorābilis -e, remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable, — *vir*, L.

Mémorātor -óris, *m.* a narrator, *relater*, Pt; — *trix* -triciæ, *f.* P. Aug.

Mémorātus -a -um (*ptcp. mémōrō*), celebrated, well-known, Pl.

Mémorātus -ús, *m.* a mention, mentionable, P.

Mémória -æ, *f.* memory, faculty of remembrance; *in memoriam redigere*, C, to recall to memory; *memoria comprehendere*, C, tenere, custodire, C, to remember; *deponere aliquid ex memoria*, C, to forget; — *memoria exponere*, C, from memory; (2) remembrance; *evi digni memoris*, C, worthy remembrance; *memorie prædere sermonem*, Cicero, C, to commit to writing, leave on record; *traditur memoria*, L, it is handed down by tradition; (3) the time or period recollected, *Cratippus princeps lufus memorie philoſopharum*, C, first of the philoſophers of the preſent day; *post hominum memoriam*, C, within the memory of man; (4) an historical narrative, account, memoir, C. N. S.

Mēmōriālis -e, memorial, intended to preserve the remembrance of any thing, — *libellus*, St.

Mēmōrīter, by heart, from memory, *memoriter*; *orationem* — *habere*, C.

Mēmōrō, I. to mention, call to mind, recount, relate, — *aliquam rem*, C, — *de naturā*, C, *quem infestum sibi esse memorabat*, P.

Memphīs -is (-is -idos, *Μεμφίς*), a celebrated city of Lower Egypt: hence *adj.* **Memphites** -a, — *bos*, Tb, Apis, **Memphitius** -a -um, O, **Memphitis** -idis, f. Jv, Memphitic, Egyptian.

Mēmōns -i, m (*μνηστήρ*), the circle of the ecliptic on a sun-dial, Vt.

Menda -a, f. a bodily defect, blemish, O; (2) a mistake in writing, St.

Mendacium -i, n. a lie, falsehood, untruth, C; (2) a deception, counterfeits, Pl.

***Mendacifunctum** -i, n. *dim* a little lie, C.

Mendax -ācis, lying, mendacious, — *homo*, C, *abs. mendax -ācis*, m a liar, P; (2) of inanimate objects, deceitful, counterfeits, false, untrue, C, — *juvans*, H, bearing less than the expected crop.

Mendicābūlum -i, n. a beggar, P.

Mendicāto -ōnis, f. a begging for, St.

Mendice, in a beggarly fashion, meanly, Sc.

Mendicifus -itis, f. the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, C.

Mendico, I. mendicō, I. *dep* to beg, beg for, go begging; *mendicantem erare*, P, to live by begging.

***Mendicūla** -e, f. a beggar's garment, P.

Menducus -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent, P; *subst.* **menducus** -i, m a beggar,

mendicant, C; (2) palsy, pitiful, begguly, C.

Mendōsus, faultily, erroneously, incorrectly, C.

Mendōsus -a -um, full of faults, faulty, C; (2) making a mistake, C.

Mendura -i, n. a bodily defect, blemish, O, (2) an error, mistake in writing, *quod mendum ista littera correxit* C.

Mēnōclides -a, m (*Μενόκλιδης*), the son of Menocles, i. e. Patroclus, Pt.

Mens -ntis, f. the mind, heart, soul, disposition, character: *ita nihilum mentem animi habeo*, P, — *animi*, Ct, *mala mens*, *malus animus*, T, bad disposition, bad heart; *hominum erga se mentes*, St, dispositions, inclinations; (2) especially, the mind, understanding, reason, intellect,

judgment, *mens cum regnum totius animi a naturā tributum est*, C; *mente complecti aliquid*, C, to comprehend; *mentis sua esse*, *mentis competentem esse*, C, to be in possession of one's faculties,

suum mens esse, P, to be of sound mind, *captus mente*, C, insane, *addere mentem*, H, to inspire courage; also *demittere mentem*, V, to lose courage, *venit hoc mihi in mentem*, P, it occurs to me, *classum cū mente comparat*, ut, C, with that intention.

Mens- -a, f. a table, especially a table for eating upon; — *ponere*, O, to bring in dinner, — *auferre*, P, to tollere, C, *removere*, V, to take dinner away; *prima* —, the first course; — *secunda*, C, the dessert; (2) — *lanuina*, St, a butcher's block,

(3) the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; — *publica*, C, a public bank, (4) a portion of a military engine, which cannot be exactly defined, Vt; (5) a sacrificial table, V.

Mens- -i, m. a money-changer, banker; especially, public bankers who traded on state authority and with state capital, C; — *truncari*, *quinqueviri*, L.

***Mens-** -ōnis, f. a measuring, C.

Mensus -is, m. a month, C; (2) *plu* the monthly courses, menses, Pl.

Mensor -ōris, m a measurer, H, (2) a land-surveyor, Co, (3) an architect, Pl.

Menstrūalis -is, monthly, P; (2) relating to the monthly courses, menstruating, Pl.

Menstruū -i, n. a month of service, month of office, Pl; (2) victuals, rations for a month, L;

(3) frequently *plur.*, the monthly courses, Pl. Cl.

Menstruū -i, n. a month of service, month of office, Pl; (2) victuals, rations for a month, L;

(3) frequently *plur.*, the monthly courses, Pl. Cl.

Mensura -e, f. a measuring, — *facere*, O, *agere*, Pl, to measure; (2) a measure, that by which any thing is measured, C, *qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur*, N, which species of measure;

(3) *met dare alicui mensuram bibendi*, O, to prescribe a limit, — *beneficere*, Pl, *mensuram eorum*, Q, the quantity, metrical length, *mensuram nominis implere*, O, to be as great as one's name;

— *legali*, Tc, character, capacity.

Menta -a, f. (*mentha*, *μινθον*), the herb mint, O.

Mentāgra -a, f. a scab or eruption upon the chin, Pl.

Mentastrum -i, n. wild-mint, Pl. Co.

Mentions -ntis, m. (*prtecp.* *mentior*), *a fallacy, sophism, C.

Mentigo -nis, f. a scab, eruption to which lambs are subject, Co.

Mentio -ōnis, f. a speaking of, mention; — *facere alicuius rei*, *de aliquid re*, C, to make mention of, to mention, *non consulto*, *sed casu in eorum mentionem incidit*, C, I mentioned them accidentally; *alicuius rei* — *movere*, *habere*, L, to mention, — *facere de puellā*, P, to woo, court.

Mentior, 4 *dep.* (sometimes *pass.* P. V.) (i.) *neut* to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intention ally or not, *si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis*, *mentiris*, C, — *aperire*, C, — *adversus aliquem*, *apud aliquem*, P; — *in aliquid re*, *de aliquid re*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead, *frons, oculi, vultus perscrupit mentitur*, C; (3) to fail in a promise, break one's word, *quod promissum mihi, quod mentita, nunqua est*, Ct; (ii.) *act.* — *tantum rem*, S; *res*, *quas mentiris*, O, — *noctem*, P, to promise falsely, of inanimate objects, *seges n entia spem*, H, — *aspiciunt*, L, to falsify; — *juvenem tinctis capillis*, M, to counterfeits.

Mentūla -a, f. the male organs of generation, Ct.

Mentum -i, n. the chin, C; applied to animals, — *caprarum*, Pl; (2) the projection of a cornice, which keeps off the rain, Vt.

Mēo, I. to go, pass, *domus Plutonis, quo simul mearis*, H, of inanimate objects, — *triremes*, Tc; — *sidera*, O.

Mēopte, *id.* *meus*.

Mēphitis -is, f. a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, V, (2) personified, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tc.

Mērae, pure, without mixture, Cl.

Mēraeus -a -um, pure, unmixed, especially applied to wine, — *vinum*, C, also — *helleborum*, H; *met.* — *libertas*, C.

Mēriculus -a -um, *dim.* (*mīraculus*), tolerably pure, unmixed, P.

Mēriciblis -e, that can be bought, O.

Mēricor -ōris, m. a merchant, wholesale trader, C. (*opp.* *crupus*, a shopkeeper, retailer), (2) a buyer, C.

Mēricōrius -a -um, — *navis*, P, a merchant-ship.

Mēricūra -a, f. trade, traffic; *mercaturae facere*, C, to carry on trade; (2) goods, merchandize, P.

Mēricus -us, m. trade, traffic, business, C; (2) a market, fair, public place of business, C; — *frequens*, L, a full market.

Mēricūla -a, f. *dim* a small reward, low wage; (2) — *prædiorum*, C, low rent.

Mēricarius -a -um, hired, paid, mercenary, — *miles*, L, — *testes*, C, suborned; of things, — *arma*, L; — *liberalitas*, C; *subst.* **mēricarius** -i, m. a hired servant, hircing, P. C.

Mēres -ādis, f. hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary, — *operæ*, C; *hæc autem mēres erat dia-*

lecticorum, C, the fee; especially, an unrighteous reward, bribe, — *accipere ab aliquo*, C; *lingua adstricta mercede*, C; (2) price, reward, condition, stipulation, retribution, cost, — *alicujus rei constitueret*, C; — *exigere ab aliquo*, C; *non alia bibam mercede*, H, on no other condition; *non sine magna mercede*, C, not without great cost or loss; (3) rent, hire, income, — *totalium praediorum*, C; — *habitationum*, C, house-rent.

Merchmōnium -i, n. goods, merchandize, P.

Merco, 1. *dep.* to carry on trade, to traffic, buy, & *aliquid de (ab) aliquo*, C; — *aliquid tanto pretio*, C.

Mercurius -ii, m. Mercury, identified with the Greek *Hermes*, son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, the messenger of the gods; patron of merchants and thieves; *dies Mercurii*, Wednesday, P. Aug; (2) the planet Mercury. — *Adj.* *Mercurialis* -e, of or relating to Mercury; *Mercuriales* (sc. viii), scholars and poets, as being beloved by Mercury; also, the members of a college or chamber of commerce at Rome, C.

Merda -æ, f. excrement, filth, H.

Mēre, purely, without mixture, P. Pl.

Mērenda -æ, f. an afternoon luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 P.M., P.

Merendarius -a -um, one who takes an afternoon luncheon, Sc.

Mērens -ntis (*ptcp.* *mēreo*), deserving, i.e. in a good sense, worthy of reward, honourable; in a bad sense, guilty, worthy of punishment, *consul laudare, increpare merentes*, S; *laurea decreta merenti*, O.

Mēreo -āi -ytum, 2. *mēreor* -ytus, 2. *dep.* to deserve, merit, be worthy of, — *præmia, laudem*, Ca; — *ut honoribus decoraretur*, C; — *perdere cuncta*, O; — *supplicium*, O, to merit punishment; (2) to earn, gain, — *non amplius duodecim aris*, C; *quantum quisque uno die mereret*, St; (3) to buy, purchase, *uxores quæ eos dote meruerunt*, P; *quid a bitramini Reginos merere velle, ut ab eis maritorea Penus illa auferatur*? C, what price would they take? (4) *mereri, merere stipendia*, or abs. *merere*, to serve as a soldier for pay, perform military service; — *equo*, C, serve in the cavalry; — *pedibus*, L, in the infantry; (5) *bene mereri de aliquo*, to deserve well of; and hence, to behave well towards; also with *adv.*, male, optime, etc. *dixit te bene meritum de P. R. nomine*, C; *cum cogito me de i publicâ meruisse optime*, C.

Mēreticæ, after the manner of a harlot, P.

Mēreticus -a -um, of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; — *amores*, C: *subst.* *mēreticum* -ii, n. the trade of a harlot, prostitution, Sc.

Mēreticula -æ, f. dim. a public prostitute, C.

Mēretrix -icis, f. a public prostitute, harlot, C.

Mērga -æ, f. a fork for loading sheaves into a cart, P.

**Meiges* -ytis, f. a sheaf, V.

Mergo -si -sum, 3. to dip, plunge into water, immerse, *aves quæ se in mari mergunt*, C; *neq. me deus aequore mergit*, V; (2) to sink down, plunge in, fix in, *palmitem per jugum* —, Pl; *canes mergunt iostri in corpore Actæonis*, O; *Alucius in Lophatem mergitur*, Pl, flows into; (3) to hide, conceal, — *suos in cortice vultus*, O; of travellers by sea, — *Pelion et templum*, P. Aug, to lose sight of; (4) *met.* to sink, immerse, — *me his malis*, V; — *funere acerbo*, V, to destroy by a bitter death; *se in voluptates*, L; *vino somnoque mergi facient*, L, sunk in wine and sleep; *mersus foro*, P, bankrupt.

Mergus -i, m. a diver, didapper, V; (2) a vine-branch layered, Co.

Mērica vitis, an unknown species of vine, Co.

Mēridianus -a -um, of or relating to midday, meridian; — *tempus*, C; — *somnus*, O; abl. *meridianum*, used *adv.*, at midday, Pl; (2) southern, *ad meridianam cæli partem*, Vr; — *circulus*, Sc, the equator; *subst.* *mēridianum* -i, n. Aug, the south; *mēridiāna -drum*, n., — *India*, Pl, the southern parts.

**Mēridiatio* -ōnis, f. a noontide repose, midday sleep, siesta, C.

Mēridies -ei, m. midday, noon, C; — *noctis*, Vr, midnight; (2) the south, C.

Mēridio, 1. *mēridior*, 1. *dep.* to take a siesta or midday sleep, Ct. Cl.

Mērito, 1. to earn, Pl.

Mērito, deservedly, with reason, rightly, C.

Mērtōrius -a -um, that for which hire is paid, by which money is made; — *rheda*, St, a hackney-coach; — *salutatio*, Sc, for which one hopes to get something; *subst.* *mērtōria -drum*, n. lodgings, Jr; (2) gaining money by prostitution; — *pueri*, C; — *scorta*, St.

Mēritum -i, n. desert; and hence, reward, punishment, T. P. Aug; (2) desert, merit; any action which deserves thanks or reward; *magnitudo tuorum in me meritum*, C; especially, a good action, benefit, C; demerit, blame, fault, C; *nullo meo in se merito*, L, though I am guilty of no offence against him; (3) worth, value, importance of a thing, O.

Mēritus -a -um (*ptcp.* *mēreo*), deserving, having deserved; *Cæsarum imperatorem bene de republicâ meritum*, Ca; (2) deserved, due, just, merited, *ignarus laus an pœna merita esset*, L; — *traumdia*, C.

**Mēro* -ōnis, m. wine-bibber, a nickname of the emperor Nero, St.

**Mērdibus* -a -um, drinking unmixed wine, P.

Mērops -ōpis, f. (*μῆρως*), a bird, the bee-eater, V.

Merso, 1. to dip in, immerse, — *gregem fluvio*, V; *met. mersor civilibus undis*, H.

Merthryx -ygis, f. (*μερρυξ*), a plant, also called geranium, Pl.

Mērla -æ, f. a blackbird, C, (2) a fish, the sea-carp, O; (3) a kind of hydraulic machine which produced sounds like a blackbird's notes, Vr.

Mērum -i, n. unmixed wine, the drinking of which was considered disgraceful, H. Pl.

Mērus -a -um, pure, unmixed, especially applied to wine, *vino corpus corumpimus meo*, Vi; also to other things, — *argentum*, P; — *lac*, O; (2) naked, uncovered, — *pes*, Jr; (3) mere, only, nothing but, *immo nihil, nisi spem meram*, T; *Charippus mera monstra nunciavit*, C; (4) *met.* — *libertas*, H, real, genuine.

Merx -reis, f. merchandize, goods, wares, *proba merx facile emptorem reperit*, P; — *fallaces et fucosæ*, C; — *femineæ*, O, for women; *sarmēta quoque in merce sunt*, Pl, are on sale; (2) a thing, *malæ* — *hæc*, P.

Mēsa -æ, f. (*μέση*), the middle, Pl.

Mēsaulæ -drum, f. (*μέσᾱλα*), a passage or corridor in a Greek house, Vr.

Mēse -ts, f. (*μέση*), the middle note, note A, Vr.

Mēsēs -æ, m. (*μέσος*), a north north-east wind, Pl.

Mēsōlibium -ii, n. (*μεσολάβιον*), a mathematical instrument for determining mean proportional lines, Vr.

Mēsōleucos -i, m. (*μεσολευκος*), a precious stone, black with a white stripe, Pl.

Mēsōmēlas -ānos, f. (*μεσόμελας*), a precious stone, white with a black stripe, Pl.

Mēsosphærum -i, n. (*μεσόσφαιρον*), a species of spikenard, Pl.

Mēsphilum -i, n. (*μέσπιλον*), a medlar, Pl.

Mēsphilus -i, f. (*μεσπιλῆς*), the medlar-tree, Pl.

Messalla (*Messala*), a cognomen of the Gens *Valeria*. Among those who bore it were, — i. M'. *Valerius Maximus Corvinus Messalla*, cons. 263, censor 252, who for his services in Sicily and especially at *Messana*, in the first Punic War, acquired the surname which became hereditary in his family. — ii. M. *Valerius Messalla Corvinus*, a man of some mark in the civil wars which terminated with the downfall of the republic, in which, after some tergiversation, he finally adopted the cause of Augustus, and commanded a detachment of the fleet at the battle of Actium. *Messalla* was also

distinguished in the world of letters, and was himself orator, poet, grammarian, and historian, though none of his works have descended to us.

Messallina, Valeria, the third wife of the emperor Claudius; infamous, and almost proverbial for her shameless licentiousness. Her numerous intrigues, the command which by help of the freedmen Polybius and Narcissus she established over the feeble emperor, and the astonishing impudence of her profligacy, are all painted in the liveliest colours by Tacitus. She was at last assassinated by order of Claudius, A.D. 48.

*Messio -ōnis, *f.* a reaping, *Vr.*

Messis -is, *f.* a reaping, gathering in of crops, harvest, *C.*; applied to the collecting of honey, *V.*; (2) the grain gathered in, harvest, *illius immense ruperunt horrea messes, V.*; (3) the crop, standing crop, *Tb.*; (4) the time of harvest, harvest-tide, *V.*; and *poet.* the year, *sexagesima messis, M.*; (5) *met. pro benefactis mali incessem metere, P.*, to receive evil for good.

Messor -ōris, *m.* a reaper, mower, *C.*

Messorius -a -um, of or relating to a reaper, *C.*

Mēta -æ, *f.* any conical or pyramidal object, and especially (1) the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus. The race consisted in making the circuit seven times, and the object was to go as near as possible to the meta without touching it. The column from which the race began, and at which it also ended, was called *meta prima*, that at the other extremity *meta secunda*, *nunc stringam metas interiore rotæ, O.*; *metagæ feridis evitata rotis, II.*; (2) *ipse collis est in modum mete, L.* like a cone; *buzus in metas emittitur, Pl.* shoots up conically; also, a haystack, made by the Romans in a conical form, *Co.*; — *lactantes, M.* — *lactis, M.* conical cheeses; — *sudans, Sc.* a cone-shaped fountain at Rome; (3) *met.* the goal, end, term, boundary, — *mortis, ævi, V.*; — *vite tangere, O.*

Mētalepsis -is, *f.* (μετάληψις), a figure of speech, a metaphor, or rather a species of double metonymy, *e.g.* where *arista* is put for harvest, and that again for year, *Q.*

Mētallēus -a -um, of or relating to metals, *mētallē: subst. mētallēus -i, m.* a miner, worker in mines, *Pl.*

Mētallifer -era -erum, producing metal, metalliferous, *P.Aug.*

Mētallum -i, *n.* (μέταλλον), a metal, gold, silver, iron, &c.; *potiore metallis libertate caret, H.* gold and silver; (2) applied to other minerals; marble, *P.Aug.*; chalk, *Pl.*; (3) a mine, quarry, *L.*; — *aurifera, P.Aug.* gold-mine; *damnare aliquem in metallum, Pl. St.* to condemn to labour in the mines.

Mētāmelos -i, *m.* (μεταμέλος), repentance, *Vr.*

Mētāmorphōsis -is, *f.* (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; *pl.* Metamorphoses, the title of the well-known poem by Ovid.

Mētāphōra -æ, *f.* (μεταφορά), a figure, metaphor, *C.*

Mētāplasmus -i, *m.* (μεταπλασμός), a grammatical irregularity, *Q.*

Mētāto -ōnis, *f.* the measuring, marking off (of a place), *Co.*

Mētator -ōris, *m.* — *castrorum, C.* an officer whose business it was to select a site for a camp, to mark out its divisions, &c.

Mētāxa -æ, *f.* (μέταξα), a rope, cord, *Vl.*

Mētellus, a cognomen in the plebeian Cæcilia gens. The family of the Metelli were rather remarkable for the general splendour of their position than for the talents of any single member. The number of high offices in the state which they successively occupied was very great, and gave rise to the satirical line of the old poet Nævius, "Fato Metelli Romæ sunt consules." We may briefly mention, — I. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus, cons. 143, censor 131, who received his surname from successful campaigns in Macedonia, and who is quoted as an instance of rare good for-

tune, having been consul and censor himself, and having lived to see four sons successively attain to the former dignity. — II. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus, cons. 109, censor 102, the predecessor of Marius in the command against Jugurtha. (*Vid. Marius.*) He is also favourably known as a patron of literature and art. — III. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, son of the preceding, cons. 80, one of Sulla's generals in the war with Marius, and also commander against Sertorius in Spain. — IV. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, cons. 60, prætor 63, when he cooperated with Cicero in crushing the conspiracy of Catiline; a distinguished and energetic aristocratic partizan. — V. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, brother to No. IV., tribune 63, when he vehemently accused Cicero of having put Roman citizens to death without trial, and prevented him from delivering the usual address to the people on laying down the consulship. When cons. 57, Metellus did not however oppose the return of Cicero from exile, though his conduct to the great orator exhibits many traces of inconsistency and tergiversation. He probably died in the year 55. — VI. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, son of P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, and adopted son of No. III., cons. 52 with Pompey, who had married his daughter Cornelia. Both when in office and subsequently he distinguished himself as a violent partizan of Pompey, whose army he ultimately joined in Greece, and under whom he commanded at the battle of Pharsalia. He thence fled to Africa, but was defeated by Cæsar at the battle of Thapsus, 46, and shortly afterwards put an end to his own life.

Mēthōdōce -æ, *f.* (μεθοδική), the methodical part of grammar, *Q.*

Mēthōdēus -a -um (μεθοδικός), — *medici, Cl.* physicians having a peculiar mode of treating diseases.

Mēthōdōsus -a -um, full of fear, fearful, *P.*; (2) exciting fear, fearful, *P.*

Mētor, mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure, — *agrum, frumentum, C.*; — *pedes syllabis, C.*; (2) to measure, traverse, pass over a road, — *agrorum curru, V.*; — *iter annum, Ct.*; (3) *met.* to measure, estimate, judge of, — *sonantia auribus, C.*; — *oculo latius alicujus, H.*; — *omnia quæstus, C.* estimate every thing with reference to gain; — *odium aliorum suo odio, L.*; — *fidelitatem ex meâ conscientiâ, C.*

Mēto, messui, messum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to reap, mow, gather harvest, *Vr.*; applied to the vintage, *V.*; *prov. ut sententiam feceris, ita et metes, C.* as a man sows, so shall he reap; *mihi istic nec scribitur, nec metitur, P.* I have no manner of interest in it; *sibi quisque ruri metit, P.* every one takes care of himself; (II.) *act.* to mow, reap, — *area, Pt.*; — *vindemiam, Pl.*; *apes metunt flores, V.*; (2) to crop off, pluck off, cut off, *virga lilia summa metit, O.*; — *barbam forcice, M.*; (3) in war, to hew down, mow down, *proxima quæque metit gladio, V.*; (4) *poet.* to inhabit a place (*conf. serere, arare, bibere*), *qui Babilum Ancyraque metunt, P.Aug.*

Mētopa -æ; *f.* (μετόπη), a metope, the pannel between two triglyphs of the Doric architecture, *Vt.*

Mētopōn -ii, *n.* (-um -i, *n.* μετόπιον), the gum of an African tree, also called ammoniacum, *Pl.*; (2) oil of bitter almonds, *Pl.*; (3) an Egyptian ointment, *Pl.*

Mētoposcōpus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* μετοπασκόπος), a caster of nativities, *St.*

Mētor, 1. *dep.* to measure, *mēt.* — *calum, O.*; — *Indium, Pl.*; (2) *poet.* to measure by traversing, pass through, — *agros, P.Aug.*; (3) to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot, — *regiones, L.*; — *castra, S.*; — *frontem castrorum, L.*

Mētrēta -æ, *f.* (μετρητή), the principal liquid measure of the Greeks, containing rather more than 8 gallons 7 pints English; (2) a large tub, cask, *Co.*

Mētrēus -a -um (μετρικός), of or relating to

measure; and especially, relating to metrie, metrical, Pl. Q.

Mētrum -i, n. (μέτρον), a measure; and especially, the measure of verses, metre, Q.

Mētūens -nis (prtep. mētūo), fearing, standing in awe of, — legum, C.

Mētūla -ae, f. dim. a little cone or pyramid, Pl.

Mētūo -ti -ūtum, 3. to fear, be afraid of (especially, of some threatening evil, while timere is rather of fear of an object actually present), (1.) neut., — de sua vitā, C, for his life; — ab Hannibale, L; — pueris, P; — senectū, V; metui, quid futurum esset, T, I waited in fear; metuo, quid agam, T, I am perplexed; (ii.) act., — aliquem, C; — insidias ab aliquo, C; metuit tangi, H, he is afraid of being touched; metuo ne . . . I fear lest any thing should happen, that something not wished for will happen; metuo ut . . . I fear that something wished for will not happen; (2) used of inanimate things, fides metuit culpam, H; (3) to shun, seek to avoid, — nocentem corporibus Austrum, H.

Mētus -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread; in metu esse, to be afraid, T, to be an object of fear, C; metum habere, to be afraid, Aug, to cause fear, O. The object feared is expressed by the gen., ab with abl., or ne, etc. — hostium, L; a Romanis, L; — ne lassescat fortuna, Pl; — propter te, C; — de me, C; (2) reverence, awe, laus multis metu servata per annos, V; (3) meton. the object of fear, — Libya, P. Aug, the Medusa's head.

Mētum -i, n. (μῆτον), a plant, bear-wort, spicknol, Pl.

Mēus -a -um (μεός -ή -όν), my, mine, my own, meus gnatus, T; crimina mea, L, accusations against me; meus est, it is my custom, my character, T, it is my duty, falls to my lot, C; meus hic est, P, he is in my power; ego meorum solus sum meus, T, I am the only property left to myself; nisi plane esse vellem meus, C, except I wished to be quite original; Nero meus, C, my friend Nero; subst. meum -i, n. mēa -drum, n. that is mine, my possessions; mēi -drum, m. my attendants, slaves, my people, C. Voc., both sing. and plur., mī, gen. plur. meūm, P. The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions met, pte; meopte, meapte, meamet, P. T.

Mica -ae, f. a crumb, morsel, grain, — salis, marmoris, Pl; (2) * a small eating-apartment, M.

Micans -ntis (prtep. mīco), shining, glittering, sparkling, — stella, O.

Mico -di, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse, tenae et arteriae — non desunt, C; corda timore micant, O; gemantemque micant oculi, V (said of a head after decapitation); — auribus, V (of a horse, to prick up the ears); (2) to play at a game which consisted in holding out the hand or hands at the same moment with the opponent, and guessing at the number of fingers displayed by both; pror. of a thoroughly honourable man, dignus quicum in tenbris mices, C; (3) to shine, glitter, sparkle, — ignibus æther, V.

Micropsēchus -a -um (μικροψέχος), little-souled, mean, Pl.

Micturio, 4. to desire to make water, Jr.

Micula -ae, f. dim. a little crumb, a little morsel, Cl.

Migadibys -ybia, m. one of mixed African and Tyrian race, C. (Arabian), P.

Migratio -onis, f. a removal from one place of abode to another, migration, L; met. — recti, O, metaphorical r.

Migro, 1. (1.) neut. to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart, eliom migrare, L; — rui, C; — ab largum, L; — erui, L; (2) met. — de vita, ex rē, C, to die; — omnia migrare, L, all things change; — in colorem, ruerunt, L, to be changed into; — erui, L; — erui, L, to remove from one place to another, transport,

migratu difficilia, L, difficult of transportation; (2) — jus civile, C, to transgress.

Miles -itis, c. a soldier, and especially, a foot-soldier; — legere, Aug, to levy; — scribere, S, to enrol; — ordinare, L, to draw up in order; — mercede conducere, L, to take into pay; used opp. eques, C, opp. imperator, S; (2) collectively, the soldiery, L, Te.

Miliaris -a -um, of or relating to the grain called millet, Vr; — aves, Vr, birds that eat millet, ortolans.

Miliarium -ii, n. a copper for heating water in the baths, Sc; (2) an uncertain portion of an obolus, A. Aug.

Militaris -e, of or relating to a soldier or war, military, — tribuni, C; — panis, Pl; — labor, C; — signa, C; — ætas, L, the legal period of military service, from the 17th, namely, to the 44th year; — leiba, Pl, = milkfohn, g. r.: subst. militaris -is, m. a soldier, warrior, H.

Militariter, in a military or warlike manner, L.

Militarius -i -um, soldierlike, military, Pl.

Militia -e, f. the condition of a soldier, military service, warfare; munus militiae sustinere, Ca, — discere, C; militia vacatio, Ca, exemption from military service; domi militiaque, domi et militia, C, at home and abroad, at peace and in war; (2) the military, soldiery, Pl; (3) — urbana, C, civil service, especially if difficult and laborious.

*Militiola -ae, f. short, insignificant military service, St.

Milito, 1. to serve as a soldier, be a soldier, — in exercitu alicuius, C; sub signis alicuius, L, under any one's command; (2) met. to serve under the banners of love, militaci non sine gloria, H.

Millum -ii, n. millet, Vr.

Mille, a thousand; used adj., mille passibus, Cr; subst., mille hominum versabatur, C, a thousand men; plur. millia (or, according to some, more correctly written milia), substantivum milibus pedum, quatuor equum, L; (2) mille passuum, C, a thousand paces, a mile (among the Romans less by some yards than the English mile); (3) poet. innumerable, countless, V. H.

Millessima -ae, f. the plant milfoil, Pl.

Milieni -ae, f. a thousand each, P.

Millepeda -ae, f. a millepede, a species of woodlouse, Pl.

Millicurum -i -um, the thousandth, C.

Milivirius -a -um, containing a thousand, having a thousand in each, — decuria, V; — apor, Sc, a thousand pounds' weight; — porticus, H, a thousand and six in length; (2) subst. miliarium -ii, n. (a) a mile-stone, C; — autum, or ab, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, (b) a mile, Sr.

Milles, a thousand times, plur. milies alii, T; used generally, innumerable times, countless times, C.

Millus = mellum, g. r.

Milo, T. Annius Papiannus, a man of low and ferocious character in the last days of the Republic; known to us, because the inveterate enmity of P. Clodius, and hence, for the furtherance of his own purposes, a zealous partizan of Cicero. His character and conduct he is hardly to be pardoned for his infamous rival, whom he killed at the age of 22, in an accidental encounter on the Appian Way. The speech of Cicero in his defence, "Pro Milone" was never spoken, as the orator was interrupted by the band of armed men with a mob. Pompey had fled the forum, and Milo went into voluntary exile. He never returned to Rome, and his body was buried in the Cava War.

Milvius -is, m. (MILVIVS MILVIVS), a species of woodcock, Pl.

Milt -i, f. milt, a kind of natural salt, Vr, Pl.

Miltus -is, f. milt, a species of salt, Vr, Pl.

Miltus -is, m. of or relating to a milt; —

puvis, C; — *pes*, Pl, a species of plant, supposed to bear some resemblance to a kite's foot; (2) *subst.* * *milvina* -æ, *f.* ravenous hunger, P.

Milvus -i, *m.* (*poet.* *milvus*), a kite, hawk, C; hence *met.* a rapacious man, P; *prov.* of a very extensive estate, *quantum non milvus oberret*, Pr. Jv; (2) a fish, the gurnet, = *milvago*, H. O.

Mima -æ, *f.* a female mime, C. H.

Mimallōnis -idis, *f.* a Bæchante, O; also *plur.* *Mimallōnes* -um, P. Aug; *adj.* *Mimallōneus* -a -um, Pr. Bæchanal.

Mimilambi -drum, *m.* a mimic poem in iambic verse, Pl.

Mimice, like a mime or buffoon, Ct.

Mimicus -a -um (*mimicos*), *mimic*, farcical, — *fo-cus*, C; — *res*, Pl, apparent, not real, counterfeit.

Mimographus -i, *m.* (*mimographos*), a writer of mimic poems, St.

Mimula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a female mime, C.

Mimus -i, *m.* a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, C; (2) a dramatic piece so called; broad indecent farce, C; (3) *met.* like our word Farce, for something unreal and absurd, St. Pl.

Min' = *mibine*, Pr.

Mina -æ, *f.* (*mina*, μνά), a Greek weight = 100 drachme, Pl; (2) a Greek silver and gold coin = 100 drachm, C; — *argenti*, *auri*, P.

Mina ovis, Vr, a sheep with a smooth belly, having no wool on the belly.

Minacio -drum, *f.* threats, menaces, P.

Minaciter, threateningly, C.

Minas -drum, *f.* the battlements, parapets of a wall, — *murorum*, V; more frequently (2) threats, menaces, — *jaclare*, C, to threaten; applied to animals, e.g. to the bull, *nulla in fronte mina*, O, and to abstract things, — *hiberne*, Tb; — *frigoris*, O.

Minanter, threateningly, O.

Minatio -ōnis, *f.* a threatening, threat, menace, C.

Minax -icels, overhanging, — *scopulus*, V; (2) threatening; full of threats, minacious, C; — *cituli*, O; — *litteræ*, C; — *furis*, V.

* *Minio*, 2. to project, overhang, Lc.

Minerva -æ, *f.* the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek *Athene*; *prov.* *crassa* (*pingui*) *Minerva*, without skill, rudely, infartificially, C; *sus Minervam* (*so. doctet*), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, O; *invidia Minerva*, C, against the grain, contrary to one's inclination; (2) *poet.* a working in wool, V. Hence *Minervium* -ii, *n.* Vr, a temple of Minerva.

Minervall -ilis, *n.* a fee paid to a teacher, Vr.

Mingo -nxi -ictum, 3. to make water, H. Cl.

Miniacus -a -um, made of cinnabar, vermillion, Vt.

Minianus -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or vermillion, Vt.

Miniarus -a -um, of or relating to cinnabar, — *metallum*, Pl, or *abs.* -um -i, *n.* -a -æ, *f.* a cinnabar-mine.

* *Miniatilis* -a -um, somewhat coloured or tinged with vermillion, C.

Miniatum -a -um (*ptep.* *minio*), coloured with cinnabar or vermillion, C.

Minime, *vid.* *minus*.

Minimus, *vid.* *parvus*.

Minio, 1. to colour with cinnabar or vermillion, Pl.

Minister -tra -trum, that promotes, furthers, helps any thing, O.

Minister -tri, *m.* -tra -æ, *f.* servant, attendant, assistant; — *puer Falerni*, Ct, a cupbearer; — *Parvulus*, M, the cupbearer Ganymede; especially of a god, — *Martis*, C; and *abs.* *Ministra*, O, a Vestal virgin; — *imperii* *luc*, C, delegates of your authority, subordinate officers; — *legum*, C, functionaries of the law; — *regis*, S, supporter, minister; — *at satellites cupiditatum*, C; *ales* — *falcinis*, H, the eagle.

Ministerium -ii, *n.* service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, ministry, — *scribarum*, L; — *naulicum*, L; *canclii jumento- rum ministeris funguntur*, L; — *belli*, Tc, military service; (2) a retinue of servants, Pl. Tc.

Ministra -æ, *f.* *vid.* *minister*.

* *Ministratio* -ōnis, *f.* service, assistance, — *com- moda*, Vt.

Ministrator -ōris, *m.* a servant, attendant, assistant, St; (2) especially, one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, C; *ministratorem exhibere*, St, to play the part of an instructor.

Ministro, 1. to serve, wait upon, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquem*, P; especially, to wait at table, minister to, — *cibus*, Tc; — *pocula*, C; — *canam*, H; (2) to attend to, take care of, govern, direct, — *rebus*, V, to attend to the sails; — *navem*, Tc; — *jussa medicorum*, O; (3) *met.* to afford, procure, provide, minister to, — *faces furis Clodiani*, C; — *prolem*, Tc; *furor arma ministrat*, V; *vinum verba ministrat*, H.

Minitabundus -a -um, threatening, menacing, L.

Minitor, 1. *dep.* (*minito*, P.), to threaten, — *mihi malum*, P; — *malum alicui*, O; — *huic orbi ferro ignique*, C; — *facere aliquid*, T.

Minium -ii, *n.* native cinnabar, red-lead, vermillion, Pl.

Minor, 1. *dep.* to jut out, project, hang over, *rupes, geminque minantur in calum scopuli*, V; (2) to threaten, menace, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquid alicui*, C; *ab hac minatus sese abire*, P; (3) to promise boastfully, H.

Minor -ōria, *compar.* *parvus*, *g.r.*

Minos -ōis, *m.* (*Minos*), a mythical king and law-giver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus, C; (2) a second king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, and Deucalion, O; hence *Minōis* -idis, *f.* a female descendant of Minos, Ariadne, O; *adj.* *Minōtus* -a -um, Minolian, Cretan, V; — *virgo*, P. Aug. Ariadne; *Minōus* -a -um, O.

Minotaurus -i, *m.* (*Minotaurus*), a monster, half-bull, half-human being, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus, C.

Mintha -æ, *f.* *minthe* -ēs, *f.* (*μινθη*), mint, Pl.

Minutio -ūi -ūtum, 3. to make smaller, lessen, diminish, — *ligna*, O, to chop up; (2) *met.* — *sumptus civitatum*, C; — *rem familiarem*, H; — *gloriam alicujus*, C; — *molestias vite*, C; *minuente æstu*, C, at the ebbing of the tide; — *controversiam*, C, to settle; — *magistratum, censuram*, L, to limit the authority, dignity; — *majestatem* P. R. *per vim*, C, to offend against; — *consilium*, T, to change, alter; — *mirari*, Lc, to cease to admire.

Minus, *comp.* of *parvus*, *g.e.*

Minus, adv., *comp.* of *parum*, *g.e.*

Minusculus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat less, somewhat small, C.

Minutal -ilis, *n.* a dish made of mince-meat, Jr.

Minutatum, in small pieces, to pieces, — *consecare*, Vr; (2) *met.* bit by bit, piecemeal, — *interrogare*, C; (3) gradually, — *aliquid addere*, C.

Minute, small, in small portions, — *concidere*, C; — *sal terere*, Co; (2) meanly, pettily, paltrily, C; (3) minutely, accurately, Q.

Minutia -æ, *f.* smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sc.

Minutum, in small pieces, — *concidere*, A. Aug.

Minutio -ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminution, Q.

Minutulus -a -um, quite small, very little, P.

Minutus -a -um (*ptep.* *minuo*), small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling, — *pisciculi*, T; *res minutæ*, C, trifles; — *philosophi*, C, petty, insignificant.

Minyæ -drum, *m.* (*Minyæ*), the Argonauts, companions of Jason, so called from their progenitor Minyas, king of Thebes, O.

Minyanthes -eæ, *n.* (*μινυανθές*), a species of large-leaved clover, Pl.

Mirabilis -e, wonderful, astonishing, strange,

admirable, marvellous; *hoc inopinatum et* —, C; — *pugnandi cupiditas*, N; also followed by *quam*, *quantum*; *mirabile est* . . . *quam non multum differat in judicando*, C; — *dictu*, V, marvellous to relate.

Mirābiliter, wonderfully, marvellously, singularly, extraordinarily, C.

Mirābundus -a -um, full of wonder, wondering, L.

Mirāculum -i, n. a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; *miracula philosophorum somniantium*, the wonderful opinions; *adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae*, L, wonders; *arbor digna miraculo*, Pl, wonderful, extraordinary; — *magnitudinis*, L, wonderfulness.

*Mirāto -ōnis, f. a wondering, wonder, astonishment, C.

Mirātor -ōris, m. a wonderer, admirer, O; — *-trix* -trix, f. Jv. Sc.

Mire, wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly, C.

Mirifice, wonderfully, extraordinarily, very much, — *dolere*, *diligere*, C.

Mirificus -a -um, causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; — *homo*, C; *turris mirificis operibus exstructa*, Ca; — *convicium*, *voluptas*, C.

Mirmillo -ōnis, m. a species of gladiator, generally matched with the Thraeces or retiarii, C.

Miror, 1. *dep.* (mīro, A. Aug.), to wonder, be astonished at, admire, — *negligentiam hominis*, C; — *tabulas pictas*, S; — *se*, Ct, to admire oneself, be vain; — *me ad accusandum descendere*, C; — *quod non rideret haruspex*, C; — *ejus rei quae causa esset*, Ca; *miror*, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know, — *unde sit*, T; — *quid aberit*, T.

Mirus -a -um, wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great; — *et magnum facinus*, P; — *me desiderium tenet urbis*, C; *mirum quam inimicus ibat*, C, it is wonderful how hostile, i.e. exceedingly hostile; *mirum, ni (nisi)* . . . it is wonderful, if not . . . ; *mira sunt, nisi irriterit sese in canē*, P; *quid mirum*! O, what wonder!

Misargyrides -ae, m. gold-hater (a name invented by Plautus, and applied to a usurer), P.

Miscellanea -arum, n. a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Jv.

Miscellus -a -um, mixed, mingled, — *uræ*, A. Aug; — *genus*, Vr, hybrid.

Miscelo -cili -stium or -xtum, 2. (*miscere*, *μίγναι*), to mix, mingle, *sortes pueri manu miscetur*, C; — *mella Falerno*, II; — *aquas neclare*, O; *prov. calum ac terras*, — *mare caelo* —, L, to make a great confusion; (2) to have bodily intercourse, — *corpus cum aliquo*, C; (3) to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing, — *mulsum*, C; — *pocula alicui*, O; (4) to mix with, mingle among a number of persons, — *se civis*, V; (5) — *manus, prelia*, Pl, to join battle, engage; (6) of the action of storms, to mingle every thing in confusion; *calum terramque* —, V; *magno misceri murmure pontum*, V; (7) *met.* to mix, mingle, intermingle, unite; *gravitate mixtus lepos*, C; *cum amico omnes curas misce*, Sc; (8) *met.* to stir up, excite to confusion, embroil, confound; — *republicam malis concitationibus*, C; — *seditiones*, Tc.

Miscellus -a -um, *dim.* miserable, wretched, unhappy, C; applied to inanimate and abstract objects, — *pallium*, P; — *spes*, Lc.

Miser -era -rum, miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; *nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, C; *miserum est habere aliquem*, C, to torment greatly; *miserum sui fugiando*, T, I have quite exhausted myself with running; *quoniam etiam morbo misera sum*, P, under which disease I now suffer; *miserum est ex amore*, P, to suffer mentally; — *culpa*, H, wretched, mean: often introduced as an exclamation in the midst of a sentence, *miserum!* O wretched! V.

Miserabilis -e, miserable, wretched, lament-

able, deplorable, sorrowful, C; — *homo*, Q; — *corpus*, O; — *vox*, C. L; — *aspectus*, C.

Miserabiliter, miserably, lamentably, pitifully, C.

Miserandus -a -um, pitiable, deplorable; — *in modum*, C.

Misere, wretchedly, pitifully, miserably; — *ricere*, C; (2) wretchedly, badly, — *scriptum esse*; (3) violently, exceedingly, — *amare*, T; — *deprecare amore*, P.

Miserere -rui -ritum (-ertum), 2. *miserere* -eris (-ertus), 2. *dep.* to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; — *sociorum*, C; — *laborum tantorum*, V; (2) *impers.*, *me miseret alicujus* (less frequently *miseretur*), I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on; *me miseret tui*, C; *neque te mei tergi miseret*, P; *me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum*, T.

Misereresco, 3. to pity, have compassion on, V; *impers.*, *me misereciscit alicujus*, T, I am sorry for, have compassion on; (2) * to become miserable, P.

Miseria -ae, f. wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress; *ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest*, C.

Misericordia -ae, f. pity, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy; — *tribuere alicui*, C, to compassionate; and — *inducere*, C, to move to pity; (2) * miserable condition, distress, need, C.

Misericors -dis, pitiful, compassionate, tenderhearted; — *esse in aliquem*, C.

Miseriter, wretchedly, lamentably, Ct.

Misericor, 1. *dep.* to pity, have compassion on; bewail, lament, deplore; — *hujus centurii fortunamque* —, C; *eos multa pollicendo ac mirando casum suum confirmat*, S, by bewailing his own lot.

Misissus -a -um, dismissed from military service; having served the full time, St.

*Missicillo, 1. to send frequently, P.

Missile -is, n. a missile, javelin, dart, L. V; (2) *missilla* -ium, n. largesses distributed by emperors and wealthy individuals at Rome (so called because thrown among the crowd from a window, etc.), St.

Missilis -e, that can be thrown, missile; — *legiones*, L; — *ferrum*, V, a javelin.

Missio -ōnis, f. a sending off, sending away; — *legatorum, litterarum*, C; hence — *significatio*, Lc, rum, Vt, a discharging; (2) a letting go, releasing, e.g. of a prisoner, C; a dismissal from military service, — *nondum justa; injusta*, L; — *honoris*, L, honourable discharge; a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; *sine missione non gladiatorium dare*, L, to exhibit gladiators not fought till death; (3) applied to things, — *ex sanguine*, Cl, blood-letting; — *ludorum*, C, cessation, termination.

Missio, 1. to send repeatedly, L.

Missor -ōris, m. one who shoots, an archer, C.

Missus -us, m. a sending; *missus Caesaris tentare*, Ca, having been sent by Caesar; (2) a throwing, shooting, — *pili*, L; (3) * the distant shot, *missus bis mille sagittis*, Lc; (4) in the public arena, a course, heat, St.

*Mixtum (mixtum), mixedly, confusedly, Lc.

Misto -ōnis, f. a mixing, Vt.

Mistura -ae, f. (mixtura), a mixing, mixture, — *verrum*, Lc; — *et campentis unguentorum*, Pl; (2) — *Feneris*, P. Aug., *abs. Pl.*, earned interest; (3) that which is mixed, a mixture, Co; (4) *med.* a mixture; — *ex aquibus ciliatam atque virtutum*, St; — *mira figurarum*, Q.

Mistus -us, m. (mixtus), a mixing, mixture, Co.

Misc -io, n. (*miscere*), a kind of truffle, Pl; (2) a mineral, probably copper ore, Pl.

Mito, mildly, softly, gently; — *ferre*, *perire*, O.

Mito -ia -ae, f. a band or on the head, head-bands; properly, a female article of attire, but sometimes worn by drunken persons to counteract the effect of wine, Co; (2) a band for the arm, Ct.

Mitolia, st, a false reading for *mitella*, p. 1.

Mituo, 3. to become mild; and hence, of a person, to soften, become soft, and hence, of a person, to

mus, arbutus, prunus, piri, Co; (2) of the weather, to become mild, — *hiems*, L; — *frigora*, H; (3) met. — *seditio*, Te, discordia, L; *ira*, O, to grow mild, become calm, subside; — *fera*, L, to become tame.

Mithrax -acis, *m.* (*mitrax, μιτραξ*), a precious stone, perhaps the opal, Pl.

Mitifico, I, to make mild, soft; *cibus mitificatus*, C, well digested; — *elephantum*, Pl, to tame.

Mitificus -a -um, mild, gentle, — *mens*, P, Aug.

Mitigatio -onis, *f.* an assuaging, alleviating, mitigation, C.

Mitigātorius -a -um, assuaging, alleviating, Pl.

Mitigo, I, to make mild, soft, — *fruges*, C, to make ripe; — *cibum*, C, to make soft by cooking; — *agros*, C, to make fruitful; (2) to tame, subdue, restrain; — *rabiem*, Pl; — *animal*, Sc; (3) met. — *animum alioquus*, C, to soothe; — *aures*, Q, to charm, enchant; — *tristitiam et severitatem*, C; *dolorem*, C, to assuage, alleviate, mitigate.

Mitis -e, mild, gentle, ripe; — *poma, uva*, V; — *Bacchus*, V; — *solum*, H, fruitful; — *fluvius*, V, gentle; — *taurus*, O, tame; (2) met. — *oratio*, C; — *doctrina*, C; — *servitium*, Pt; — *consilium*, O.

Mitra -æ, *f.* (*μιτρα*), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and exceedingly effeminate men, C, Pt.

Mitritus -a -um, wearing the mitra, Pl, P.

Mitto, *missi*, *missum*, 3, to send, let go, send off, send away; — *filium qd propinquum suum*, C; — *legatos de deditione ad eum*, Ca; — *Delphos consultum*, N; *missus sum*, te ut requirerem, T; ego huc missa sum ludere, P; *missi*, qui hoc diceret, C; *Deiotorum legatos ad me misit*, se esse venturum, C, with the intelligence that he was about to come; *Curio misit*, ut medico honos haberetur, C, I sent word to Curius; *missum facere*, Aug. = *mittere*; — *aliquem morti*, P, ad mortem, C, to put to death; (2) to dismiss, put away, remove, — *maestum timorem*, V; — *leces spes*, H; in discourse, to pass over, omit, *mitto prelia*, praeterea oppugnationes oppidorum, C; *mitte male loqui*, T, give over speaking evil; (3) to let go, release, let loose, unde mittuntur equi nunc dicuntur carceres, Vr; *mitte me*, T, let me alone; — *aliquem in negotium*, C, to depute business to; — *caedes sub titulum*, O, to put up for sale or hire; — *iudices in consilium*, C, to allow the judges to deliberate; — *se in aliquem*, C, to attack; — *se in federa*, V, to conclude a treaty; *missos facere honores*, C, to care nothing about, totally neglect; (4) to let out, put forth, emit, — *sanguinem*, Cl, to let blood; — *radices*, Co, *folium*, *florem*, Pl, to put forth; — *vocem*, C, L, *orationem*, Ca, to give forth, utter; — *signa timoris*, Ca, to show signs of fear; (5) to hurl, cast, throw, — *hastam*, O; *pila*, Ca; *fulmina*, H; — *se saxo ab alto*, O, to cast one's self down; — *talos*, H, to throw dice.

Mittulus -i, *m.* (*μυτῦλος*, *mytilus*), a species of edible mussel, Pl, H.

Mixtio, *mixtura*, etc. = *mistio*, *mistura*, etc., *q.v.*

Mina = *mina*, *q.v.*

Mnēmosyne -ēs, *f.* (*Μνημοσύνη*), Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses, Ph; hence *Mnēmōnides -um*, V, O, the Muses.

Mnēmōsynon -i, *n.* (*μνημόσυνον*), a memorial, Ct.

Mobilis -e, moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; — *oculi*, C; — *penna*, O; (2) pliable, flexible, quick, agile; *dum faciles animi iuvenum*, dum mobilis aetas, V; — *pedibus*, P, swift of foot; *gens ad omnem auram spei*, — L; — *ingenium*, Vt, versatile; (3) changeable, inconstant, — *animus*, C; *Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis*, — Ca.

Mobilitas -atis, *f.* agility, faculty of easy and rapid motion, mobility; *animal mobilitate celeritatis*, C; — *linguae*, C; — *equitum*, Ca; — *fulminis*, Le, rapidity; (2) met. inconstancy, changeableness, C; — *fortuna*, N.

Mobiliter, rapidly, with quick and easy motion, C, Ca.

Mobilto, I, to make moveable, put into rapid motion, Le.

**Moderābilis -e*, moderate, governable, O.

Moderāmen -inis, *n.* a means of governing or guiding (e.g. a helm, rudder), O; (2) met. — *rerum*, O, the management, government of the state.

Moderanter, moderately, with moderation, Le.

Moderāte, moderately, with moderation, C.

**Moderatim*, moderately, gradually, Le.

Moderatio -onis, *f.* moderateness, moderation, temperateness; — *dicendi*, in dicendo, C; — *in cibo*, Cl; — *effrenati populi*, C, a moderating, restraining; — *mundi*, C, government.

Moderātor -ōris, *m.* a governor, guide, manager, ruler, C; — *equorum*, O, a driver; — *arundinis*, O, a fisher; — *juventa*, M, a teacher.

Moderātrix -icis, *f.* a directress, governess, P, C.

Moderātus -a -um (*ptep. moderō*), moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure; of persons, *frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus ac temperans*, C; of things, — *convivium*, C; — *ventus*, O; — *otium*, C; — *oratio*, C.

Moderō, I, to moderate, keep within bounds; — *roci mem*, P.

Moderō, I, *dep.* to set bounds to; *non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent*, P; (2) to keep within bounds, to regulate, moderate, restrain, — *alicii*, C; — *linguae*, P; — *vicia*, H; — *gaudium*, Te; — *duritiam legum*, St; (3) to govern, direct, guide; — *equos*, Ca; — *navem*, C; — *habenas*, O; *Deus qui regit et moderatur et morat id corpus*, C; — *cantus numerosque*, C.

Moderō, moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly, C.

Modestia -æ, *f.* moderation, temperateness, C; *modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum*, Aug.; especially (2) applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct, C; and also, modesty, shame, delicacy, — *virginalis*, A, Aug; — *vultus*, Q; (3) * as translation of the Stoic phrase *εὐταξία*; sic fit, ut — *hæc, quam ita interpretamur, ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum*, C; (4) — *hiemis*, Te, mildness.

Modestus -a -um, moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate, calm, gentle, C; (2) modest, unassuming, unpretending, C; (3) modest, chaste, delicate, virtuous, C; — *mulier*, T.

Modestis -e, containing a modius, *q.v.*, P.

Modice, moderately, tolerably, rather much than little; — *locuples*, L, tolerably well off; — *vinosus*, L, no great wine-bibber; (2) moderately, with moderation, temperately, C.

Modicus -a -um, moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; — *convicia, potiones*, C, not excessive; — *fossa*, L, not very deep; — *aceruus*, H; — *tempus*, C; — *laus*, Te; — *equites, seniores*, Te, possessing moderate wealth; (2) moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending, — *screritas*, C; *modicus coluntatum*, Te, temperate in enjoyment; *animus belli ingens, domi* — S.

Modificatio -onis, *f.* a measuring; — *versuum*, Sc, scanning.

Modifico, I, to measure off, measure; (*pass. ptep.*) *verba ab oratore modificata*, C.

Modimperator -ōris, *m.* the chairman, president of a banquet, Vr.

Modiōsus -i, *m. dim.* a little modius, *q.v.*; hence, the box or nave of a wheel, Pl, Vt; (2) the bucket affixed to a water-wheel, used for raising water, Vt; (3) a surgical instrument for cutting out portions of bone, a trepan, Cl.

Modius -ii, *m.* (*modium -ii*, *n.* Pl.), a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons (usually translated, bushel), C; *pleno modio*, C, in full measure, abundantly.

Mōdo, only, alone, but; *quod dixerit solere modo*, non etiam oportere, C, because he had said only; *semel* —, P, only once; *nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat*, Ca, only to go, so much as to go; *ut ea modo exercitus satis superque foret*, S, that it alone was more than enough for the army; (2) with wishes, commands, etc., only, just, — *teniat*, C; *sequere hac modo*, P; *vide modo*, C, only see; (3) *modo ut*, or *modo*, provided that, if only, *scies, modo ut tacere possis*, T, if only thou canst be silent; *quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat*, C, if the health be only good; *modo ne*, if only not, provided that not, *tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit*, C: thus with relatives, *servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutus*, C, if he only be, provided only that he is: *si modo*, if only; *tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse*, C: *modo non*, only not, i.e. nearly, almost, all but, *modo non montes auri pollicens*, T; (4) *non modo . . . sed (verum)*, not only . . . but; *non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam*, not only . . . but also; *non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem*, not only . . . but not even; *non modo . . . sed et*, not only . . . but hardly; *non modo non . . . sed, sed potius, sed etiam*, not only not . . . but rather; *non modo non . . . sed ne quidem*, not only not . . . but not even; (5) applied to time, now, but now, just now, *advenis modo?* T, are you just come? used also of a remoter past, lately some time ago, *modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit*, C (when the event referred to had happened 70 years previously); sometimes used of an immediate future, *modo dumum ibo*, T; (6) *modo . . . modo*, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, *modo ait, modo negat*, C; in place of the second *modo* is found *nunc*, L, *interdum*, S, *aliquando*, Te, *nonnunquam*, St, *sæpe*, S, *rursus*, Pt; *modo . . . tum* (deinde, paulo post, postremum, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, C.

Mōdūlate, — *canentes tibiæ*, C, in good time, and tune.

Mōdūlatio —ōnis, f. a regular measure, proportion, — *operis*, Vt; (2) rhythm, harmony, melody, modulation, in music and poetry, Q.

Mōdūlātor —ōris, m. one who observes a regular rhythm, composer, musician, H.

Mōdūlātus —a —um (ptep. *mōdūlor*), properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious, O. Pl.

Mōdūlātus —ūs, m. a modulating; — *canoro*, So, playing on the lute.

Mōdūlor, l. dep. to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Pl; (2) to keep rhythmical time, mark rhythmical time; *virgines sonum vocis pulsipedum modulantes*, L; hence, to sing, — *carmina*, V.

Mōdūlus —i, m. dim. a measure, standard of measurement, *metiri quendam suo modulo*, H; (2) in architecture, a measure or standard, by which the relative proportion of the parts of a building is determined, Vt; (3) rhythm, musical time, Pl.

Mōdus —i, m. a measure, standard of measurement, *modos quibus metirentur rura, alius alios constituit*, Vr; hence, size, quantity, length, etc. *modum altitudinis et latitudinis abunde est esse bipedaneum*, Co; of ingredients mixed together, *sicut omnium par modus sit*, Cl, an equal quantity of each; (2) the right or proper measure, due quantity, *suus cuique rei modus est*, C; *quum laeus præter modum crevisset*, C, beyond its bounds; (3) in music, rhythm, time; in poetry, metre, rhythm; *non potest surdus modos noscere*, C; *fidibusque Latinis Thebanos aptare modos*, H; *flexibilibus modis concinere aliquid*, C; (4) a measure which is not to be transgressed, bound, limit, boundary, — *orationi facere*, C; — *imponere alicui*, L; — *alicui rei statueret*, C; — *legendi aliquando facere*, C, to make an end of bawling; (5) manner, mode, fashion, way, method, *modo servorum*, L, after the manner of slaves; *in modo ramorum*, Co, like

branches; *servilem in modum*, C, in a slavish manner; *ad hunc modum*, Ca, in this way; *tali modo*, N, in such a manner; *nulli modo*, C, in no way; *omni modo*, C, omnibus modis, T, multis modis, T, very much, exceedingly; *bono modo*, C, moderately; (6) in grammar, the mood of a verb, Q; (7) *cujusmodi*, of what kind or fashion; *cujusque modi*, of what kind or fashion soever, C; *cujusmodi*, C, of what sort soever.

Mœcha —æ, f. (μοιχή), an adulteress, H.

Mœchisso, l. to commit adultery with, ravish, — *aliquam*, P.

Mœchor, l. dep. to fornicate, commit adultery, Ct.

Mœchus —i, m. (μοιχός), a fornicator, adulterer, P. T.

Mœnæra, Lc, = *munera*, q.v.

Mœnia —ium, n. the walls or fortifications of a city, C; (2) the walls, external compass, enclosure; — *navis*, O; — *cali*, Lc; — *theatri*, Lc; (3) the city enclosed within the walls; *mœnia triplici circumdata muro*, V; (4) a mansion, dwelling, V.

Mœnio = *munio*, q.v.

Mœrus = *murus*, q.v.

Mœrō, *mæior*, *mæstus*, etc. = *mæico*, *mæror*, *mæstus*, etc. q.v.

Mōla —æ, f. a mill (for grinding corn, olives, etc.), C; (2) coarse meal or flour, usually of spelt, which, when mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims, before the sacrifice, C; (3) in midwifery, a false conception, Pl.

Mōlaris —c, of or relating to a mill, — *lapis*, Pl: subst. *mōlaris* —is, m. (a) a mill-stone, V; (b) a miller's tooth, grinder, Jv.

Mōliarius —a —um, of or relating to a mill; — *asinus*, A. Aug. that turns a mill.

Molemonium —ii, n. a plant which acts as an emetic, Pl.

Mōles —is, f. a heavy, shapeless mass; a lump; load, burden; *chaos, rudis indigestaque moles*, O; *stetit æquore moles pinea*, Pl, a huge fleet; (2) a massive construction, building, dam, mole; *molem atque aggerem ab utraq; parte litoris jacebat*, Ca; — *opposite fluctibus*, C; *insanæ substructionum moles*, C; used by Te. to mean preparations for war, *tota moles belli*, Te; (3) met. size, weight, burden, load, — *pugne*, L, — *invidia*, C, — *malis*, C; *vis consilii expers mole ruit sua*, H; *transhehe nares hauri magnâ mole*, L, with no great difficulty; *tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem*, V, so great a labour was it.

Mōleste, unwillingly, with vexation, with an annoyance, — *aliquid ferre*, C; (2) in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, affectedly, St.

Mōlestia —æ, f. annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike, *fascies habent molestiam*, C, occasion annoyance; *sine molestiâ tuâ*, C, without troubling or annoying you; *ex pornice reipublicæ molestiam trahere*, C, to be chagrined at; — *alicui aspergere*, Pl, to cause annoyance to; (2) *molestia in facie*, Pl, spots upon the face.

Mōlestus —a —um, burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome, *provincia negotiosa est*, C; *tu autem, nisi molestum est, patrisper exsurge*, C, if it be not inconvenient; (2) of discourse, affected, laboured, C. Q.

Mōlle —is, n. the trace or harness by which the horse or other animal was yoked to the mill, A. Aug.

Mōlmen —inis, n. a great effort, exertion, undertaking, L.

Mōlimentum —i, n. a great effort, exertion, endeavour, Ca; *motum sede suâ parvi molimentis adminiculis*, L, by machines of small power.

Mōlior, 4. dep. (i.) neut. to strive, exert one's self, endeavour, struggle, *agam per me ipse moliar*, C; *naves quædam, dum moliantur a terrâ, capta*, L. — (ii.) act. to set in motion, remove, displace, — *majora onera postremis pedibus*, Pl; *anchoras*, L, to weigh anchor; — *naves ab terrâ*, L, to unmoor; — *montes sede suâ*, L; *fulmino*

destrā, V, to cast, hurl; — *habenas*, V, to guide, direct; (2) to cause to totter, undermine, — *portam*, L; — *fundamenta murorum ab imo*, P. Aug.; met. — *fidem*, L, to undermine credit; (3) to work, cultivate the earth, — *terram*, V. L. Co.; — *arca ferro*, Lc; (4) to build, erect, rear, raise, — *muros, arcem*, V; — *classim*, V; — *viam*, V; and met. to cause, produce, — *morbos*, V; — *somnum*, Cl; — *sibi opem*, V; *struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis*, C, to plot, devise; — *alicui insidias*, C, to lay snares; — *peregrinum regnum*, L, to strive after, endeavour to obtain; *nil est quod molire*, C, what thou undertakest is in vain.

Mollitio -ōnis, f. a setting in motion; — *agri*, Co, digging, cultivating; (2) — *calli*, L, a demolition, demolishing; (3) an effort, laborious preparation, C.

Mollitor -ōris, m. C. *mollitrix* -ōis, f. St. a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author, *Deus mundi*, Co; *Antonia rerum nocarum*, St.

**Mollitrua* -æ, f. a grinding, Pl.

Mollesco, 3, to become soft, Ct. O; (2) met. to become soft, effeminate; *tum genus humanum primum mollescere cepit*, Lc.

Mollisculus -a -um, dim. somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Ct.

Mollisculus -a -um, dim. somewhat soft or tender; and met. somewhat effeminate, Ct.

Mollimentum -i; n. a means of alleviation, — *calamitatum*, Sc.

Mollit, 4, to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple; — *lanam trahendo*, O, to spin; — *artus oleo*, L; — *ceram pollice*, O; — *cibum vapore*, Lc; *frigori* bus durescit humor, et idem *mollitur tepescit*, C; — *glebas*, O, to loosen, soften; — *ventrem*, atque, Cl, to open the bowels; — *clivum anfractu* bus modici, Cl, to diminish the steepness of the ascent; — *fructus sevis colendo*, V, to render less harsh; (2) to make milder, make gentle, render effeminate; *polio mollit animos nostros*, C; — *feroces militum animos*, S; *lacrimæ meorum me mollit*, C, unman me; *ferro mollita iuventus*, Lc, emasculated, castrated; (3) to make milder, less disagreeable; render bearable; — *cerba usi*, C; — *pœnam*, O; (4) to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; *Hannibalem exultantem patientiâ suâ molliebat*, C; *cedere motus et animos eorum* —, S.

Mollipes -pēdis, soft-footed, C.

Molli -e, soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding; — *juncus, acanthus*, V; — *vrura, colla*, V; — *brachia*, O; — *littus*, Cl, of soft sand; — *alvus*, Cl, open, not costive; — *cibus*, Cl, mildly aperient; — *arcus*, O, unstrung; — *zephyri*, O, gentle; — *hiems*, P. Aug., *æstas*, V, mild; *mollit bruchio oburgare aliquem*, C, to reprove gently; subst. *mollia* -ōrum, n. Pl, molluscous animals; *mollia panis*, Pl, the crumb of bread; (2) met. tender, sensitive; — *anni*, O, the years of tender youth; — *os*, O, easily blushing; *mollissime aures*, Pl, too modest to listen to praise; (3) effeminate, unmanly, weak; — *philosophus*, C; — *disciplina*, C; — *religio*, O; (4) gentle, mild, complaisant, easy; — *oratio*, C; — *jussa*, V, easy of execution; — *versus*, O, elegiac or erotic poetry (opp. *durus* versus, heroic poetry); *ridere mollia*, O, to laugh gently; *cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollis relate*, Te, extenuated, put in a milder form; *hora mollior*, O, more favorable; *mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem*, C.

Molliter, softly, easily, gently, C. V; *ferre ali* quid —, C, patiently, calmly; — *tricare*, C, effeminately; *est nimis agilitudinem pati*, S, too sensitively; — *considere*, L, complacently, yieldingly; *aliquid* — *interpretari*, Te, in a palliative manner.

Mollitia -æ, f. *mollities* -ēis, f. softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy, — *cericium*, C; — *lana*, Pl; (2) met. tenderness, gentleness, mildness, effeminacy, sensibility, weakness, — *animi*, C; — *natura*, C; *erilatum mores lapsi ad mollitiem*,

C; — *corporis*, Te; and abs. Pl, licentiousness, unchastity.

Mollitudo -ōnis, f. softness, pliability, flexibility; — *cocis*, Aug, flexibility; (2) met. tenderness, softness, sensitiveness, C.

Mollugo -ōnis, f. a species of the plant called *lappago*, g. r., Pl.

Mollusca -æ, f. a species of soft nut with a very thin shell, Pl.

Mōlo -ūi -itum, 3, to grind in a mill; — *hordeum in subtilem farinam*, Pl.

Mōlōche = *malache*, g. r.

Mōlōchīnārius -ii, m. one who dyes the colour of the moloche or mallow, P.

Mōlōchites -æ, m. (μολοχίτης), an Arabian precious stone of a colour like the mallow, Pl.

Mōlon -ōnis, m. Pl, = *moly*, g. r.

Mōlossi -ōrum, m. (Μολοσσοί), the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Eastern Epirus, C; hence adj. *Mōlossus* -a -um, — *canis*, H; subst. *Mōlossus* -i, m. (a) a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog, V, (b) a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (— — —), Q; *Mōlossus* -a -um, — *parasitus*, P, greedy as a Molossian hound.

Mōly -yos, n. (μῶλυ), the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the enchantments of Circe, Pl.

Mōlybdæna -æ, f. (μολύβδανα), a species of lead ore, Pl; (2) the plant also called *plumbago*, g. r., Pl.

Mōlybditis -idis, f. (μολύβδις), lead-ashes, Pl.

Mōmen -ānis, n. movement, motion; *e salso con* surgere *nomine ponti*, Lc; (2) *momentum*, impulse, Lc.

**Mōmentōsus* -a -um, momentary, lasting but a short time, Q.

Mōmentum -i, n. a balancing motion, equipoise, equilibrium; *astra formā ipsā figurāque suā mo* menta sustentant, C; (2) a change, alteration, nullum *momentum annonæ facere*, L; (3) a particle sufficient to turn the scale, a point, part, — *myr* rhæ, Pl; *quotidie ex alio capiti momento quam pridie oritur*, Pl, in another spot of the heavens; especially (4) applied to time, a small portion of time, a minute, moment, C; *parvo momento*, Ca, in a short time; *momento temporis*, L; *momento horæ*, H, in the short space of an hour; *momento*, Sc, in an instant; (5) a cause, influence, circum stance; *minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum sunt*, O, the greatest changes spring from the smallest causes; — *omnia observare*, C, all the circumstances; *parva res magnum* — *hab* uerunt, Ca, have had great weight; *quorum ad* ventus hoc *tempore momenti freit*, ut, etc. L, produced this effect; *leri momento astinare aliquid*, Ca, to think of small importance; *nullius momenti*, N. C, of no weight or importance; *id est marini mo* menti et ponderis, C, is of the greatest moment.

Mōnāulus -i, m. (-os -i, m. μονάυλος), a single flute or pipe played through the mouthpiece at the end, like our *flageolet*, Pl.

Mōnēdila -æ, f. a daw, jackdaw, C.

Mōnēto -ūi -itum, 2, to remind, warn, advise, admonish, teach; — *Tridentiam de testamento*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquem aliter rei*, Te; — *te, ut rempublicam incumberes*, C; — *abstinere ma* nus, C; — *quid facit opus sit*, T, applied to inanimate and abstract things, *res ipsa moribet*, C; *immortalia ne speres, monet annus*, H; (2) to teach, instruct; to predict, foretell *tu ratem, tu, dica, mori*, V; — *nulla horrenda*, V.

Mōnēris -is, f. (μονήρης), a vessel having only one bank of oars, L.

Mōnēta -æ, f. the mother of the Muses (= Μνηστῆρ), C; (2) a surname of Juno, C; and; as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, (3) the mint; the place where money was coined; met. *quidam ex nostris, ut ita dicam, mo* neth, Sc, doctrines from our mint, i. e. of the Stoic philosophy; (4) coined metal, money, O. Pl.; (5) the die or stamp with which money was coined, M; met. *communī feriat carmen trinale moneth* Jv.

Mōnētālis -is, *m.* one who asks for money, a word jestingly used by C.

Mōnīle -is, *n.* a necklace, C; also an ornamental collar round the neck of a horse or other animal, V.

Mōnīmentum = **monumentum**, *q.v.*

Mōnītō -ōnis, *f.* a reminding, warning, admonishing, admonition, C.

Mōnītōr -ōris, *m.* an adviser, admonisher, monitor; *sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui*, S, to remind him of his duty; especially (2) one who reminds an orator or supplies him with facts; a remembrancer, C; a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names, C; an overlooker, overseer, Co.

Mōnītōrius -a -um, that reminds or warns; **monitory**, admonitory, Sc.

Mōnītum -i, *n.* a warning, admonition, prophecy, C.

Mōnītus -ūs, *m.* a reminding, warning, admonition, O; (2) an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc, C.

Mōnōcēros -ōtis, *m.* (μονοκέρας), the unicorn, Pl.

Mōnochrōmāta -ōrum, *n.* (μονοχρόματα), pictures painted with a single colour, Pl.

Mōnochrōmātēs -a -um (μονοχρωματίεις), **monochromatic**, in one colour; — *genera picturae*, Pl.

Mōnochrōmātōs -on = **monochromateus**, *q.v.*

Mōnōcūlus -a -um (μονόκωλος), having only one leg, one-legged, Pl.

Mōnogrammos -on (μονόγραμμα), of pictures, consisting only of outlines, sketched; *Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est*, C, incorporel.

Mōnōpōdium -ii, *n.* (μοινοπόδιον), a table with one leg, L. Pl.

Mōnōpōllum -is, *n.* (μονοπόλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale, St.

Mōnōptēros -on (μονόπτερος), — *wings*, Vt, having only one wing.

Mōnōsyllābus -a -um (μονοσύλλαβος), **monosyllabic**, Q.

Mōnōtrīgylphus -a -um (μονοτρίγυφος), having only one triglyph, Vt.

Mōnotrōphus -i, *m.* (μονότροφος), one who eats by himself, P.

Mōnoxylus -a -um (μοιόξυλος), — *linter*, Pl, made from a single tree.

Mons -ntis, *m.* a mountain, C; *prov.* of large promises followed by small performance, *parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, H; (2) *met.* a large mass, heaped up mass, great quantity, — *argenti*, P; *prov.* *montes auri polliceri*, T; *maria montesque polliceri*, S; *magnos montes promittere*, Pr, to make large promises; (3) rock, stone; — *Graii*, St, Greek marble.

Monstrābilis -e, noticeable, conspicuous, Pl.

Monstrātio -ōnis, *f.* a showing, pointing out, T.

Monstrātor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, teacher; *uncique puer — aratri*, V, Triptolemus.

Monstrifer -ēra -ērum, producing monsters, P, Aug; horrible, monstrous, Pl.

Monstrificus -a -um, wonderful, strange, singular, Pl; *adv.* **monstrifice**, Pl.

Monstro, 1. to show, point out, — *aliquid digito*, N; *proceram palmam Deli monstrant*, C; *quæso, mulier, monstra quod bibam*, P; (2) to ordain, institute, appoint, — *picula*, V; (3) to inform against, denounce, *alii ab amicis monstrabantur*, Tc; (4) to advise, urge, *qui tibi nequiequam sæpe monstravi bene*, P.

Monstrum -i, *n.* any supernatural or prodigious event by which the gods announce a coming misfortune; a monster, C; (2) in general, — *hominis*, T, a monster of a man; — *mulieris*, P; — *fatale*, H, said of Cleopatra; of inanimate objects, — *infelix*, V, the Trojan horse; *monstra narrare*, C, *dicere*, C, to tell incredible tales.

* **Monstruōse**, strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, C.

Monstruōsus -a -um, strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous, C.

Montānus -a -um, of or relating to a mountain, like a mountain, full of mountains, mountainous, — *locus*, Q; — *ager*, Vr; — *Ligures*, C, inhabitants of mountains; *subst.* **montānus** -i, *m.* a mountaineer, Ca; **montāna** -ōrum, *n.* L. mountainous districts.

Monticōla -æ, *c.* a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, O.

* **Montifer** -ēra -ērum, mountain-carrying; — *Titana*, Sc.

Montivāgus -a -um, wandering over the mountains, C.

Montuōsus -a -um, mountainous, full of mountains, C; *subst.* **montuōsa** -ōrum, *n.* Pl, mountainous districts.

Mōnūmentum -i, *n.* (mōnūmentum), that which is intended to preserve the recollection of any thing; a memorial, monument, C; *pecunia monumentaque, quæ ex fano Hei culis collata erant*, Ca, votive tablets, pictures, etc; *sepultus est in monumento cruceili sui*, N, in the sepulchre of his uncle; *monumenta rerum gestarum*, C, annals, historical memoirs; *commendare aliquid monumentis*, C, to the memorandum-book; (2) *met.* *insigne honoris et monumentum laudis*, C, memorial.

Mopsōpius -a -um (from *Mopsoia*, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; — *juvenis*, O, Triptolemus; — *muri*, urbs, O, Athens.

Mōra -æ, *f.* delay; — *atque impedimentum rei alicui inferre*, C, to cause delay; — *afferre*, C; — *facere*, L; — *creditoribus facere*, C, to put off the day of payment; — *trahere*, V, to prolong; — *removere*, P, to hasten; *nec mora ulla est, quin eam auxorem ducam*, T, I will without delay; (2) a pause in discourse, C; (3) a hindrance, L.

Mōra -æ, *f.* (μώρα), a division of the Spartan army, of 300, 500, or 700 men, N.

Mōrālis -e, *m.* moral, ethical (translation of the Greek ηθική), C.

* **Mōrāte**, slowly, tardily, Sc.

Mōrātio -ōnis, *f.* a delay, delaying, Vt.

Mōrātor -ōris, *m.* a delayer, retarder, loiterer, L; (2) a make-shift, an advocate who talked against time, C.

Mōrātus -a -um, constituted, of morals (good or bad); *mulier male morata*, P, of bad morals, of bad disposition; *bene morati*, C, of good morals; *genus hominum optimemoratatum*, C; (2) adapted to the character, characteristic, — *poëma*, C; *recta fabula*, H, in which the characters are correctly drawn.

Morbūsus -a -um, sickly, diseased, morbid, Vr. Pl; (2) unwholesome, causing disease, Lc.

* **Morbūsa** -æ, *f.* the land of disease; used in a Roman imprecation, *abi in Morboniam*, St, go and be hanged!

Morbōsus -a -um, sickly, diseased, A. Aug; especially, diseased, worn out with lewdness, Ct.

Morbūsus -i, *m.* disease, sickness, C; *in morbo esse*, C, to be sick; *morbo affectum esse, laborare*, C; *conflictari*, N; *morbus ingravescit*, C, grows worse, increases in violence; *ex morbo convalescere*, C, to get well; — *comitialis*, Cl, major, Cl, epilepsy; — *regius*, Cl, jaundice; *in morbo consumat*, Sc, (a form of imprecation,) may he spend it (the money) in sickness; (2) of mental diseases, *animi morbi sunt cupiditates immenses et inanes*, C.

Mordācitas -ātis, *f.* a power of biting; — *uttica*, Pl.

Mordāciter, bitingly, sharply, O.

Mordax -ācis, biting, given to biting, snappish, — *canis*, P; (2) stinging, sharp, biting, — *urtica*, O; *mordaci ferro icta pinus*, H; — *pumex*, fel, O; *acetum*, Pr; (3) *met.* biting, satirical; *Cynicus*, H, snappish, snarling; — *sollicitudo*, H.

Mordēo, **mōmordi**, **morsum**, 2. to bite; *canes mordere possunt*, C; — *terram*, V, to bite the ground, die; to bite, eat, devour, consume, *grandia que mediis jam noctibus ostrea mordet*, Jv; (2) to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of, — *Abulis*

vestem, O, *id quod a lino mordetur*, Cl. where the thread cuts in; *arbor mori det humum*, P. Aug. takes fast hold of the ground; (3) to nip, bite, sting, *matutina parum cautus jam frigora mordent*, H, *rad. x smyrni gustu acri moriet*, Pl; (4) met. *irridere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum*, T, *mori deas opprobriis falsis*, H; *jocus mordens*, J, a biting jest, *valde me memorderunt epistolae tuae*, C, have pruned me greatly, *morderi conscientia*, C, to feel the sting of conscience.

Mordicitus = *mordicus*, *q. v.*

Mordicus, with the teeth, by biting, C; *os denasabit tibi mordicus*, P, he will bite off thy nose; *equus eum — interfecti*, Vr, bit him to death; (2) *persecutatem, quam — tenere debemus*, C, to keep fast hold of

Möre, foolishly, like a fool, P.

Mörctum -i, *n.* a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc. O, (2) the title of a short poem ascribed to Virgil

Mörbundus -a -um, dying, expiring, *acentem morbundumque vidistis*, C, — *membra*, V, subject to death, mortal, (2) causing death, deadly, Ct

Mörigärer, 1 *dep.* (*mörigero*, P) to accommodate one's self to, comply with, gratify, — *alicui*, P, T, *voluptati avrum morigerari debet oratio*, C

Mörigäris -a -um, compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious, — *alicui*, P.

Mörlo -ömis, *m* (*μωρος*), a fool, idiot (kept as an object of amusement in great Roman houses), P.

Mörlo -u, *n.* (*μωρον*), a plant which possesses a soporific power, nightshade, Pl; (2) the male mandrake, Pl

Mörlor, *mörlo*, 3 *dep.* to die, — *ex vulnere*, Aug; — *ferro*, L, *mori bo*, N, *frigore*, H, *desiderio*, C, *locis*, *artus morientes*, C. O. of a dying man; *moriari si (tu)*, C, (a form of imprecation,) I wish I may die if . . . or if not . . . ; to die of love, perish with love, Pl O, met. of inanimate objects, *virgæ in tergo meo morientur*, P, will be beaten to pieces, (2) to die away, wither away, decay, lose strength, *segetes moriantur in herbis*, O, of fire, *flammas et cidi nullo concutiente mori*, O; of individual parts of the body, *id quod supra vinculum est, moritur*, Cl, of unguents, to lose their strength, Pl

Mörliälo, 4 to desire death, wish to die, C.

Mormyr -fris, *f.* (*μορμυρος*), an unknown species of fish, O.

Mörölögus -a -um (*μωρολογος*), talking like a fool, foolish; *subst* -us -i, *m*, P, a fool

Mörör, 1 *dep.* (x) *neut* to linger, loiter, tarry, delay, *Luceus narravit, Brutum calde morari*, C, *quid multis moror?* T, why do I long delay? — *Brandini*, C, — *in provincia*, C, — (x) *act* to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder, — *ac sustinere impetum hostium*, Ca; — *alicui*, C, *carminæ quæ possunt oculos auresque — Cæsaris*, H, (2) *nil morari*, to be satisfied with, care nothing for, to have nothing to say against, *negavit se ore*, H, I care nothing for, do not like, *nil moror, eos saltem esse, et ut quo iudicet*, C

Mörör, 1 *dep.* to be foolish, to be a fool, St.

Möröse, peevishly, morosely, C.

Mörösitas -ätis, *f.* peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness, Ca, pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style, St.

Mörösus -a -um, peevish, morose, capricious, capacious, fretful, — *senes*, C, — *canities*, H; excessively careful, fastidious, St, of things, *cupressus natu morosa*, Pl, slowly thriving, — *morbus*, O, obstinate

Mörphinos -i, *m* (*μορφινος*), a species of sea-eagle, Pl.

Mors -rtis, *f.* death, *omnium rerum mors est extremum*, C, *mortem sibi consciscere*, C, to commit suicide, *alicui ad mortem dare*, P; *mori tem alicui inferre*, C, to slay, kill, *morto sua mori*, Sc, to die a natural death; (2) a corpse, dead body, C; and jestingly, an old man, P.

Morsuncula -æ, *f.* dim. a little bite; *tenci is labellis molles morsunculae*, P, kisses.

Morsum -i, *n.* a little bite, morsel, Ct.

Morsus -üs, *m* a bite, biting, — *serpentis*, C; *morsu apprehendere*, Pl, to bite; — *mensarum*, V, an eating, (2) a seizing, laying hold of, like a bite; that which seizes; — *roboris*, V, the cleft of a tree, holding fast a javelin, V; (3) a biting taste, pungency, — *aceti*, M, (4) met a bite, sting, mental pain, vexation, H; — *curarum*, O, — *doloris*, C.

Mortalis -e, subject to death, mortal, *omne animal esse mortale*, C, *subst.* *mortalis* -is, *m.* a mortal man, a man, and especially, *plur.* mortals, men, C, (2) transitory, temporary, passing away, — *leges*, *inimicitiae*, C, (3) relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly, — *conditio vite*, C, *subst.* *mortalia* -ium, *n.* mortal things, mortal affairs, Q; and especially, human sufferings, the fate of humanity, V.

Mortalitäts -ätis, *f.* mortality, and concrete, dying, death, *omne quod ortum sit, — consequitur*, C; — *explere*, Te, to die; (2) mortal men, the human race, Pl.

Mortarium -ii, *n.* a mortar in which substances are pounded, A. Aug. Pl, (2) a large trough in which mortar is made, Vr; the mortar itself, Vr; (3) the basin in which the olives were crushed in an oil-press, A. Aug.

Mortificans -a -um, dead; applied to animals that have died a natural death, carrion, *mortificans carnis escæ*, Vr, used as a term of reproach, P; — *clavi*, Pl, corns on the feet.

Mortifier -ära -ärum, causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal, C.

Mortificare, — *ægiolare*, Pl, to be sick unto death. *Mortuaria* -ium, *n.* funeral songs, dirges, P.

Mortuus -i, *m* a dead man, corpse, a *mortuus exeat*, C, to raise from the dead, *amandare aliquem nisi a mortuos*, Q, to kill, slay, *mortuo facere verba*, T, to speak in vain, *nil mecum tibi*, — *tibi sura*, P, I am dead to thee, don't wish to have any thing to do with thee, (2) dead, decayed, passed away, — *flores*, Pl; — *leges*, *plausus*, C.

Mörulus -i -um, *dim.* black, dark-coloured, P.

Mörum -i, *n.* (*μύροι, μωροι*), a mulberry, V; a blackberry, O.

Mörus -i, *f.* a mulberry-tree, O.

Mörus -a -um (*μωρος*), silly, foolish, P, *subst.*

mörus -i, *m.* -a -o, *f.* P, a fool.

Mos, *möris*, *m.* manner, custom, fashion, wont, way of life, and in *plur.* manners, *morals*, conduct, *legi morique parendum est*, C, law and custom; *ibam forte via sacræ, sicut meus est mos*, H, as my custom is; *mos est alicui*, V, *mos is est alicuius*, C, it is the custom, *præter eum morum*, T, contrary to custom, *sine more*, P. Aug. *supra morum*, V, contrary to custom; *perducere aliquid in morem*, C, to make customary; *morem alicui gerere*, T, to be compliant, obsequious, (2) *plur.* manners, character, disposition, *morals*, — *suavissimi, justis, feri*, C; *totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere*, C, — *meretrices*, P, the favours of a harlot, (3) quality, nature, manner, use and wont, — *siderum*, Pl, the qualities of the stars; *Can neadeo more dispulcare*, C, after the manner of Carneades, *Græco mori e bibere*, H, after the Greek fashion, (4) rule, law, *mos turis ponere*, V, *quid ferri duritia pugnaeus? sed cedit et patitur mores*, Pl.

Mostellaria -æ, *f.* "The Spectre," the title of a comedy by Plautus

Mötäcula -æ, *f.* the water-wagtail, Vr. Pl.

Mötö -önis, *f.* movement, motion, — *corporum*, C; (2) an agree fit, Cl; (3) met. *motiones animi*, C, emotions.

Mötöncula -æ, *f.* dim. a little motion, slight movement, St; (2) an agree fit, Sc

Möto, 1. to move up and down, move frequently, — *lacerios*, O.

Mōtor -ōris, *m.* a mover, *M.*

Mōtus -ūs, *m.* a motion, movement, *orbes qui versantur contrario motu*, *C.*; — *tertiū*, *P. Aug.* an earthquake; (2) an artificial or artful movement, gesticulation of an orator, dancing; *dare — Cereii*, *H.* to celebrate dances; — *palastrici*, *C.* the movements of a wrestler; also, military evolutions, *N.*; applied to the growing of plants, *tres esse motus in vite, seu potius in omni surculo, naturales*, *Co.*; (3) *met.* a mental operation, whether of the intellect or the passions; cogitation, emotion; *motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus*, *C.*; (4) political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion, *omnes Catilinæ — prohibere*, *C.*; — *afferre reipublicæ*, *C.*; (5) in rhetoric, a trope, figure of speech, *Q.*; (6) a motive, *Pl.*

Mōvĕre, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (*r.*) *neut.* to move, *terra dies duodequadraginta movit*, *L.*; generally (*tr.*) *act.* to move, put in motion, *cum significat signum non posset — loco*, *C.*; *præcepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent*, *L.* not to depart; — *castra*, *Ca.* or *abs. C.* to remove the camp; *hostem statu movere*, *L.* to drive from his position; — *aliquem possessione*, *C.*; — *aliquem senatu*, *C.* to expel; — *heredes*, *C.* to get out of the way, get rid of; — *consulem de sententiâ*, *L.* to cause to change his opinion; *movit et ad certos nescia membra modos*, *Tb.* to dance; also, *ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus*, *H.*; — *fila sonantia*, *O.* to play upon the lute; — *citharam cum voce*, *O.*; (2) to move, produce, bring forth, occasion, *sole et exercitatione sudor movetur*, *Cl.*; — *stetum populo*, *C.* risum, *C.*; — *indignationem*, *L.*; — *misericordiam, suspicionem*, *C.*; — *aliquid*, *T.*; — *bellum*, *C.* to undertake, begin; — *mentionem alicujus rei*, *L.* to mention; *movere ac moliri aliquid*, *L.* to excite a commotion; (3) — *aliquis sententiam*, *C.* to shake, change his opinion; to offer a sacrifice, *A. Aug.*; *intoleranda vis astus corpora movit*, *L.* disquieted, tormented; of the buds of plants, *si se gemmæ nondum movent*, *Co.* if they do not yet appear; (4) to move, influence, excite mentally or morally, *pulchritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat*, *C.*; *quæ me causæ movent*, *C.*; — *aliquem ad bellum*, *L.*; *moverat plebem oratio consulis*, *L.*; — *animos judicum*, *Q.*

Mox, soon, presently, *jussit mihi nunciari, mox se venturum*, *C.*; *quam mox?* *P.* how soon! (2) afterwards, at a later period, *St.*; (3) of past time, just now, but now, *Co.*; (4) applied to position, afterwards, in the next place, *Pl.*; (5) of relative value, *post amyllum Chium, maximo laudatur Creticum*, — *Ægyptium*, *Pl.*

Mu, *indecl.* an inarticulate grumbling sound; whence *mu facere*, *A. Aug.* to mutter; (2) a trifle, mere nothing, *P.*

Mucĕo -ūi, 2. to be musty, *A. Aug.*

Mucĕreo, 3. to become musty, grow mouldy, *Pl.*

Mucĕdus -a -um, mouldy, musty, *Jv.*; (2) snotty, *P.*

Mucia Gens, an ancient patrician family, the most celebrated member of which bore the cognomen *Secvola*, *q.v.*

Mucor -ōris, *m.* mould in bread, mustiness in wine, an injurious exudation from vines, etc. *Co.*

Mucĕsus -i -um, slimy, mucous, *Co.*

Mucro -ōnis, *m.* a sharp point or edge, — *falcis*, *Co.*; — *dentis*, *Jv.*; and especially, a sword's point or edge; *meton.* the sword, *mucrones militum tremere*, *C.*; (2) the edge, point, extreme part, end, *Le.*; (3) *met.* sharpness, point, — *tribunicus*, *C.*; — *defensionis tuæ*, *C.*

Mucronātus -a -um, pointed, having a sharp point, *Pl.*

Mucus -a -um, the mucous matter of the nose, *Cl. Cl.*

Mugil -is, *m.* (mugilis -is, *Jv.*) a fish, perhaps the mullet, *Pl.*

Mugĭno, 1. *dep.* to loiter, trifle away time, *C.*

Mugĭno -ivi (-it) -itum, 4. to bellow as an ox, *low*, *L. H.*; (2) applied to the clangor of trumpets, *V.*; *sub pedibus mugire solum*, *V.* rumbles; *si mugiat Africa malus procellis*, *H.* groans, creaks.

Mugĭtor -ōris, *m.* a bellower, *P. Aug.*

Mugĭtus -ūs, *m.* the lowing, bellowing of cattle, — *boum*, *V.*; (2) a rumbling, groaning, creaking, *C. Pl.*

Mūla -æ, *f.* a female mule, *C.*; and, as the mule does not breed, *quum mula peperit*, *St.* = never.

Mūlaris -e, of or relating to a mule, *Co.*

Muleĕo -si -sum, 2. to stroke, touch lightly, *manu mulcens barbam*, *O.*; *zephyri mulcebant flores*, *O.*; *igniferum mulcens tremebundis æthera pennis*, *C.* gently moving; (2) *met.* to soothe, appease, flatter, delight, caress, — *tigres*, *V.*; — *aliquem dictis*, *V.*; — *fluctus, iras*, *V.*; — *vulnera*, *O.* to allay pain; — *puellas carmine*, *H.* to delight.

Muleĭber -ēris and -ēri, *m.* a surname of Vulcan, *O.*; (2) *meton.* fire, *O.*

Mulco, 1. to trash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly, — *aliquem usque ad mortem*, *T.*; *male mulcati claris ac fustibus repelluntur*, *C.*

Muleta, mulcto = multa, multo, *q.v.*

Muletra -æ, *f.* a milk-pail, *V.*; (2) the milk in a milk-pail, *Co.*

Muletrārum -ii, *n.* a milk-pail, *V.*

Muletum -i, *n.* a milk-pail, *H.*

Muletus -ūs, *m.* a milking, *Vr.*

Mulgĕo -si (-xi) -sum (-ctum) (ἀμῆλω), to milk, *V.*; — *hircos*, *prov.* of a fruitless and impossible undertaking.

Mūllĕbris -e, of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine, — *tox*, *C.*; — *testis*, *N.*; — *bellum*, *C.* *certamen*, *L.* on account of a woman; *Fortuna Mūlĕbris*, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, *L.*; (2) womanish, effeminate, unmanly, *C.*

Mūllĕbriter, after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly, *C.*

Mūllĕbrĕsus -a -um, fond of women, *P.*

Mūller -ēris, *f.* a woman, *C.*; especially, a wife, matron, *H.*; (2) used as a term of reproach, cowardly, effeminate fellow, *P.*

Mūllĕrārius -a -um, womanish; — *manus*, *C.* a troop of soldiers sent by a woman.

Mūllerĕdla -æ, *f. dim.* a little woman, *C.*

Mūllĕrĕsĭtas -itĭs, *f.* love of women, *C.*

Mūllĕrĕsus -a -um, fond of women, *C.*

Mūlĕnus -a -um, of or relating to a mule, *Vt.*

Mūllo -ōnis, *m.* a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, *Vr. St.*; (2) a species of gnat, *Pl.*

Mūllĕnĕsus -a -um (mūllĕnĕsus), of or relating to a muleteer, *C.*

Mūllĕus -a -um, — *calceus*, or *abs.*, a species of purple shoe, worn only by the three highest magistrates, the consul, prætor, and curule ædile, *Pl.*

Mullus -i, *m.* mullet, *C.*

Mūlsĕus -a -um, sweetened with honey, sweet as honey, *Pl.*

Mulsus -a -um, mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, — *agua*, *Co.*; *acetum*, *lac*, *Pl.* *subst.* mulsus -i, *n.* wine sweetened with honey, *C.*; (2) as sweet as honey; *met. dicta mulsæ*, *P.* sweet words, and *subst. mea mulsæ*, *P.* my sweet honey (a term of endearment).

Multa -æ, *f.* (muleta), a punishment consisting in loss of property; therefore originally a fine in cattle, usually a money-fine, fine, mulet; — *dicere*, *C.* to fix a fine; — *petere, irrogare*, *C.* to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount; — *certare*, *C.* to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine; *aliquem multâ multare*, *C.* to punish by a fine; — *committere*, *C.* to incur a fine.

Multangtilus -a -um, many-cornered, multangular, *Le.*

Multatĕlus -a -um, belonging or relating to a fine, *L.*

Multatĕo -ōnis, *f.* a penalty, fine, mulet, *C.*

*Multĕsimus -a -um, very small, — *pars*, *Le.*

Multĕstĕsus -a -um, drinking much, *P.*

Multĕcaulis -e, having many stalks.

Multifidus -a -um, excavated in many places, *Vr.*

***Multifidus** -a -um, — *pumex*, *O.* having many holes, porous.

Multiflorus -orum, *n.* soft and almost transparent garments, *Jv.*

Multicolor -oris, many-coloured, *Pl.*

Multicupidus -a -um, having many desires, *Vr.*

Multifido -feci -factum, 3. to make much of, prize highly, *P.*

Multiflorum, on many sides, in many places, *L. C.*

Multiflorus, in many places, *P.*

Multiflorus -era -erum, producing much, fruitful, *Pl.*

Multifidus -a -um, cloven into many parts, manifold; — *Ister*, *M.* having many branches.

Multiflorus -e, *Pl.* multiflorus -a -um, *O.* having many openings, holes, or entrances; — *specus*, *Pl.*

Multiformis -e, having many shapes, multi-*form*, manifold, of many kinds; — *qualitates*, *C.* Multiformiter, in many ways, variously, *Pl.*

Multigenus -e, of many kinds, of many sorts, *P.*

Multigenus -a -um, *Pl.* = multigenus, *g.c.*

Multigenus -a -um, *Le.* = multigenus, *g.c.*

Multijugus -a -um (-is -e, *C.*), yoked many together; — *equi*, *L.*; (2) manifold, of many sorts, — *littera*, *C.*

***Multiloquax** -acis, talking much, loquacious, *P.*

Multiloquus -a -um, *P.* = multiloquax, *g.c.*

Multimodis, in many ways, variously, *P. T.*

***Multimodus** -a -um, various, manifold, *L.*

Multidonus -a -um (multidonus), costing much money, dear, *Vr.*

Multipartitus -a -um, much-divided, *Pl.*

Multipeda -e, *f.* *Pl.* = millepeda, *g.c.*

Multipes -edis, having many feet, many-footed, *Pl.*

Multiplex -icis, having many folds, *alvus est* — *et tortuosa*, *C.*; (2) having many winds and turnings, *C.*; — *domus*, *O.* the labyrinth; (3) having many parts, various, manifold; — *lorica*, *V.*; — *corlex*, *Pl.*; — *felus*, *C.* numerous offspring; — *spatium loci*, *Le.* extensive; — *ingenium*, *C.* versatile, changeable.

***Multiplicabilis** -e, having many folds, *C.*

Multiplicatio -onis, *f.* an increasing, multiplication, *Co.*

Multipliciter, in many ways, in various manners, *Q.*

Multiplico, 1. to increase many times, multiply; — *es alienum provincie*, *C.* *flumina collectis multiplicanti aquis*, *O.*; — *roces*, *Pl.* to repeat, echo; especially, (2) to multiply arithmetically, *Co.*

Multipotens -ntis, having much power, powerful, *P.*

Multisonus -a -um, sounding much, loud-sounding, *M.*

Multitudo -inis, *f.* a large number, multitude; — *sacrorum*, *C.*; — *narium*, *N.*; (2) especially, a large number of men, crowd, multitude, *tanta* — *lapides ac tela iaciebat*, *Ca.*; and, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude, *sama et multitudinis iudicio moreri*, *C.*; (3) in grammar, *numerus multitudinis*, or abs. *multitudo*, the plural, *Vr.*

Multivagus -a -um, much-wandering, straying about, *Pl.*

Multivulus -a -um, having many wishes or desires, *Ct.*

Multo, 1. (muleto), to punish, *aliquem morte*, *C.*; *erilio*, *L.*; — *titia hominum damnis, ignominia, vinculis*, *C.*; — *aliquem pecunia*, *N.* to punish with a fine; *Feneri esse multatum*, *C.* with a fine to be paid to *Venus*.

Multo, multum, used *adc.*, *rid.* multus.

Multus -a -um (comp. plus, pluris, superl. plurimus -a -um), much, many; (1.) many, — *tiri*, *C.*

and abs. *multi*, many persons; *multi alii*, *T.* many other persons; *minime multi*, *C.* exceedingly few; *quam minime multa vestigia*, *N.* as far as possible; *multis verbis*, *C.* diffusely, copiously; *quid multa verba*? *T.* what is the use of many words? elliptically, *ne multa, ne multus*, *C.* briefly, in brief; followed also by a partitive gen., *multi hominum*, *Pl.* = *multi homines*; *multi* (= οἱ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the common herd; *unus de multis*, *C.*; *orator e multis*, *C.*; poet. sing. for plur., *multa victima*, *V.* = *multa victimae* (as in English, many a victim); applied to time, *multum diei*, *S.* a large part of the day; *ad multum diem*, *C.* till late in the day; *multa nocte*, *C.* late at night; *multo mane*, *C.* very early; *multus homo*, *P. Ct.* abandoned, extravagant in vice; *multum est*, *V.* it is a great thing, a weighty matter; *multa*, poet. used *adc.*, much, greatly, — *gemens*, *V.*; (2) particular uses of *multus* are, (a) excessive, extravagant, *suppellex modica*, *non multa*, *N.*; (b) copious, diffuse in discourse, *C.*; (c) frequent, often, much, in *operibus*, in *agmine*, *atque ad vigilas multus adesse*, *S.* — (II.) Comp. plus, pluris, more (used both subst. and *adc.*), *Eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam equum fuit*? *P.* plus minus, *Aug.* more or less; *et, quod plus est*, *L.* and, what is more, etc.; with partitive gen., *vultis pecuniam plus habere*, *C.*; — *virum*, *C.*; *hostium*, *L.*; frequently followed by *quam*, more than, *ne plus reddat quam acceperit*, *C.*; *nulla navis plus quam triginta remis agitur*, *L.* with more than thirty oars; *plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi*, *T.* more than fifty cuffs; *plus unum*, *H.* by far too much; frequently occurs in the gen. of price, *pluris emere, vendere*, *C.* dearer, at a higher price; *mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo*, *C.* is of more value to me; *aliquem* — *estimare*, *C.* to think more highly of, for *pluris* in this sense the abl. *plure* is sometimes, but very rarely, found, *P. C.*; *plus pluraque*, *C.* more and more; (2) *plures* -ium, more persons, things; more in number, more numerous, *omnes qui erant alieno prementur, quos plures esse intelligi quam putaram*, *C.*; — *insignia*, *C.*; and in general, a great number, many, *summus dolor plures dies manere non potest*, *C.*; *quod, pluribus presentibus, eas res facturi volebat*, *Ca.*; *plura*; used elliptically (*severba*), *quid plura dicam*? *C.* or *quid plura*? *C.* why need I say more? what need of more? *plures*, euphemistically, the dead (ol. *Acloves*); *P.* — (III.) Superl. plurimus -a -um, the most, very numerous, very many, *hujus dei sunt plurima simulacra*, *Ca.*; *hæc plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt*, *C.*; not very frequently in singular, except in the formula used at the beginning of a letter, *S.P.D., salutem plurimam dico*, I greet thee heartily; *plurimus sol*, *O.* very hot; — *coma*, *O.* very thick: the neut. plurimum used subst. and *adc.*, *caput autem est quam plurimum scribere*, *C.* as much as possible; *et is colebat in suffragio plurimum*, *C.*; *ut te plurimum diligam*, *C.* very much; followed by partitive gen., — *gravitatis*, *C.*; — *auctoritatis et ponderis*, *Q.*; also found in the gen. of price, *quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat*, *N.* prized very highly. — (IV.) *Adc.* (1) *multum*, much, very, greatly, — *salte*, *P.*; — *cale*, *P.*; *non* — *confidere*, *Ca.*; with *adc.*, — *dispar*, *C.*; — *loquaces*, *P.*; with comparatives = *multo*, by far, *non* — *est majus*, *C.*; — *improbiores*, *P.*; of time, often, frequently, much, *multum et diu cogitans*, *C.*; (2) *multo*, by far, far, by much; used with expressed or implied comparatives, — *pauiores*, *C.*; *minus*, *C.*; — *prestat*, *S.* it is much better; — *malle*, *C.* to prefer greatly; with superl., — *formosissimus*, *N.* by far the most beautiful; with *adc.* of time, *non* — *post*, *C.* not long after; — *ante*, *N.*

Mulus -i, *m. a mule*, *C.*

Mumatus, *L.* Achaicus, cons. 146 B.C., cens. 142, derived his surname from his conquest of the Achaean league, and destruction of Corinth. The spoils of art obtained from this latter event were exceedingly numerous and valuable; so much so as to form an epoch in the history of Roman refinement

and luxury; while the conqueror himself was so ignorant of the worth of his prize, as to contract with the shipowners who carried the priceless pictures and statues into Italy, that they should replace any which might be lost or injured on the voyage.

Mundānus -a -um, of or relating to the world; mundane; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a citizen of the world.

Munde, cleanly, neatly, prettily, P.

Mundŭter, cleanly, neatly, P.

Munditia -a, *f.* mundities -ei, *f.* cleanness, P; munditias facere, A. Aug. to clean, purify; (2) neatness, spruceness, elegance, — non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, C; munditias capimur, non sint sine lege capilli, O; (3) met. neatness, elegance of style, C.

Mundo, 1. to cleanse, purify, Pl.

Mundŭlus -a -um, *dim.* clean, neat, trim, spruce, P.

Mundus -a -um, clean, neat, elegant; — *supplex, cæna*, H; especially applied to the manner of life, C; *cultus justo mundior*, L, too elegant apparel; (2) of discourse, neat, elegant, O.

Mundus -i, *m.* ornament, — *muliebris*, L; (2) an implement, tool, P. Aug; hence the phrase *habere in mundo*, P, to have in readiness; (3) (*conf. kosmos*), the universe, and especially, the heavens, and heavenly bodies, C. V; (4) the world, the earth, *quicumque mundo terminus obstitit*, H; (5) euphemistically, the lower world, Vr.

Mundŭrŭlus -i, *m.* the giver of a gladiatorial show, St.

Mundŭrŭgŭlus -i, *m.* one who brings presents, P.

Munĕro, 1. (*munĕror*, 1. *dep.*) to give, present, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *beneficium alicui*, P, to do a kindness to any one; — *aliquem aliquid* re, C.

Munŭla -ŭrum, *n.* duties, functions, official duties, official business, C.

Municeps -ipŭs, *c.* the citizen of a municipium, *q. r.*, C; (2) a fellow-citizen, countryman, *M. Pontidius* — *noster*, C; met. *municipes Jovis advenisse lagenas*, Jr, countrymen of Jupiter, *i. e.* Cretan.

Municipalis -e, relating or belonging to a municipium, municipal, C; sometimes used in a somewhat contemptuous sense, provincial, — *egues*, Jr.

Municipatim, by municipia, into municipia, — *dividendo censuit*, St.

Municipium -ii, *n.* a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which possessed the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their own laws; a free town, municipal town, C.

Munifex -icis, performing duty; met. — *mamma*, Pl, giving suck.

Munifice, munificently, benevolently, C. L.

Munificentia -a, *f.* munificence, benevolence, S.

*Munifico, 1. — *aliquem aliquid* re, Le, to present to, give.

Munificus -a -um, munificent, liberal, benevolent, — *in dando*, C.

Munimen -inis, *n.* a protection, defence, fortification, *munimine cingere fossas*, O; — *ad imbres*, V, against the rains.

Munimentum -i, *n.* a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection, *ut instar muri he sepes* — *præberent*, Ca; *tenere se munimenta*, Te, entrenchments, fortified camp; (2) met. *rati noctem sibi munimento fore*, S.

Munio -iri (-ii) -itum, 4. (*mœnio*), to surround with a wall, fortify, put in a state of defence; — *palatium*, L; — *montem*, Ca; — *domum præsidii*, C; — *castra vallo fossaque*, Ca; *spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum*, C; (2) — *viam*, C; — *itineri*, N, to make, pave, open a way; (3) met. to protect, secure, put in safety, — *me ad hæc tempora*, C; — *se contra pudorem*, Te; — *sibi viam ad stuprum*, C, to prepare a way for himself.

Munis -e, compliant, obliging, P.

Munite, safely, securely, strongly, Vr.

Munitio -ōnis, *f.* a fortifying, entrenching, protecting, *milites munitione prohibere*, Ca; — *fluminum*, Te, a bridging over; (2) a fortification, entrenchment, *urbem operibus munitioibusque sepire*, C; (3) a making passable, paving of roads, *ex viarum munitione quantum facere*, C.

*Munio, 1. — *viam*, C, to pave, make passable.

Munitor -ōris, *m.* a builder of fortifications, a sapper and miner, military engineer, L.

Munitus -a -um (*præp.* muniō), fortified, made safe, secured, C. Ca.

Munus -eris, *n.* (*mœnus*), an office, function, employment, duty; — *curare*, P, to discharge the duties of an office; — *republicæ*, C, a public office; — *offici*, C, the performance of a duty; *tuum est hoc* — *a te hoc civitas expectat*, C, this is thy office; (2) a work, — *solitudinis*, C, a book written in solitude; (3) a service actually rendered, C, and especially, the last services to the dead, funeral honours, interment, — *supremum mortis*, C; *munere inani fungi*, V; (4) a gift, present, — *mittere alicui*, C; *mittere alicui aliquid munere* (*muneri*), C. N, to send or give as a present; *munera Liberti*, H, wine; — *Corevis*, O, bread; (5) a public show, especially of gladiators, generally given by the ædiles to the people in acknowledgment of their election, — *magnificum dare*, *præbere*, C; *functus est ædificio maximo munere*, C, with a splendid spectacle; hence, a building or theatre erected for the people, — *Pompeii*, Aug.

Munusculum -i, *n. dim.* a small gift, little present, C.

Muræna -a, *f.* (*μύρανα*), a sea-fish, highly prized by Roman epicures, P; (2) a black vein, in the shape of this fish, sometimes found in slabs of citron-wood, Pl.

Muræna, as a proper name, = Murena, *q. r.*

Murālis -e, of or relating to a wall, mural, — *pila*, Ca, used by those who defend a fortification; — *falces*, Ca, hoops or grappling-irons for pulling down walls; — *corona*, L, the honorary crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city; also — *corona*, Le, the diadem of Cybele, represented as consisting of walls and towers.

Murāllum -ii, *n.* a herb, pellitory of the wall, Pl.

Mureia -a, *f.* (Murtia, Myrtēa), a surname of Venus, Vr. Pl.

Murēna, a cognomen belonging to certain members of the Gens Licinia. L. Licinius Murena, cons. 62, served with some distinction against Mithridates, but is chiefly known to us as having been defended by Cicero, in the extant oration "Pro Murena," from the charge of bribery in his canvass for the consulship. The orator was successful, and Murena was acquitted. His history after his consulship is unknown to us.

Murēx -icis, *m.* the purple-fish, from which the Tyrian dye was obtained, H; (2) meton. the purple dye itself, *Tyrioque ardebat murice lana*, V; a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape, V; a bit with sharp spikes, P. Aug; a spiked ball thrown on the ground to impede cavalry, P. Aug.

Muria -a, *f.* (*ἀλμυρίς*), brine, pickle, Cl. II; *oleæ conduntur vel virides in muria*, A. Aug.

Murŭlŭtus -a -um, pickled, preserved in brine, P.

Murŭlŭtim, in the shape of a murex or purple-fish, Pl.

Murŭcatus -a -um, shaped like a murex, conical, pointed, Pl.

*Murŭcidus -a -um, mouse-slayer (a contemptuous epithet of a coward), P.

Murŭnus -a -um, of or relating to a mouse, Vr; — *hordeum*, Pl, a kind of wild barley.

Murmur -ŭris, *n.* a murmur, a humming, buzzing, racing, growling noise, — *populi*, L; of indistinct supplication, *placare deos precibus et murmuris longo*, O; applied to the humming of bees, V, the roar of a lion, M, of a tiger, P. Aug; — *ma-*

ris, C; — *ventosum*, V, noise of the wind; of the sound of wind-instruments, — *cornutum*, H; — *inflati buxi*, O.

Murmuratio -ōnis, *f.* a murmur, murmuring, Pl. Sc.

**Murmurillum* -i, *n. dim.* a slight murmur, P.

Murmio, 1. (*murmior*, 1. *dep.*) to murmur, make a humming, growling noise, P; especially, to murmur with discontent, growl, grumble, Pl; applied to the roaring of the sea, *mare murmurans*, C.

Murra -æ, *f.* (*murra*, *myrrha*, *μύρρα*), a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made; hence *poet.* the goblets themselves, M.

Murrheus -a -um (*murreus*, *myrrheus*), — *popula*, Pt, made of fluor spar.

Murrhinus -a -um (*murrinus*, *myrrhinus*), made of or relating to the mineral called *myrrha*; — *vitrum*, Pl, glass, painted so as to resemble the myrrhine vases; *subst.* *myrrhina* -drum, *n.* the myrrhine vases, Pl.

Murrhobathrarius -ii, *m.* a perfumer of ladies' shoes, P.

Murus -i, *m.* a wall; and especially a wall round a city, — *urbis*, C; also the wall of a building, C; (2) a bank or dyke of earth, Vr; (3) the rim or edge of a pot, Jr; (4) the wooden tower on an elephant's back, P. Aug; (5) *met.* protection, defence, C; *Græci* *mur* *Achilles*, O.

Mus, *muris*, C. (*μῦς*), a mouse, C. (under the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.), *mures domestici*, *agrestes*, *aranei*, *Pontici*, *Lilyci*, etc., Pl; used as a term of endearment, M.

Mus, the name of a family of the Gens Decia, of whom we may mention, — I. P. Decius Mus, cons. 340, who in the year of his consulship had, with his colleague T. Manlius Torquatus, the command in the Latin war. It is said that on the eve of a great battle near Capua he was informed by a vision that the general on one side and the army on the other were devoted to destruction; and that on the next day he accepted the alternative of throwing himself unarmed in the midst of the enemy, and thus purchasing victory for his country. — II. P. Decius Mus, cons. 312, 308, 297, 295; is said in his last consulship to have conquered the Etruscans at the battle of Sentinum, by imitating his father's act of devotion.

Musa -æ, *f.* (*Μοῦσα*), a Muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number; namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia; *crassiore Musa*, Q, in a ruder, plainer, more intelligible manner; (2) song, poetry; — *pedestris*, H, poetry approaching in tone and subject to prose; (3) *musæ*, learning, studies, — *agrestiores*, C.

Musca -æ, *f.* a fly, C; applied also to troublesome, inquisitive persons, P.

Muscarius -a -um, of or relating to flies, Pl; — *clavus*, Vr, a broad-headed nail; (2) *subst.* *muscarius* -ii, *n.* a fly-trap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's tail, M; also the fibrous or downy part of plants, Pl.

Muscicida -æ, *f.* mouse-dung, Pl.

Muscipula -æ, *f.* (-um -i, *n.*) a mouse-trap, Ph. Sc.

Muscosus -a -um, covered with moss, full of moss, mossy, V.

Musculus -a -um, made of muscle, muscular, Cl.

Musculus -i, *m. dim.* a little mouse, C; (2) a species of whale, Pl; (3) a shell-fish, the mussel, Cl; (4) in anatomy, a muscle, Cl; (5) a contrivance employed by a besieging army to protect their sappers and miners from the enemy's missiles, Ca.

Muscus -i, *m.* moss, H. Ct.

Museum -i, *n.* (*museum*, *Μουσείον*), a museum, library, place for study, St.

Museus -a -um (*Μουσείος*), of or relating to the Muses; poetical, musical, Lc.

Musica -æ, *f.* C, *musice* *us*, *f.* Q. (*μουσική*) music, Q.

**Musice*, splendidly, pleasantly, — *hercule etatem agit*, P.

Musicus -a -um (*μουσικός*), belonging or relating to music, musical; — *leges*, C, rules of music; (2) of or relating to poetry, poetical; *applicare se ad studium musicum*, T, to poetry; (3) *subst.* *musicus* -i, *m.* C, a musician; *musica* -drum, *n.* C, music.

Musmo -ōnis, *m.* (*musmo*, *μούσμων*), a Sardinian animal, perhaps the mufione, the progenitor of the common sheep, Pl.

Mussito, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to murmur to one's self, to mutter to one's self, be quiet; *si sapiis, mussitabis*, P; (*ii.*) *act.* to mutter to one's self, *ego hæc mecum mussito*, P; — *injuriam*, T, to bear in silence.

Mus-so, 1. (*mussor*, 1. *dep.* Vr.), to murmur, mutter, whisper to one's self; *mussantes inter se rogabant*, L; of bees, *mussant oras et limina circum*, V; *aliquid per metum mussari*, P, to bear in silence; (2) to be afraid to do or say any thing, be in fear and uncertainty, V. Pl.

Mustæ -is, *f.* a species of laurel, Pl.

Mustarius -a -um, of or relating to must, A. Aug.

Mustela -æ, *f.* (*mustella*), a weasel, P; (2) an uncertain fish, Pl.

Mustilinus -a -um, of or relating to a weasel, T. Pl.

Mustus -a -um, of or relating to must, Co. Pl; (2) new, fresh, — *casus*, Pl.

Mustum -i, *n.* new wine, *must*, V; *plur.* *poet.* = Autumn, O; (2) fresh oil, Pl.

Mustus -a -um, new, fresh, — *aqua*, A. Aug; — *vinum*, A. Aug.

Mutabilis -e, changeable, variable, inconstant; mutable, C.

Mutabilitas -atis, *f.* changeableness, mutability, C.

Mutatio -ōnis, *f.* a changing, change, mutation; — *facere*, C, to change; (2) a mutual change, exchange, — *vestis*, T; — *officiorum*, C.

Mutator -ōris, *m.* a changer, exchanger, P. Aug.

Muticus -a -um, curtailed, docked, — *spica*, Vr.

Mutuo, 1. to maim, mutilate, cut off; *naso amboque mutilatis*, L; — *caudam colubæ*, Q; (2) *met.* to curtail, shorten, diminish, T; *Antonius in Galliam mutilatum ducit exercitum*, C.

Mutilus -a -um (*μῦτλος*, *μῦτλος*), maimed, mutilated; especially of animals which have lost one or both horns; *alces mutila sunt cornibus*, Ca; — *bos*, Vr; (2) *met.* *mutila loqui*, C, briefly, elliptically.

Mutuo, 4. (*muttuo*), to mutter, mumble, murmur, P. T; *neque opus est adeo mutuo*, T, it must not be hinted at.

Muttio -ōnis, *f.* (*muttuo*), a muttering, mumbling, P.

Muto, 1. to move away, remove; *neque se luna quoquam mutat*, P, nor does the moon leave her place; *in quis irritus civitate mutetur*, C, should be removed from the state; more frequently (2) to change, alter, — *sententiam, consilium, voluntatem*, C; *facilis mutata gens*, Te, changeable; *bona facile mutantur in pejus*, Q; sometimes *ne*, to change, alter, *annonæ nihil mutat*, L; (3) — *vellera luto*, V, to dye yellow; — *vinum*, H, *balsamum*, Pl, to spoil, adulterate; (4) to change reciprocally, exchange, interchange, barter, — *res inter se*, S; — *uvam strigili*, H; — *porcos ære*, Co, to sell; — *jumenta*, Ca, to change horses; *mutata verba*, C, used metaphorically, metonymically; — *restem cum aliquo*, T; — *locum ex loco*, Pl.

Muto -ōnis, *m.* the private parts of a man, H.

Mutonatus -a -um, M, = grandi mutone præditus.

Mutatio -ōnis, *f.* a borrowing, C.

conculcasses, C; with other affirmative particles, *nam ista edepol examinus est optima*, P.

Nenia = *nenia*, q.r.

Nevia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, is best known as having produced the poet Cn. Nevius. He is said to have been a native of Campania, and was probably born in the first half of the third century B.C. His first public appearance was as a dramatic poet; and we are told by Gellius that his first play was produced in the year 235 B.C. Imitating the licence of the old Attic comedy, Nevius appears to have used the stage as a means of expressing his plebeian opinions, and so unsparingly lashed the great family of the Metelli (*vid.* Metellus) that he was on two occasions compelled to go into exile. On the last occasion he returned to Utica, where he occupied his old age by writing an epic poem on the first Punic War, and where he died about the year 202. The extant remains of his poetry are too small to enable us to form an independent judgment of his merits, but it is certain that he was highly esteemed and frequently copied by his successors. He appears to have written above thirty comedies as well as several tragedies, and the epic poem above mentioned.

Nevus -i, m. natural blemish on the body, mole, mark, C.

Naias -iadis; *Naias* -iads (-idos), f. (Ναΐς, Νάϊς), a water-nymph, Naiad, V. O; used *adj.*, *puella Naiades*, V; (2) a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, O.

Naius -a -tun, of or relating to a Naiad, Pt.

Nam, for (differs from *enim* in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition): it introduces an explanation, *is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est*, Ca; sometimes introduces a parenthesis, C, or takes up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, = I say, I. It also introduces examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, *cito Catone minores natu nulli uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit*, etc. C. (3) *Nam*, for, introduces a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, C. S; also used in answers, when the thought implied in the question is confirmed, C; thus often found in connexion with *hercle*, *mehercle*, *edepol*, C. (3) Used to add emphasis to an interrogation, and in this application often enclitic, *nam quem ego aspicio?* P. *quis est nam ludus in undis?* V.

Namque, a more emphatic form of *nam*, q.r., standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word: *prodigium exemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit*, L; *Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consilique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terra*, N.

Nanescor, *nanctus*, 3. *dep.* to get, obtain, meet, find, fall on, — *anulum*, T; — *morbum*, N; — *epem*, C; — *fidem*, O; *ritis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacti, complectitur*, C; — *consules*, C, to find, meet with.

Nanus -i, m. (Νάνος, νάνος), a dwarf, Pl. Jr; (2) a small, flat water vessel, V.

Napus -us -um (Νάπας), of or relating to the forest, — *nymphæ*, Co; (2) *subst.* *Napus* -orum, f. wood-nymphs, V.

Naphtha -æ, f. (Νάφθα), naphtha, Pl.

Napus -æ, f. a turnip-field, Co.

Napus -i, m. a species of turnip, Co. Pl.

Napus -yos, n. (Νάπυς), mustard, Pl.

Narus -æ, f. (Νάρυς), torpor, numbness, Pl.

Narcissus -us -um (Ναρκίσσος), of or relating to the narcissus, Pl.

Narcissus -æ, m. (Ναρκίσσος), a precious stone, Pl.

Narcissus -i, m. (Ναρκίσσος), the narcissus, Cædici, Pl.

Nardus -us -um, of or relating to nard, perfume with nard, flavoured with nard, — *unguentum*, P; — *vinum*, P; (2) smelling like nard, — *pinus*, Pl.

Nardus -i, f. *nardum* -i, n. (Νάρδος), nard, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants, Pl; (2) the unguent or balsam of nard, H.

Naris -is, f. the nostril; usually *plur.* *nares* -ium, f. the nostrils, C; (2) the nose, as a feature, by which scorn and anger are expressed; *Æsopus naris emulata senex*, Ph, of sharp insight (*opp.* homo naris obesus, H, a stupid fellow); *ad aliquid naribus uti*, H, to laugh at, mock at; *ne mappa nares corrumpit*, H, cause the guest to turn up his nose; (3) the mouth, orifice of a canal, Vt.

Narita -æ, f. a species of shell-fish, P.

Narrabilis -e, that can be told or narrated, O.

Narratio -onis, f. a telling, narrating, relating, narration, C.

Narratunculæ -æ, f. *dim.* a little narrative, Q.

Narrator -oris, m. a relator, narrator, C.

Narratus -us, m. a narration, narrative, O.

Narro, I. to make known, relate, tell, narrate; *ego tibi ea narro, quæ tu melius scis*, C; — *virtutem aliquid*; T; — *tibi de meâ sollicitudine*, C; *male*, bene —, C, to bring good or bad tidings; of inanimate objects, *quid isthæc tabellæ narrat*? P; *narratur*, H, *narrant*, Pl, it is narrated, it is told; *corsiculus in me narratur scribere Cinna*, M; (2) to say, speak, tell, *narra, quid est, quid ait?* P; *ego quid narres, nescio*, T; *narro tibi*, C, (a form of asseveration) I assure you, in sober earnest.

Narthecia -æ, f. (Νάρθηκία), a species of fennel, which grows to no great height, Pl.

Narthecium -ii, n. (Νάρθηκίον), a small cylindrical case for keeping perfumes and urgents, C.

Narthex -ceis, f. (Νάρθηξ), the herb fennel, Pl.

Narus = *gnarus*, q.r.

Nascentia -æ, f. birth, Vt.

Nascentia -iam, n. organic bodies; especially, vegetables, Vt.

Nascor, *natus*, 3. *dep.* to be born, *ex me atque hoc natus es*, T; *si tibi fortuna non dedit ut patre certo nascere*, C; *aves omnes in pedes nascuntur*, Pl; (2) to arise, take an origin, be produced, *nascitur tibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus*, Ca; *onx nascitur circa Thebas Egyptias*, Pl; *ex palude nascitur omnis*, Pl; hence also, *ab eo flumine collis nascetur*, Ca, began to rise; (3) *met.* to arise, proceed, be produced, *nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur*, C; *querula teræ nascitur pectore ab imo*, Cl.

Nastica, as a proper name, *vid.* Scipio.

Nasterna -æ, f. a watering-pot, with a long spout, P.

Naso, the surname of the poet P. Ovidius; *vid.* Ovidius.

Nassa -æ, f. (Νάσσα), a narrow-necked basket for catching fish, P; (2) *met.* a trap, net, snare, *ex hac nassa exire constitui*, C.

Nasturtium -ii, n. a kind of cress, Pl.

Nasus -i, m. (Νάσος -i, n.), the nose, C; *abripere alicui nasum mordicus*, P; *naso clamare magnam*, P, to snore; (2) the nose as the seat of smell; as an instrument of expressing anger, scorn, etc. *aliquem naso suspendere adunco*, H, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock; (3) the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Jr.

Nasute, mockingly, scornfully, Ph.

Nasutus -us -um, having a large nose, H; (2) *met.* acute, sarcastic, satirical, M.

Nata -æ, f. a daughter, V.

Natalicia -us -um (-tius -a -ura), of or relating to birth, and especially to the time of birth; — *predicta*, C, a horoscope; *subst.* *natalicia* -orum, n. a birthday festival, C.

Natalis -is, of or relating to birth, natal, — *dies*, C; — *lux*, O; — *hora*, H; *rites natali et ingenuâ sterilitate laborantes*, Co, natural, innate; (2) *subst.* *natalis* -is, m. a birth-day, C; *Phyllida mitte natali, meus est natalis, Iola*, V; applied by Pl. to the day of the foundation of Rome; *pl.* *natalis* -ium, m. birth, origin, condition, *Cornelius Tuscus, claris natalibus*, Tc, of illustrious origin;

quis, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi inveniet quicquam sublimius, Jr; applied to inanimate objects; — *arborum*, Pl, the seeds, germs.

Nātans -ntis (*ptcep.* nāto), swimming; poet. *natantes*, V, fish.

Nātatio -ōnis, f. a swimming, C; (2) a place for swimming, swimming-bath, Cl.

Nātator -ōis, m. a swimmer, O.

Nātatus -ūs, m. a swimming, P. Aug.

Nātō -ōnis, f. a being born, birth; hence personified, the goddess of birth, C; (2) a breed, race, species, stock, — *optimatum*, C; — *officiosissima candidatorum*, C; of animals, *venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem*, Vr, an inferior breed; (3) a nation, people, *omnes — servitutem ferre possunt*, C; *omnes eterne gentes ac —*, C.

Nātis -is, f., usually plur. nātes -ium, f. the posteriors, rump, buttocks, H.

Nātivus -a -um, born, that which has come into existence by birth, *mortali consistere corpore mundum, nativumque esse*, Le; *Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos*, C; (2) inborn, innate, native, N; (3) natural, not artificial, *beluæ nativis testis inhaerentes*, C; *montes nativi salis*, Pl; (4) in grammar, *nativa verba*, primitive words, roots, C.

Nāto, I, to swim, — *in oceano*, C; *natant aquare pisces*, O; *natat uncta carina*, V, floats; poet. followed by *acc.*, — *cacca freta*, V; (2) to stream, spread abroad, *quæ se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat*, O; (3) to swim with anything, be full of, overflow, *natant pavimento vino*, C; *omnia plenis rura natant fossis*, V; (4) of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy, *nox erat, et visus oculique animique natant*, O; (5) to move to and fro, vibrate, totter, O; (6) met. to totter, be uncertain, insecure, fluctuate, waver, *in quo quidem magis tu mihi — visus es quam ipse Neptunus*, C.

Nātrix -icis, f. a water-snake, C; meton. a dangerous man, St; (2) a plant, Pl; *Ononis natix*, Linn.

Nātūra -æ, f. birth, *naturā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego*, T; (2) nature, natural qualities of any thing, *hec est natura propria animæ et vis*, C; — *montis*, Ca; — *loci*, Ca; (3) of men, nature, natural disposition, character, *quæ tua — est*, C; *si ipse in omnes mitis Hannibal conti a — suam esse velit*, L; *naturam expelles furcæ, tamen usque recurret*, II; *facere sibi naturam alienius rei*, Q, to accustom one's self to any thing; (4) nature, the order and constitution of the world, *quod rerum natura non patitur*, C; *naturā satis facere, cedere*, C, to pay the debt of nature, to die; (5) an element, substance, essence, C; (6) the organs of generation, C.

Nātūralis -e, that which has arisen or been produced by birth; — *pater*, C, own father (*opp.* adoptive father); (2) natural, — *societas*, lex, C; — *dies*, the natural day (from sunrise to sunset, *opp.* dies civilis); — *mors*, Pl, a natural death; — *exilus*, Co, the excretions; — *desideria*, Co, the sexual desires; — *loca*, or *abs.* nātūralia -ium, n. Co, the organs of generation; (3) relating to nature, — *questiones*, C.

Nātūraliter, naturally, by nature, according to nature, C. Ca.

Nātus -i -um (*ptcep.* nascor), born; — *alicui rei*, — *ad aliquam rem*, born for, fitted by nature for any thing; — *non sibi soli, sed patriæ, sed suis*, C; *Judæi et Syra nationes — servituti*, C; *cir ad omnia summa natus*, C; poet. with *inf.*, *animal natum tolerare labores*, O; (2) naturally constituted, *alius ager bene —, alius male*, Vr; *ila — locus est*, L; *pro re natā*, C, *e re natā*, T, under present circumstances, as things are now; (3) with a date, express age, *equus Romanus annos prope XC natus*, C, almost ninety years old; *annos natus major quadraginta*, C, older by forty years.

Nātus -i, m. a son, C; nātū, pl. children, C. H.

Nātus -us, m. (found only in the *abl.* sing. nātū), birth (particularly applied to denote age), *magnus natu, gravis natu*, C, of considerable age; *qui tantu natu, deorum necis nomina*, P, at such an

age; *qui fuit major natu quam Plautus et Nævius*, C, older; *ex his omnibus natu minimus*, C, the youngest.

Naucl, *vid.* naucum.

Nauclicus -a -um (*ναυκλητικός*), of or relating to a ship's captain, P.

Nauclicus -a -um, P, = nauclicus, *q. r.*

Nauclicus -i, m. (*ναύκληρος*), a ship-owner, ship's captain, skipper, P.

Naucum -i, n. (*naucus*, -i, m.) a trifle, something very small; used only in the expressions, *non nauci habere, facere*, P, to value not a straw; *non nauci esse*, P, not to be worth a straw.

Naufragium -ii, n. a shipwreck, — *facere*, C, to suffer shipwreck; *naufragio interire*, Ca, *perire*, C; prov. *naufragia alienius ex terrâ inturi*, C, to behold danger from a place of safety; (2) poet. the storm which produces shipwreck, Le; the wreck, remains of a shipwreck, P. Aug; (3) met. misfortune, ruin, loss, — *fortunarius*, C; — *luculentum patrimonii*, C; *tabula ex naufragio*, literally, a plank from a shipwreck; met. a means of safety, way of deliverance, C; *colligere naufragium republicæ*, C, to gather up the wrecks of the state.

Naufragus -a -um, that suffers or has suffered shipwreck, *Marium Africâ devictâ expulsum et — vidit*, C; — *puppis*, O; *subst.* m. C. Jr. Sc; (2) poet. causing shipwreck, — *mare*, II; — *undæ*, Tb; (3) ruined, — *patrimonio*, C.

Naulum -ii, n. = nabulum, *q. r.*

Naulum -i, n. (*ναῦλον*), fare, passage-money, Jr.

Naumachia -æ, f. (*ναυμαχία*), a naval battle, exhibited as a spectacle, St, (2) the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, St.

Naumachiarus -a -um, of or relating to the spectacle of a naumachia, Pl; (2) *subst.* -us -i, m. St, one who fought in the spectacle of a naumachia.

Nauplius -ii, m. (*Ναῦπλιος*), a king of Laëti, father of Palamedes; hence, Naupliades -æ, m. O, Palamedes.

Nauplius -ii, m. a species of shell-fish, perhaps the nautilus, Pl.

Nausea -æ, f. (*ναῦσθα*), sea-sickness, C; (2) sickness, *nausea, crudelitates quæ — faciunt*, Pl.

Nauseabundus -a -um, inclined to be sea-sick, Sc.

Nauscator -ōris, m. one who vomits easily, is apt to be sea-sick, Sc.

Nausco, I, to be sea-sick, II, Cl; (2) to vomit, be sick, *quidlibet, modo ne nauseat, faciat*, C; (3) met. — *aliquid*, C, to talk sickening nonsense; to cause disgust, Ph.

*Nauscōla -æ, f. *dim.* a slight squeamishness, C.

*Nauseosus -a -um, causing disgust, nauseous, Pl.

Nauta -æ, m. a sailor, seaman, mariner, C.

Nautæa -æ, f. bilge-water, P.

Nauticus -a -um (*ναυτικός*), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval, — *verbum*, C; *scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum*, Ca; (2) *subst.* nautici -orum, m. L, sailors.

Nautilus -i, m. (*ναῦτιλος*), a species of shell-fish, the nautilus, Pl.

Nāvālis -e, of or relating to ships, naval, nautical, — *bellum, pugna*, C; — *castra*, Ca, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore; — *arbor*, V, useful for ship-building; — *socii*, L, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies); — *pedes*, P, galley-slaves; (2) *subst.* nāvālia -ium, n. (*sing.* -e -is, n. *port.*), a dockyard, C, and especially a place in Rome to calk it, L; *port.* a harbour, V.

Nāvarchus -i, m. (*ναύαρχος*), a ship's captain, C.

*Nāve, P, = naviter, *q. r.*

Nāvella -æ, f. *dim.* a little ship, *skiff*, boat, C.

Nāvicularia -æ, f. the business of one who lets out boats, — *facere*, C.

Nāvicularius -ii, m. one who lets out boats to hire, C.

*Nāvicular, I. *dep.* (naucular, I. *dep.*) to sail in a small skiff, M.

Nāvīstīgus -a -um, causing shipwreck, ship-destroying, V.

Nāvīgābilis -e, navigable, L. Tc.

Nāvīgātio -ōnis, f. a sailing, voyage, navigation, C.

*Nāvīgātor -ōris, m. a sailor, navigator, Q.

Nāvīger -ra -ēram, ship-bearing, navigable, -ware, Lc; (2) -similitudo, Pl, likeness, similarity to a ship.

Nāvīkolium -i, n. dim. a little ship, skiff.

Nāvīgum -īl, n. a vessel, ship, -facere, C; (2) a sailing, navigating, Lc.

Nāvigo, 1. (i.) *navio*, to sail, voyage, -*ex Asia in Macedoniam*, C; prov. *in portu navigo*, T, I am in safety; *Pompeio auctore decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret*, C; met. *quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit*, C; (ii.) *act. to sail over, sail through, navigare*, C; -*aquor*, V. O; -*aliquid*, S, to get or earn by navigation.

Nāvis -is, f. (vase), a ship, vessel; -*longa*, I, a man-of-war; -*oneraria*, I, a ship of burden, transport-ship; -*pratoria*, I, admiral's ship, flag-ship; -*tecta*, I, *constrata*, C, decked; -*aperta*, C, undecked; -*auri*, C, laden with gold; -*dedi cere*, I, to launch; *subducere*, Ca, to drag on shore; prov. *navibus et quadrigis*, H, with all one's might; (2) the female organs of generation, P; (3) met. *esse in eadem navi*, C, to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot.

Nāvita -re, m. P. Pt, = *nauta*, g.r.

Nāvitas -itatis, f. (gnāvitas), assiduity, zeal, C.

Nāviter, assiduously, zealously, actively; (2) entirely, quite, -*impudens*, C.

Nāvo, 1. to do any thing zealously, actively, assiduously, diligently, C; -*operam alieni*, C, to come to help, render assistance; *fortiter in acie nūcare operam*, L; *quam vellem Bruto studium tuum nūcare potuisses*, C; -*bellum*, To, to carry on war with energy; -*rempublicam*, C, to serve the state.

Nāvus -a -um, active, diligent, energetic, assiduous, homo -*et industrius*, C.

Naxa -ae, f. C, = *nassa*, g.r.

Naxium -īi, n. a stone used for polishing marble and cutting gems, Pl.

Nē = *non*, g.r.

Nē, is the original Latin particle of negation = not, though obsolete, and very rare in this sense, *castranter ceres commodissimū annuicū, atque no minores quam semestres*, V; more frequently found in the phrase *ne quidem*, not even, *non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum*, etc. C; (2) as an adverb *ne* is used with the negative imperative, to express a prohibition, *ah, ne avari tantopere*, T; with subj., *si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me*, T; (3) with a negative wish, *ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret*, L; *illud utinam ne vere scriberem*, C; *ne virem*, si scio, C, I wish I may die if I know; (4) in concessive and restrictive clauses, *nemo id, inquit, unquam fuit; ne fuerit, sed ego*, etc. C, he may not have been, suppose he was not; *na sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est*, C, suppose pain not to be the greatest of evils; *sint sane liberales ex solorum fortunis, sint miseri cordes in furibus ararii, nec illis sanguinem nostram tangantur*, S, only let them not lavish our blood; (5) *ut ne*, that not, *vestem ut ne inquinat*, P; *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem*, C; *for ut ne*, qui ne is sometimes found, *ego id agam, mihi qui ne datur*, T; (6) in interrogative sentences, *nē* is enclitic, sometimes abbreviated into *n'*, *meministine me in senatu dicere?* C, do you remember my saying in the senate? *tunc id veritus es?* C. *Tunc te audes Sosiam esse dicere?* P. A preceding *s* is also sometimes syncopeated, *pergini autem?* P, for *pergine*? also in indirect interrogations, *ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio*, C; (7) = the original meaning of *ut non*, that not, lest, *quod disputatio ne frustra haberetur*, C; *Cæsarem complexus obsecrari cepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret*, Ca; (8) after

verbs of fear, apprehension, etc., *ne* expresses the wish that something may not happen, *timco ne malefacta mea sint inuenta omnia*, P, lest all my misdeeds should be discovered; *pavor cepit milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus*, L; when connected with *non* or *nihil*, *ne* = that not, *timco ne non impetrem*, C; *inquit, cererem, ne senatus Pompeium noluit dimittere*, C; after the verb *caveo* and others of similar import, *ne* = lest.

Nebula -idis, f. (νεβύλη), a fawn's skin worn by Bacchus and his followers, P. Aug.

Nebritis -idis, f. a precious stone, sacred to Bacchus, Pl.

Nebula -ae, f. (νεφέλη), exhalation, fog, mist, *surgere de terra nebulas astutissime videmus*, Lc; poet. = cloud, H; *nebulas, quas erigit ignis*, O, smoke; *pulvis* -*ae*, Lc, a cloud of dust; (2) met. = error, Jv, a cloud of error; *per nebulam audire*, P, to hear indistinctly.

Nebulo -ōnis, m. a good-for-nothing fellow, an idle rascal, worthless wretch, C.

Nebulosus -a -um, mil-try, foggy, cloudy, dark, -*et caliginosum calum*, C.

Nec, nēque, (i.) *adv.* In A. Aug. writers = *non*, *tu dis nec recte dicis, non equum facis*, P; *neo facta impia fallacum hominum caliculis placent*, Ct. -(i.) *conj.* = *et non*, and not, nor, *delectra esse in uribus censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus*, etc. C; *nec sine causā*, C, and not without reason: in this sense found also in combination with *vero*, C, *enim*, C, *tamen*, C, *quidem*, C; (2) *neque* ... *neque*, *nec* ... *nec*, neither ... not, *ne meliores nec beatiores esse possumus*, C; *mors nec ad viros pertinet, nec ad mortuos*, C; *neque (nec)* ... *et (que)*, neither ... and, not only not ... but also, *id neque amoris medicis et ingenii summi et sapientia judicio*, C; *animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum*, C; also *et* ... *neque (nec)*, *ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceri neque exigam nisi tuo commodo*, C; *patebat via et certa neque longa*, C, both certain and not long; (3) *neque non* (and, in one word, *nequon*), and also, and indeed, also *neque meam mentem non domum saepe recitat exanimata uxor*, C; in Varro *neon* is used merely as a particle of connexion, and likewise; (4) *neque dum* (or, in one word, *nequum*), and not yet, *ille autem quid agat, si scis, neque dum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me relin*, C.

Necessario, necessarily, unavoidably, C.

Necessario, necessarily, unavoidably, C.

Necessarius -a -um, necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, *commonstravit leges fatales et*, C; *senatori necessary est, nosse et compellam*, C, it is necessary, indispensable; -*tempus*, Ca, time of need; *necessarii re coactis*, Ca, by the necessity of the case; (2) closely connected or related, especially *substant.* *necessarius -ii, m. -a -ae, f.* an intimate friend, connexion; near relation, L; *Porquatus, meus familiaris ac necessarius*, C; *adj.*, *mortem hominis necessariū mihi graver fieri*, C.

Necessae -n, *adj.* (found only in connexion with *esse, haberi*; old form *necessum*), necessary, fated, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, *nihil sit, quod necesse non fuerit*, C; *hominis necesse est mori*, C; *dicas uxorem tibi necesse esse ducere*, P; *necessum est paucis respondere*, L.

Necessitas -itatis, f. necessity, inevitableness, tempor. *cedere, id est, necessitati parere*, C; -*alicui imponere*, C, to oblige, compel; *ex necessitate aliquid facere*, To, on compulsion; -*extrema, ultima, suprema*, S, death; (2) plur. *necessitates*, necessities, necessary expenses, C. Ca; (3) need, want, necessity, *finem et ceteras necessitates tolerare*, St; (4) intimate connexion, friendship, relationship, *si nostram accusationem suā necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset*, C; (5) *Necessitas*, personified, the goddess of necessity, H.

Necessitudo -inis, f. necessity, need, *puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest*, C; *non eadem nobis et illis - impendit*, S; (2) close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship,

sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, C; *bonos viros ad — suam adiungere*, C; *familiaritatis et necessitudinis oblitus*, C; (3) *necessitudines*, intimate friends, near relations, *placit ut sibi permitteretur revocare necessitudines*, St.

Necessum = necesse, q.v.

Necne, or not, *sunt haec tua verba necne?* C, are these thy words or not? and in indirect questions, *dū utrum sint necne sint*, *quaeritur*, C, whether there be gods or not.

Necnon (neque non), *vid. nec.*

Necō, 1. to kill, slay (usually by hunger, poison, etc. rather than by a weapon), — *plebem fume*, C; — *aliquem igni atque omnibus tormentis*, C; of inanimate objects, to destroy, *aqua flammam necant*, Pl; (2) *met. quid te coireas et necas rectam indolem?* Sc.

Necopinans -ntis, not expecting, unaware, *aliquem necopinantem liberare*, C.

Necopinātus, unexpectedly, *st — quid eveniret*, C.

Necopinātus -a -um, unexpected, — *bona perspicere*, C; *ex necopinato*, L, unexpectedly.

Necopiū -us -a -um, unexpected, — *mors*, O; (2) not expecting, careless, Ph.

Necōmantia -is, *f. (νεκρομαντία)*, — *Πομερι*, Pl, the eleventh book of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions.

Nectar -ūs, n. (νέκταρ), nectar, the drink of the gods, C; (2) *met.* applied to any thing very sweet or pleasant; honey, V; milk, O; wine, P-Aug.

Nectārēa -is, *f.* a plant, elecampane, used to flavour wine, hence called nectaries, Pl.

Nectārēs -a -um, sweet as nectar, — *aqua*, O; — *Palernum*, M.

Necto -xū (-i) -xum, 3. to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together, — *catenas coronas*, H; — *comam myrto*, O; — *compedes alicui*, Pl; *Africus in glaciem frigore necit aquas*, Pt; (2) to bind, fetter, enslave, especially for debt, C; *nerus*, Vr, a person enslaved in consequence of debt; *eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod neci desierunt*, L; (3) *met.* to affix, attach, *ex hoc genere causarum ex eternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis necitur*, C, (4) to connect, omnes virtutes inter se nexae et iugatae sunt, C; — *dolum*, L; — *causas inanes*, V; — *numerus iebra*, O.

Necūbi, that no where, lest any where, Ca.

Necunde, lest from any quarter, that from no direction, L.

Necydālus -i, m. (νεκύδαλος), the larva of the silkworm (in the state preceding that in which it is called bombyx), Pl.

Nedum, much less, still less, to say nothing of, *erat enim multo domesticum huius urbis aptius humanitati tuae quam tota Peloponnesus* — *Patra*, C; *optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus*, C, much less at present; *consules bellicosos qui vel in pace tranquillā bellum excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare cū itatem forent passuri*, L.

Nefandus -a -um, not to be spoken of, impious, execrable, abominable, — *adulterium*, C; — *homines*, Q.

Nefarie, impiously, abominably, execrably, C.

Nefārius -a -um, impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious, homo — *et impius*, C; *selestum et — facinus*, C; *singularis et — crudelitas*, Ca; (2) *subst.* nefārium -i, *n.* an abominable, execrable action, L.

Nefas, n. indecl. sinful, contrary to divine command, unlawful, wrong; and *subst.* an impious deed, a sin, crime; *quicquid non licet, — putare debemus*, C; *Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare*, C; *per fas et nefas*, L, by fair means or foul; *subst.* in omne nefas se parare, O; sometimes used as an interjection, shocking! dreadful! *quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus*, H; (2) a horrible thing, *Lumenides Stygiumque nefas*,

P-Aug; (3) impossible, *levius sit patientia, quicquid corrigere est nefas*, H.

Nēfastus -a -um, — dies, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, L; (2) = nefas, impious, sinful, C; (2) = nefarius, impious, abominable, execrable, *quid intactum nefasti liquemus?* H; (4) unlucky, inauspicious, *ille et nefesto te posuit die*, H.

Nefrens -ndis, having no teeth, unable to bite; — *porci*, Vr, sucking-pigs.

Nēgantia -is, f. a denying, C.

Nēgātio -ōnis, f. a denying, negation, C.

Nēgito, 1. to deny frequently, persist in denying, Lc. S.

Nēglecto -ōnis, f. neglect, — *amicorum*, C.

Nēglectus -a -um (ptep. neglġo), neglected, disregarded, C; — *religio*, Ca; — *dei*, H.

Nēglectus -ūs, m. a neglecting, neglect, disregard, T.

Nēglġens -ntis (ptep. neglġo), negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, — *in amicis elġendis*, C; — *amicorum*, C; — *circa deos*, St; of inanimate and abstract objects, — *sermo, stilius*, C; (2) especially in regard to property, careless, prodigal, extravagant, *non potui in illo sumptu — esse*, C.

Nēglġenter, carelessly, unconcernedly, negligently, — *scribere*, C.

Nēglġentia -is, f. carelessness, negligence, neglect, — *in accusando*, C; *accusare aliquem de literarum negligentia*, C, of omitting to write a letter; *nam neque negligentia tuā id fecit*, T, out of indifference towards thee.

Nēglġo -xī -ectum, 3. (neglġo), to neglect, disregard, slight, — *mandatum*, C; *herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi*, P; *de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus*, C; — *periculum fortunarum et capitis sui*, C; — *maas*, Q, to disregard, despise; — *injurias Aduorum*, Ca.

Nēgo, 1. to deny, say no (*opp. aio*, to say yes), *vel tu mihi ais vel neges*, P, say yes or no! *Diogenes ait, Antipater negat*, C; *Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit*, C; *negavit se eos vidisse*, C, he said that he had not seen them, he denied that he had seen them; (2) to refuse, *nunquam reo cuiquam tam praevae negavi, quam hic mihi*, C; *impune — alicui*, O; — *civilitatem alicui*, St; of inanimate objects, *poma negat regio*, O, refuses to produce apples; *saxa negantia ferro*, P-Aug, offering resistance.

Nēgōtialis -is, or of relating to business, C.

Nēgōtians -ntis, m. (ptep. negōtior), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, C.

Nēgōtīator -ōnis, f. wholesale business, extensive trade, banker's business, C.

Nēgōtīator -ōris, m. a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, C; (2) a merchant, tradesman, Q.

Nēgōtūlum -i, n. dim. a small transaction, little business, C.

Nēgōtior, 1. *dep.* to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as *e.g.* a banker, C; to trade, negotiate, L. Co; (2) *animā nostrā negotiari*, Pl, to traffic in human life (said of physicians).

Nēgōtiosus -a -um, full of business, busy, — *provincia*, C; — *homo*, S; — *cogitatio*, Cl, thought on business matters; — *dies*, Te, working days.

Nēgōtium -ii, n. business, occupation, employment, affair, — *forensia*, C; *in magno negotio habere aliquid*, St, to prize highly; *est mihi negotium cum aliquo*, T, I have business with (applied to political employment), C; the management of a household, C; trade, commercial transactions, C; (2) difficulty, labour, trouble, *satis habeo, negotii in sanandis vulneribus*, C; *nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare*, C; (3) a thing, affair, matter, *quid est negotii?* what's the matter? *quid negotii est quamobrem successus mihi?* P.

Nēlēus -ei, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence *adj.* Nēlēus -a -um, O, Nēlēus -a -um, O, of or relating to Neleus or Nestor;

subst. Nēlides -m, m. a male descendant of Neleus; Nestor, O.

Nēmēa -w, f. (Nēmēa -ēs, f. Neūēn), a city of Argolis, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games; *adj.* Nēmēus -a -um, — leo, C; *subst.* Nēmēa -ōrum, n. L, the Nemean games.

Nēmēsis -is, f. (-is -ios, f. Nēuēsis), the goddess of justice and equity; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia, Pl. Ct.

Nēmō -inis, c. no man, no one, nobody; (i.) *subst.* — omnium mortalium, C; hoc scio, neminem peperisse, T; sometimes followed by plural verb, quem nemo eorum venissent, L; nemo non, C, every one; non nemo, C, many an one; (ii.) *adj.* — homo, C; — civis, C; — Romanus, L.

Nēmōralis -e, of or relating to woods or groves, sylvan, — umbrae, antrum, O.

Nēmōrensis -e; — mel, Co, produced in a grove or wood; (2) especially, of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia; — rex, St, the priest who presided over the sacrifices to Diana at Aricia.

*Nēmōrfoultrix -icis, f. an inhabitant of the woods, Ph.

*Nēmōrfvāgus -a -um, wandering in the woods, Ct.

Nēmōrōsus -a -um, woody, full of groves, — Zacynthos, V; (2) thickly leaved, full of foliage, cyprussus nemorosa vertice, Pl.

Nempe, forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely, meminī, nempe illū dācis cum armis aureis, P; nempe in composito dixi pede currere versus Luciliū, H; — hic tuus est? P; nempe recte valet? P.

Nēmūs -ōris, n. (vēuos), a wood, grove, forest, C; — densum arboribus, O; especially, the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, C.

Nēmula -e, f. (nēmula), a funeral song, dirge, C; (2) any mournful song, H; (3) a song of incantation, an incantation, H; (4) a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, H.

Nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. (vēo), to spin, O; (2) to weave, interweave, V; inter se radices serpunt multoque discursu nentur, Pl.

Nēpa -w, f. a scorpion, C; (2) the constellation so called, C; (3) the crab, P.

Nēpas -w, m. Co, = nepa, g.v.

Nepenthes -is, n. (vnpēdis), a plant which when mixed with wine has an exhilarating effect, Pl.

Nēpēta -w, f. a plant, Italian catnip, Cl. Pl.

Nēpos -ōtis, m. f. a grandchild, C. Siciinius Q. Pompeii ex filii nepos, C; (2) a brother or sister's child, nephew, tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, St; (3) a descendant, V. II; (4) applied to animals, Co, to plants, Co.

Nēpos -ōtis, m. a spendthrift, prodigal, C; quis ganeo, quis —, quis adulter? C.

Nēpos, C. Cornelius, known to us certainly only as a native of Verona, who died during the reign of Augustus, was the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus; and the author of several historical works now lost. In the year 1471, however, a work was published entitled "Emili Probi de Vita Excellentium," containing biographies of many of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, which after much discussion among the learned has been pronounced to be substantially the work of Cornelius Nepos, and to be dedicated to T. Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero. The evidence, however, adduced in favour of this decision, cannot be said to be conclusive. The style of the work presents singular contradictions, being often simple, classical, and elegant; while at other times the transitions are excessively harsh and violent. Judging from internal evidence alone, we might suppose that the book which we now possess was an abridgement, by a comparatively late writer, of a work which originally dated from the Augustan age. The biographies which pass under the name of Cornelius Nepos have been frequently translated, and have always formed a favourite school-book.

Nēpōtātus -ūs, m. prodigality, extravagance, Pl. Nēpōtor, l. dep. to squander, expend prodigally, Sc.

*Nēpōtūlus -i, m. dim. a little grandson, P.

Neptis -is, f. a grand-daughter, C.

Neptūnālīa -ium, n. the festival of Neptune, Vr.

*Neptūnēola -w, m. a worshipper of Neptune, P. Aug.

Neptūnīne -ēs, f. a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Ct.

Neptūnūs -a -um, of or relating to Neptune or the sea, — Troja, V; — heros, O, Theseus; — dux, H, Sex. Pompeius; — cuspis, P. Aug, the trident.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon, C; (2) meton. the sea, credere se Neptuno, P.

Nēquā, incl. worthless, good for nothing, useless, — piscis, P; (2) of character, worthless, bad, wicked, cupis me esse —, tamen ero frugi bone, P; — homo, P; quid est nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? C; aliquid nequam dare, facere, P, to do an injury to.

Nēquāquam, by no means, in no wise, C.

Nēque = nec, g.v.

Nēquēdum (nequidum), vid. nec.

Nēquēo -iri (-li) itum, 4. to be unable, actam calatem meminisse nequimus, Lc, we cannot recollect; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, C; pass., quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, iure factum sit, S.

Nēquiequam (nequidquam, nequiquam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose, et sero est — pudet, C; — alieuius auxilium implorare, Ca.

Nēquiter, worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably, — fricac geniva, P; ille porro male, parve, nequitur, turpiter cenabat, C.

Nēquittā -w, f. nequitties -ū, f. bad quality, worthlessness, — acti, Pl; (2) of character, laziness, idleness, inactivity, inertissimi homines nescio quā singulari nequitiā præditi, C; (3) levity, inconsiderateness, Aug; (4) extravagance, prodigality, C; (5) wantonness, profligacy, uxor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitiæ pone modum tuæ, II; (6) wickedness, villany, C.

Nēreus -ei, m. (-eus -ēos, m. Nnpēē), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids, Pt; applied as an epithet of Neptune, O, of the sea, Tb; hence Nērēis -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, O; Nērino -ēs, f. a Nereid, V; *adj.*, Nērēus -a -um, — juvenis, O, Phocus, grandson of Nereus.

Nērion -ii, n. (νῆριον), the oleander, Pl.

Nērīta -e, m. (vnpētrac), a shell-fish resembling the nautilus, Pl.

Nērītus -i, m. (-os -i, m. Nnpētrac), a mountain of Ithaca; also the name of a small island near Ithaca, V. Pl; hence *adj.*, Nērītus -a -um, — ratis, O, the ship of Ulysses; — dux, O, Ulysses.

Nēro, a surname of the gens Claudia. Of the individuals who bore it we may mention, — i. C. Claudius Nero, cons. 207, censor 204, who won the great battle of the river Metaurus over Hasdrubal, and thus probably saved the city. — ii. Nero, the emperor of that name, was the son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by his wife Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and, though originally called L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, received the name Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus on his adoption by the emperor Claudius, who had married his mother. He was born at Antium, in December, 37 A.D. and had the philosopher Seneca among his tutors. At the death of Claudius he was saluted as emperor by the soldiers, and accepted by the people without any show of opposition. His naturally weak character soon began to show the pernicious effects of unlimited power and irresponsible authority; and the detail of Nero's biography is only the catalogue of his crimes. Britannicus, the youthful son of Claudius; his mother

Agrippina; his two wives Octavia and Poppæa; the philosopher Seneca; the poet Lucan; Thrasea Paetus and Barca Soranus, renowned for their virtue in a degenerate age, are only a few of his victims. His caprice was hardly less remarkable than his cruelty. He appeared on the stage as a musician, and in the circus as a charioteer; and made a journey to Greece in order to exhibit his double proficiency at the Olympic games. At last, when the patience of the empire was outraged beyond endurance, Vindex and Galba rose in insurrection in their provinces of Gaul and Spain, and the latter was elevated to the throne, almost without a struggle. The wretched Nero perished by his own hand, in the 31st year of his age, A.D. 68.

Nervia -æ, *f.* nervium -ii, *n.* Vr, = nervus, *q.v.*

Nervose, strongly, vigorously, energetically, *C.*
Nervositas -itatis, *f.* strength, thickness, *Pl.*

Nervosus -a -um, sinewy, nervous, *O;* *nervosus illud*, Ct, the male organ of generation; (2) applied to plants, full of fibres, fibrous, — *cauliculi*, *Pl*; (3) *met.* of discourse, vigorous, nervous in style, *quis Aristotele nervosior!* *C.*

Nervulus -i, *m.* dim. nerve, strength, — *adhidere*, *C.*

Nervus -i, *m.* (νεῦρον), a sinew, tendon, nerve, *C;* *hoc alii staturum, alii vires, nervosque confirmari putant*, Ca; (2) the male organ of generation, *H;* (3) the string of a musical instrument, *quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiurum tota vicinitas personat*, *C;* (4) a bowstring, *nervo aptare sagittas*, *V;* (5) the leather with which shields are covered, *Te*; (6) a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound, *P;* (7) a species of stocks or other means of confinement, *P*, and hence prison, imprisonment, *in nervo jacebis, nisi mihi argentum reddiderit*, *P;* (8) *met.* nerve, strength, vigour, effort, *digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos*, *T;* omnes nervos in aliquid contendere, *C*, to strive with all one's might; *nervi belli pecunia*, *C*, money is the sinews of war; *nervi conjurationis*, *L*, the chief strength, important persons; (9) *met.* of discourse, vigour, energy, *C.*

Nesciens -ntis (*præp.* nescio), ignorant, unaware, unconscious, *ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare*, *T.*

Nescio -iri (-i) -itum, 4. not to know, to be ignorant of, *ne me pudet, ut istos, fateri nescire, quod nesciam*, *C;* *de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio*, *C*, I do not certainly know; *quod scies, nescis*, *T*, keep the secret; *tu nescis id quod scis Dromo, si sapias*, *T;* (2) nescio followed by *quis*, *quid*, *quomodo*, *an*, indicates some uncertainty in respect of the assertion in which it is used, *nescio quis*, *I* know not who, somebody, *C;* *nescio quid profecto mihi animus præagat mali*, *T*, I know not what evil; *boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt*, *C*, in some way or other; *quæ fuit unquam in illo homine tanta constantia? constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere*, *C*, I know not whether I might not more truly say patience; (3) not to know or recognise a person or thing, *illa illum nescit*, *P;* *puella nescire hunc*, *V;* (4) not to understand any thing, to be unable to do any thing, *non tam præclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire*, *C;* *Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt*, *C.*

Nescius -a -um, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious, *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futura*, *V;* *non sum nescius, ista inter Græcos dici*, *C;* (2) not knowing how to do any thing, unable to do any thing, *pueri fari nesciunt*, *H;* *Pelides credere*, — *H;* (3) *pass.* unknown, *allogentibus incerpita esse supplicia, nescia tributa*, *T.*

Nessotrophium -ii, *n.* (-ium -i, *n.* νησοτροφείο), a duck-cote, place for keeping ducks, *Co.*

Nete -æ, *f.* (νήτη, *sc.* χορδή), the lowest string of a musical instrument, *Vt.*

Neu = neve, *q.v.*

Neuras -adis, *f.* (νεῦρας), the plant manicon,

which has a stimulating effect upon the nerves, *Pl*; (2) the plant also called poterion, *Pl.*

Neuricus -a -um (νευρικός), suffering from neuralgic disease, *Vt.*

Neurōides, *n.* a species of wild beet, *Pl.*

Neurospastos -i, *f.* (νευροσπάστος), the wild rose, dog-rose, *Pl.*

Neuter -tra -trum, neither of two, *quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum*, *C;* *hinc summum bonum est, in his rebus in neutram partem moveri*, *C*, to remain neutral; so also in *neutris partibus esse*, *Sc*; (2) in grammar, — *verba*, *C*, neuter verbs (neither active nor passive); — *nomina*, *Vr*, neuter nouns (neither masculine nor feminine).
Neutquam, by no means, not at all, *C;* *id — mihi placet*, *P.*

Neutrālis -e (in grammar), of the neuter gender, *Q.*

Neutro, in neither direction, towards neither side, *L*; — *inclinaverat fortuna*, *Te.*

Neutrūbi, in neither place, *P.*

Neve or neu, and not, or not, nor (follows *ut* or *ne*), *rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas*, *C;* *cohortatus est, uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo*, *Ca*; sometimes follows the subj. only, *hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos*, *H;* sometimes repeated, neither . . . nor, *ut id necesse in hoc, neve in alio requiras*, *C.*

Nevōlo, nevīs, nevult = nolo, nonvis, nonvult, *q.v.*

Nex, necis, *f.* violent death, murder, *necem sibi consciscere*, *C*, to commit suicide; *vita necisque potestatem habere in aliquem*, *Ca*; (2) rarely, a natural death, *post necem consulis*, *St*; (3) *met.* *manus necæ Phrygiæ imbutæ*, *O*, stained with Phrygian slaughter.

Noxilis -e, tied together, bound together, *O.*

Nexo, 1. to tie together, bind together, *Lc.*

Nexum -i, *n.* the relation which ensued between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, when the former was assigned to the latter in a species of slavery; in the same way with regard to property, *nexum* = a right over property, as *e.g.* acquired by mortgage, distinct from the absolute possession of it, *C.*

Nexus -ūs, *m.* a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting; thus of wrestlers, *brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem*, *St*; *serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit*, *O*; (2) = nexum, *q.v.*, the connexion existing between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, slavery for debt, *C;* *se nexu obligare*, *C*; *quum propter unius libidinem, omnia nexu cum liberata neetque postea desilum*, *C.*

Ni, originally = not, but only found in this sense in the connexion *quid ni?* *P*, why not? *ergo tu jubes tollam? quid ni?* *P*; *quid ego ni flectam?* *P*; (2) sometimes = *ne* in imperative sentences, *ni mala, ni stulta sis*, *P*; *ni teneant cursus*, *V*, = *ne teneant cursus*; more commonly (3) *ni* = *mihi*, if not, except, unless, *moriar, ni puto*, *C*, I wish I may die if I don't think; *plures crecidissent, ni non prælio intererissent*, *L*; *miror ni domi est*, *T*, it is a wonder if he is not at home; *excidium minitans, ni causam suam dissociaret*, *Tc.*

Nictæterum -ii, *n.* (νικτήριον), the reward of victory, prize, *Jv.*

Nico -ci, 3. to make a sign, beckon, — *manu*, *P.*

Nicophoros -i, *m.* (νικόφορος), a species of bindweed, *Pl.*

*Nictatio -ōnis, *f.* a winking of the eye, nictation, *Pl.*

Nicto, 1. (nictor, 1. *dep.*) to move the eye, lid up and down, to wink, *Pl*; (2) to wink with the eye, as a signal, — *alicui*, *P.*

Nictus -ūs, *m.* a winking with the eye, *O.*

Nidamentum -i, *n.* the materials of a nest, *P.*

Nidifico, 1. to build a nest, *sic ros non colis nidificatis, acies*, *V.*

*Nidificus -a -um, — *ter*, *Sc*, spring, the season of nest-building.

Nidor -ōris, *m.* a vapour, odour, steam arising from any thing which is cooked, *C*; *nidor e culinā*, *P.* said of a slave who is always hanging about the kitchen.

Nidulor, 1. — *aliquem*, *Pl.* to make a nest for any one.

Nidulus -i, *m. dim.* a little nest, *C.*

Nidus -i, *m.* a nest, *C*; *nidum tignis suspendit* *hirundo*, *V.* (2) the young birds in the nest, nestlings, *V*; (3) a litter or brood of any young animals, *Co*; (4) a cupboard, receptacle, case for books, etc. *II*; (5) a habitation, dwelling, *II*; (6) a nest-shaped vessel or goblet, *Vr.*

Nigellus -a -um, *dim.* blackish, *Vr.*

Niger -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured, *C*; *quamvis ille* —, *quamvis tu candidus esses*, *V*; — *hederæ*, *V*; — *silvæ*, *II*; *caelum pice nigrius*, *O*; *subst. nigrum* -i, *n.* a black spot; (2) *met.* of or relating to death, — *ignis*, *II*, the funeral pile; — *dies*, *Pl.* the day of death; — *Juppiter*, *Sc.* Pluto; (3) unlucky, unpropitious, *II*; (4) of character, black, wicked, *C.*

Nigraus -ntis (*ptep.* *nigro*), black, dark-coloured, *V. Vr.*

Nigresco -grūl, 3. to become black, grow dark in colour, *V.*

Nigriceo, 1. to be blackish, *Pl*; hence *ptep.* *nigricans* -ntis, *Pl.* blackish.

Nigritudo -is, *f.* (-es -i, *f.*) blackness, *Pl. Co.*

Nigritudo -inis, *f. Pl.* = *nigritia*, *g.*

Nigro, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to be black, *Le.* — (*ii.*) *act.* to make black, blacken, *P. Aug.*

Nigror -ōris, *m.* blackness; *omnia suffundens mortis nigrore*, *Le.*

Nihil, *n. indel.* nothing, — *ergo agebat Q. Marci-mus* *f. C*; *nihil est agriculturā melius*, *C*; — *agere*, *C*, to accomplish nothing, produce no effect; applied in reference to persons, *victor*, *quo nihil erat moderatus*, *C*; *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, *C*, everything; *non nihil*, something; *quo in periculo non nihil me consolatur*, *quum recorder*, *C*; *nihil unum*, *nihil quicquam*, nothing, no one thing; *sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo unquam assequitur*, *C*; followed by *gen.*, in *quo citio nihil rari non inest*, *C*; followed by *nisi*, *aliud nisi*, *quam prater*, *praterquam*, = nothing but, nothing else than, *nihil tibi deest prater voluntatem*, *C*; *nihil est quod*, *cur*, *quomobrem*, there is no reason why; *nihil est quod aduentum nostrum extimesceat*, *C*; *nihil est*, *P.* it is of no use, it is in vain; *nihil ad me*, *C*, it is nothing to me, it is not my business; *nihil minus*, *C*, nothing less, quite the contrary; *cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri*, *saltem*; *nihil minus*, *C*; *nihil mihi cum illo est*, *T*, I have no business with him; nothing to do with him; *nihil es*, *C*, thou art nobody, thou hast no power; (2) *adv.* not at all, in nothing, *de fratre nihil ego te accusari*, *C*; *Thedani nihil moti sunt*, *L.*

Nihilominus, *cid.* *nihilum*.

Nihilum -i, *n.* nothing, *docui nil posse creari de nihilo*, *Le.*; *erit aliquid quod aut ex nihilo oriatur aut in nihilo subito occidat*, *C*; *nihili*, the *gen.* of price; — *pendere*, *facere*, *P.* to estimate at nothing; *homo nihili facies*, *P.* castrate; *de nihilo*, without reason, for nothing; *quia alteri de nihilo audacter dicunt contumeliam*, *P*; with *comp.*, *nihilo* = no, *nihilo pluris quam si*, etc. *P.* no more than if; *benivolentior tibi quam sui*, *nihilo sum facies*, *C*, no kinder than I was; and in this sense especially *nihilominus* = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding, *nihilominus eloquentia studentem est*, *et si quidam pericere abutuntur*, *C*; *nihilo aliter*, *T*, no otherwise.

Nil = *nihil*, nothing, *Ca. II.*

Nilus -ii, *f.* (velocis), a precious stone, the colour of a dark topaz, *Pl.*

Nilum -i, *n. Le.* = *nihilum*, *g.*

Nilus -i, *m.* (Nile), the river Nile, *C*; (2) a canal, aqueduct, *C*; (3) hence *adj.* *Nilivus* -a -um; — *fera*, *M.* a crocodile; — *plūs*, *Jr.* Egyptian;

— *pecus*, *P. Aug.* Apis; — *juvenca*, *M.* Io or Isis; *Niloticus* -a -um; *M*; *Nilotis* -idis, *f. P. Aug.*

***Nimbatus** -a -um, shrouded in cloud or mist, *P.*

Nimbifer -era -erum, storm-bringing, stormy, *O*. **Nimbosus** -a -um, rainy, stormy, *V*; — *ventus*, *O*.

Nimbus -i, *m.* a storm of rain, violent shower of rain, *C. L*; (2) a black rain-cloud, *involvere dicm nimbi*, *V*; (3) a cloud, and particularly the light cloud or vapour in which the gods appear on earth, *V*; also a cloud of smoke, dust, etc. *Le.*, *sulcrum nimbus arma*, *V*; (4) *met.* of a large number of persons or things, a cloud, *insequitur* — *peditum*, *V*; *pilorum in Panos* — *funditur*, *P. Aug*; (5) — *vitreus*, *M.* a vessel with very numerous apertures, used for sprinkling perfumes.

Nimietas -atis, *f.* superfluity, redundancy, *Co*.

Nimio, *cid.* *nimulus*.

Nimrum, undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly, *sed si res in contentione veniet* — *Themistocles est quator adhibendus*, *C*; *non parva res sed* — *omnium maxima*, *C*; (2) Ironically = doubtless, forsooth, *uni nimrum tibi recte semper erant res*, *II*.

Nimis, too much, too greatly, overmuch, — *gratifier*, *T*; — *valde*, *sapere*, *C*; followed by *gen.* — *insidiarum*, *C*; *hæc loca lucis habent nimis*, *O*; (2) *non nimis*, not particularly, not very much; *Philotimi literæ me quidem non nimis*, *sed eos admodum delectantur*, *C*; *præsidium non nimis firmum*, *C*.

Nimium, *cid.* *nimulus*.

Nimulus -a -um, too great, too much, excessive, *C*; — *perlinacia atque arrogantia*, *Ca*; — *aliqua re*, *Te. H*; excessive, intemperate, immoderate in any thing; so also, — *aliquis rei*, — *imperii*, *L*; — *sermonis*, *Te*; hence *subst.* *nimulum* -ii, *n.* excess; too much, mediocrity, *quæ est inter nimium et parum*, *C*; (2) too powerful, too great, *esse quidem præclarum virum Cn. Pompeium*, *sed nimium jam liberæ reipublicæ*, *Aug*; (3) very great, *homo nimia pulchritudine*, *P.* — (*ii.*) *adv.* *nimulo*, by far, very much, exceedingly, *quid te* — *plus diligo*, *Aug*; *Albi*, *ne doleas plus nimio*, *II*; (2) *nimulum*, too, too much; — *parce*, *T*, too frugally; — *diu*, *C*, too long; *non nimium*, *C*, not particularly; *homo nimium lepidus*, *P.* exceedingly, very; *o fortunatus nimium*, *sua si bona norint*, *agricolas*! *V*; *nimium quantum*, as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; *disfert inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum*, *C*.

Ningo -xi, 3. (*ninguo*), to snow; usually *impers.* *ningit*, *V*, it snows; (2) *met.* *ningunt floribus rosarium*, *Le.* they snow with roses, i.e. strew them like snow.

Ningulus -is, *f.* snow, *Le.*

Nisi, if not, *quod nisi esset*, *certe postea non discessisset*, *C*; (2) after negatives and questions, except, unless, *hoc sentio*, *nisi in bonis*, *amicitiam non posse*, *C*; *Labeius juravit se nisi victorem*, *in castra non reverteretur*, *C*; (3) after *nihil aliud*, *quid aliud*, etc. *nisi* = than, but, *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio*, *C*; (4) *nisi si*, except if, except in case that, *nisi vero si quis est qui*, etc. *C*; (5) *nisi ut*, *St.*, *nisi quod*, *C*, except that, *prædæ me valde delectant*, *nisi quod illarum are alieno obstruerunt*, *C*.

Nisus -us, *m.* a sparrow-hawk, *V*.

Nisus -ūs, *m.* (*nixus*), a step, tread, *A. Aug*; — *pinnarum*, *Le.* a flying, flight; (2) *stat gravis Entellus nixque immotus eodem*, *V*, immovable, in the same posture; (3) *astra nixu suo complantata*, *C*, by their own course; (4) the pains of labour, a giving birth, *V*; (5) an effort, exertion, *Q*.

***Nitidula** -æ, *f. dim.* a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, *C*.

Nitula -æ, *f.* a species of mouse, perhaps a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, *Pl.*

***Nitulus** -a -um, of or relating to the field-mouse, — *color*, *Pl.*

Nitens -ntis (*ptep.* *nitēo*), shining, bright, glittering; *lacrime oculos suffusa nitentes*, *V*; (2) of

animals, — *taurus*, V, sleek; (3) of men, bright, beautiful. Ct; (4) of plants, blooming, *nitentia culta*, V; (5) met. celebrated, renowned, *Lucetius recenti gloria* —, L; of discourse, brilliant, — *oratio*, C.

Nitēo -di, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright, *luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere*, Lc; *qui nitent iniquitatis, fulgent purpura*, C; (2) of animals, to be sleek, fat, smooth, Pl; (3) of men, to shine, look bright, H.M; applied also to well-cultivated lands, *campoque nitentes desuper ostentat*, V; of wealth, to abound, *lectical in pace nitet*, C; (4) met. to shine, be brilliant, *illorum rides quam nitent oratio*, C.

Nitescō -tū, 3. to begin to shine, to be bright, C; *juventus nudatas humeros oleo perfusa nitescit*, V; (2) of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Pl; of human beings, to be blooming, beautiful, H; of plants, to be luxuriant, to flourish; (3) met. *quid non cultu nitescit*? Q; *studiis honestis et eloquentia gloria nitescere*, Tc, to shine, be conspicuous.

Nitide, brilliantly, splendidly, — *cannare*, P.

Nitidusēdē, somewhat splendidly; with moderate brilliance, P.

Nitidus-cūlus -a -um, dim. somewhat splendid, somewhat brilliant, P.

Nitido, 1. to polish, make smooth, make bright, Co.

Nitidus -a -um, bright, brilliant, shining, glittering, C; — *adēs*, P; — *ebur*, O; (2) of animals, sleek, fat, in good condition, N; of men, sleek, healthy-looking, *me pinguem et nitidum bene curatū cūte vides*, H; (3) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant, *quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis*, C; *ex nitido fit rusticus*, H; (4) of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant, — *fruges*, Lc; — *campi*, C; (5) met. polished, cultivated, *nitidum quoddam genus reborum et latum*, C.

Nitor, *nisus* or *nixus*, 3. dep. to rest, lean, support one's self upon any thing, *genibus nitax*, P; — *stirpibus suis*, C; — *hastili*, C; — *baculo*, O; — *in hastam*, V; (2) to strive, make an effort; to press forward with an effort, climb, mount, *serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum nili possunt, aquam persequuntur*, C; *aces motis nituntur in aera pennas*, O; (3) to strain in giving birth, Pl; (4) to strain for a stool, St; (5) met. to strain, strive, exert one's self, endeavour, *tantum quantum potest, quisque nitatur*, C; *nil contra se regem nitum unum existimabat*, Ca; *pro libertate nonne summā ope nitemini*? S; — *ad immortalitatem glorie*, C; (6) met. to rest upon, be supported by, *conjectura omnis, in quā nititur divinator*, C; *sustinebimus nos, et spe, quā jubes, nitemur*, C.

Nitor -ōris, m. brilliance, brightness, splendour, — *diurnus*, O, daylight; — *argenti et auri*, O; — *gladii*, Pl; (2) corporeal beauty, good looks; *urit me Glycera nitor*, H; (3) elegance, splendour of appearance, C; *oppidum praecipui nitoris*, Pl; (4) met. splendour, elegance of style, — *orationis*, C; — *et cultus descriptionum*, Tc.

Nitraria -ae, f. a place where natron is found, Pl.

Nitratūs -a -um, — *aqua*, M. Co, mixed with natron.

Nitrosus -a -um, full of natron, Vt.

Nitrum -i, n. natron, natural soda, Pl; used for washing, Aug.

Nivālis -e, of or relating to snow, snowy, — *dies*, L; — *locus*, tentus, Pl; (2) cold as snow, icy-cold, — *dies*, Sc; (3) white as snow, V.

Nivālis -a -um, — *colum*, M, a metal wine-strainer filled with snow in order to cool the wine; — *saecula*, M, a cloth full of snow, used by poor persons for the same purpose.

Nivatus -a -um, — *potiones*, Sc, cooled with snow, iced.

Nive = ni, q.v.

Nivēus -a -um, of or relating to snow, snowy, — *mons*, Ct, covered with snow; — *aqua*, M, cooled with snow; (2) white as snow, snowy, — *lacerti*, V; — *lac*, V.

Nivōsus -a -um, abounding in snow, snowy, *insignis annus hieme gelidā et — fuit*, L.

Nix, *nivis*, f. (νίξ), snow, C; (2) *nives capitis*, H, grey hair.

Nixor, 1. dep. to lean upon, rest upon; to strive, strain, Lc.

Nixus -ūs, m. C. = *nisus*, q.v.

No, *nāvi*, *nāre* (νῆω), to swim; *quasi pueri, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis*, P; *in liquidat libi inter aquā*, Tb, to float; prov. *nare sine cortice*, Lc, to be able to dispense with external protection; (2) *post*, to sail, float, flow, fly, Ct. V; *oculi nant*, Lc, the eyes swim (i.e. with tears).

Nōbīlis -e, noticeable, well-known; *neque his unquam — fui*, P; (2) celebrated, renowned, well-known, — *ex doctrinā*, C; — *in philosophiā*, C; *ut a censis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset*, L; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious, *qui se scelere nolunt fieri nobiles*, P; (3) of noble birth, of patrician blood, noble, *nobili genere nati*, C; *horum inter suos nobiles*, C; *subst. nobilis -is, ri. Pl*, a noble, nobleman; (4) excellent, noble, *tres nobilissimi fundi*, C.

Nōbilitas -ātis, f. fame, celebrity, C; (2) noble birth, nobility, *genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus*, C; (3) (concrete) noble persons, the nobility, C; *omnis noster equitatus, — omnis interit*, Ca; *superbia commune nobilitatis malum*, S; (4) excellence, worth, superiority, — *columba un*, Pl; — *locorum*, Pl.

Nōbilitas, excellently, admirably, nobly, Pl. Vt. *Nōbilito*, 1. to make famous, renowned, *polite post mortem nobilitari volunt*, C; to make infamous, notorious, *Phalaris, cuius est praeter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas*, C; (2) to ennoble, Aug.

Nōcens -ntis (prep. *nōcēo*), hurtful, injurious, noxious, C; (2) culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked, *in hac libidine hominum nocentissimorum*, C.

Nōcēter, hurtfully, injuriously, Cl.

Nōcēo -āi -itum, 2. to hurt, injure, harm, — *alcui*, C; — *noxam*, L, to commit a crime.

Nōcivus -a -um, hurtful, injurious, Ph.

Noctifer -ēri, m. the night-bringer, i.e. the Evening Star, Ct.

Noctiluca -ae, f. the night-shiner; hence (a) the moon, H, (b) a lantern, Vr.

Noctivagus -a -um, wandering by night, Lc. V.

**Noctigūlus* -a -um, watching by night, P.

Noctu, by night, in the night, C. (opp. *interdū*, by day.)

Noctūa -ae, f. the owl, a bird sacred to Minerva, P. V.

**Noctūabundus* -a -um, — *tabellarius*, C, travelling by night, in the night.

**Noctūtinus* -a -um, of or relating to the owl, P.

Nocturnus -a -um, by night, nightly, nocturnal, *labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere*, C; — *fur*, C; — *lupus*, V, preying by night; (2) *subst. nocturnus -i*, m. the god of night, P.

Nōcivus -a -um, hurtful, injurious, O.

**Nōdātio* -ōnis, f. a knotting.

Nōdā -ae, f. a plant also called *herba mularis*, Pl.

Nōdo, 1. to supply or fill with knots, Pl; (2) to knot, tie in a knot, V. O.

Nōdōsus -a -um, full of knots, knotty, — *lina*, O, nets; (2) knotty, full of difficulties, Sc.

Nōdūlus -i, m. dim. a little knot, Pl.

Nōdus -i, m. a knot, C; — *Herculis*, Pl, a species of very tight knot, said to have been invented by Hercules; (2) *meton.* (a) a girdle, V, and met. — *anni*, Lc, the equator; (b) the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected, M. Tc; (c) a knot or bony projection on the body of an animal, *crura sine nodis*, Ca; *nodi articulorum*, Pl, swelling of the joints, Pl; (d) a knot or knob in plants, *baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens*, L; hence, the knotty club of Hercules; (e) a knot or hard portion of any other substance, as of metals, precious stones, Pl; (f) a star in the constellation Pisces, C; (3) met. a tie, bond, connexion, — *amicitiae*, C; a bond, obligation, fetter, *exsolvere animos nodis religionum*, Lc; a difficulty, entanglement,

perplexity, *dum hic — expeditur, non putet senatus nos oportere decedere*, C; *quid juris nodos et legum aenigma solcat*, Jr.

Nōlo, nōlūi, nolle (*obsolete form, nevis = nonvis, nevult = nonvult, etc.*), to be unwilling, not to wish, not to will, *nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse terrarum, C*; *pluribus praesentibus eas res facturi volebat*, Ca; the imperative *noli, noliſte, nolito*, is frequently used with the *inf.* of another verb to form a periphrastic imperative, *noli trascire*, P, don't be angry; — *putare*, C, don't think, don't imagine; — *velle*, C; *nollem*, I could wish not, *Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, C*; *me nolente*, Q, against my will; (2) — *alicui*, C, to wish evil to, be unfavourable to.

Nōmas -ādis, f. (vopāre), pl. nomads, nations who lead a migratory pastoral life, Pl; and especially (2) the Numidians, V; (3) **Nōmas -ādis, f. M.** Numidia.

Nōmō -ēs, f. (vopū), and pl. **nōmō -ārum, f.** a corroding sore.

Nōmen -inis, n. a name, appellation, *nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, C*; *imponere nova rebus nomina*, C; *appellare aliquem nomine*, C; *indere alicui nomen*, P; *cantus cui nomen nevila*, C; — *dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere*, L; to give in one's name as a soldier, enlist, L; (2) especially, the gentile name of a Roman, as e.g. *Cornelius* in P. *Cornelius Scipio*, though sometimes used for the praenomen (Publius) or the cognomen (Scipio), C; (3) in grammar, a noun, Q; (4) — *alicuius deferre*, C, to give information against, accuse judicially; *nomen recipere*, C, to receive an information; (5) a security for a debt, *qui fidi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit*, C, on good security; — *solvere, exsolvere, expedire*, C, to pay a debt; *nomina sua exigere*, C, to collect one's debts; — *facere*, C, to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money; — *locare*, Ph, to borrow money; hence also, a debtor, *meis rebus gestis hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer*, C, a good payer; (6) a family, race, people, C; *Octavius in familiarum nomenque adoptavit*, St; *concitatis sociis et nomine Latino*, C, and all who bore the Latin name; (7) *met.* name, reputation, renown, *hujus magnum — in patronis fuit*, C; *et nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus*, V; applied also to inanimate objects, *ne vinum nomen perdat*, A. Aug; (8) *met.* a pretext, pretence, colour, reason, *haec a te peto amicitia nostrae nomine*, C, in the name of, on account of our friendship; *nomine sceleris conjunctionisque damnati*, C, on account of, under colour of; *bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit*, C, in his own name, on his own account; (9) *met.* a name, empty name (*opp. reality*), C; — *amicitia est, — inane fides*, O.

Nōmenclatio -ōnis, f. a calling by name, naming, C.

Nōmenclator -ōris, m. a slave who told his master the names of his clients at his reception, or of the persons whom he met in the streets, C.

Nōmenclatura -ae, f. a calling of things by their names, nomenclature, Pl.

Nōminālis -e, of or relating to a name, nominal, Vr.

Nōminātim, by name, expressly, particularly, C. Ca.

Nōminātio -ōnis, f. a naming, Vt; (2) a word, Vr; (3) a figure of speech, by which a name is given to any thing before nameless, Aug; (4) a nomination or appointment to a public office, C.

Nōminātivus -a -um, — casus, Vr. Q. the nominative case.

Nōminātus -a -um (præp. nōminao), well-known, noted, celebrated, C.

Nōminātus -tis, m. an appellation, name; and grammatically, a noun, Vr.

Nōmināto, 1. to name, call by name, Lc.

Nōmino, 1. to call by name, call, name, *amor ex quo amicitia est nominata*, C. L; *Sulla quem honoris causa nomino*, C; whom I mention to do

him honour; (2) to make famous, make renowned, *praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes*, C; (3) to name, appoint, nominate to an office, *me augurem nominaverunt*, C; (4) to accuse judicially, give information against, L; *inter socios Catullina nominatus*, St.

Nōmisma -ātis, n. (*nūmisma, νόμισμα*), a coin, piece of money, H. M.

Nōmus -i, m. (*nūmos, νόμος*), a district, circle, province, nome; especially, a district of Egypt, Pl; (2) in music, a tune, melody, St.

Non, not, hocine agis, an non? T; non est ita, judices, non est profecto, C; before negatives *non* forms a weak affirmative, e.g., *non nihil, non nemo, non nullus, vid. nihil, nemo, nullus*; after negatives the affirmative thus formed is emphatic, *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, C; with affirmative adjectives the negative formed by *non* is emphatic, *Cethegus homo non probatissimus*, C; *Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocandum*, C; *non quod, non quo, C*, not that, not as if; *non quod sola orient, sed quod excellant*, C; *non nisi, O*, only; *non modum (solum), C*, not only; *non ita, non tam, C*, not very, not particularly, *simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua*, C; *non in questionibus — nonne? O; poet.* = *ne, non ancilla tum jecur ulceret, ulla puerre*, H; used in answers, *no! C.*

Nōniferis -is, f. (Nónαρισ), a mountain in Arcadia; hence *adj.* **Nōniferus -a -um, O.** Arcadian; — *virgo, O*, Callisto; **Nōniferus -a -um, O, — *heros*, Evander; **Nōniferia -ae, f. O.** Atalanta.**

Nōno -ārum, f. the nones, a certain day in each of the Roman months so called because the ninth before the ides, C. (*vid. Roman Calendar.*)

Nōnagēnārius -a -um, containing ninety, Pl.

Nōnagēni -ō -a, ninety each, Pl.

Nōnagēsimus -a -um, the ninetieth, C.

Nōnagies, ninety times, C.

Nōnaginta, ninety, C.

Nōnālis -e, of or relating to the nones, Vr.

Nōnānus -a -um, — miles, or abs. nōnānus -i, m. Te. a soldier of the ninth legion.

Nōnāria -ae, f. a public prostitute (so called because appearing in the streets about the ninth hour of the day), Pr.

Nondum, not yet, P. C.

Nongenti -ae -a (nōningenti, Co.), nine hundred, C.

Nōningentes, nine hundred times, Vt.

Nonne, asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, nonne animadvertis? C, do you not perceive?

Nonnemo, nonnihil, vid. nemo, nihil.

Nonnullus -a -um, some, several; *tum consilium nonnulli in re commendari possum*, C, in some respect; *nonnulla pars militum domum discedit*, Ca; — *cohortes*, Ca.

Nonnumquam, sometimes, C.

Nonnusquam, in some places, in several places, Pl.

Nōnus -a -um, the ninth, C; *subst. nōna -ae, f.* the ninth hour, H.

Nōnūsdēctimus, nōnūsdēcima, nōnūsdēctum, the nineteenth, Te.

Nōnūssis -is, m. a sum of nine asses, Vr.

Norma -ae, f. a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Vt; (2) *met.* a rule, precept, model, pattern, *dirigere citam ut certam rationis normam*, C; *natura norma legis est*, C.

Normālis -e, formed according to the square; — angulus, Q. a right angle.

Normātus -a -um, measured by the square, Co.

Nos, vid. ego.

Nosseto, 1. to know, recognize, — *ducem, Te*; — *aliquem cecidit*, Pl; (2) to observe, perceive, L; (3) to investigate, explore, — *ades, cestigia*, P. Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. (*γινώσκω, γινώσκω*), to become acquainted with, get a knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; *praeceptum Apollinis quo monet, ut se quisque noscat*, C; *id esse verum, cuius facile est* —, T; *pericreque neque in rebus humanis quicquam*

tonum norunt, nisi quod fructuosum sit, C; si Cæsarem bene novi, Aug; (2) sometimes used in the present tense in the sense to know, haud nosco tuum, P, I know, recognize you no longer; (3) to allow, admit, acknowledge a reason or excuse, illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probō, C.

Noster -tra -trum, our, ours, nostra omnis h. est, P; Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Ca; made more emphatic by the affix pte, nostrāpte culpā, T; (2) ours, our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us, Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? C; diu quum esset pugnatum, impeditentis castris nostri positi sunt, Ca, our men, our troops; used thus in addressing a person, O Syre noster, salve, T, hail, good friend Syrus!

Nostras, -ātis, of our country, native, mirifice capior facietis, maxime nostratibus, C; — philo-sophi, C.

Nōta -æ, f. a mark, token, note, sign, reliquis epistolis tantum faciam ut notam apponam eam quæ mihi tecum convenit, C; sive puer furem impressit memorem dente labris notam, H; (2) notæ litterarum, C, written letters; marks representing sounds; and hence pl. notæ, H, O, a writing, letter; (3) a cypher, secret alphabet, aliquid per notas scribere, St; also, short-hand or stenographic characters, Sc, St; (4) a marginal mark or annotation, C; (5) the mark or brand upon a wine-cask distinguishing the vintage, H; and hence, a sort, kind, species, secundæ notæ mel, Co; (6) in philo-sophy, a characteristic or distinguishing mark, C; (7) a sign, signal, beckoning, C; (8) a natural mark or blemish upon the body, St; and also, the branded mark burnt upon bad slaves, St; (9) the stamp or impression upon a coin, St; (10) met. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, C; and especially, the official censure of the censor, C; whence, disgrace, shame, ignominy, quæ notæ domesticæ turpitudinis non inusta vitæ tuæ est? C.

Nōtabilis -e, notable, remarkable, striking, noteworthy, G. Q.

Nōtabiliter, notably, remarkably, extraordi-narily, St. Pl.

Nōtarius -ii, m. a rapid writer, short-hand writer, Pl. Q.

Nōtatio -ōnis, f. a marking, — tabellarum, C, a marking of the voting tickets with different coloured wax; (2) — censoria, C, an animadversion of the censor; (3) — judicium, C, a choice; (4) an observing, noting, taking notice of, — naturæ, C; licet ex his eligant, quæ notatione et laude dignæ sunt, C; (5) notatio est autem, quum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, quam Græci ἐννοιαζαν vocant, C, etymology; (6) in rhetoric, description, characterization, Aug.

Nōtātus -a -um (ptep. nōto), known, marked, Aug.

Nōtesco -tūi, 3. to become known, Ct. Pl.

Nōthus -a -um (νόθος), of men, illegitimate, bastard, Q; (2) of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, V. Co; (3) met. not genuine, spurious, Lc. Ct.

Nōtia -æ, f. (νοτία), a precious stone, also called ombria, Pl.

Nōtio -ōnis, f. a making one's self acquainted with any thing, P; (2) a taking official cognizance of any thing, legal investigation, — populi Romani, C; notiones animadversionesque censoria, C; di-tatā notione de jure flandus, C; (3) an idea, notion of any thing, image, mental conception, in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, C; eirre beate sine notione rerum non licebat, C.

Nōtitia -æ, f. a being known, note, celebrity, hi propter notitiam sunt intronissi, N; (2) an acquaintance with, knowledge of a person, quamquam hæc inter nos nupera admodum notitia est, T; — semine habere, Ca, to know carnally; (3) a knowledge, idea, notion, conception, — præbere, Lc; nullum est animal, quod habeat — aliquam dei, C.

Notities -ti, f. Lc. Vt, = notitia, g.r.

Nōto, 1. to mark, tabellam cerâ, C; — ora atra-mento, Co; (2) to write, note down any thing, O; and especially, to write in cypher or short-hand, Q. St; (3) met. to denote, characterize, — res no-minibus noris, C; (4) met. — aliquem, to allude to, hint at, St; (5) met. to notice, note, remark, ob-serve, animadvertere et — sidera, C; — cæsus arum, C; especially (6) of the censors, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand, quos censores furti et captiarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, C; hence of others than the censors, cuius improbaliter veteres Atticorum comædia notaverunt, C.

Nōtor -ōris, m. one who knows a person or thing, Sc.

Nōtus -a -um (ptep. nosco), known, res — et manifesta omnibus, C; noti atque insignes latrones, C; — in fratres animi paterni, H, known to possess a paternal mind towards his brothers; (2) in a bad sense, notorious, having an ill fame, C; (3) subst. noti, C, friends, acquaintances; (4) used act., noti prædicās, P, to those that know.

Nōtus -i, m. (-os -i, m. νότος), the south wind, O. V.

Nōvæcūla -æ, f. a sharp knife or razor, M. Cl; (2) a dagger, M.

Nōvālis -e, — ager, Vr, ploughed for the first time. — II. Subst. nōvālis -is, f., nōvāle -is, n. fallow land, Pl. Co; (2) a field ploughed for the first time, Co.

**Nōvātrix -icis, f. she that renews, rerumque novatritz natura, O.*

Nōve, newly, in a new and unusual manner, P; (2) novissime, lately, recently, S. Pl; also, lastly, in the last place, Q.

Nōvello, 1. to plant fresh vineyards, St.

Nōvellus -a -um, young, — arbor, C; — succi, Vr; — gallina, Co; (2) new, O.

Nōvem, nine, C; decem nozem, Ca, nineteen.

Nōvember -bris, m. (sometimes used adj. with mensis), the ninth month of the old Roman year, November, Co. M.

Nōvénārlus -a -um, consisting of nine, contain-ing nine, — numerus, Vr; — silens, Pl, three feet broad and three feet deep.

Nōvendecim (nōvemdecim), nineteen, L.

Nōvenditilis -e, that which happens on the ninth day; — cæna, Te, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death; — pulcræ, II, burnt on the ninth day; (2) that which lasts nine days, — feria, C.

Nōvensiles dii, L. (nōvensides), gods whose worship had been introduced from foreign coun-tries (opp. indigetes, native divinities).

Nōvénus -a -um, nine each, by nines, L. O.

Nōverca -æ, f. a step-mother, C; — sacra, V; prov. apud novercam curri, P, i.e. in vain; met. Q.

Nōvercālis -e, of or relating to a step-mother, Te. Jr.

Nōvītus -a -um, new, fresh, — vinum, Pl; — quæstus, P; especially of persons who have not long been enslaved, recens captus homo, nuperus et —, P; subst. Syrum nestio quem de grege notio-riorum factum esse consulem, C.

Nōvies, nine times, V.

Nōvitas -ātis, f. newness, novelty, quem tibi rei novitas attulerit, C; poet. — anni, O, the spring; (2) novelty, unusualness, — æcleris atque præclis, S; (3) the condition of a homo novus, newness of nobility, C.

Nōvo, 1. to make new, renew, ipsi transtra novant, V; hæc reparat vires, fœsæque membra novat, O; ager novatus, C, a field reploughed, made ready for sowing; (2) — verba, C, to invent new words; novantur autem verba quæ ab eo, qui dicit, îpziguntur et fiunt, C; (3) to change, alter, — ali-quid in legibus, C; especially (4) novare res, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, L.

Nōvus -a -um, new, fresh, young (opp. vetus, — miles, L, a recruit; nova res, C, novelties; and especially, political changes, revolutions, reses novis studere, C, to prepare revolution; — lac, V, new milk; subst. novum -i, n. a new thing, novelty,

num quidnam nori? C; — *homo*, C, a person who attains to curule office, the first in his family, as e.g. M. T. Cicero; *noxæ tabula*, C, new account-books (that is, a total extinction of old debts); hence met. *noxæ tabula beneficiorum*, Sc, a forgetting of benefits; *noxæ tabernæ*, or *noxæ*, certain money-changers' shops in the forum which had been burnt down A.U.C. 543, and rebuilt, C. L.; (2) fresh, inexperienced, — *equus*, C; *noxus delictus*, Tc, inexperienced in crime; (3) new, novel, unusual, extraordinary, — *flagitium*, T; — *genus dicendi*, C; — *Camillus*, L, a second Camillus; (4) of succession, the superl. novissimus -a -um = (a) the latest, last, — *agmen*, Ca, the rear; (b) the extremest, severest, — *exempla*, Tc.

Nox, noctis, f. (scē), night, *ipsa umbra terræ soli efficiens noctem efficit*, C; *Milo mediâ nocte in campum venit*, C; *nocte*, or *de nocte*, C, by night; *nullâ nocte, de nullâ nocte*, deep in the night, late at night; *nocte mediâ, de nocte mediâ*, C, at midnight; *noctes et dies urgeri*, C, day and night; personified, *Nox*, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, C; (2) *meton.* work done by night, Pt; sleep, dream, V; sexual intercourse, P. C; death, H; darkness, C; storm, tempestuous weather, Lc; blindness, O; the lower world, P. Aug; (3) met. *doleo me in hanc reipublicam noctem incidisse*, C.

Noxa -æ, f. harm, injury, damage, *tristes noxas a foribus pellere*, O; *ea res ab noxâ curculionum conditas fruges defendit*, Co; (2) a crime, fault, offence, Ca; *de hominibus, qui in râ noxâ erant, supplicium sumpsit*, L; (3) punishment, — *mere-re*, L.

Noxia -æ, f. harm, injury, damage, T. Pl; (2) a fault, offence, crime, *noxâ carere*, P; *in noxiâ esse*, P. C; *alicui noxiæ esse*, L, to be accounted a fault.

Noxiosus -a -um, noxious, injurious, Sc; (2) deserving of punishment, criminal, Sc.

Noxius -a -um, noxious, hurtful, injurious, C. O; (2) criminal, punishable, S. L.

Nubecula -æ, f. dim. a little cloud, Pl; (2) a dark or cloudy portion, spot, speck, *mala urina in quâ nubecula apparent*, Pl; (3) met. — *frontis*, C, troubled, dark expression.

Nubes -is, f. (-is -is, P.) a cloud, *air concretus in nubes coigitur*, C; *atra* — *conditâ lunam*, H; (2) a cloudy part, dark speck, spot, *crystallâ instantur maculosâ nube*, Pl; (3) met. a cloud, great number, dense mass of any objects, — *locustarum*, L; — *volucrum*, V; (4) a cloud, as emblem of worthlessness, *nubes et innuia capiare*, H; of concealment, *fraudibus objice nubem*, H; a cloud, or dark expression on the countenance, *deme supercilio nubem*, H.

Nubilifer -tra -trum, cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing, O.

Nubifugus -a -um, cloud-scattering, cloud-driving, Co.

Nubiligena -æ, c. born of a cloud, produced from a cloud, P. Aug.

Nubilarium -ii, n. a large barn or shed for storing grain, Vr. Co.

Nubilus -æ, marriageable, nubile, ready for a husband, C.

Nubilo, 1. to be cloudy, overcast, Vr; (2) to be cloudy, dull, *fulgoris carbonis nubilantem*, Pl.

Nubilus -a -um, covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast, — celum, Pl; *subst.* *nubilum -i, n. -a -trum, n.* clouds, a cloudy sky, cloudy weather, Pl. H. O; (2) cloud-bringing, — *Auster*, O, dark, obscure; — *Slyx*, O; cloudy, dark-coloured, — *color marginâta*, Pl; (3) met. troubled, disturbed, sorrowful, melancholy, — *mens*, P.

Nubilus -a -um, wandering through the clouds, P. Aug.

Nube -psi -pitum, 3. to cover, veil; and especially, — *alieu* (said of a bride), to be married to, to marry anyone; *virgo nupsit ei, cui Cæcilia nupta fuerat*, C; *nuptum esse cum aliquo*, C; *nubere in ætatem*, C, to marry into a family; *aliquam alieu nuptum dare*, N, leave, T, collocare, C, to give

in marriage; (2) of plants, with others, *cites in Campano agro*.

Nûcimentum -i, n. any nut-tree, as e.g. a fir-cone, Pl.

Nûctum -i, n. a thicket of nut-trees -a -um, of nut-tree wood

Nûctifragibulum -i, n. a nut-tooth, P.

Nûcipersicum -i, n. a peach-grape, M.

Nûcprânium -i, n. a plum grafted on a nut-tree, Pl.

Nûclûs -i, m. the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit, Pl; (2) the stone or uneatable kernel of fruit, — *olivarum*, Pl; — *cerasorum*, Pl; (3) met. the kernel or inside of any thing, — *concha*, Pl, a pearl; the hardest, most solid part of an object, Pl.

Nûclia -æ, f. dim. a little nut, Pl.

Nûdâtio -ônis, f. a baring, exposure of the limbs, Pl.

Nûdîpédalia -ium, n. a pilgrimage with bare feet, to obtain rain from the gods, P. Aug.

Nûdus (abbreviated from *nunc dies est*), — *tertius*, C, it is now the third day, i.e. the day before yesterday; — *tertius dedit ad te epistolam longiorum*, C; *recordamini qui dies nudus tertius decimus fuerit*, C, thirteen days ago.

Nûdo, 1. to make naked, to make bare, strip, uncover, *hominem in medio foro nudari jubet*, C; — *gladios*, L; *centus nudacerat vada*, L; especially, (2) in military language, to leave a place uncovered, unprotected, *murus nudatus defensoribus*, C; *jubeat portas claudî, ne castra nudentur*, Ca; (3) to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder, *spoliavit nudacitque omnia*, C; *quem præcepit alca nudari*, H; (4) met. to strip, lay bare, expose, *nudata omnibus rebus tribuniciæ potestas*, Ca; (5) met. to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal, *jam enim Atoli defectionem nudabant*, L; *ingentium res addeere nudare solent*, H.

Nûdo -a -um, naked, unclothed, nude, bare, uncovered, C; nudo capite, S, bare-headed; especially, — *undressed*, having only the under clothing on, — *ara, sera* —, V; also, unarmed, unprotected, in *maximo metu* — *et cæcum corpus ad hostes vertere*, S; prov. *vestimenta detrahare nudo*, P, to rob those who have nothing; applied to inanimate objects; — *siler*, V, unturied: *loca nuda gignunt*, S, bare of herbage; *urbs* — *praesidio*, C, without a garrison; — *ab aliquâ re*, C; (2) met. bare, mere, alone, only, *nuda ista, si ponas, judicari qualia sint, non facile possunt*, C; *ut mala nulla feram, nisi nudam Cæsaris iram*, O; especially, simple, unadorned, — *Commentarii*, C; — *verba*, Pl, obscene.

Nûgō -trum, f. trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery, *auser nugas*, P, don't talk nonsense; — *agere*, P, to play the fool; *huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis?* C; applied also to verses, *nescio quid meditant nugarum*, H; (2) a foolish, trifling fellow, *amicos habet meras nugas*, C.

Nûgator -oris, m. a trifler, foolish fellow; a braggart, swaggerer, P. C.

Nûgatorie, in a trifling, good-for-nothing manner, Aug.

Nûgatorius -a -um, trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory, C.

Nûgax -æis, trifling, frivolous, impertinent, Vr.

Nûgigerulus -i -um, bearing or bringing trifles, P. (others read nugigerulus).

Nûgipolyploquides -is, m. a great talker of nonsense, P.

Nûgor, 1. dep. to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense, C; — *cum aliquo*, H; (2) — *alicui*, P, to trick, cajole, make game of.

Nûllus -a -um, no, none; nobody, no one, elephantum belluarum nulla prudenter, C; *nullo modo, nullo pacto*, C, by no means; *nullo certo ordine neque imperio*, Ca; *Alpes insuperabiles, nullâdum rîa superatas*, L, by no road as yet; (2) *subst.* = nemo, nobody, no one, C; *beneficia properantius reddere; ipse ab nullo repetere*, S; *nulli duo*, Pl,

two; nullus alter, nullus unus, no one, no single; nulla re unâ magis oratorem commendari, quam verborum splendore et copiâ, C; nullus non, every, nulla rerum suarum non relecta inter hostes, L; nullum, nothing; Graii præter laudem, nullius avari, H; nullo, in nothing, no where, nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur hostium castra esse, L; nullus also used as an emphatic non, Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc. C; (3) of no importance, of no moment, igitur tu Titius et Appuleias leges nullas putas? C; (4) nullus sum, I am ruined, it is all over with me, P.

Num, asks a question to which a negative answer is expected, num expectatis, dum L. Metellus testimonium dicat? C; num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? C; compounded with nam, ne; cho numnam hic relictus custos? T; deum ipsum numne didisti? C; a frequent phrase is num quid eis? is there any thing else which you want? P. T. C; in indirect questions, quæro, num aliter ac nuncceant, convenirent? C.

Nūma Pompilius, in the legendary history, successor of Romulus, and second king of Rome, appears to represent the Sabine element in the original Roman state. He was revered as the legislator, especially in sacred and ceremonial matters, of the commonwealth, and is said to have been instructed and advised by the nymph Egeria. His reign was peaceful, and lasted 39 years.

Nūmārius -a -um (nummārius), of or relating to money, pecuniary, financial, — difficultas, C; lex Cornelia numaria, C, against coining; (2) bribed, venal, — judices, C; — judicium, C.

Nūmātio, a false reading, in C, for nundinatio, q.v.

Nūmātus -a -um (nummātus), wealthy, rich, C.

Nūmella -æ, f. a frame in which cattle were placed to keep them still during any necessary operation, or slaves while undergoing punishment, Co. P.

Nūmen -inis, n. a nodding, beckoning with the head, Lc; and hence, the inclination or balance of an object in any direction, Lc; (2) a nod, as sign of a command, will, ad — mentis movere, Lc; (3) the divine will, divine command, almighty will, quanto ad deo est facilius, cupis numini parent omnia, C; — interdictumque deorum immortalium, C; flectere tanta Cæsareum numen, numine, Dacche, tuo, O; (4) a divinity, deity, divine person, god, goddess, numina sancta precamur Palladis arimoniae, V; per et Dianæ non moranda numina, II.

Nūmerābilis -e, that can be counted, enumerated, O.

Nūmerātio -ōnis, f. a counting, enumeration, Sc. Co.

Nūmerātus -a -um (ptcp. nūmero), counted, in hard cash, duo talenta argenti numerata, P; subst. nūmerātum -i, n. hard cash, money down, C; in numerato, Pl, in money, in cash; met. in numerato habere, Aug, to have in readiness.

Nūmero, I. to count, — singulos in singulas civitates, C; — per digitos, O, on the fingers; aureos voce digitisque — St; — senatum, C, to count the house (with a view to determine whether a sufficient number to transact business were present); especially, to count, i.e. to pay money, stipendium — militibus, C; (2) met. to count, enumerate as belonging to one's self; to possess, donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, O; to enumerate as belonging to a class, count as, reckon as, Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum, C; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, C.

Nūmero, just, exactly, at the right time, — mihi in mentem fuit, P; (2) quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, — huc advenis ad prandium, P.

Nūmerose, numerously, manifoldly, Co. Pl; (2) rhythmically, harmoniously, circumscribed — que dicere, C.

Nūmerosus -a -um, numerous, in great number, plentiful, copious, animalia numeroso fecunda partu, C; — civitas, Tc, populous; pictor diligentior quam numerosior, Pl, more accurate than

productive; — tabula, Pl, containing many figures; (2) rhythmical, harmonious, regulated according to time, — oratio, C.

Nūmērus -i, m. a number, septem, qui — rerum omnium fere notus est, C; (2) a number of persons or things, considered as a whole, ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, C; hæc enim sunt tria numero, C, are three in number; oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, incendunt, Ca, to the number of twelve; reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti, S, forty in number; applied to grain, magnum — frumenti, C, a large quantity of corn; as in English, a number, a considerable number, est in eadem provincia — civium Romanorum, C; (3) plur. numeri, the science of numbers, arithmetic, mathematics, C; (4) a division of the army, company, sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tc; (5) a cypher, i.e. of no consequence, nos — sumus et fruges consumere nati, H; (6) a die (as being marked with numbers), numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, O; (7) in grammar, number (i.e. singular, plural, dual), Vr; (8) met. number, place, class, in numero deorum esse, C, to be of the number of the gods; parentis numero alicui esse, C, to occupy a parent's place; in hostium numero habere aliquem, Ca, to account an enemy; (9) met. a part or member of a whole, rarum et elegans omni fere numero poema, C, in every part; mundus perfectus omnibus suis — atque partibus, C; deesse — suis, O, to be deficient; (10) met. order, aliquid in numero digerere, V; (11) met. musical time, rhythm, harmony; and thence applied to oratory, discourse, etc., histrio si paulum se movet extra — C; sic igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, eosdemque esse oratorios qui sint poetici, C; (12) met. a metrical foot, number; and generally, metre, numbers, verse, arma gravi numero parabant edere, O, to sing in heroic verse.

Nūmidia -æ, f. Numidia, a country of Africa; hence Nūmidæ -arum, L, the Numidians, and adj. Numidæ jaculatores, L; also, Nūmidicus -a -um, Numidian; — ares, Pl, guinea-fowl.

Nūmisma = nomisma, q.v.

Nūmōrum-expalpōndes, one who fatters to get money (a name invented by P.)

Nūmus; for this word and its derivatives vid. numus, etc.

Nūquam (nunquam), never, at no time, que Cæsar — fecisset, neque passus esset, C; changed into an affirmative by a negative following, probi mores — non plurimum profuerint, Q.

Nūquid, whether? — duas habetis patrias? C, have you then two countries? numquid, Gnaso, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim? T, have you any doubt that, etc.?

*Nūmulariōlus -i, m. dim. a money-changer, Sc.

Nūmularius -ii, m. a money-changer, Sc.

Nūmulus -i, m. dim. a little money, some money, numulus acceptis jus ac fas omne delere, C, for a paltry sum.

Nūmus -i, m. (nummus), a piece of money, coin, money; adulterini numi, C, bad money; habere in numis, C, to have in cash; (2) especially numus sesterius, or abs., the sesterce, a Roman coin (vid. Table of Roman Money); cogit Scandillum quinque illa milia nummum dare atque annuere Apronio, C; (3) like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit, C, it comes right to a farthing; (4) as a Greek coin, = two drachmas, P.

Nunc, now, at present, at this moment; ut — est, C, as things are now, under present circumstances; — ipsum, C, at this very moment; qui — sunt hominum, C, the present generation; nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, L; (2) but now, now however, C.

Nuncine, T, = nunc ne!

Nuncia -æ, f. (nuntia), a female messenger; — fulca Jovis, C, the eagle; she that brings word or tidings, historia — retulisti, C.

Nunciatio -ōnis, f. the announcement, report made by the augur, C.

Nuncio, 1. (nuntio), to announce, bring news, report, inform, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *salutem alicui*, C, to bring a greeting from a third person to any one; — *horas*, M, to announce the time of day; *impers*, *ita Romam erat nuntiatum, fugisse Antonium*, C.

Nuncius -a -um (nuntius), announcing, reporting, bringing tidings, *cur mihi fama prior quam — litera venit?* O; *habes animi — verba mei*, O.

Nuncius -i, m. (nuntius), a messenger, courier, bringer of news, *Mercurius, Jovis qui — perhibetur*, P; O *hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuncios habet?* C; *facere aliquem certiores per nuncium, quid actum sit*, C; (2) message, news, tidings, *nuncium exoptabilem nunciare*, P; *exoptatum — alicui afferre*, C; (3) *nuncium uxori remittere (mittere)*, to dismiss, divorce a wife, C.

Nunciabi (num alicubi), whether anywhere? — *hic debet aurum?* Yr, do you see gold anywhere?

Nunciatio -onis, f. a naming, P. Aug; and especially, a nomination to be one's heir, St; (2) the dedication of a book, Pl; (3) the public offering or pronouncing of a vow, Te.

Nunciatio, 1. to name, call by name, *aliquid nomine dei* — C; *ad decus imperii il. pertinet, Pompeii titulus omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nunciari*, Pl; (2) — *heredem*, Pl, to name one's heir, nominate as heir; *nunciatum testamentum*, a will drawn up before witnesses; (3) — *vota*, L, to pronounce publicly and solemnly.

Nundina -arum, f. the ninth (according to Roman reckoning) or market day; (2) traffic, trade, business, C.

Nundinalis -e, of or relating to the market-day; — *coeus*, P, an indifferent cook.

Nundinarius -a -um, of or relating to the market-day, Pl.

Nundinatio -onis, f. the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business, *fiit — aliqua, et isti non norā, ne causam diceret*, C.

Nunditor, 1. *dep.* to transact business, trade, traffic, L; (2) *met.* — *ius ab aliquo*, C, to buy; — *totum imperium* P. R., C; to be present in great numbers (as at a market), *tibi ad focum angues — solent*, C.

Nundinum -i, n. the market-time; *inter nundinum*, the interval of time between one market-day and another; *trinum nundinum*, the interval between one market-day and the next but one after, i. e. seventeen days, L. Q.

Nuntius, *nuntio* = *nuncius*, *nuncio*, *q. r.*
Nuper, lately, not long ago, *qui — Romae fuit*, C; sometimes employed to denote a more distant period, *nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis*, C.

Nuperus -a -um; — *homo*, P, newly reduced to slavery, or lately brought into a family.

Nupta -e, f. a wife, spouse, bride, O.

Nuptia -arum, f. marriage, nuptials, — *adorare, facere*, P.

Nuptialis -e, of or relating to a marriage, *nuptialis*, — *ludi, cantu*, P.

Nuptialis, 4. to desire to marry, M.

Nuptus -a -um (*ptep. nūto*), married, — *filia, mulier*, C; (2) — *verba*, P, talk unfit for maidens.

Nuptus -ūs, m. marriage, P. Aug.

Nurus -ūs, f. a daughter-in-law, son's wife, C; (2) a young matron; young married woman, O.

Nusquam, no where, C; — *genium*, T, no where in the world; — *non*, Pl, everywhere; (2) in nothing, on no occasion, — *equidem, quicquam deliqui*, P; (3) used also with verbs of motion, to no place, — *abco*, T; (4) for no purpose, *plebem* — *alio natam, quam ad serviendum*, L.

Natam -inis, n. a nodding, moving, P. Aug.
Natatio -onis, f. a nodding, — *capitis*, Pl; (2) a tottering, moving, — *reipublice*, Pl.

Natus, 1. to nod, beckon, or make a sign with the head, *neque illa ulli homini nutet*, P; *crebro capitis motu nutans*, St; (2) to move up and down, nod, shake, *percutiens nutantia pectora mento*, O; (3) *met.* to waver, be uncertain in opinion, *etiam Democritus — videtur in naturā deorum*, C; to waver

in fidelity, Te; to be in a position of difficulty and peril, *tanto discrimine verbis utabatur*, Te.

Nutricio -onis, f. a suckling, nursing; applied to plants, a nourishing, Vr.

Nutricius -ūs, m. a suckling, nursing, P. Y; of plants, growth, Vr.

Nutriculus -a -um, suckling, nursing, giving suck, Vr; (2) *subst.* *nutriculus* -ii, m. a foster-father, guardian, Ca; *nutricium* -ii, n. a nursing, fostering care, Sc.

Nutrico, 1. (*nutricor*, 1. *dep.*) to suckle, nourish, rear, bring up, — *porcos parvulos*, Vr; *mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutritur*, C.

Nutricula -e, f. *dim.* a little nurse, nurse, C.

Nutrimen -inis, n. nourishment, O.

Nutritum -i, n. nourishment, nutriment, V. St; *met.* C; *nutrimenta* -orum, n. St, rearing, early education.

Nutrio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. (*nutrior*, 4. *dep.* V.) to give suck, suckle, nourish, *nutritus lacte seino*, O; applied to plants, *terra salutaris herbas eademque nocentes nutrit*, O; and to fire, — *ignes foliis et cortice sicco*, O; to give nourishment to a sick person, *agrum — per cibos*, Cl; (2) — *vinum*, Co, to mix with spices; (3) to preserve, keep, *nutritur optime citrea, manu sicca fricata*, Pl; (4) *met.* to nourish, support, sustain, — *anorem*, O; *impetus ille sacer, qui vatium pectora nutrit*, O.

Nutritor -oris, m. one who rears, brings up, P. Aug.

Nutritus -ūs, m. nourishment, Pl.

Nutrix -icis, f. a nurse, foster-mother, *ut pane cum lacte nutritis errorem suzisse videamus*, C; (2) *meton.* *nutrices*, the female breasts, Ct; (3) *met.* — *oratrix*, C; *curarum maxima — nox*, O.

Nutus -ūs, m. a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head, — *tutus potest hominem in civitate retinere*, C; *annuit et totum nutu transiecit Olympum*, V; (2) downward tendency, weight, gravitation, *terra media est, eaque suā vi nutuque tenetur*, C; (3) *met.* a sign, signal, command, will, *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant*, C; *totum se ad alicuius voluntatem nutumque convertere*, C; *hæc omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari*, C.

Nux, *nucis*, f. a nut; nuts were strewn upon the floor at weddings, whence *sparge, marite, nuceis*, V; nut-shells furnished a dye for the hair, *dissimulat viridi cortice tincta nuceis*, Tb; *nuceis relinquere*, Pr, to give up childish sports and occupations; *nux cassa*, H, expresses something entirely worthless; (2) — *amara*, Cl, the almond; *castaneæ nuceis*, V, chestnuts.

Nyctalops -ōpis (*νυκταλῶψ*), unable to see in twilight, Pl.

Nyctegreton -i, n. (*νυκτεγρετον*), a plant, said to be luminous in the dark, Pl.

Nyctellus -i, m. (*Νυκτελλος*), a surname of Bacchus (so called because his mysteries were celebrated by night), O; — *latez*, Sc, wine.

Nympha -e, f. (-ē -ēs, f. *νύμφη*), a bride, woman lately married, O; (2) *Nymphæ*, the Nymphs, beings of half-divine nature, believed to inhabit the sea, streams, woods, &c. V. O; (3) *poet.* water, Pt. M; (4) the chrysalis of an insect, Pl.

Nymphæa -e, f. (*νυμφαία*), an aquatic plant, the water-lily, Pl.

Nymphæum -i, n. (*νυμφαειον*), a spring or fountain sacred to a nymph, Pl.

Nysa -e, f. or *Nysa* -e, f. (*Νύσα*), the name of several cities of Asia: one, a city in India, where Bacchus was said to have been brought up; hence *adj.* *Nysæus* -a -um, C, *Nysæis* -idis, f. O, *Nysæas* -a -um, P. Aug, *Nysæas* -adis, f. O, of or relating to Bacchus. — *Nysigæna* -e, m. born in Nysa, Ct.

O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (Ο, ω, Ω, ω). O is frequently inter-

changed with *u*, especially in MSS., and sometimes stands for *au*, as *Claudius*, *Claudius*. For the use of *O* in abbreviations, *vid.* Table of Abbreviations.

O, used, as in many languages, as an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc.; generally followed by *loc.* or *acc.*, *o paterni generis oblite!* C; *o me perditum!* C; sometimes with *nom.*, *o vir fortis atque amicus!* T; followed also by *utinam*, *O*, *si*, *V*, oh, if only! poet. put the second word of the clause, *o lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucrium!* O.

Orion -ōnis, *m.* (Ὠρίων), Ct. = Orion, *q.v.*

Ob, *prep.* with *acc.*: with verbs of motion, towards, to, *ob Romam legiones ducere*, A. Aug; *ignis qui est ob effusum*, C; (2) with verbs not denoting motion, at, before, *lanam ob oculum habere*, P; *ob oculos versari*, C; (3) on account of, *ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere*, C; *unius ob iram proditur*, V; *ob eam rem*, on that account; *quam ob rem*, on which account; *ob id*, *ob id ipsum*, *ob hoc*, *ob hæc*, L, on this account, therefore; *ob metum*, Tc, out of fear; (4) in consideration of, for, as recompense for, *ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas*, T; *ob asinos jerre argentum*, P; (5) *ob rem*, to the purpose, with advantage, *non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem*, T; *etum id frustra an ob rem faciam*, in *restrā* manu situm est, S.

Obarratus -a -um, in debt, under pecuniary obligations, Tc; *subst.* *obarratus* -i, *m.* a debtor, a person deeply in debt, Ca. C.

Obambulatio -ōnis, *f.* a walking about, Aug.

Obambulo, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards, — *muris*, L; — *ante tallum portasque*, L.

**Obardesco* -rsi, 3. to blaze out before one, P. Aug.

Obarmo, 1. to arm, take up arms, II.

**Obhuro*, 1. to plough up, L.

**Obhater* -tra -trum, dark-coloured, blackish, Pl.

Obba -æ, *f.* a species of drinking-cup, Pr.

Obbrutesco -tū, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lc.

Obe . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *oce* . . .

Obdo -idi -itum, 3. to set, put, place before; put against; — *pessulum ostio*, T, to bolt the door; — *fores*, Pl. P, to shut the door; *nullique malo latus obdit apertum*, II, offers an unprotected side to no evil.

Obdormio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to go to sleep, C.

Obdormisco, 3. to go to sleep, C.

Obduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct, to or before, *ad utroque lateris collis transversam fossam obduxit*, Ca; — *Curium*, C, to bring forward, produce; — *vestem*, Tc, to draw on; (2) to cover, draw over, — *opimento*, C; — *semina cortice*, Pl; (3) to swallow, gulp down, — *venenum*, C; (4) — *frontem*, H, — *vultum*, Sc, to wrinkle the brow, frown; (5) *met.* *clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere*, C, to make dark, to obscure; hence, to cover, conceal, hide, *obductum verbis vulgare dolorem*, V; (5) *met.* — *diem*, to pass, spend, C.

Obductio -ōnis, *f.* a covering, — *capitis*, C.

**Obducto*, 1. to conduct or bring into a place, P.

Obduresco -dū, 3. to become hard, grow hard, Vr; (2) *met.* to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, become obdurate, *jam ad ista obdurimus, et humanitatem omnem exuimus*, C; — *ad dolorem novum*, C; — *contra fortunam*, C.

Obdūro, 1. to be hard; and hence *met.* to stand out, hold out, persist, H. P.

Obediens -ntis (*prtep.* *obediō*), obedient, compliant, *natio* — *huic imperio*, C; *dicto obedientem esse alicui*, P, to be obedient to command: of inanimate objects, manageable, *obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus*, Pl.

Obediens, obediently; — *facere adversus aliquem*, L, to obey.

Obedientia -æ, *f.* obedience, compliance, C.

Obediō -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to give ear to, listen

to; and thence, to obey, — *præcepto*, C; — *magistratibus*, C; — *volutatibus*, C.

Obeliscus -i, *m.* (ὀβελίσκος), a pointed column, obelisk, Pl.

Obho -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. (1.) *neut.* to go to, come to, go to meet, go against; — *ad omnes hostium conatus*, L, to oppose; (2) of the heavenly bodies, to set, in *reliquis orientis aut occidentis solis partibus*, C; (3) to be ruined, fall to decay, *et Agamède obit et Hiera*, Pl; hence, to die, *tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens*, II; — *gaudio*, Pl, to die of joy.

(11.) *act.* to go to, reach, *quantum in his flamma* — *non potuisset*, C; especially, to travel through, visit, *tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obit*, C; (2) to go through with the eye or in speech, — *omnia visu*, V; *nonne expectare, dum omnes obeam oratione mea civitates*, C; (3) to surround, envelop, *clypeum pellis obit*, V; (4) to go to, engage in, apply merely to any business; to perform, execute, accomplish an object, — *negotium*, C; — *hereditatem*, C, to take possession of; — *neque privatam rem neque publicam*, C; — *radionum*, C, to discharge one's bail, appear at the fixed time; — *diem suum*, Aug, *diem supremum*, N, *diem*, St, *mortem*, P, C, to die.

Obsequio, 1. to ride at, against, to, *obsequitando castris provocandoque*, L; *met.* Q.

Obserro, 1. to wander about, Te; *mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat*, Pl; *met.* *mihimonstrum impium sævunque oberrat*, Sc, hovers before my eyes.

Obesitas -itatis, *f.* fatness, corpulence, obesity, St.

**Obeso*, 1. to make fat, fatten, Co.

Obesus -a -um, fat, corpulent, obese, Cl; — *turdus*, II; (2) *met.* coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude, H.

Obex -icis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen.* *objicis*), the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, etc. *fulsusque enavit objice postes*, V; (2) *met.* an obstacle, hindrance, *commorandum 'st apud hanc* —, P.

Obj . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *off* . . .

Obj . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* *ogg* . . .

**Obhæreo*, 2. to stick to, cleave to, St.

Obhæresco -hæsi, 3. to stick fast, adhere to, Lc. St.

Obirascor -iratus, 3. *dep.* to be angry on any account, Sc.

**Obiratio* -ōnis, *f.* a being angry, anger, C.

Obiratus -a -um (*prtep.* *obirascor*), angry, wrathful, — *alicui rei*, L.

Obiter, on the way, in passing, on the journey, Jr. Pl; (2) by the way, incidentally, Jr; (3) forthwith, immediately, P. Aug.

Obitus -ūs, *m.* an approaching, going to, T; (2) a going down (especially of the heavenly bodies), setting, — *motusque siderum*, C; (3) a downfall, ruin, destruction, death, *post — vel potius excessum Romuli*, C; — *Tullia, filia tua*, Aug; — *immaturus*, St.

Objacéo -iū, 2. to lie at, against, in the way, *saxa objacientia pedibus*, L.

**Objaculum* -i, *n.* a dam, dyke, Vr.

**Objectatio* -ōnis, *f.* a reproach, C.

Objecto, 1. to put in the way, set against; of birds, *nunc caput — fretis*, V, to dip, dive into; (2) *met.* *aliquem — percussis*, S, to expose to danger; — *corpora bello*, V; — *moras*, O, to cause, interpose delay; (3) *met.* to reproach with anything, object anything to a person, — *alicui inopiam*, P; — *veneficia in principem*, Tc; — *spoliatas legiones Trebellio*, Tc.

Objectus -a -um (*prtep.* *objicō*), lying at, near, opposite to, *insula — Alexandria*, Ca; (2) exposed to, — *fortunæ*, C; — *ad omnes casus*, C; (3) *subst.* *objecta* -ūrum, *n.* reproaches, charges, accusations, C.

Objectus -ūs, *m.* a placing at, before, opposite;

a lying against, lying opposite, *insula portum efficit objectu laterum*, V; *lunam occultari terre objectu*, Pl; (2) an object, appearance, N.

Obiēctō -jēctum, 3. to throw before, put before, throw to, proffer, present, — *cibum porcis*, Pl; — *offam Cerbera*, V; *huic ego is obiect pro me non sum passus*, C, to be exposed for me; *signo objectu monuit Crassum*, C; especially (2) to put before, hold before as a defence, protection, *Alpium rallum contra transgressionem Gallorum* —, C, to oppose; — *carros pro illo*, Ca; *quum te legio Caesaris objecisset Pompeianis copiis*, Ca; (3) *met.* to put before, hold before, place before, oppose, *fraudibus* — *nubem*, H; — *consulem morti*, C, to expose; — *aliquem ad omnes casus*, C; — *aliquem in tot ac tantas dimicationes*, C; — *aliquem adversus tribuniciam potestatem*, L, to oppose; also, to bring to, bring before, occasion, cause, — *multa Thebanis populo funera*, P; — *lætitiā alicui*, T; — *alicui eam mentem ut patriam prodāt*, L, to inspire the design of betraying his country; — *terrorem hosti*, L; pass. *malum mihi obicitur*, P, happens to me, befalls me; (4) *met.* to object to, reproach with, charge with, — *inobedientiam alicui*, C; *obicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse*, C; — *nobis de morte Caesaris*, Aug.

Obiurgāto -ōnis, *f.* a blaming, scolding, objurgation, chiding, reproof, C.

Obiurgātor -ōris, *m.* a scolder, chider, reprover, blamer, C.

Obiurgātorius -a -um, scolding, chiding, objurgatory, — *epistola*, C.

Obiurgō, 1. to scold vehemently, chide exceedingly, — *te multis malis verbis*, P.

Obiurgo, 1. (objurgo, 1. dep. Aug.) to scold, chide, reprove, reprimand, blame, — *me pitiū inis verbis malis*, P; — *aliquem in aliquā re*, C; — *de aliquā re*, C; — *me, quod nimia lētitiā pene desiperem*, C; (2) to chide as a warning, — *me a peccatis*, P; (3) — *aliquem aliquā re*, St. Sc, to punish, chastise with.

Obiurguesco -gūi, 3. to become linguid, C.

Obiurgō, 1. — *arborem*, Co, to dig a trench round the root of a tree.

Obiurātrix -icis, *f.* she that barks or rails at any one, P.

Obiūtro, 1. to bark at or against; *met.* to rail at, scold, — *alicui*, Sc.

Oblectāmen -inis, *n.* a delight, pleasure, O.

Oblectāmentum -i, *n.* C, = oblectāmen, *q.v.*

Oblectāto -ōnis, *f.* a delighting, pleasing, — *animi, vitæ*, C.

Oblecto, 1. to delight, please, amuso (generally used with a reflexive pronoun), *quum eorum in centis scriptisque se oblectent*, C; — *legentium animos fectis*, Tc; — *me cum aliquā re*, C; *in eo me oblecto*, T; or with acc. only, *ubi te oblectasti tam diu* T; (2) to pass time pleasantly, while away time, — *lærimabile tempus studio*, O.

Obliēno, 4. to soothe, allay, Sc.

Obliēno -si -sum, 3. to squeeze together, C; *obliēnis faucibus*, Tc, strangled; (2) to squeeze to pieces, crush, — *scelus*, Co.

Obliēnātus -a -um (*ptep.* obliēgo), bound, under an obligation to any one, — *ei nihil eram*, C.

Obliēgo, 1. to bind, fasten to; *obligatus corio*, Aug, bound in a leathern sack; to tie up, tie together; *age obliā, obliā cito*, P, tie up the letter; (2) especially, to bind up, bandage a wound, — *ulnū*, C; *medicū requirens a quo obligetur*, C; — *cenas*, Tc; (3) *met.* to bind, fetter; morally, oblige, lay under an obligation, make liable, *roti sponso, quā obligamur Deo*, C; — *se nezu*, C; — *aliquem sibi liberalitate*, C; poet. *obligatam reddē Jori dapem*, II, that is due; (4) *met.* to make liable to punishment, make guilty; and pass. *obligari*, to commit an offence, be guilty, C; — *caput suum colis*, H; — *se scelere*, St; (5) in law, to mortgage, pledge, pawn, *obligata prædia*, C, mortgaged; — *fidem suam*, C, to pledge one's word; (6) to hinder, restrain, C.

Obliūto, 1. to cover with slime or mud, *Nilus* —

agros, C; (2) *met.* — *rem patris*, II, to lavish, squander.

Obliūto -lēvi -lūm, *s.* (oblūto, 4. Co.) to smear, daub, besmear, *obliti unguentis*, C; *oblitis faciem suo cruore*, Tc; especially, to smear with pitch, to pitch, to plaster or pitch over a hole, — *amphoram*, A. Aug; *oblinitur minime si qua est suspicio rimæ*, M; (2) *met.* to stain, pollute, defile, *oblitis paricidii*, C; *sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita*, C; — *aliquem versibus atris*, II, to satirize, lampoon; (3) *met.* to cover completely, overload, *actor oblitis divitiis*, II; *oblita oratio*, Aug, overloaded.

Oblique, sideways, athwart, askant, obliquely, C; (2) indirectly, covertly, by implication, Tc.

Obliquitas -ātis, *f.* obliquity, sidelong or slanting direction, Pl.

Obliquo, 1. to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook, — *oculos*, O; — *pedes*, Sc; — *ensem in latus*, O; *met.* Q.

Obliquor -a -um, oblique, sideways, askant, on one side, transverse, *hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare robis*, C; — *ordines, iter*, Ca; *obliquam facere faciem*, Pl, in profile; *annis cursibus* — *fluens*, O; *ab obliquo*, O; *ex obliquo*, Pl; *per obliquum*, II; *in obliquum*, Pl, sideways, obliquely; (2) *met.* of relationship, collateral, P. Aug; (3) *met.* of di-course, indirect, covert, *obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem*, St; (4) in grammar, — *casus*, Vr, a dependent or oblique case (*i.e.* any except nominative or vocative); — *o ratio*, Q, indirect style.

Obliuēratio -ōnis, *f.* a blotting out, obliteration; and especially, a blotting out from memory, total forgetfulness, Pl.

Obliuēro, 1. to blot out, obliterate, Tc; (2) *met.* to blot out of memory, bring to forgetfulness, C; — *famam rei*, L; — *rem silentio*, St.

Obliuētesco -tūi, 3. to hide, conceal one's self, C.

Obliuēto -ōnis, *f.* forgetfulness, oblivion, *laudem alicujus ab atque a silentio indicare*, C; *dare aliquid obliuioni*, L, to bury in oblivion; *in obliuionem negotii euvre*, C, to forget; *per obliuionem*, St, through forgetfulness; (2) forgetfulness, want of memory, St.

Obliuēsus -a -um, oblivious, forgetful, C; (2) causing forgetfulness, II.

Obliuiscor, oblitus, 3. dep. to forget, *ita prorsum oblitus sum mei*, T; *nee tamen Epiciuri licet obliuisci*, C; *ut nostre dignitatis simus oblitū*, C; — *veteris contumelia*, Ca; — *injurias*, C; — *res præclarissimas*, C; *obliuiscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios*, C.

Obliuiscum -ii, *n.* (usually *plur.*) forgetfulness, *agere* — *laudis*, O, to forget.

Obliuiscus -a -um; — *verba*, Vr, forgotten, obsolete.

Obliēco, 1. to let out for hire, St.

Obliēctor -ōis, *m.* a gainsayer, contradicter, P.

Oblongus -a -um, rather long, oblong, L.

Obliquo -quātus (-cūtus), 3. dep. to speak against, gainsay, contradict, interrupt, *tu vero ut me obloquare velim*, C; (2) *met.* applied to musical sounds, to join in singing, *non avis obloquitur*, O; (3) *poet.* to scold, chide, Ct.

Obliuctor, 1. dep. to struggle against, strive against, — *alicui rei*, V.

Obliūdo -si -sum, 3. to joke, jest against, banter, — *aliquem*, P.

Obmōllor, 4. dep. to build or pile against (as a defence); obstruct, block up, L.

Obmōvō, 2. to move to, A. Aug.

Obmurmūro, 1. to murmur against or at, *precibus meis obmurmurat ipse*, O.

Obmūtēsco -tūi, 3. to become dumb, lose the faculty of speech, Cl. Pl; (2) to be silent, *de me omnes gentes loquentur, nulla unquam obmutescet retineta*, C.

Obnātus -a -um; *obnata ripis salicta*, L, sowing on the bank.

Obniger -gra -grum, blackish, Pl.

Obnitor -sus (nīxus), 3. dep. to push

press against, *taurus arboris obnixus trunco*, V; *toto corpore obnitendum*, Q; (2) *met.* to strive against, — *adversis*, Tc.

Obnix, with all one's might, with all one's strength, T.

Obnixus -a -um (*pricip.* obnitor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, L.

Obnoxie, culpably, P; (2) slavishly, servilely, submissively, L.

Obnoxiosè, submissively, fearfully, humbly, P.

Obnoxiosus -a -um, submissively, compliant, P.

Obnoxius -a -um, liable to punishment, *ego tibi me — esse fateor*, P; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc. *animus neque delicto neque lubricini* —, S; (2) subject, obedient, compliant, — *atque subiectum esse alicui*, L; (3) bound to, under obligations to, indebted to, — *Crasso ex negotiis privatis*, S; (4) slavish, servile, submissively, O. L; and especially, subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to, — *infidis consiliis*, Tc; — *morbo*, Pl; — *ad tales casus*, Pl, exposed to peril or misfortune, weak; — *corpore*, Pl, sickly, *obnoxium est*, Tc, it is dangerous.

Obnubilus -a -um, cloudy, overcast, dark, A. Aug.

Obnubo -psi -ptum, 3. to cover, — *comas amictu*, V; *mare terras obnubit*, Vr.

Obnunciatio -onis, f. (in the language of augurs) the announcement of an evil omen, C.

Obnuncio, 1. (-nuntio), (in the language of augurs) to announce, report an unfavourable omen, C; (2) to bring bad news, T.

Obolus -i, m. (*ὀβολός*), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½ English, Vt; (2) used also as a weight, Pl.

Obdior -ortus, 4. to arise, appear, C; — *lætitia*, T; — *bellum*, L.

**Obortus* -us, m. an arising, springing up, Lc.

Obp . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* opp . . .

Obrepe -psi -ptum, 3. to creep to, crawl to, *felices quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt aribus*, Pl; (2) *met.* to come up silently and unexpectedly, steal on imperceptibly, come on by surprise, *pueritia adulescentia obrepit*, C; *nam nisi clamabis, tacitum te obrepit fames*, P; *imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium*, C; (3) especially, to take in, cheat by surprise, *numquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris*, P.

Obrepto, 1. to creep on, come up unexpectedly, P.

Obrefto, 4. to catch in a net, Lc.

Obrigeo -gati, 3. to become stiff or frozen, to freeze, C.

**Obrodo* -si -sum, 3. to gnaw, P.

Obrogatio -onis, f. the proposing of a law by which another law is amended or repealed, Aug.

Obrogo, 1. to amend or repeal a law by the substitution of another, C.

Obrius -ui -utum, 3. to cover over, cover with earth, bury, *rana marina dicuntur — esse arenâ solere*, C; — *thesaurum*, C; — *agros reste*, Pl; especially, to bury a dead body, inter, Tc; (2) to sow seed, *milium circa Cal. Nor. melius obruitur*, Co; (3) *met.* to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion, *ut adversa quasi perpetui obliuione obruantur*, C; *Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus*, C, obscured the fame of his six consulships; (4) *met.* to overload, oppress, overwhelm, his criminalibus, his testibus sic obrutus atque oppressus est, C; — *ere alieno*, C; (5) *met.* to surpass, eclipse, obscure, — *fama aliorum*, Tc.

Obrossa -te, f. (*ὀβροσσα*), the essaying of gold by fire, St. Pl; (2) *met.* *adhibenda tamquam obrossa ratio*, C, as a test.

**Obsturo*, 1. to satisfy, T.

**Obsturo*, 1. to bring a bad omen to, P.

Obscenus, impurely, lewdly, immediately, obscenely, C.

Obscenitas -itatis, f. impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity, — *verborum*, C.

Obscenus -a -um (*obsœnus*, *obsœnus*), unlucky, ill-omened, unpropitious, — *volucres*, V; — *canes*, V; — *puppis*, O, the ship in which Paris carried off Helen; (2) offensive, disgusting, repulsive, revolting, — *volucres pelagi*, V, the harpies; — *crucior*, V; (3) especially, morally disgusting, impure, lewd, foul, obscene, — *voluptates*, C; — *adulterium*, O; — *jocandi genus*, C; (4) *subst.* *obsœna* -drum, n. (a) the private parts, O; (b) the hinder parts, Sc; (c) the urine, O.

Obscuratio -onis, f. an obscuring, darkening; *met.* C.

Obscure, darkly, C; (2) of discourse, obscurely, unintelligibly, — *dicta*, Q; (3) covertly, secretly, unobservedly, *malum — serpens multas jam provincias occupavit*, C.

Obscuritas -atis, f. darkness, obscurity, — *labebrarum*, Tc; (2) *met.* of discourse, obscurity, unintelligibility, want of perspicuity, *oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert*, C; *in eâ obscuritate et dubitatione omnium*, C, uncertainty; (3) of condition, obscurity, low birth and station, C.

Obscuro, 1. to make dark, darken, obscure, *obscuratur luce solis lumen lucerna*, C; *celum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum*, S; (2) to conceal, hide, cover, *neque nox tenebris — cæcus nefarius potest*, C; (3) *met.* to obscure or blind the understanding, *scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse*, P; of discourse, to make dark, indistinct, unintelligible, — *aliquid dicendo*, C, to pronounce indistinctly, Q; to make obscure, keep in obscurity, *fortuna res celebrat obscuratque*, S; to obscure, hide, cause to be forgotten, *magnitudo lueri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem*, L.

Obscureus -a -um, dark, obscure, — *lucus*, V; *antrum*, O; — *nox*, V; *subst.* *obscurum* -i, n. darkness, *sub — noctis*, V; applied to persons, *ibant obscuri*, V, in the dark; (2) applied to discourse or to a writer, obscure, unintelligible, indistinct, *valde Heracitus —*, C; — *et ignotum jus*, C; *brevis esse laboro*, — *fio*, H; (3) unknown, obscure, not celebrated, humble in station, *non est — tua in me benevolentia*, C; *Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus*, C, of humble origin; (4) of character, secret, reserved, close, C.

Obscraatio -onis, f. an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration, *si obscratione humili ac supplicii uteremur*, C; (2) an asseveration, protestation, accompanied by a religious invocation, C; (3) a public prayer or supplication, L.

Obscero, 1. to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat, — *aliquem multis lacrimis*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, C; — *ab aliquo*, P; *pater, obscero, ut mihi ignoscas*, T; (2) in conversation, *obscreo*, I beg, I pray, P, T; and also used as an interjection, I pray you, prythee, P, T.

Obscundo, 1. to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with, — *voluntatis alienius*, C.

Obscupo -psi -ptum, 4. to fence round, enclose; to block up, render access impossible, P, T; (2) *met.* C; — *plebi iter ad curules magistratus*, L.

Obséquela -æ, f. compliance, yielding; — *facere alicui*, P, to yield.

Obséquens -ntis, compliant, yielding, obedient, — *patri*, T; especially, an epithet applied to the gods, favourable, gracious, P.

Obséquenter, compliantly, obediently, L.

Obséquenta -æ, f. yieldings, compliance, complaisance, Ca.

Obséquius -ui -um, compliant, yielding, obsequious, P.

Obséquium -ii, n. compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, obsequiousness, C; — *centris*, H, gnatious; — *animi* *et* *corporis*, P, to live according to one's humour; *ut inanimata objecta, flectitur obséquio cunctus ab arbore rans*, O; (2) a yielding or compliance in love, Co; (3) obedience, — *erga aliquem curare*, Tc.

Obséquor -catus (-quatus), 3. *sup.* to comply with, humour, gratify, obey, — *alicui*, C; — *placatis* *in omni istis rebus*, C; (2) to give one's self

up to any thing, — *fortuna*, Ca; — *tempestati*, C; — *arivo*, P, to live according to one's humour; (3) of inanimate objects, be tractable, manageable, *et malis obsequitur*, Pl.

Obscuro, 1. to bolt, bar, fasten, *adi atque obscura ostium intus*, T.

Obscuro — *ervi* — *situm*, 3. to sow, plant (with acc. either of the seed sown or of the ground in which it is sown), — *terram frugibus*, C; (2) to cover with, *proxima Phacaeum felicibus obsita pomis rura prout*, O; *testis obsita squalore*, L; *legati obsiti squalore et sordibus*, L.

Observabilis — *e*, that can be remarked, observable, Q.

Observans — *ntis* (præp. *obervo*), observant, regardful, Pl; (2) attentive, respectful, *observantissimus naci homo*, C.

Observantia — *m*, *f*, an observing, regarding, Aug; (2) respect, esteem, attention, *observantia est, per quam etate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes creverunt et colimus*, C; *id egit ut amicos, rem parsimonia retineret*, C.

Observatio — *onis*, *f*, an observing, observation, — *siderum*, C; (2) precept, rule, Pl; (3) cure, accuracy, exactness, — *summa in bello mendo*, C.

Observator — *oris*, *m*, an observer, watcher, Pl.

Observatio, 1. to watch, observe diligently, — *motus stellarum*, C.

Observo, 1. to watch, observe, regard, attend to, — *me quid rerum geram*, P; — *occupationem alienius*, C; — *tempus epistolæ alieui reddenda*, C; also, to watch, guard, keep, — *januam, fores*, P; — *greges*, O; (2) to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept, — *leges*, C; — *præceptum*, Ca; — *ordines*, S, to keep their ranks; (3) to respect, esteem, prize, honour, — *regem*, V; — *me ut alterum patrem*, C.

Obses — *idis*, *c*, a hostage, *ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint*, Ca; (2) a surety, security, pledge, *æque ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicetur est*, N, that he would be surety for that thing; *obsides dare*, C, to give security.

Obsessio — *onis*, *f*, a blockade, siege, — *loci*, C.

Obsessor — *oris*, *m*, one who sits or remains a long time in a place, *hec ego fui hodie solus* — *fori*, P; (2) one who besieges or blockades, — *urbis*, L.

Obsidēdo — *edi* — *esum*, 2. (1.) *neut*, to sit down, remain anywhere, T; (1.) *act*, to sit, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place, *rana stagna et rivos obsident*, Pl; (2) to blockade, besiege, — *Uticam*, Ca; — *totam Italiam*, C; (3) to occupy, fill, *corporibus omnis obsidetur locus*, C, every place is filled; (4) to be on the look-out for, watch for an opportunity, *jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum*, C.

Obsidianus — *a* — *um*, — *lapide*, Pl, the mineral called Obsidian (perhaps so called because discovered by one Obsidius); — *ritrum*, Pl, resembling Obsidian.

Obsidio — *onis*, *f*, a blockade, siege, *obsidione urbes capere*, C; *obsidione eximere*, L, to raise the siege of a place; (2) *met*, pressing danger, C.

Obsidionalis — *e*, of or relating to a blockade, siege; — *corona*, 1. the honorary crown of brass given to the commander who had raised a siege.

Obsidior, 1. *dep*, to lie in wait for, waylay, Co.

Obsidium — *ii*, *n*, a blockade, siege, P. Te; (2) *met*, a lying in wait, waylaying, Co; (3) care, attention, Co.

Obsidium — *li*, *n*, the condition of a hostage, Te.

Obsido — *edi* — *esum*, 3. to blockade, besiege, in-rect, environ (mostly poet.), — *vias oculorum*, Le; — *portas*, V.

Obsignator — *oris*, *m*, one who seals, a sealer, — *litterarum*, C; especially, a witness who puts his hand and seal to a will, C.

Obsigno, 1. to seal, — *epistolam*, C; especially, of witnesses, who sign and seal any document, C; *propterea cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis*, C, to deal with any one in strict form of law; especially (2) to seal an accusation against any one, — *contra Severum patrem suum*, C; to mortgage under a

sealed deed, P. Aug; (3) *met*, to stamp, impress, — *formam verbis*, Le.

Obsipio, 1. to sprinkle upon, P.

Obstivo — *stivi* — *stium*, 3. to stand, place one's self before or in the way of, — *alicui obviam*, P; (2) to oppose, withstand, resist, — *omnibus ejus consiliis*, C; (3) *præp*, *obstutus* — *a* — *um* (in the language of the augurs), = struck with lightning, A. Aug.

Obstutus — *a* — *um*, *præp*, *obstoro*, g. r.

Obstuscolo — *feci* — *factum*, 3. to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common, Sc.

Obstulesco — *lervi* — *letum*, 3. to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, — *oratio*, C; — *cectigal*, C.

Obstulte, — *vestitus*, C, shabbily dressed, clad in old clothes.

Obstultus — *a* — *um* (præp. *obstulesco*), worn out, decayed, *vestitu obsoleto*, C; *inde* — *Thessalonicam renitit*, C, dressed in old clothes; — *verba*, C, obsolete; (2) common, every-day, — *crimina*, C; — *oratio*, C, familiar, common.

**Obstulatus* — *a* — *um*, made firm, made solid, Vt.

Obstulator — *oris*, *m*, a buyer of food, purveyor, P.

**Obstultus* — *us*, *m*, a catering, purveying, P.

Obstusum — *ii*, *n*, (*obstusor*), that which is eaten with bread; vegetables, fruit, etc., but most frequently meaning fish, P. H.

Obsturo, 1. (*obsturo*, 1. *dep*, *obsturo*), to buy for the kitchen, cater, P; (2) to give a banquet, feast, T; *met*, — *ambulando Jamem*, C, to buy the sauce of hanger.

Obsturo, 1. to interrupt a person speaking, P.

Obsturio — *di*, 2. to swallow, gulp down, P. H.

Obstantia — *m*, *f*, a resistance, opposition, hindrance, Vt.

Obstetricia — *orum*, *n*, the assistance of a midwife, Pl.

Obstrix — *icis*, *f*, a midwife, P. T.

Obstinatē, resolutely, persistently, obstinately, P. T.

Obstinatio — *onis*, *f*, resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy, C.

Obstinatus — *a* — *um* (præp. *obstinio*), firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate, C; — *adversus lacrimas muliebres*, L; — *ad devertendum*, L.

Obstinio, 1. to persist in, be resolved on any thing, P; — *animis aut vincere aut mori*, L.

Obstupesco = *obstupesco*, g. r.

Obstipio, 1. to lean to one side, — *verticem*, P.

Obstipus — *a* — *um*, leaning to either side (opp. *rectus*), Le; (2) — *cervix*, St, thrown back (said of a haughty person); (3) — *caput*, Il, leaning forward, sunk on the breast.

Obsto — *stivi* — *atum*, 1. to stand at, before, against, — *obviam*, P; (2) to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct, — *alicui*, C; *vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat*, S, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with; *quid obstat, quominus sit beatus* ? C; followed also by *cur*, T; *ne*, N: præp. *obstantia*, used subst., hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Te.

Obstragulum — *i*, *n*, the strap which fastens the sandal to the foot, Pl.

Obstrepo — *di* — *atum*, 3. to make a noise, clamour, at or against, *nihil sensere Pami, obstreperante pluribus*, L; *fontesque lymphis obstreperant manantibus*, Il; (2) *met*, to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour, — *alicui*, C; (3) to disturb, molest, — *tibi literis*, C.

Obstringillo, 1. (*obstringillo*), to oppose, hinder, thwart, Vt. Sc.

Obstringo — *inxi* — *ictum*, 3. to bind to, fasten to, tie to; to bind up, tie fast, follow — *ob gulam*, P; *meum inquo collum* — P; (2) *m* 1. to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation, — *aliquam spe hereditatis*, C; — *circulatorum jurarando*, Ca, to bind by an oath; — *aliquem* — *alieno*, Ca, to entangle in debt; *qui se tot sceleribus obstringit*, C; — *per paricidium*, C, had implicated himself in parricide; — *aliquem conscientia*, Te, to bind by

making him an accomplice; — *fidem suam alicui*, Pl, to pledge one's word.

Obstructio -ōnis, *f.* a hindrance, obstruction, C.

Obstrudo = obtrudo, *q.v.*

Obstruō -xi -ctum, 3. to build against, build before, — *frontem castrorum auxiliis*, L; — *luminibus alicujus*, Aug, to block up the light, build before the windows; — *portas*, Ca; — *aditus*, C; (2) to obstruct, hinder, C.

Obstupescio -feci -factum, 3. to bewilder, astound, stupify; to render senseless, benumb; *eum timidum obstupescit pudor*, T; *ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupescit hostes*, L; *obstupescit hominibus*, C.

Obstupesco -pui, 3. to become senseless, be stupified, C; (2) to be astounded, amazed, C.

Obstupidus -a -um, astounded, amazed, stupified, P.

*Obsufflo, 1. to blow against, P. Aug.

Obsum -fui (offui) -esse, to be in the way, hinder, impede, injure, be prejudicial to, — *orationi alicujus*, C; *obsunt auctoribus artes*, O.

Obsuō -ui -ctum, 3. to sew to, sew together, close up, stop up, O. V.; *obsuta lectica*, St, a litter, of which the curtains are sewn together, and which is thus closed up.

Obsurdesco -diti, 3. to become deaf, to be deaf, C. Obſurgō -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, protect, — *se servorum et libertorum corporibus*, C; — *os*, Cl; (2) to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret, *vitia multis virtutibus obsecta*, C; — *seclera nuper reperta prius verbis*, Te.

*Obtemperatio -ōnis, *f.* compliance, obedience, C.

Obtempero, 1. to obey, comply with, conform to, submit to, — *alicui*, C; — *impei i populi Romani*, Ca; *qui obtemperat ipse sibi*, C, who commands himself; — *ad aliquem*, C; *non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur*, P, in what he says.

Obtendo -di -ctum, 3. to stretch before, spread before, *proque viro nebulam* —, V; poet. *obtentū nocte*, V, in the darkness of night; *obtendi* = to lie before, be over-against, *Britannia Germanicæ obtenditur*, Te; (2) to put forward as an excuse, plead, allege, — *matris preces*, Te; — *valetudinem corporis*, Te; (3) to cover, conceal, hide, — *diem nube atra*, Te.

Obtentus -ūs, *m.* a stretching or spreading before, V; — *nubium*, Pl; (2) a pretext, pretence, excuse, *tempora republicæ obtentui sumpta*, Te, taken as an excuse.

Obtrō -trivi -ritum, 3. to trample to pieces, crush, pound, — *ranas*, Pl; — *locustarum ova*, Pl; (2) *met.* to crush, annihilate, destroy, *ita calumniam stultitiæque obtrivit et contudit*, C; — *jura populi*, L, trample under foot.

Obtestatio -ōnis, *f.* a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods, — *alicujus*, C; (2) an earnest supplication, vehement entreaty, L.

Obtestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, protest before some person or thing, *te, patria, obtestor, et ius Penates, patrique Diu*, C; — *sacra regni*, Te; (2) to adjure, implore, entreat, supplicate in the name of the gods, *per omnes deos te obtestor*, C.

Obtexo -xui -ctum, 3. to weave on, weave over, Pl; (2) to cover, *calumque obtexitur umbrā*, V.

*Obtinentia -æ, *f.* the figure of speech called Apophtesis, Q.

Obtineō -ui, 2. to be silent, T.

Obtinesco -ui, 3. to become quiet, grow silent, T. O.

Obtrūdo = obtrudo, *q.v.*

Obtrūco -ui -ctum, 2. (*i.*) *act.* to hold with the hands, *obtrūco aures*, P; (2) to hold, possess, keep possession of, — *suam domum*, C; — *radacustodius*, C; — *citeriorem ripam armis*, L; to hold, occupy, — *principem locum*, Ca, to hold the chief place; — *secundum dignitatis locum*, Ca; — *numerus deorum*, C, to be among the number of the gods; *cæcus medicamenti vim obtinet*, Pl, serves as medicine; (2) to make good, prove, demonstrate, pos-

sumus hoc teste, possumus literis hominum honestissimorum —, C; — *duas contrarias sententias*, C; (3) to get, acquire, obtain, *eo tu consule, omnia quæ toles obtinebis*, C; *Romani si rem obtinuerint*, Ca, obtained the victory. — (*ii.*) *neut.* to maintain one's self, prevail, obtain, *quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit*, L.

Obtingo -tigi, 3. to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall, *quod cuique obtingit, is quisque teneat*, C; *si quid mihi obtingerit*, C, if any thing should happen to me, if I should die; *istuc tibi ex sententiā tuā obtingisse, lator*, T.

Obtorpesco -pui, 3. to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible, — *manus præ metu*, L; *obtorperunt quodammodo animi*, L.

Obtorquēo -rsi -rtum, 2. to turn or twist towards, — *proram in undas*, P. Aug; (2) to turn round, wrench, twist round (usually found *ptep.*, *perf.*), *obtorco collo ad prætorem trahor*, P; *obtorcā gulā in vincula abripi jussit*, C.

Obtrectatio -ōnis, *f.* envious disparagement, dejection, — *est agritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiscit*, C; — *et invidia adversus crescentem in dies gloriam consulis*, L.

Obtrēctator -ōris, *m.* an envious detractor, disparager, — *et invidi Scipionis*, C.

Obtrēcto, 1. to disparage, detract from, enviously deery; to oppose, thwart, injure any one, — *alicui*, C; — *gloriæ alicujus*, L; — *ejus laudes*, L; — *inter se*, N.

Obtritus -ūs, *m.* a crushing, pounding, Pl. Obtrūdo -si -sum, 3. (obstrūdo), to gulp down, swallow down, — *aliquid*, P; (2) to thrust, force, obtrude any thing upon one, — *virginem alicui*, T; — *palpam alicui*, P, to cajole, wheedle.

Obtruncatio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting, pruning, Co.

Obtrunco, 1. to cut, cut off, prune, — *vitem*, Co; (2) to cut down, cut in pieces, slay, S. L.

Obtrūctor, 2. *dep.* to look at, gaze at, see, behold, — *terram*, P.

Obtundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. to beat upon, thump, — *os mihi*, P; *nam sum obtusus pugnis pessume*, Pl, belaboured; — *telum*, Lc, to make dull by striking; (2) *met.* to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken, — *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *aures*, or abs. *obtundere*, to beat upon the ears, deafen, weary with long speeches, C; — *aliquem longis epistolis*, C, to weary; — *aliquem de aliquā re*, T; — *vocem*, C; — *mentem*, C.

Obtūramētum -i, *n.* a stopper, bung, cork, Pl.

Obturbo, 1. to disturb, make turbid, — *aquam*, Pl; (2) *met.* to disturb, put into confusion, perturb, — *hostes*, Te; — *lectorem*, St; *me scriptio et litteræ non leniunt sed obturbant*, C, distract; — *solitudinem*, C; *obturbabant patres*, Te, made a disturbance, raised a clamour.

Obturgesco -tursi, 3. to swell up, Lc.

Obtūro, 1. to stop up, P. Pl; — *aures*, H, to refuse to listen.

Obtūsus -a -um (*ptep.* obtundo), blunt; — *vomer*, V; obtuse, — *angulus*, Lc; (2) dull, weak, powerless, — *acies*, C; — *vox*, Q, thick (*opp. clara*); — *stomachus*, Pl, weak, enfeebled; — *pectora*, V, insensible, unfeeling.

Obtūsus -ūs, *m.* a looking at, beholding, look, gaze, — *oculorum*, C; *dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno*, V.

Obumbro, 1. to overshadow, — *humum*, O; to darken, — *æthera telis*, V; (2) *met.* to obscure, overcloud, *senatum et populum, nunquam obscuri nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrantur*, Te; (3) to conceal, protect, cover, — *erroris sub imagine crimen*, O.

Obuncus -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards, V. O.

Obustus -a -um, burnt, hardened in the fire, — *sudes*, V.

*Obvāgiō, 4. to whimper about, P.

Obvallō, 1. to surround with a wall, wall round, C. Obvāllo -vāli -ventum, 4. to come in the way of, to meet, C; (2) to fall to, fall to the lot of, — *herce-*

dilus ei, C; — *Syria Scipioni*, Ca; (3) to happen, befall, occur, C. St.

Obversor, 1. *dep.* to move up and down before; appear before, be before, L. Pl; *in urbe inter cætus et sermones hominum*, Tc; *sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublica dignitas*, C, hovers before my eyes.

Obversus -a -um (*ptep.* obverso), turned towards, *faciemque — in agmen utrumque*, O.

Obverso -ti -sum, 3. to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards, — *mihi cornua*, P; *arcus in aliquem* —, O; — *proras pelago*, V; (2) to oppose; *profigatis obversis*, Tc, the opponents being scattered.

Obviam, in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet; — *obstistere alicui*, P, to put one's self in the way of; *quum in Cumanum mihi — venisti*, C; thou camest to meet me; *fit — Clodio ante fundum ejus*, C, he met Clodius; — *ire alicui*, C, to go to meet; (3) *met. amanti mihi tot — eventum moræ*, P, are in the way; — *ire periculum*, S, to meet danger halfway; *cupiditati hominum — ire*, C, to combat, contend with; hence generally, to encounter, remedy an evil, — *infecunditati terrarum*, Tc.

*Obvigilo, 1. to be watchful, P.

Obvius -a -um, in the way, meeting, *si ille — et futurus omnino non erat*, C, had no expectation of meeting him; *dare se — alicui*, L, to meet; *quo loco inter se — fuissent*, S, in which place they had met; *obvias mihi literas mittas*, C; — *aquilones*, Tc, blowing in a contrary direction; (2) opposite to, meeting with hostile intent, *si ingredienti cum armata manu — fueris*, C; (3) affable, courteous, easy of access, Pl; so of inanimate objects, easy to meet with, obvious, ready at hand, Q; (4) exposed to, *rupes — ventorum furis*, V.

Obvolv -vi -volutum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; *capite obvoluto*, C, with head muffled up; *met. verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium*, H.

Occæco, 1. to make blind, deprive of sight, dazzle, Cl. Pl; (2) to darken, overcloud, *densa caligo occæcaverat diem*, L, to hide from sight; — *semen*, C; (3) *met.* to make obscure, unintelligible, *obscura narratio totam occæcat orationem*, C; to make mentally or morally blind, *occæcatus stultitiaeupiditate*, C; *poet.* to make numb, stiff, *timor occæcaverat artus*, V.

*Occædes -is, f. slaughter, bloodshed, P.

*Occallatus -a -um, thick-skinned, insensible, Sc. Occallesco -lidi, 3. to become thick-skinned, P. Cl; (2) to become insensible, unfeeling, C.

Occano -ti, 3. to blow, sound, — *cornua tubasque*, Tc.

Occaslo -onis, f. a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion, — *nancisci*, C; *arripere*, L; — *amittere*, C; *prætermittere*, Ca; *dimittere*, N; *occasione data*, C, when an opportunity is offered; *ut primum — data est*, C, as soon as an opportunity offered; *per occasionem*, L, on a favourable opportunity; *ad — auræ evehit*, St, with a favourable wind; (2) a supply, stock, — *oleæ*, Co; — *lapidum*, Pl.

Occasculcula -æ, f. *dim.* a little opportunity, P.

Occasus -a -um (*ptep.* occido), *ante solem occasum*, P, before sunset.

Occasus -ūs, m. the setting of the heavenly bodies, — *solis*, Ca; (2) — *solis*, Ca, or *abs. V*, the west; (3) *met.* fall, destruction, end, death, — *interitusque rei publicæ*, C; — *Troicæ tristisque ruine*, V.

*Occatlo -ōnis, f. a harrowing, C. Co.

Occator -ōris, m. a harrower, one who harrows, Co.

Occido -cessi -cessum, 3. to go to, go towards, meet, — *in conspectum alicujus*, P.

Occento, 1. to sing to, to sing a serenade to, P; (2) to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against any one, C.

Occentus -ūs, m. a singing, P.

Ocepto, 1. to begin, commence, P.

Occhi -ōrum, m. a kind of tree in Hyrcania, from which exuded honey, Pl.

Occidens -ntis (*ptep.* occido), — *sol*, setting sun, sunset, L; (2) *subst.* occidens -ntis, m. the setting sun, the west, C.

Occidentalis -e, western, occidental, P.

Occido -ōnis, f. complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; frequently used in the phrase *occisione occidere* (*cadere*), C, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man; *occisione occumbere*, Tc, to be slain to the last man.

Occido -cidi -cissum, 3. to knock down, beat to the ground, *Ctesipho me pugnus occidit*, T; especially (2) to kill, slay, L. *Virginus filiam suā manu occidit*, C; *ipse fortissime pugnans occiditur*, Ca; — *aliquem veneno*, St, to poison; (3) to torture, annoy, torment, *occidis me*, quim istuc rogatis, P.

Occido -cidi -cissum, 3. to fall, fall down, *et alia signa de calo ad terram occidunt*, P; especially (2) of the heavenly bodies, to set, C; *occasura pars celi*, Pl, the west; (3) to die, perish, — *in bello*, C; — *suā dextrā*, V, to die by one's own hand; (4) to perish, be ruined, *sin plane occidimus, ego omnibus meis exitio fuero*, C; hence *occidi* is used as an exclamation of despair, I am ruined! I am undone! P. T; — *spes nostra*, P; — *ornatus mundi*, C, perishes, passes away.

Occidus -a -um, setting, *oriens — que dies*, O; (2) western, westerly, O; (3) — *senectus*, O, approaching death, near to dissolution.

Occino -ti, 3. to sing or chirp inauspiciously, L.

Occiplo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (i.) *act.* to begin, commence, undertake, — *sermonem cum aliquo*, T; — *agere armentum*, L; (ii.) *neut.* to begin, T. Tc.

Occipitium -ii, n. the back of the head, occiput, P. Q.

Occiput -itis, n. Pr. = occipitium, q.v.

Occiso -ōnis, f. a slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter, C.

*Occisor -ōris, m. a slayer, murderer, P.

Occisus -a -um (*ptep.* occido), ruined, unfortunate, *occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt*, P.

Occulatio, 1. to cry loudly, violently, P.

Occuldo -si -sum, 3. to shut up, close up, — *ades*, T; — *tabernas*, C; (2) to restrain, keep in, — *linguam*, P; — *libidinem*, T.

Occo, 1. to harrow, H. Co; also, in a vineyard, to break up and level the ground, Vr.

Occipi -isse = occipio, q.v.

Occubo, 1. to lie down, especially to rest in the grave, *ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector*, V.

Ocualeo, 1. to trample, tread in, Vr.

Occulto -culti -cultum, 3. to cover (especially for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal, — *aliquid*, C; *aliquem*, L.

Occultatio -ōnis, f. a hiding, concealing, concealment, C.

Occultator -ōris, m. a hider, concealer, C.

Occulte, secretly, in secret, privately, C. L.

Occulto, 1. to hide, conceal, — *se latebris*, C; — *et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis*, C.

Occultus -a -um, secret, hidden, concealed, private, occult, *hi saltem in — locis prostant, vos in fora ipso*, P; *occultior atque tector cupiditas*, C; of persons, secret, close, reserved, *si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere*, C; (2) *subst.* occultus -ōrum, n. secret things, secrets, C; *adv.* in occulto, C; *per occultum*, Tc; *ex occulto*, C, secretly.

Occumbo -cūbii -cūbium, 3. to fall down, sink down; usually, to fall down in death, to die, *aut occubuisse honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus*, C; *qui pugnantes mortem occubuisse*, L; *ambo pro republica morte occubuisse*, L; — *certe morti*, V.

Occupatio -ōnis, f. a seizing, taking possession of, occupation, C; (2) a figure of speech so called, Aug; (3) a business, employment, occupation, *maximis — impedi*, C.

Occupatus -a -um (*ptep.* occupor), busy, engaged, occupied, C.

Ocupo, 1. to take possession of, occupy, *ay* hold of, — *totam Italiam suis præsidiis*, C; — *tyrannidem*, C; poet. — *aliquem amplexu*, O, to embrace; (2) to fill, occupy with any thing, — *Tyrrhenum mare cæmentis*, H; (3) to fall upon, attack, — *aliquem gladio*, V; — *canes ense*, Pt; (4) to anticipate, to do anything first, *volu tu prior ut occupes adire*, P, that thou shouldst present thyself first; — *bellum facere*, L, first begin the war; (5) *mer*, to seize upon, *timor exercitum occupat*, Ca; to employ, occupy, — *pecuniam*, C, to put out, invest money.

Ocurro -curri (-eūcurri) -cursum, 3. to run to meet, hasten to meet, — *Cæsari cecidenti*, Ca; — *obviam alicui*, P; (2) to fall upon, attack, — *duabus legionibus*, Ca; (3) to meet with, fall in with, Ca; to come to a place, meet at a place, — *alicui loco*, L; — *ad id conciliū*, L; — *in aliam civitatem*, C; to lie together, (of places) to meet, *apud Elegiam occurrit Euphrati Taurus mons*, Pl; (4) *met*, to work against, oppose, counteract, — *omnibus ejus consiliis*, C; — *venienti morbo*, Pr; to come to the help of, assist, — *vestra sapientia*, C; (5) *met*, to answer, reply, — *alicui*, Q; (6) *met*, to present itself, occur, happen, — *animo, cogitationi*, C; *oculis ejus tot valudes occurrerent*, Co.

Ocurratlo -ōnis, *f*, a going to meet a person, attention, officiousness, C.

Ocurrilo -ōnis, *f*, a meeting, Sc.

Ocurso, 1. to go to meet, to meet, — *fugientibus*, Te; (2) to rush upon, fall upon, attack, *occurat oculus gladio*, C; (3) to anticipate, — *fortuna*, Pl; (4) — *animo*, or *abs*, to suggest itself, occur to the mind, *occurat animo nea mortalitas*, Pl.

Occursus -ūs, *m*, a meeting, a falling in with, — *alicujus vitare*, Te, to avoid meeting with any one.

Ōcēānus -i, *m*. (Ὠκεανός), the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth, C; used adj. *mare Oceanum*, Ca; (2) personified as a god, the husband of Tethys and father of the Nymphs; hence Ōcēāntis -idis, *f*, V, a daughter of Oceanus.

Ocellātus -a -um, marked with little eyes, having small eyes; *ocellatus* (sc. *lappilis*) *ludere*, St, to play at marbles.

Ocellus -i, *m*. *dim*. a little eye, C; used as a term of endearment, *ocelle mi!* P. apple of my eye! (2) a knot or knob on the root of the reed, Pl.

Ochra -æ, *f*. (ὄχρα), yellow ochre, Cl. Pl.

Ocimum -i, *n*. (ὀκίμω), the herb basil, Pl.

Ocimum -i, *n*. (ocimum, ocymum, ὀκίμων), a species of clover, Pl. Vr.

Ociōr, *ocius* (*superl.* *ociissimus*, ὀκίων, ὀκιστόν), swifter, quicker, more rapid, *ocior certis*, H; *ocior Euro*, H; (2) early, *pu a ociissima*, Pl, soonest ripe.

Ociōr, P. Aug. (*comp.* *ocius*, C; *superl.* *ociissime*, S.) quickly, swiftly, rapidly, *ut ocius ad tuum pervenias*, C; *omnium versatur urna, serius, ocius, sois exiit*, H, sooner or later.

Ocrea -æ, *f*, a metal greave or legging, V. L.

Ocreātus -a -um, wearing the ocrea, *g. v.*, Pl. II.

Ociachordos -on (ὀκτάχορδος), having eight strings, octachord, Vt.

Ociagōnos -on (ὀκτάγωνος), having eight angles, octagonal, Vt.

Ociāntis, an instrument used for measuring, consisting of an arc of a circle, containing 45°, Vt.

Ociaphōron = octophoron, *g. v.*

Ociastylōs -on (ὀκτάστυλος), having eight pillars in front, octastyle, Vt.

Ociāni -ōrum, *m*. soldiers of the eighth legion, Pl.

Ociāna gens, a plebeian family well known as having given birth to the emperor Augustus. It makes little figure in republican times, and of the family of Augustus the first who was enrolled in the senate was the father of the emperor.

Ociāna, well known as the sister of Augustus

and wife of M. Marcellus, and afterwards of the triumvir M. Antonius. Her son by her first husband was the Marcellus whom the emperor adopted and designed to succeed him.

Ociānus = Augustus, *g. v.*

Ociāvus -a -um, the eighth, C; hence *subst.* *ociāva* -æ, *f*, M, the eighth hour: *adv.* *ociavum*, L, for the eighth time.

Ociāvusdecimus -a -um, the eighteenth, Vt. Te.

Ociēs, eight times, Pl.

Ociēnciānus -a -um, — *greges*, Vr, containing

eight hundred.

Ociēntissimus -a -um, the eight hundredth, C.

Ociēngenti -æ -a, eight hundred, C.

Ociēpes -ēdis, having eight feet, Pt. O.

Octo (ὀκτώ), eight, C. Ca.

Octōber -bris, *m*. the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; October, Co; — *mensis*, Aug; used adj. — *Idus, Calendæ*, M.

Ociōgenārius -a -um, containing eighty, consisting of eighty; — *homo*, Pl, an octogenarian, a man eighty years old.

Ociōgini -æ -a, eighty each, L.

Ociōgismus -a -um, the eightieth, C.

Ociōgles, eighty times, C.

Ociōginta, eighty, C.

Ociōtūgis -e, yoked eight together, L.

Ociōtūlus -a -um, consisting of eight, containing eight, — *numerus*, Vr; — *versus*, Q.

Ociōti -æ, a, eight each, P. Ca.

Ociōphōron -i, *n*. (ὀκτάφορον), a litter carried by eight bearers, C.

Ociōtūgles, *octūaginta* = octogies, octoginta, *g. v.*

***Ociōplicitas** -a -um, increased eight-fold, L.

Ociōplūs -a -um, (ὀκτα-πλῆς), eight-fold, C; *subst.*, *octipulum* -i, *n*, an eight-fold penalty, C.

***Ociussis** -is, *m*. eight asses, H.

Ociūlārius -a -um, relating to the eyes; — *medicus*, Cl, an oculist.

Ociūlāta -æ, *f*, a fish; perhaps a lamprey, Pl.

Ociūlātus -a -um, having eyes; — *testis*, P, an eye-witness; *Ociūlus male* —, St, having defective eyesight; (2) catching the eye, visible, C; — *ēdē vendere*, P, for cash (*opp.* *cædē* die, on credit).

Ociūlus -a -um, having many eyes, sharp-sighted, — *Argus*, P.

Ociūlērēpida -æ, *m*. the name of a slave (coined by P.), one whose eyes sound with many blows.

Ociūlus -a -um, the eye; — *amittere*, C. Ca, to lose one's sight; — *restituere*, St, to restore the power of sight; *ex oculis abire*, Sc, to leave the presence of any one; *ante oculos ponere* (*proponere*), *proponere oculis*, C, to set before one's eyes; *res posita est ante oculos*, C, is visible; *in oculis*, C, sub oculis, Ca, before one's eyes, in one's presence; *oculos pascere aliquā re*, C; *fructum oculis capere ex aliquā re*, N, to feast the eyes upon; *oculi dolent*, P, of a man who sees any thing disagreeable; *in oculis esse aliquid* (*alicui*), C, to be highly prized by; *oculo aliquem in oculis ferre*, C, *gestare*, T; used as a term of endearment, *ocule mi!* P; (2) *meton.* the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail, Pl; a bud or eye of a plant, V. Co; a knot or knob of certain roots, A. Aug; a portion of an Ionic capital, Vt.

Ociūm = ocinum, *g. v.*

Ōciūm -i, *n*. (ὀδῆον), a building for public musical performances, Vt.

Ōdi, *Ōdisse*, to hate, detest, — *aliquem acerbē*, C; *amicos semper ora sum obtuleri*, P; (2) to dislike, be displeased with, — *Persicos apparatus*, H.

Ōdiōse, hatefully, odious, vexatiously, C.

***Ōdiōsus** -a -um, P. = odiosus, *g. v.*

Ōdiōsus -a -um, hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome, *infestum et esse alicui*, P; of things, — *etribum*, C; *cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere*, it is annoying, unpleasant.

Ōdium -ii, *n.*, hatred; *in odium alicujus irruere*, C, to become hated by any one; *omnibus odio venire*, Pl.; — *est mihi cum aliquo*, C, I am at enmity with; *esse odio alicui*, C, to be hated by; *magno odio in aliquem ferri*, N, to be greatly embittered against; — *saturare*, C, to satisfy one's hatred; of inanimate objects, *odium rupham cum eite maximum*, Pl, an antipathy; (2) a hateful thing, offence, *odio es*, P, I can't bear you; (3) offensive conduct, impertinence, impertinence, *tundendo atque odio denique efficit senex*, T.

Ōdōntitis -idis, *f.* (ὀδοντίτις), a plant good for tooth-ache, Pl.

Ōdōr, *ōris*, *m.*, a smell, *odour*, C; especially (2) a sweet smell, pleasant odour, perfume, *incendere odores*, C; *perfusus liquidis odoribus*, H; (3) an unpleasant smell, stench, stink, *camera incultu, tenebris, odore, fœda*, S; (4) *met.* a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment, — *dictaturæ*, C; — *urbanitatis*, C.

Ōdōrāmentum -i, *n.*, spices, perfumes, Co.

Ōdōrātus -a -um, of or for perfuming, Pl.

Ōdōrātio -ōnis, *f.*, a smelling, C.

Ōdōrātus -ūs, *m.*, a smell, smelling, C; (2) the sense of smell, C, (3) an odour, Pl.

Ōdōrātus -a -um, odorous, sweet-smelling, — *cedrus*, V; — *capilli*, H; — *Indi*, P. Aug, whose country produces perfumes.

Ōdōrifer -ēra -ērūm, odoriferous, having a pleasant smell, Pt; (2) producing perfumes, — *gens*, O; *Arabia*, Pl.

Ōdōro, 1. to make odorous, *et odorant aëra fumis*, O.

Ōdōro, 1. *dep.* to examine by smell, — *aliquid*, P; to scent out, to track by the sense of smell, *ibo odorans quasi canis renaticus*, P; (2) *met.* to sniff at, nose (as a dog); to aim at, to aspire to, *quos — hunc decentratum suspicamini*, C; (3) *met.* to search into, track out, investigate, — *quid sentiant*, C; — *philosophiam*, Tc, only to smell at, have the slightest smattering of.

Ōdōrus -a -um, having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous, — *flos*, O; (2) stinking, P. Aug; (3) — *ris canum*, V, tracking by smell.

Ōdos, *ōris*, *S. L.* = odor, *q.v.*

Ōdrýs -arum (Ὀδρύσαι), a people of Thrace; hence *adj.* **Ōdrýs** -a -um, Thracian, — *tyrannus*, O, Tereus; — *dux*, O, Rhesus; *subst.* **Ōdrýs** -ii, *m.*, P. Aug, Orpheus.

Ōdýnilytes -æ, *m.* (ὀδυνόλυτης), a fish, the use of which was said to relieve the pains of labour, Pl.

Ōdyssæa -æ, *f.* (Ὀδυσσεΐα), the Odyssey, a poem by Homer, O.

Ōægirus -i, *m.* (Οἶαγρος), a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, O; hence, *adj.* **Ōægirus** -a -um, V, O, Thracian.

Ōbálus -i, *m.* (Ὀβάλος) a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen, in whose reign was founded the Spartan colony of Tarentum; hence **Ōbálides** -æ, *m.*, a descendant of Ōbálus; *plur.* O, Castor and Pollux; **Ōbális** -idis, *f.* — *nympha*, O, Helen; — *matres*, O, Italian, Roman; **Ōbális** -a -um, M, O, Spartan; — *puer*, M, Hyacinthus. **Ōbália** -æ, *f.*, V, Tarentum.

Ōbōnōia -æ, *f.* (ὀβονομία), proper arrangement of an oration, drama, etc. Q.

Ōbōnōicus -a -um (ὀβονομικός), relating to the proper arrangement of a speech, Q.

Ōcus -i, *m.* (ὀκος), a room in a house, saloon, V, Pl.

Ōdýpus -i, *m.* (-us -ūdis, *m.* Ὀιδίπους), king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, who was fated to kill his father and to espouse his mother; known also as having solved the riddle of the Theban Sphinx; *prov.* *Darus sum, non Ōdýpus*, T, I am no Ōdýpus to unriddle riddles; hence **Ōdýpides** -æ, *m.* Sc. = Ōdýpus; **Ōdýpideides** -æ, *m.*, the

son of Ōdýpus, P. Aug; **Ōdýpōdōnis** -a -um, O, Ōdýpodean.

Ōnanthe -ēs, *f.* (οἰνάνθη), the grape of the wild vine, Pl; (2) a thorny plant, Pl; *ananthe pimpinelloides*, Linn.

Ōnanthinus -a -um (οἰνάνθινος), made of the wild grape, — *vinum*, Pl.

Ōneus -ei or -eos, *m.* (Οἰνεύς), king of Ætolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira; hence **Ōneis** -idis, *f.* Sc, Deianira; **Ōneus** -a -um, — *heros*, P. Aug, Tydeus; **Ōneus** -a -um, — *agri*, O, Ætolia; **Ōneides** -æ, *m.*, son of Ōneus, Meleager, O; also Diomed, son of Tydeus, grandson of Ōneus, O.

Ōnēphōrum -i, *n.* (οἰνephόρον), a basket or hamper for carrying wine, H.

Ōnēphōrium -i, *n.* (οἰνοπολείον), a wine-shop, tavern, P.

Ōnēthra -æ, *f.* (-is -idis, *f.* οἰνethήρα), a plant, the juice of which was sometimes mixed with wine, Pl.

Ōnēthra -æ, *f.* (Οἰνοthήρα), Italy; hence *adj.* **Ōnēthrus** -a -um, V, **Ōnēthrus** -a -um, V, Italian, Roman.

Ōstrus -i, *m.* (ὀστρεος), the gadfly, horsefly, V; (2) poetic or prophetic madness, inspiration, P. Aug.

Ōstrum -i, *n.* (ὀστρον), the fat and filth which is washed out of wool, Pl; from which a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, was prepared, O.

Ōta -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* Ὀττή), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself, C; hence *adj.* **Ōtæus** -a -um, — *deus*, Pl, and *abs.* O, Hercules.

Ōtum -i, *n.* (ὀτρον), an Egyptian plant, Pl.

Ōfella -æ, *f.*, a bit of meat, morsel, Jv, M.

Ōffa -a -um, *f.*, a bit, morsel, C; *prov. inter os et offam*, A. Aug, between cup and lip; (2) a piece, lump, *gummi in offas convolutum*, Pl; (3) an untimely birth, abortion, Pl, Pr.

Ōffatim, bit by bit, in little bits, P.

Ōffendiculum -i, *n.*, an obstacle, stumbling-block; hindrance, Pl.

Ōffendo -di -sum, 3. to strike, knock, dash against, — *caput ad fornixem*, O; — *latus*, C; *puppis offendit in scopulis*, O; (2) to hit upon a person, fall in with, come upon, *se te in platea offendero hac post unquam, peristi*, P; — *aliquid imparatum*, C, to come upon unawares, surprise; (3) *met.* to stumble, make a mistake, blunder, offend, commit a fault, *si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit*, C; — *apud aliquem*, C; (4) *met.* to be displeased with, take offence at; *si in me aliquid offenditis*, C; (5) *met.* to be unfortunate, fall, suffer misfortune, *cum multi viri sortes offenderint*, C; *naves in redeundo offenderunt*, Ca; (6) *met.* to offend, displease, — *aliquem contumelia*, C; *polypodion offendit stomachum*, Pl, disagrees with; *pass. multis rebus meus offēdēbatur animus*, C.

Ōffensa -æ, *f.*, a striking against, knocking against, Pl; (2) *met.* dislike, hatred, enmity, *magna in offensum sum apud Pompeium*, C; — *gravissimam contrahere*, St, to fall into disgrace; (3) an injury, offence, wrong, affront, Co, O; (4) inconvenience, uncomfortable sensation, indisposition, Cl.

Ōffensatio -ōnis, *f.*, a hitting, striking against, Q; — *memoria*, Sc, a slip of memory.

Ōffensator -ōris, *m.*, a false reading for *offensatus*, O.

Ōffensio -ōnis, *f.*, a striking against, hitting against; — *pedis*, C, a stumbling; (2) that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, C; (3) hatred, enmity, disfavour, aversion, *suscipere invidiam atque — apud aliquem*, C; *in odium — que alicujus incurere*, O; *hoc apud alios — habet*, Pl, displeases others; (4) an affront, offence, injury, C; (5) an indisposition, annoyance, misfortune, *graves excent — esse ex gravibus morbis*, C; — *corporum*, C.

Offensivuncula -æ, *f. dim.* a slight offence, displeasure, C.

Offensus, 1. to strike, dash against, L; (2) to stumble or falter in speaking, Q.

Offensus -a -um (*ptep.* offendo), hateful, offensive, — *et invisum esse alicui*, C; (2) offended, angered, embittered, — *et alienatus animus*, C.

Offensus -is, *m.* a dashing against, a shock, L; (2) a meeting with, falling in with, P. Aug.

Offero, obtuli, oblatum, offerre, to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer, *incommodis illis fors obtulerat advenit meum*, T; *ne quem ille florentissimum reliquerat, perditum illi afflictumque offerrem*, C; *pass.* offerri, to present one's self, offer one's self, appear, *multis in difficultis rebus præsens auxilium ejus numinis oblatum est*, C; (2) to offer, expose, — *nos periculis sine causa*, C; — *se morti*, Ca; — *se ad mortem pro patriâ*, C; — *vitam in discrimen*, C; (3) to offer, proffer, — *suam operam*, L; — *alicui optatissimum beneficium*, C; — *lætissimum*, T, to cause, occasion joy; — *alicui injuriam*, T, to inflict an injury on; — *stuprum alicui*, C; — *mortem alicui*, C.

*Offerumenta -æ, *f.* a gift, present; used by P, = a blow, stripe.

Officina -æ, *f.* a workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; — *armorum*, Ca, a manufactory of arms; — *avariorum, fullorum, tingentium*, Pl; — *cetariorum*, Co, place where fish were salted; (2) = ornithon; a breeding-house for birds, poultry-yard, Co; (3) met. — *nequitie, sapientie*, C.

Officinātor -ōris, *m.* the owner or superintendent of a manufactory, Vt.

Officelo -feci -fectum, 3. to draw near, approach, be in the way of, impede, hinder; *tum demum juvenas officit*, then youth approaches, L; — *apricanti*, C, to stand between any one and the sun; *ipsa umbra terræ soli officiens noctem officit*, C, coming before the sun; (2) met. to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, cur meis commodis obstat? C; — *consiliis alicujus*, S; to injure, *officiunt lætis frugibus herbarum*, V; *lactucæ officunt claritati oculorum*, P.

Officlose, obligingly, courteously, C.

Officiosus -a -um, obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors), — *amicitia*, C; — *homo*, C; (2) dutiful, conformable to duty, — *dolor*, C; — *labores*, C.

Officium -ii, *n.* a kind of office, spontaneous service, courtesy, attention, *altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus*, C; *summo officio præditus homo*, C, a very obliging man; (2) ceremonial respect, ceremony, *officio togæ virilis interfui*, Pl, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis; *suprema in aliquem officia*, Tc, the last offices, the ceremony of interment; (3) the office of love, complaisance, favour of a lover, Pt; (4) duty, obligation, office; *meminisse officium suum*, P, to remember one's duty; *omnia — amicitia servare*, C; *satisfacere officio*, C, to fulfil one's duty; *desse officio suo*, C, to be wanting to one's duty; (5) especially, official duty, office, *toti tamen officio maritimo M. Publius præpositus*, C, over the whole naval service; *confecto legationis officio*, C; (6) the room or office of an official person, *ipse me Regulus convenit in prætoris officio*, Pl.

Offigo -ixi -ctum, 3. to fix in, fasten, *ita densos officunt immitteque ramo*, L.

Offirmate, firmly, obstinately, St.

Offirmatus -a -um (*ptep.* offirmo), firm, steadfast, obstinate, P. C.

Offirmo, 1. to make firm, to fasten, P. Aug; (2) met. to make resolute, steadfast; *ne tam offirma te*, T, don't be so obstinate.

*Offlecto -xi -xum, 3. to turn, direct, — *narem*, P.

Offractus -a -um, bridled, restrained, kept within bounds, P.

Offringo -cti -actum, 3. to plough, break up a second time, Vr; — *glabas*, Co.

Offucla -æ, *f.* paint, rouge, P; (2) met. deceit, deception, P.

Offula -æ, *f. dim.* (offila), a little bit, a morsel, Vr. Offulgēo -lxi, 2. to shine upon, appear, *nova lux oculis offulsit*, V.

Offundo -ūdi -usum, 3. to pour before, pour around, pour out, — *cibum*, P; *pass.* offundi, to be poured out, to be poured round, spread itself around, *nobis air crassus offunditur*, C; (2) met. to pour out, spread abroad, diffuse, *tamquam si offusa reipublicæ sempiterna vox esset*, C; — *omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus*, L; (3) to spread over, so as to cover, conceal, *ut entri obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ*, C; so met. *offusus patore*, Tc.

Ogganno -lvi (-li) -Itum, 4. to yelp, growl at, P. T.

Oggēro, 3. to bring or bear to, — *osculum alicui*, P.

Ogēges -is, *m.* (Ὠγέγης), a mythical king of Thebes; hence *poet.* Ogēgida -rum, *m.* P. Aug, the Thebans; Ogēgus -a -um, Theban; — *deus*, O, Bacchus.

Oh, ôh, oh, ah! an interjection, representing, as in English, various states of mind, P. T.

Ôho, ôho! aha! P.

Oi, ôh! an interjection of pain and grief, T.

Ôileus -di (-dos), *m.* (Ὀϊλεύς) king of Locris, father of Ajax; hence Ôilides -æ, *m.* P. Aug; Ôilides, -æ, *m.* Pl, Ajax, son of Ôileus.

Ôlîa -æ, *f.* (ἐλαία), the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, Vr; (2) the olive-tree, C.

Ôlîacæus -a -um, like olive-oil, oily, Pl.

Ôlîagîneus -a -um (-gînus -a -um; -gînus -a -um), of or relating to the olive-tree, V; (2) like an olive-tree, Co. Pl; (3) olive-green, Pl.

Ôlîaris -æ, Pl. = olcarius, *q.v.*

Ôlîarius -um, of or relating to olive-oil, C; *subst.* Ôlîarius -um, *m.* an oil-presser, oil-seller, Pl. Co.

Ôlîastellus -i, *m. dim.* a species of Calabrian olive-tree, Co.

Ôlîaster -tri, *m.* the wild olive-tree, V.

Ôlîstas -atis, *f.* the olive-gathering, oil-harvest.

Ôlîens -ntis (*ptep.* ôlîeo), smelling, odorous; hence (a) fragrant, sweet-smelling, O; (b) bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, P. II.

Ôlîeo, ôlîdi, 2. (ôlîo, 3.) to emit an odour, smell, *mulieres idæ bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur*, C; *our nardo flammæ non olere me!* Pt; (2) met. to smell of, give indications or tokens of, — *nihil ex Academia*, C; (3) to reveal itself or be betrayed by Academy, *aurum hunc olet*, P, he perceives that I have money.

Ôlîeōsus -a -um, oily, full of oil, Pl.

Ôlîrâculus -a -um, herblike, resembling herb, Pl.

Ôlîtām -i, *n.* a place planted with olives; an olive-garden, A. Aug.

Ôlîtum -i, *n.* filth, excrement, Fr.

Ôlîum -i, *n.* (ἐλαιον) olive-oil, oil, *instillate oleum lumini*, C; *used met.* for that which is soft, quiet, *olea tranquillior*, P; *prov.* *oleum et epurari perire*, P. C, to lose time and trouble; *oleum addere camino*, II, to pour oil on the fire, to aggravate an evil; (2) *meton.* the palm-tree (since oil was extensively used by writers), *ego eram drux olei*, Ct; and hence *met.* of wit combats or rhetorical exercises, C.

Ôlîficio -feci -factum, 3. to smell, — *ea quæ gustamus*, C; *delphini sagacissime olfactant*, Pl, have a very acute sense of smell; (2) *met.* to scent out, trace by smell, — *nævium*, C; (3) * to care to smell of any thing, — *labra lacte*, Vr.

Ôlîfacto, 1. to smell at, smell, — *estimentum*, P.

Ôlîfactōrium -ii, *n.* something to smell at, a nectary, smelling-bottle, Pl.

**Olfatrix* -icis, *f.* she who smells, Pl.
Olfactus -ūs, *m.* the act of smelling, Pl; (2) the sense of smell, Pl.

Ōlūdus -a -um, smelling, emitting an odour, *bene* — *amphoræ*, Co, fragrant; — *capra*, H, — *senex*, St, stinking, fetid.

Ōlim, formerly, once upon a time, in times past, *sic enim* — *loquebantur*, C; *suil* — *senex*, P, there was once an old man; (2) now for a long time, long ago, *audio quid veteres* — *monentis amici*, Jv; (3) referring to the future, hereafter, at a future time, *non, si male nunc, et — sic erit*, H; *utinam coram tecum* — *potius quam per epistolas*, C; (4) ever, at times, sometimes, oftentimes, *an quid est — homini salute melius?* F; *ut pueris — dant crustula blandi doctores*, H.

Ōlitor -ōris, *m.* a cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, Pl. Co.

Ōlitorius -a -um, of or relating to culinary herbs; — *forum*, L, vegetable-market.

Ōliva -æ, *f.* the olive, P. H; (2) the olive-tree, C; (3) *poet.* an olive-branch, H; a staff of olive-tree wood, O.

Ōlitrans -ntis, *m.* an olive-gatherer, Pl.

Ōlitrarius -a -um, of or relating to olives, Co.

Ōlitratum -i, *n.* a place planted with olives, olive-garden, C.

Ōlitrifer -ëra -ërum, olive-wearing, olive-bearing, V. O.

Ōlitratis -ntis, *f.* the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, Co.

Ōlívum -i, *n.* olive-oil, oil, Lc. V; (2) oil for anointing, unguent, Ct.

Olla -æ, *f.* an earthenware jar or pot, C.

Ollaris -e, of or relating to an earthenware pot, M.

Ollarius -a -um, Pl. = *ollaris*, *q.v.*

Ollula -æ, *f. dim.* a little earthenware pot, Vr.

Ollus -a -um, *obsolete form of ille* -a -ud, *q.v.*

Ōlo, 3. = *oleo*, *q.v.*

Ōlor -ōris, *m.* a swan, O. H. V.

Ōlor -ōris, *m.* an odour, smell, Vr.

Ōlorinus -a -um, of or relating to a swan, V.

Ōlus -ëris, *n.* any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, Pl; (2) — *atrum* (or often written in one word), a plant, *Smyrnum olusatrum*, Linn.

Ōluscillum -i, *n. dim.* a little herb, vegetable, C.

Olympia -æ, *f.* (*Ὀλυμπία*), a holy city and territory in Elis, where stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and where the Olympic games were celebrated, C; hence *adj.* *Ōlympiæus* -a -um, V; *Ōlympiæus* -a -um, H; *Ōlympius* -a -um, Pl. L, Olympian: *subst.* *Ōlympius* -ii, *m.* a surname given by the Greeks to illustrious men, Pl; *Ōlympium* -ii, *n. L*, the temple of Jupiter Olympius; *Ōlympia* -ërum, *n. C*, the Olympic games; *Ōlympias* -adis, *f.* an Olympiad, or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, C; *Ōlympiæum* -i, *n.* Aug, a temple of the Olympian Jupiter; *Ōlympiōnceis* -æ, *m.* a victor at Olympia, C.

Ōlympus -i, *m.* (*Ὀλυμπος*), a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods, V. H; (2) *poet.* = Heaven, V; hence *subst.* *Ōlympiades* -um, *f.* the Muses, Vr.

Ōlyra -æ, *f.* (*ὄλυρα*), a species of grain very much resembling spelt, Pl.

Ōmāsum -i, *n.* bullocks' tripe, H.

Omen -inis, *n.* an omen, sign, augury, prognostication, *hisce ominibus proficiscere*, C; *hoc detestabile* — *acerat Juppiter*, C; *ire secundo omine*, H, in God's name; (2) a wish, as a good

omen; *optima omina*, C; (3) that which is accompanied by auspices; — *prima*, V, nuptials.

Omentum -i, *n.* the caul, omentum, Cl; (2) the entrails, bowels, Pr.

**Ōminātor* -ōris, *m.* a soothsayer, P.

Ōmnor, 1. *dep.* to augur, presage, prophesy, predict, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquid*, L.

Ōminōse, ominously, P. Aug.

Ōminōsus -a -um, foreboding, ominous, Pl.

Ōmissus -a -um (*ptep.* ōmitto), neglectful, remiss, T.

Ōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let alone, let fall, — *mulierem*, T; — *habenas*, Tc; — *animam*, P, to die; (2) *met.* to give up, lay aside, leave off, — *tristitiam*, *iracundiam*, T; — *pietatem et humanitatem*, C, put on one side; especially (3) of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit, *ut alia omittam, hoc satis est*, Q; — *de redditu*, C; (4) with following *inf.*, to leave off, — *lugere*, C; — *mirari*, H.

**Ōmniscarpus* -a -um, gnawing everything, Vr.

**Ōmnifer* -ëra -ërum, bearing everything, all-bearing, O.

Ōmnigēsus -a -um, of all kinds, of all sorts, V.

Ōmnimōdis, Lc; *Ōmnimōdo*, Cl, in every way, wholly, entirely.

Ōmnino, altogether, entirely, wholly, totally, *quum senatoris muneribus aut — aut magnæ ex parte essem liberatus*, C; *ut non multum aut nihil — Graiis cederetur*, C; (2) in all, in the total, *quinque — fuerunt, qui Oppianicum absolverent*, C; *sane frequentes sumus — ad ducentos*, C; (3) in concessive clauses followed by *sed*, = certainly ... but, *danda opera est — sed*, C; (4) in general, *de hominum genere aut — de animalum loquor*, C.

Ōmnipārens -ntis, all-producing, all-bearing, — *terra*, V. Lc.

Ōmnipotēns -ntis, almighty, all-powerful, omnipotent, V. Ct.

Omnis -e, all, omnes omnium ordinum homines, C; *omnibus precibus petere*, C, with supplications of every kind, most earnestly; *omnia facere*, C, to do whatever is possible; *proferri omnia se amici causâ esse facturos*, C; *omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo*, C, I am quite in agreement with; *sic celum enitar, quasi in eo sint mihi omnia*, C, as if everything depended upon me; *per omnia*, Q, in every respect; *alia omnia*, Pl, the contrary; (2) in the sing., every, all, the whole, — *amans*, O, every lover; *sine — periculo*, T, without any danger; — *celum*, C, the whole sky; *omnis in hoc sum*, H, I am wholly engaged in this.

Ōmnitiēns -ntis, all-seeing, all-beholding, Lc.

**Ōmnivāsus* -a -um, wandering everywhere, C.

**Ōmnivōlus* -a -um, all-willing, all-wishing, Ct.

**Ōmnivorus* -a -um, all-devouring, omnivorous, Pl.

Ōmphicium -ii, *n.* (*ὀμφάκιον*), the oil or juice of unripe olives or grapes, Pl.

Ōnāger -gri, *m.* (*ὄναγρος* -i), the wild ass, V.

Ōnāgos -i, *m.* (*ὄναγος*), the ass-driver, P.

Ōnērius -a -um, of or relating to a freight, burden, etc., — *jumenta*, L, beasts of burden; (2) *subst.* *Ōnēriaria* -æ, *f.* a merchant or transport ship, C.

Ōnēro, 1. to load, pack, freight, burden with any thing, — *naves*, Ca; — *jumenta*, S; *tauri cervix oneratur aratro*, O; *uno et epulis onerati*, S, filled, satisfied; — *mensas dapibus*, V, to load the tables with victuals; *manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis*, V, armed; — *aliquem saxis*, Ph, to stone; (2) *met.* to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm, — *aliquem mendaciis*, C; — *judicem argumentis*, C; — *aliquem pugnis*, P; *maledictis*, P; — *spe premiiorum*, L; (3) to make more burdensome, to aggravate, — *pericula alicujus*, Tc; — *curas*, Tc.

Ōnērosus -a -um, heavy, burdensome, onerous, V; applied to food, heavy in the stomach, difficult of digestion, Pl; *met.* O. Pl.

Ōniscus -i, m. (-os -i, m. *ὄνισκος*), a wood-louse, Pl.

Ōntis -idis, f. (*ὄντις*), a species of the plant origanum, Pl.

Ōntheles -is, f. (-is -is, f. *ὄνθελες*), a plant, a kind of bugloss, Pl.

Ōnderūtālus -i, m. (*ὄνδρόταλος*), the pelican, Pl. M.

Ōnōnis -idis, f. (*ὄνώνις*), a plant, the rest-harrow, Pl.

Ōnōpordon -i, n. (*ὄνωπορδον*), a plant, St. Mary's thistle, Pl.

Ōnōpyxus -i, m. a plant resembling a thistle, Pl.

Ōno-ma -ātis, n. (*ὄνοσμα*), a plant, a species of anchusa, Pl.

Ōnūris -is, f. (*ὄνυρις*), a plant, also called *œnothera*, Pl.

Ōnus -ēris, n. a load, burden, *nolo ego te istuc sustinere*, P; *tanti oneris terrim in muros collocare*, Ca; especially, a load of merchandise, cargo, C; *naves ad onera paullo latiores*, Ca; (2) poet. the burden or fruit of the womb, — *gravidæ ventris*, O; the excrement, — *duri ventris solvere*, M; (3) met. public burden, tax, charge, *his temporibus hoc municipium maximis — pressum*, C; *hæc omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera*, L; and generally, a burden, trouble, weight, charge, — *atque munus magnum*, C; — *allercare*, C.

Ōnustus -a -um, laden, loaded, freighted, *ascellus — auro*, C; *naves — frumento*, C; (2) filled, filled to the brim, — *pharetræ telis*, Te; (3) full of food or drink, satisfied, P; (4) met. *omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus*, P; — *corpus*, P, laden with years.

Ōnychīnus -a -um, resembling the human nail in colour, — *pura*, Pl.

Ōnychypuncta -æ, f. a precious stone, Pl.

Ōnychitis -is, f. (*ὄνυχις*), a mineral, a species of cadmia, Pl.

Ōnyx -ychis, m. (*ὄνυξ*), a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, from which many articles of use and luxury were made, Pl. M; (2) a box or casket of onyx, H; (3) a precious stone of a yellowish colour, onyx, Pl; (4) a species of shell-fish, Pl.

Ōpaciētas -ātis, f. a shade, shadiness, Co. Pl.

Ōpāco, 1. to shade, overshadow, — *locum*, C.

Ōpācus -a -um, shaded, shady, in *opaci ripa inambulant*, C; subst. Ōpācum -i, n. a shady place, Pl; (2) dark, shadowy, obscure, — *nox*, V; — *œmus Cyclops*, V; (3) casting a shade, shading, shady, — *nemus*, V.

Ōpālla -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Ops, annually celebrated Dec. 19th, Vr.

Ōpālus -i, m. a precious stone, the opal, Pl.

Ōpella -æ, f. dim. a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Le.

Ōpera -æ, f. trouble, pains, effort, exertion, — *perdere*, C; — *præbere amicis*, C; — *curamque in rebus honestis ponere*, C; — *et laborem consumere in aliquâ re*, C; — *impendere*, C; — *insumere*, L; — *aliqui dicare*, T; (2) a service, doing service, *Cæ. Pompeius, qui est in operis ejus societatis*, C, who is in the service of that company; *ferrum istud bonas edet operas*, S, will do good service; *Æneis operas reddere*, C, to serve the Muses; (3) care, attention, pains, trouble, bestowed upon any thing; hence the common phrase *dare operam alicui rei*, C, to bestow pains upon, attend to; followed also by *ut*, C, æ, Ca; (4) *operâ meâ (tuâ, nostrâ, etc.)*, by my means, by my fault; *non meâ operâ, neque pol culpâ evenit*, T; (5) *unâ (eâdem) operâ*, in like manner, at the same time, P; (6) *leisure*, time, opportunity for any thing, *opera ubi mihi erit, ad te venero*, P; (7) a day's work, *quaternis operis singula jugera confodere*, Vr; (8) a day-labourer, workman, H; and especially plur. accomplices, abettors, — *mercenarii*, C; — *thea-*

trales, Te, parties formed to applaud in the theatres; (9) a work, writing, C.

Ōpērārius -a -um, of or relating to work; — *homo*, C, a working man; — *pecus*, Co; (2) subst. Ōpērārius -ii, m. a day-labourer, workman, C; Ōpērāria -æ, f. a prostitute, P.

Ōpērātio -ōnis, f. a work, labour, operation, Pl.

Ōpēreūlo, 1. to cover with a lid, — *dolia*, Co.

Ōpēreūlum -i, n. a lid, cover, C; — *ambulatorium*, Pl, a moveable lid.

Ōpērimētum -i, n. a lid, cover, C.

Ōpērō -āi -ritum, 4. to cover, — *caput*, C. P; — *amphoras auro et argento*, N; (2) to close, shut up, — *ostium*, T; *iste operâ lectici latus est per urbem*, C; — *oculos*, Pl; (3) met. to cover, conceal, *quo pacto hoc operiam?* T; *contumeliis operius*, C.

Ōpērōr, 1. dep. to work, labour, be busied, occupied with; followed by *dat.* of the occupation, *conviviis arvisque noris*, — V; — *materis credendis*, Te; — *rebus domesticis*, Co; (2) especially, to perform an act of worship, sacrifice, *sacra refer Cerei latis operatus in herbis*, V.

Ōpērōse, laboriously, carefully, accurately, C.

Ōpērōsitas -ātis, f. excessive pains, needlessly labour, Q. (translation of *περιεργία*.)

Ōpērōsus -a -um, laborious, pains-taking, industrious, — *senectus*, C; — *colorus*, O; applied to medicines, active, operative, O; (2) that which causes much labour or trouble, laborious, toilsome, — *artes*, C; — *moles mundi*, O; — *carmina*, H.

Ōpērtānēsus -a -um, secret, concealed, hidden, Pl.

* Ōpērō -ōnis, f. = *operimentum*, q.v.

Ōpērtōrum -ii, n. a cover, Se.

Ōpērtum -i, n. a secret place, — *Bona Dea*, C; (2) a secret, *operta Apollinis*, C, the mysterious oracles of Apollo.

Ōpes -um, *vid.* ops.

Ōphīdion -ii, n. (*ὀφίδιον*), a kind of fish resembling the conger-eel, Pl.

Ōphīlostaphylē -ēs, f. (*ὀφίοσταφυλή*), a plant, a species of caper, Pl.

Ōphīlostaphylōn -i, n. (*ὀφίοσταφυλον*) = *vitis alba*, q.v.

Ōphītes -æ, m. (*ὀφίτης*), a serpent-stone, a species of marble with serpentine marks, Pl.

Ōphītis -idis, f. = *ophites*, q.v.

Ōphīusa -æ, f. (*ὀφίυσα*), a magical plant found on the island of Elephantine, Pl.

Ōphrys -yos, f. (*ὀφρυς*), a plant with two leaves, bifol, Pl.

Ōphthalmyas -æ, m. (*ὀφθαλμίας*), a fish = *oculata*, q.v., Pl.

Ōphthalmycus -i, m. (*ὀφθαλμικός*), an oculist, M.

Ōpīcilum -i, n. dim. a little help or assistance, Vr.

Ōpīcus -a -um, stupid, foolish, silly, clownish, Jr. Pl.

Ōpifer -ēra -ērum, helpful, rendering help, O.

Ōpīfex -ycis, c. a workman, artificer, artizan, — *edificatorque mundi Deus*, C; (2) met. *Zeno ignobilis verborum*, — C.

Ōpīficiūna, P. = *officina*, q.v.

Ōpīficiūm -ii, n. a work, labour, Vr

Ōpīllo -ōnis, m. a shepherd, P. V.

Ōpīme, richly, splendidly, P.

Ōpīmitas -ātis, f. sumptuousness, splendour, P.

Ōpīmo, 1. to make fat, fatten, Co.

Ōpīmus -a -um, fruitful, fertile, — *ager, regio*, C; — *vitis*, Pl; (2) well-fed, fat, — *bos*, C; — *habitus corporis*, C; (3) met. enriched, wealthy, *ex tantâ cede te non — prædâ discedere*, C; (4) met.

splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious, — *et praeterea praeda*, C; — *dapes*, V; especially, *spolia opima*, L. V, the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself; hence, *opima -orum*, n, honourable booty, Pl; (5) *met.* of discourse, — *quoddam dictiois genus*, C, overloaded.

Opinabilis -e, founded upon conjecture, conjectural, C.

Opinatio -onis, f. a supposing, supposition, conjecture, C.

Opinator -oris, m. one who supposes or conjectures, C.

Opinatus -a -um (ptcp. opinor), conjectured, supposed, fancied, — *bonum, malum*, C.

Opinatus -us, m. a conjecture, supposition, Lc.

Opinio -onis, f. an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination, — *alicuius rei probere, offerre*, C, to inspire others with an opinion; *opinionem duci*, C, to have an opinion; *sum huius opinionis*, C, I am of this opinion; *ut mea — est (scilicet)*, C, in my opinion; *prater opinionem*, C, contrary to expectation; *ceterius opinione*, C, quicker than was expected; *nenini — eniebat in opinionem*, N, nobody believed; especially (2) a good opinion, esteem, *opinionem nonnullam, quam de meis moribus habebat*, C.

Opiniosus -a -um, full of conjectures or suppositions, C.

Opinor, I. *dep.* (*opino*, I. A. Aug.) to be of opinion, opine, believe, think, suppose, — *me in provinciam exiturum*, C; — *de vobis non secus ac de teteris imis hostibus*, C.

Opipare, splendidly, sumptuously, P.

Opiparus -a -um (opiparis), splendid, sumptuous, P.

Opisthographus -a -um (opisthographos), written on the back, and therefore on both sides of the paper, Pl.

Opisthotonicus -a -um (opisthotonikos), labouring under the disease opisthotonos, q. r., Pl.

Opisthotonos -i, m. (opisthotonos), a disease which draws the head backwards, Pl.

Opitior, I. *dep.* to help, aid, assist, — *sontibus*, C; — *amanti*, P.

Opium -ii, n. (opion), opium, Pl.

Opobalsamum -i, n. the gum or juice of the balsam-tree, P. Aug.

Opocarpithon -i, n. (opocarpithon), the juice of the carpathum, Pl.

Opopanax -acis, m. (opopanax), the juice of the herb pinax, Pl.

Opodico -cis, f. (opodike), a medicine prepared of fruits, Pl.

Oporetheca -ae, f. (oporethe, f. oporetheken), a place for keeping fruit, Vr.

Opotat -dit, 2. impers. it behooves, is needful, proper; it must be, ought to be; *hoc fieri et oportet et opus est*, C; *sei tuum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum*, P, you must be a good-for-nothing fellow; frequently translated by "ought" followed by *inf.*, *ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet arato*, C, speech ought to flow, etc.

Oppanare -ptu -nactum, 3. to fix, fasten to; — *earum*, P, to impress a kiss.

Oppecta, 3. to comb off; (applied to eating), to pick, eat, P.

Oppello, 3. to break wind at any one; to mock, laugh, H.

Oppellere -pessus (pertus), 4. to wait, wait for, expect, *ut si hunc oportet, aut me ad te conferam*, C; *et si tu, ibi me oportet*, A.

Oppellere -tu (-u) -itum, 3. to go to meet, encounter (especially an evil), — *perire*, P; — *mortem*, C, to die; — *peras at perire*, Ph; (2) *ali-*, to die; — *nos amo esse fene*, Pl.

Oppico, 1. to smear or cover with pitch, A. Aug.

Oppidānus -a -um, of or belonging to a town (except Rome, to which the word *urbis* applies), belonging to a smaller town; — *senex*, C; — *genus dicendi*, C; *subst.* *oppidani -orum*, m. Ca, the inhabitants of a provincial town.

Oppidum, in the towns, in all the towns, St.

Oppido, very, very much, — *iratus*, T; — *ridiculus*, C; in affirmative answers, sometimes, certainly, to be sure, P.

Oppidulum -i, n. dim. a little town, C.

Oppidum -i, n. a town (the word *urbis* is usually applied to Rome), *Segesta est — perrictus in Sicilia*, C; (2) used by Cæsar for a fortified wood in Britain, Ca.

Oppignero, 1. to pledge, pawn, give in pledge, — *libellos pro vino*, C.

Oppilo, 1. to stop up, close up, block up, C.

Opplo -cvi -ctum, 2. to fill, fill up, *oppleta tritici granaria*, P; *met.* *nam vetus hæc opinio Græciam oppletit*, C.

Opploro, 1. to weep, bewail at or before, — *meis auribus*, Aug.

Oppono -tū -sūm, 3. (*-sivi*, P, *-tūm*, Lc.) to put or place opposite, before, to oppose, *ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret*, C; — *armatos homines ad omnes introitus*, C; — *oculis manus*, O; (2) to pledge against, mortgage for, *ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas*, T; (3) *met.* to allego as an objection, oppose, *oppositis senec Ciceronis nostri valetudinem*, C; (4) *met.* to contradict, oppose in argument, C; to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to compare, Ca.

Opportūne, opportunely, seasonably, fitly, conveniently, C.

Opportunitas -atis, f. convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability, — *loci*, Ca; — *corporis*, C; (2) a fit time, right season, opportunity, *optima — ambo autem venistis*, P; (3) an advantage, C. Ca.

Opportūnus -a -um, opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable, — *tempus actionis*, C; — *locus*, C; (2) serviceable, convenient, advantageous, C; (3) exposed to, liable to, — *huic eruptioni*, L; — *injurie*, Pl.

Oppositio -onis, f. logical opposition, C.

Oppositus -a -um (ptcp. oppono), opposed, opposite, standing against, *moles — fluctibus*, C, *luna — soli*, C.

Oppositus -us, m. a placing, setting against or opposite, C; (2) an interposition, intervention, Pl.

Oppressio -onis, f. a pressing down, oppression, forcible taking possession of, C.

Oppressiuncula -æ, f. dim. a light pressure, P.

Oppressus -us, m. a pressing down, pressure, Lc.

Opprimo -essi -essum, 3. to press down, press together, *solui Deus ora loquentis*, O; — *oculos*, P. Aug, to close the eyes of a dying man; *opprimi rursus conclavis*, C, to be crushed; — *senem injectu multa vrisit*, Tc, to stifle, smother; (2) *met.* to press together, shut up, *os opprime!* P, hold your tongue! to put down, suppress, *quæ jam oratio non a philosopho, sed a censorio opprimenda est*, C; to overthrow, subdue, conquer, *qui oppresserit Antonium, is bellum confecerit*, C; — *nationem*, C; — *aliquem nigro iudicio*, C; — *insontem oblato falso crimine*, L; to bear down, oppress, *opprimi erit alieno*, C; — *totius corporis doloribus*, C; to seize upon, fall upon, surprise, — *imprudenter*, T; *Antonium mors oppressit*, C; to hide, conceal, suppress, *quod quo studiosius ab ipsis apparatur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet*, C.

Opprobriamentum -i, n. a reproach, disgrace, P.

Opprobrium -ii, n. a reproach, secondly, disgrace, opprobrium, N; *magis fugiens opprobria culpe*, H; (2) a verbal reproach, taunt, *morderi opprobriis fasces*, H; applied to persons, shame, disgrace, C; — *maiorum*, Tc.

Opprobrio, 1. to taunt, upbraid, reproach, — *rusticuli*, P.

Oppugnatio -onis, f. a storming, taking by storm,

— oppidorum, C; — sustinere, Ca; relinqueret, Tc; (2) met. an attack, assault, accusation, C.

Oppugnator -ōris, m. one who storms, attacks, assaults; met. — patriæ, C.

Oppugnatorius -a -um, of or relating to a siege, Vt.

Oppugno, 1. to attack, assault, storm, besiege, — oppidum, C; — castra, Ca; (2) met. — aliquem necuā, C; — aliquem clandestinis consiliis, C.

Oppugno, 1. to buffet with fists, P.

Oppūto, 1. to cut off, prune, Pl.

Ops, Ōpis, f. the goddess of abundance; wife of Saturn, and protectress of agriculture, C.

Ops, Ōpis, f. power, might, strength, omni ope atque operā enitar, C; ut omnem vim, quācumque ope possent, a vitā suā propulsarent, C; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostræ, V, is not in our power; (2) plur. means, property, wealth, resources, power, influence, — condere, V, to hide treasure; magnas inter opes inops, H; certe in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, C; (3) help, assistance, support, arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, P; opem petere ab aliquo, C; opem asferre, O, to help.

Opsōnium = obsonium, g.v.

Optabilis -e, desirable, worthy to be wished for, C.

Optabiliter, desirably, P. Aug.

Optatio -ōnis, f. a wish, C.

Optatus -a -um (ptep. opto), wished for, desired, pleasant, dear, — rumores, C; — frater, C; (2) subst. optatus -i, n. a wish, C; dii tibi semper omnia — offerant, T; abl. optato, used adv., according to one's wish.

Optice -ūs, f. (ὀπτική), the science of optics, Vt.

Optimatus -um (-ium), C, the party of the best, the aristocratic party, the aristocrats, in optimatum dominatu, C; contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, C.

Optime, superl. bene, g.v.

Optimus -a -um (-ium), superl. bonus, g.v.

Optio -ōnis, f. choice, free choice, option, utro frui malis, — sit tua, C.

Optio -ōnis, m. an assistant, helper, P; (2) in military language, an adjutant, Vr.

Optivus -a -um, chosen, — cognomen, H.

Opto, 1. to choose, elect, select, utrum tuis, opta, dum licet, P; (2) to wish for, desire, quomodo semel ad eum, quem cupimus optamusque, testium redierimus, C; optavit, ut in curram patris tolleretur, C; — alicui aliquid, C; — aliquid ab aliquo, T.

Opulens -ntis, N. S. = opulentus, g.v.

Opulenter, richly, splendidly, sumptuously, S.

Opulentia -æ, f. wealth, riches, opulence, P. S; (2) the power, greatness of a state, S. N.

Opulentitas -itatis, f. riches, opulence, P.

Opulento, 1. to make opulent, enrich, H. Co.

Opulentus -a -um, rich, wealthy, opulent, — civitas, C; — oppidum, Ca; Numidia agro virisque —, S; (2) splendid, sumptuous, P. St; (3) illustrious, of high rank, S.

Opulus -i, f. a species of maple, Vr. Co.

Opus -eris, n. a work, labour, — faciam, ut defatiger usque, T; oratio in causarum contentioni-bus magnum est quoddam opus, C; (2) a military work, fortification, entrenchment, operibus oppugnare urbem, L; Astinam — munitionibusque ex-petit, C; (3) a finished work; hence of buildings, ædium sacrarum, publicorumque — depopulatio, C; of a book, habes — magnum in manibus, C; of the work of an artist, hydra Boëthi manu facta præclaro opere, C, of admirable workmanship; (4) an action, deed, work, business, C.

Opus, n. indecl. found in the phrases (r.) opus est, there is need, it is needful, it is necessary; dux nobis, et auctor opus est, C; maritimi milites opus sunt tibi, P; also with abl. of the thing needed, magistratibus opus est, C; opus est auctoritate tua, C; maturato opus est, L, there is need of haste; with gen., quanti argenti opus fuit, L; with acc.,

puero opus est cibum, P; with inf., quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? C, what need is there? with acc. and inf., nunc opus est te animo valere, C; (2) also found in the milder sense, it is useful, advisable, serviceable, C. H; (u.) opus habere aliquā re, Co, to have need of.

Opusculum -i, n. a little work, C.

Ōra -æ, f. the edge, border, rim, boundary, — poculi, Lc; — regionum, C; clipei, V; especially (2) the coast, sea-coast, — Italia, C; (3) a region, climate, country, quācumque in orā ac parte terra-rum, C; Acheruntis orā, Lc, the lower world, infernal regions; luminis orā, Lc. V, the upper world, earth; (4) a zone, belt of the earth, C.

Ōra -æ, f. a cable or hawser, by which a ship was made fast to the shore, L. Q.

Ōrāculum -i, n. (ōrāclum), an oracle, divine response, oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his decorum oratio, C; — edere, C; — petere a Dodonā, C; (2) a prophecy, C; (3) a place where oracles were given, illud — Delphis, C; (4) a wise speech, oracular declaration from a man, C.

Ōrārius -a -um, of or relating to the coast; — naves, Pl, coasting-ships.

Ōrātiō -ōnis, f. a speaking, speech, language, Epicurus re tollit, oratione reliquit deos, C; — hanc me miserum exanimavit metu, T; (2) a speech, oration (distinguished from sermo, conversation), — facere et polire, C; — habere adversus rempublicam, Ca; — habere in senatu, C, to deliver a speech in the senate; (3) the gift of speech, eloquence, C; (4) prose (as opp. to poetry), C.

Ōrātiunculā -æ, f. dim. a little speech, short oration, C.

Ōrātor -ōris, m. an orator, public speaker, C; (2) the spokesman of an embassy, A. Aug; (3) one who prays or entreats, a suppliant, P.

Ōrātorie, oratorically, like an orator, C.

Ōrātrix -icis, f. a female suppliant, beseecher, P. C; (2) rhetoric, the art of speaking, Q.

Ōrātus -ūs, m. a request, entreaty, C.

Ōrbātiō -ōnis, f. a deprivation, privation, Sc.

Ōrbātor -ōris, m. one who deprives another of children or parents, — allicijus, O.

Ōrbicūlātum, in circles, Pl.

Ōrbicūlatus -a -um, circular, round, Pl.

Ōrbiculus -i, m. dim. a little circle; hence, a small roller, wheel, sheave of a pulley, etc. Vt. Pl.

Orbis -is, m. a circle, ring, any thing round (usually of something flat and round, opp. globus, a sphere), curvare aliquid in orbem, O; equitare in orbem, O, to ride round in a circle; digitum iusto orbe terit annulus, O, fits exactly to the finger; a circle of men, soldiers, etc. ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in — consistent, Ca; of the heavens, — signifer, C, the zodiac; — lacteus, C, the Milky Way; sidera circumloquuntur suos orbis ex-cedunt, C, their orbits; of circular or serpentine folds, windings, immensis orbibus angustæ incur-bunt pelago, V; orbis mensa, O, abs. orbis, M, a round table, a round disk or quail, O; the dish; a scale of a balance, Th; a round mirror, M; a shield, V; a millstone in an oil-press, A. Aug; the tire of a wheel, Pl; a wheel, V; the hollow or orbit of the eye, O; the disc or orb of the sun, V; of the moon, O; the universe, Jupiter arces suā totum cum spectet in orbem, O; — terrarum (terræ), C, the circle of the earth, the world; (2) met. that which regularly recurs, a round, rota-tion, C; ecce ut idem in singulis annis — coleretur, Hærci nunciant, Folsco et Agnos reficere crecitur, L; of discourse, the roundling on of a period, a period, curis circumit et quasi — verborum conficere non possent, C.

Orbita -æ, f. a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, C; (2) met. a track, trace, path, — celeris caligine, Pl, bad example; (3) the mark of a boundary, boundary, Pl.

Orbitas -ātis, *f.* a bereaving, bereavement, *quasi in orbitalem liberos produxerim*, P; *maximā — reipublicā virorum italium*, C; (2) the loss, deprivation of any thing, — *luminis*, Pl.

Orbo, 1. to deprive parents of their children; to bereave; *Theseus filio non esset orbatus*, C; (2) to deprive, especially of any thing valuable, *quum orbabas Italiam juventute*, C.

Orbōna -æ, *f.* a goddess, protectress of bereaved parents, C.

Orbus -a -um, deprived of parents or children, childless, orphan, bereaved, *filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt*, C; *subst.* orba -m, *f.* an orphan, P; (2) deprived of any valuable object, bereft, destitute, *orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio*, C; *forum — litibus*, H; — *cubile*, Co, widowed; with *gen.* — *auxilii opumque*, P.

Orea -æ, *f.* a kind of whale, Pl; (2) an earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, H; (3) a dice-box, Pr.

Oleas -ādis, *f.* a species of edible olive, V.

Olestra -æ, *f.* (ὀλίστρα), the part of a Roman and Greek theatre corresponding with the pit in the modern theatre (used by the Greeks as the place of the chorus, by the Romans to accommodate senators and persons of distinction), St; hence *poet.* the senate, Jv.

Orchis -is, *f.* (ὄρχις), a plant, the orchis, having testicle-shaped roots, Pl.

Orchita -æ, *f.* (-is -is, *f.* ὄρχιτις), a species of olive, Co.

Orclnānus -a -um, relating to Orcus or the dead, M.

Orcnus -a -um, of or relating to Orcus or the dead; — *senatores*, St, who became such in consequence of the will of Cæsar.

Orcula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small earthenware pot or jar, A. Aug.

Orcus -i, *m.* Orcus, the infernal regions, Tartarus, V; (2) the god of the lower world, Pluto, C; (3) *poet.* death, Lc. H.

Oreynus -i, *m.* (ὀρεῖνος), a large fish, resembling a tunny-fish, Pl.

Ordia prima, Lc. = *primordia*, *q.v.*

Ordinānus -a -um, according to order, regular, ordinary; — *consules*, L, elected in the regular manner; applied to inanimate objects, — *oleum*, Co, extracted from ripe olives in the proper manner; — *vites*, Co, arranged in proper order; — *oratio*, St, regular, connected.

Ordinātum, in order, in good order, Aug; regularly, properly, Ca.

Ordināto -ōnis, *f.* a setting in order, arrangement, Vt; (2) *met.* a regulating, setting in order, — *comitorium*, St; — *vita*, Pl; (3) regulation of state affairs, government, Pl; (4) an appointment to office, installation, St; (5) an imperial decree, Pl.

Ordinātor -ōris, *m.* an arranger, setter in order, Sc.

Ordinātus -a -um (*ptep.* ordinō), set in order, arranged, orderly, C.

Ordino, 1. to set in order, arrange, — *agmina*, H; — *partes orationis*, C; — *res publicas*, H, to narrate the history of the state; (2) to govern, administer a state, Pl; (3) to appoint, instal, inaugurate, — *magistratus*, St.

Ordior, orsus, 3. *dep.* to begin, commence, undertake, — *religias res*, C; *eloquentia, de qua disputare ordinum*, C; *sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus*, V, began to speak, replied.

Ordo -inis, *m.* a regular row, series, line; arrangement, order; *ordinem sic definitum compositionem rerum optis et accommodatis locis*, C; *quæ arbores in ordinem satæ sunt*, Vr; *adhibere modum, quandam ad ordinem rebus*, C; *res in ordinem adducere*, C, to reduce to order: *adv.* ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, T. C. V, in order; ordine, C, regularly, properly; *ex ordine*, C, in succession, in an unbroken series; *extra ordinem*, in an unusual, irregular manner, C, extraordinarily, very greatly, C; (2) a

row of seats in a theatre, C; a row or bank of oars in a vessel, V; (3) a rank, file of soldiers, *auxilia regis nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant*, Ca; *conturbare ordines*, S; (4) a troop or company of soldiers, C; *ordines*, Ca, commanders of companies, captains; (5) politically, an order, rank, class; — *senatorius*, C, the senatorial body; — *equester*, C, the body of knights; — *amplissimus*, C, the senate; (6) a class, body of men, — *publicanorum*, C; — *aratorum*, C.

Orēas -ādis, *f.* (Ὀρείας), a mountain-nymph, Oread, V.

Orēon -i, *n.* (Ὀρείον), a mountain-plant, a species of polygonum, Pl.

Orēōstēlinum -i, *n.* (Ὀρεοστέλιον), mountain-parsley, Pl.

Oreōstē -ii, *n.* a plant, also called helenium, Pl.

Orēxis -is, *f.* (ὀρέξις), desire, appetite, Jv.

Orgānus -a -um (ὀργανός), mechanical, Vt; (2) musical, relating to musical instruments, Lc; (3) *subst.* orgānus -i, *m.* a musician, Lc.

Orgānum -i, *n.* (ὄργανον), an implement, instrument, Vt (differs from *machina* in being less complicated); (2) an organ, hydraulic organ, St; (3) *met.* a tool, instrument, Q.

Orgia -ōrum, *n.* (ὄργια), nocturnal riotous festivals in honour of Bacchus, V; and hence any secret, fanatical festival, orgies, Jv; (2) — *natura*, Co, secrets, mysteries.

Orichalcum -i, *n.* (ὀρείχαλκος), brass, C; used by poets to denote some imaginary metal more precious than gold, P; (2) *meton.* brazen utensils; a brazen trumpet, brazen armour, P. Aug.

*Oricilla -æ, *f.* *dim.* the flap of the ear, Ct.

Oricilla, oricillarius = auricula, auricularius, *q.v.*

Orīens -ntis (*ptep.* orīor), used *subst.*, the east, orient, C; — *astivus*, Pl, the part of the sky where the sun rises in summer; (2) *poet.* the day, O.

Orīgānus -a -um; — *vinum*, A. Aug, flavoured with marjoram.

Orīgānum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.* -us -i, *m.* ὀρείγανον), wild marjoram, Pl.

Orīgīnāto -ōnis, *f.* the derivation of words, etymology, Q.

Orīgo -inis, *f.* origin, beginning, source; — *omnium virtutum*, C; — *ducere ex Hispaniā*, Q, to spring from Spain; — *ab aliquo habere, deducere*, Pl, to be descended from; *Origines*, the title of an historical work by the elder Cato; (2) applied to persons, original ancestor, founder of a family, Tc.

Orīon and Orīon -ōnis, *m.* (Ὠρίων), the constellation Orion, O. V.

Orīor, ortus, 4. *dep.* to rise (of the heavenly bodies); *ortū luce*, Ca, in the morning; *ortū solis*, H, at sunrise; (2) to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth; *Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis*, Ca, takes its rise; — *clamor*, Ca; — *controversia*, C; (of men), to be born, C.

Orīpēlārgus -i, *m.* (Ὀρεινέλαργος), the mountain-stork, Pl.

Orīundus -a -um, arising from, springing from, born of, *gentiles sunt, qui ab ingenis oriundi sunt*, C; — *ex Eruscis*, L; — *liberis parentibus*, Co; — *agua a montibus*, Co.

Ornāmentum -i, *n.* equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture, C; especially (2) ornamental or costly equipment, ornament, *omnia — ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit*, Ca; — *consularia*, St, the insignia of the consulship; (3) *met.* ornament, distinction, *decus atque — senectutis*, C; *Hiortensius lumen atque — reipublicæ*, C; — *dicendi*, C, ornament of style.

Ornāte, ornately, splendidly, elegantly, C.

Ornāto -ōnis, *f.* ornament, adorning, Vt.

Ornātrix -icis, *f.* a female adorning; especially,

a slate who dressed her mistress's hair, a lady's maid, O.

Ornatulus -a -um, *dim.* fine, smart, P.

Ornatus -us, *m.* *galline in ornatibus publicis solent poni cum psittacis*, Vr. in public feasts, banquets; (2) an adorning, embellishing, Aug; especially (3) splendour of dress, attire, equipment, — *militaris*, C; — *regalis*, C; *equis regio ornatu instructus*, Pl; (4) *met.* of discourse, embellishment, ornament, C; *magnum afferre orationi*, C; (5) as a translation of the Greek κόσμος, the world, C.

Ornatus -a -um (*præp.* orno), furnished, equipped, accounted, provided, *sapiens plurimis artibus atque virtutibus instructus et —*, C; *scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, C; (2) adorned, decorated, embellished, *sepulcrum floribus —*, C; so of persons, adorned with all noble qualities, admirable, — *adolescens*, C.

Ornatus -a -um, of or relating to the mountain-ash, Co.

Ornithias -æ, *m.* (ὄρνιθιας), the bird-wind, the wind which brings birds of passage, Pl.

Ornithogale -ës, *f.* (ὄρνιθογάλη), the herb star of Bethlehem, Pl.

Ornithon -onis, *m.* (ὄρνιθών), an aviary, poultry-yard, Vr. Co.

Orno, I. to equip, accoutre, provide with necessities, fit out, — *aliquem armis*, V; — *decem viros apparitoribus*, C; — *classem*, C; *convivium*, C; *consules*, C; (2) to adorn, decorate, embellish, — *Italiam quam domum suam*, C; — *cornua sertis*, V; (3) *met.* to adorn, decorate, praise, honour, distinguish, *non dubitavit scelliones ipsas —*, C; — *circulante omnibus rebus*, Ca; — *aliquem laudibus*, C; *maximis beneficiis*, C.

Ornus -i, *f.* the mountain-ash, V. H.

Ōro, I. to speak, say, — *bonum æquumque*, P; *talibus orabat Juno*, V; (2) to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead, *matronis ipsis, quæ raptae erant, orantibus*, C, mediating; — *causam capitis*, C; *cum eo de salute sua orat*, Ca; *ars orandi*, Q, the art of speaking, rhetoric; (3) to beg, pray, entreat, beseech (with double acc.), *illud te et oro et hortor*, C; *multa deos —*, V; (with acc. of the thing only), — *auxilium ad bellum*, L; with *ut*, C, ne, C, *subj.* P, *inf.* V; *egi atque orati tecum, exorem ut duceres*, T; *oro te* (used politely in conversation), I beg, C.

Ōrobias -æ, *m.* (ὄροβιας), a species of incense, Pl.

Ōrobilus -a -um (ὄροβίλος), like the chick-pea, Pl.

Ōrobilis -is, *f.* (ὄροβίτις), borax dyed of a yellowish colour by means of the lutum, Pl.

Orpheus -i, *m.* (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice, C; hence *adj.* Orphæus -a -um, O; Orphicus -a -um, C, Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus.

Orphus -i, *m.* (Ὀρφεύς), a sea-fish, the gilt-head or dorado, Pl.

Orthopseum -ii, *n.* (ὀρθόψιον), the tail or rump feathers of a bird, M.

Orea -drum, *n.* a beginning, commencement, undertaking, L; (2) *poet.* speech, words, V.

Oris -us, *m.* a beginning, undertaking, C.

Orthopseus -i, *f.* (ὀρθόψιος), a straight vine-stock which requires no support, Pl.

Orthopseus -i, *f.* (ὀρθόψιος), a species of high-flying r. Co.

Orthogonius -a -um (ὀρθόγωνιος), right-angled, rectangular, Vt.

Orthographia -æ, *f.* (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, St; (2) (in architecture), an elevation or front view, Vt.

Orthographia pomæ, *f.* a species of large apple.

Orthographus -æ, *f.* (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, orthographia, Pl.

Orthographus -æ, *m.* (ὀρθογράφος), the facing or casing of a wall, Vt.

Orthographus -i, *m.* (ὀρθογράφος), a species of sea-fish, Pl.

Ortus -us, *m.* a rising of the heavenly bodies, *solis et lunæ reliquorumque siderum —*, C; — *solis*, C, the east; (2) an origin, source, — *trihennicæ potestatis*, C; *ab Elide ducimus ortum*, O, we spring from Elis; *Cato ortu Tusculanum*, C, by birth a Tusculan.

Ortygometra -æ, *f.* (ὀρτυγμήτρα), literally, the quail-mother (a bird said to guide the quails in their migrations), the land-rail, Pl.

Oryx -ygis, *m.* (ὄρυξ), a species of gazelle, Jv. Pl.

Ōryza -æ, *f.* (ὄρυζα), rice, H. Cl.

Ōs, Ōris, *n.* the mouth, C; in *ore omnium est*, T, to be matter of common talk; *habere aliquid in ore*, C, to talk continually about; *uno ore*, T. V, unanimously; in *ore vulgi* (homonymia) alire (percurrere), Ct. L, to become common talk; (2) the face, countenance, C; *laudare aliquem coram ore*, T, in his presence, to his very face; — *per ore ad contumeliam*, L, to expose one's self to insult; — *durum*! T, — *durissimum*! C, impudent fellow! hence *os* used for impudence, shamelessness, *nostis hominis, nostis audaciam*, C; (3) *meton.* speech, voice, V; (4) the mouth, opening of any thing, — *ponti*, C; — *aliquæ aditus portus*, C; — *ulceris*, V; — *Tuberculi*, L; (5) — *navis*, H, the beak or prow of a ship; (6) — *leonis*, Co, a plant.

Ōs, ossis, *n.* a bone, *quid dicam de ossibus*! C; *ossa legere*, Sc, to gather up the bones after the burning of a corpse; *tum cetero exarsit juvenis dolor ossibus ingens*, V, in his inmost being; — *arborum* Pl, the interior.

Oscan -inis, *m.* a singing-bird, and (in augury language) one of those birds from whose note an augury is derived, H.

Osci -drum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, V; hence *adj.* Oscan -a -um, C, Oscan.

Oscillum -i, *n.* *dim.* the small cavity in leguminous fruit from which the germ springs, Co; (2) a little mask, V.

Oscitant, yawningly, carelessly, negligently, C.

Oscitatio -ōnis, *f.* the opening of the mouth, Pl; especially (2) a gaping, yawning, Pl.

Oscito, I. to open the mouth, gape, yawn, P; (2) *met.* to be lazy, idle, inactive, C; (3) applied to plants, to open, expand, Pl.

Oscitabundus -a -um, kissing, St.

Oscillatio -ōnis, *f.* a kissing, osculation, C.

Osculor, I. dep. to kiss, C; (2) *met.* to prize, value highly, make much of, C.

Osculum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little mouth, O. V; (2) a kiss, C. V. O.

Ōser -ōris, *m.* a hater, P.

Ossus -a -um, made of bone, osseous, bony, Co; (2) like bone, bony, Jr.

Ossiculum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little bone, Pl.

Ostrægus -i, *m.* (-æ, *f.*) the sea-eagle, osprey, Pl. Le.

Ostendo -di -sum, 3. to show, display, exhibit, expose to view, *os eum populo Romano — ostendit*, C; *equites eae ostendunt*, Co, come in sight; especially, to expose, lay open, ante *impudens Aquilioni — glebas*, V; (2) *met.* to show, display, — *sententiam*, T; — *potestatem*, T; — *secreta*, metum, C; (3) especially of discourse, to show, make plain, declare, — *aliquid*, C; *quid tui cor illi sit* —, Ct; *ut ostendimus tempora*, N, as we have shown above.

Ostentatio -ōnis, *f.* a showing, displaying, revealing, L. Pl; (2) a vain, boasting display, ostentation, — *magnifica et gloriosa*, C, — *et tunc*, C; (3) appearance, show (opp. to reality), *conest exultat, non ostentatione pro gloria*, C.

Ostentator -ōris, *m.* one who shows, boasts, etc.; an ostentatious person, P. Tc.

Ostento, I. to show publicly, display, exhibit, C; — *passim capillum*, Co; (2) *met.* to attract, ostentatiously, — *et pro se ferre*, C; — *in eadem*, C; (3) to show with ostent, to profess, promote, C; *ostendit non solum legem, sed etiam*, T; (4) to hold out, to show, to

threaten, C; (5) of discourse, to show, declare, make known, reveal, disclose, C.

Ostentus -a -um (*ptep. ostendo*), exposed to, *ager, qui soli ostentus erit*, A. Aug; (2) *subst. ostentum -i, n.* a prodigy, portent, C.

Ostentus -us, *m.* a showing, displaying, *corpora abjecta ostentia*, Te, for a show; (2) outward show, parade, Te; (3) a sign, indication, proof, S. Te.

Ostia -æ, *f.* the harbour and port of Rome, situated the mouth of the Tiber, C; hence *adj. Ostiensis -e, -incommodum*, C, the loss which the Roman fleet suffered from pirates; — *provincia*, C, the office of the quaestor, who superintended the aqueducts, and the supply of corn to the city.

Ostium -ii, *n.* a tax upon doors, door-tax, Ca.

Ostarius -ii, *m.* a door-keeper, porter, Vr. Pl.

Ostium, from door to door, from house to house, C.

Ostio -inis, *f.* an eruption or scab to which lambs are subject, Co.

Ostium -i, *n. dim.* a little door, postern, Co. Pl.

Ostium -ii, *n.* the door of a house; *exacto ostiorum*, C, the door-tax; (2) an entrance, — *portis*, C; — *fluminis*, C, the mouth; — *Oceani*, C, the Straits of Gibraltar.

Ostræus -æ, *m. (-is, -idis, f.)* chalcedony, Pl.

Ostræum -ii, *n.* (*δστράκιον*), a species of mussel, also called *onyx*, Pl.

Ostræa -æ, *f.* ostræum -i, *n.* an oyster, Pl. H.

Ostræus -a -um, of or relating to oysters, Pl; (2) *subst. ostræum -ii, n.* oyster-bed, Pl.

Ostræus -a -um, rough like an oyster-shell, P.

Ostræus -a -um, abounding in oysters, Ct.

Ostrifer -era -ërum, producing oysters, V.

Ostrinus -a -um, purple, — *colores*, Pl.

Ostrum -i, *n.* (*δστρεον*), the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish, V; (2) stuffs dyed with purple, purple cloths, V.

Ostrys -jos, *f.* (*δστρύς*), a hard-wooded tree, perhaps the hornbeam, Pl.

Ostryis -is, *f.* (*δστρίς*) a plant, Pl; probably *che-nopodium scoparia*, Linn.

Otus -a -um, *ptep. ōdi, q.v.*

Otho, M. Salvius, who succeeded Galba on the imperial throne A.D. 69, obtained his elevation by a military insurrection on the 15th of January; and was himself dethroned by Vitellius on the subsequent 15th of April. He had been a companion of Nero in his excesses, and though during the last ten years of that emperor's reign he had governed Lusitania with some reputation, it is probable that his death was no great loss to the state. His family was ancient and honourable.

*Ōtium -i, *n. dim.* a little leisure, Aug.

Ōtor, 1. *dep.* to be idle, to be at leisure, C.

Ōtose, idly, without occupation; (2) leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly, C. L; (3) fearlessly, calmly, T.

Ōtiosus -a -um, idle, at leisure, without occupation, *quasi essem — domi*, C; especially (2) free from public office or duties, *otioso quidem et nihil agenti, priusquam quando imperium senatus dedit* ? C; (3) calm, indifferent, neutral, C; (4) quiet, calm, unimpassioned, C; (5) applied to inanimate objects, *pecunia publica terrore ne otiosa jaceant*, Pl, unemployed; — *senectus*, C; useless, superfluous, Q.

Ōtis -idis, *f.* (*ὄτις*), a species of bustard, Pl.

Ōtium -ii, *n.* (*opp. negotium*), idleness, leisure, ease, — *inertissimum et desidiosissimum*, C; *hebes-cere et languescere in otio*, C; (2) leisure, time for any thing, — *consumere in historia scribenda*, C; — *habere ad aliquid faciendum*, T; *si modo tibi est otium*, C, if only thou hast time; (3) peace, repose, quietness, *multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii*, Ca; *calide me ad — pacemque convertio*, C; *adit. otio*, at ease, leisurely, Pb.

Ōtus -i, *m.* (*ὄτος*), the horned owl, Pl.

Ōvatio -ōnis, *f.* an ovation, a kind of less

distinguished triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot, Pl.

Ōvatus -a -um, egg-shaped, oval, Pl; having oval spots, Pl.

Ōvatus -us, *m.* a rejoicing, P. Aug.

Ōvatus -a -um, of or relating to sheep, Co; (2) *subst. ōvula -æ, f.* a flock of sheep, Vr.

Ōvatus. P. Ovidius Naso, one of the most celebrated of the Roman poets, was born at Sulmo on the 20th March, B.C. 43, of a respectable equestrian family. He was intended by his father for the profession of the law, and actually held several judicial appointments; but the whole bent of his life was towards love and poetry. He was thrice married; his two first wives were speedily divorced, but towards the third—one of the Fabian family—and his daughter by her, Perilla, he seems to have felt a cordial affection. His mistress Corinna is also familiar to the readers of his amatory poems; and is identified by an ancient, though not altogether trustworthy authority, with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. In the year 8, A.D., a sudden misfortune befel Ovid, which coloured his whole subsequent life. He was banished by the emperor to a Thracian town called Tomi, on the banks of the Black Sea, and there died, after no less than twenty years' exile. The real offence which he had committed has been in vain sought for by the industry and conjectural sagacity of scholars; and in spite of many ingenious hypotheses must be considered as still unknown. The works of Ovid are very numerous, and include "Amorum Libri III.," a collection of erotic elegies; "Epistolarum Heroidum," in number 21; "Ars Amatoria," or "De Arte Amandi" in three books; "Metamorphoseon Libri XV.," "Fastorum Libri VI.," originally supposed to have consisted of twelve books; "Tristium Libri V.," elegies dating from his banishment; and several other less important poems. His tragedy, the "Medea," esteemed by some ancient critics the most perfect of his works, has perished. Ardour of passion, liveliness of fancy, and very great ease and facility of versification, are the chief characteristics of Ovid's poetry. But the very rapidity with which his verses were produced was often fatal to their polish; and his pages are often deformed by frigid comparisons and antithesis, which seem to anticipate a later and less tasteful school of poetry.

Ōvile -is, *n.* a sheepfold, V; (2) an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia, L.

Ōvillus -a -um, of or relating to sheep, L. Co.

Ōvis -is, *f.* (*ovis*), a sheep, C; (2) *meton. fleece*, wool, Tb; (3) as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow, P.

Ovo, 1. to rejoice, exult, *Romani orantes Hortatium accipiunt*, L; (2) to celebrate an ovation, *quem ego ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse meminisse*, C.

Ōvum -i, *n.* (*ὄβον*), an egg; — *gignere*, C, to lay an egg; *pullos ex ovis excludere*, Co, to hatch. A dinner often began with eggs; hence *integram famem ad ovum afferre*, C; as fruit formed the last course, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, H, from beginning to end. In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was thrown down at every heat; hence *ova curriebus numeranda*, L; (2) an egg-shell full of any thing, Pl.

Ōxalis -idis, *f.* (*ὄξαλις*), sorrel, Pl.

Ōxale -ës, *f.* (*ὄξαλη*), a sauce made of vinegar and salt-water, Pl.

Oxycedros -i, *f.* (*ὀξύκεδρος*), a pointed-leaved cedar, Pl.

Oxygala -æ, *f.* (*ὀξύγαλα*), curds, curdled milk, Co.

Oxygarum -i, *n.* (*ὀξύγαρον*), a sauce made of vinegar and garum, q.v. M.

Oxylipathum -i, *n.* (*ὀξύλιπαθον*), pointed-leaved sorrel, Pl.

Oxymēli -itis, *n.* (ὀξύμελι), vinegar mixed with honey, Pl.

Oxymyrsine -ūs, *f.* (ὀξυμυρσίνη), the wild myrtle, butcher's broom, Pl.

Oxyporus -a -um (ὀξυπόρος), quickly passing (applied to medicine which is quick in operation); easily digestible food, etc. Co.

Oxys -yos, *m.* common sorrel, Pl.

Oxyschænos -i, *m.* (ὀξύσχεινος), a species of rush, Pl.

Oxytriphylon -i, *n.* (ὀξυτρίφυλλον), a kind of clover with pointed leaves, Pl.

Ōzæna -a, *f.* (ὄζαινα), a polypos, Pl; (2) a polypos, or disease of the nose, Pl.

Ozenitis -idis, *f.* (ὄζαινιτις), a kind of not genuine or adulterated nard, Pl.

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds with the Greek pi (π, τ). In words of pure Latin origin, the only consonants with which *p* combines itself are *c* and *r*. It is often interchanged with *b*; less frequently with *v* and *f*. For the use of *P* in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Pabulāris -e, *of* or relating to fodder, fit for fodder, Co. Pl.

Pabulatio -ōnis, *f.* pasture, Vr; (2) a procuring of fodder, foraging, Ca.

Pabulator -ōris, *m.* a forager, Ca.

Pabulātorius -a -um, *of* or relating to fodder, Co.

Pabulor, 1. *dep.* (1.) *neut.* to graze, pasture, Co; (2) to seek food (used by *P.* in the sense of to fish); (3) to forage, seek fodder, Ca; (11.) *act.* to feed, nourish, manure, *fimo pabulandæ sunt oleæ*, Co.

Pabulum -i, *n.* food, nutriment, Lc; (2) the food of animals, fodder, Ca. Vr; (3) *met.* food, nourishment, *si vero habet aliquod tamquam studii atque doctrinæ*, C.

Pacilis -e, *belonging* or relating to peace, peaceful, — *laus*, O.

Pacator -ōris, *m.* one who establishes peace, a pacificator, Sc.

Pacatus -a -um (*ptep.* pāco), pacified, made peaceful; and hence, peaceful, quiet; — *tranquillæque civitates*, C; — *mare*, H; *subst.* pacatum -i, *n.* a peaceful, friendly country, L.

Pacifer -era -erum, peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace, Vr; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, e.g. of Mercury, O.

Pacificatio -ōnis, *f.* an establishing of peace, pacification, C.

Pacificator -ōnis, *m.* one who establishes peace, a pacificator, C.

Pacificatorius -a -um, establishing peace, pacificatory, C.

Pacifico, 1. to make, conclude, establish peace, S. L; (2) to reconcile, appease, pacify, P. Ct.

Pacificus -a -um, peace-making, pacific, C.

Paciscor, pactus, 3. *dep.* to make a bargain, contract agreement with any one; to agree, stipulate about any thing; — *cum illo*, P; *paciscitur magnâ mercede cum Cellidorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant*, L; *Culcia, quam sibi pactus erat*, C; (2) especially, to betroth oneself to a maiden, L; (3) *met.* to exchange, barter, — *letum pro fraude*, V.

Paco, 1. to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful, C; — *omnem Galliam*, Ca; (2) *met.* inculte pacantur romere silvæ, H.

Pacta -a, *f.* a betrothed maiden, V.

Pactilis -e, *woven* or plaited together, — *corona*, Pl.

Pactio -ōnis, *f.* a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty, — *facere de aliquâ re*, C; *reci-*

piant arma, quæ per — tradiderunt, L; (2) an agreement or contract between the farmers general of a province and the inhabitants, C; (3) a fraudulent or collusive bargain or agreement, C; (4) — *verborum*, C, a formula previously settled.

Pactōlus -i, *m.* (Πακτωλός), a river of Lydia, said to run over golden sands, H; *adj.* Pactōlis -idis, *f.* — *Nymphæ*, O.

Pactor -ōris, *m.* one who makes a contract or treaty; negotiator, C.

Pactum -i, *n.* a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact, C; (2) used like *modus*, *ratio* = way, manner, wise; *sumeret alicunde: postremo, si nullo alio pacto, fenore*, C; *non tacito unquam alio pacto, nisi*, etc. P.

Pactus -a -um (*ptep.* pāciscor), agreed upon, bargained, covenanted, stipulated, settled, — *pre-tium*, C; — *factus*, C.

Pacūvius, a Roman tragic poet, whose works, with exception of a few unimportant fragments, are entirely lost to us. He was born at Brundisium about the year 220 B.C., and, after passing the greatest part of his life at Rome, died in his native town at about the age of 90. He was the friend of Lælius, and enjoyed a great and apparently deserved reputation, not only among his contemporaries, but down to the Augustan age.

Pæan -ānis, *m.* (Παῖν), a surname of Apollo, C; (2) a hymn, pæan, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities, *conclamant socii lætum pæana secuti*, V.

Pædagogium -ii, *n.* (παιδαγωγείον), a place where young slaves were trained to particular occupations, Pl; (2) the children who were being trained in the pedagogium, Sc; (3) children trained for lewd purposes, St.

Pædagogus -i, *m.* (παιδαγωγός), a slave, whose business it was to accompany his young master to and from school, perhaps also to give him instruction at home, pedagogue, C; (2) a leader, guide, St. Sc.

Pædæros -ōtis, *m.* (παιδέρως), a precious stone, the opal, Pl; the amethyst, Pl; (2) a plant, a species of bear's-foot, Pl.

Pædicator -ōris, *m.* one who practises pæderasty, St.

Pædico, 1. to practise pæderasty, Ct. M.

Pædico -ōnis, *m.* M. = *predicator*, g.e.

Pædor -ōris, *m.* dirt, filth, C.

Pægnarij -ōrum, *m.* gladiators who fought only in sport, St.

Pæminibus -a -um, full of cracks, uneven, rough, Vr.

Pæne, nearly, almost, *ibi — valentem rideram Pulam*, C; *judiciæ summæ existimationis et — dicam capitis*, C.

Pænnisula -æ, *f.* a peninsula, Ct.

Pænula -æ, *f.* a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, C; *prov. pænulam alienam scindere*, C, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain.

Pænulatus -a -um, clothed in the pænula, C.

Pæon -ōnis, *m.* (παῖων), a metrical foot, consisting of three short and one long syllable, C; — *pæon primus*, — *pæon secundus*, — *pæon tertius*, — *pæon quartus*.

Pæonia -æ, *f.* (παῖνια), the peony, Pl.

Pæonius -a -um (Παιώνιος), relating to the god of healing, Apollo; medicinal, — *leida*, V.

Pætilius -a -um, somewhat bear-eyed, C.

Pætus -a -um, bear-eyed, blinking with the eyes; and (as an epithet of Venus) having an engaging leer, leering prettily, O.

Pæganilla -ium, *n.* a rural festival, celebrated in January, Vr.

Pæganicus -a -um, *of* or relating to villages, rural, Vr.

Pæganus -a -um, *belonging* or relating to a village, rural, Pl. O; and hence pæganus -i, *m.* a villager, countryman, Aug; (2) *subst.* a person in civil life, citizen (*opp.* a soldier), Pl. Tc.

Pägäsa -æ, *f.* (-æ -ärum, *f.* Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship *Argo* was built; hence *adj.* **Pägäseus** -a -um, - *purpis*, - *carina*, O; the *Argo*; **Pägäselus** -a -um, A. Aug; **Pägäseus** -a -um, Pl.

Pägätum, in the villages, village by village, L.

Pägella -æ, *f.* a little page, C.

Pägina -æ, *f.* a page of paper or a book, *sed* *complever* - *colui*, C; (2) that which is written, a writing, C; (3) a leaf, slab, tablet, Pl. Jr; (4) four rows of vines arranged in a quadrangle, Pl.

Pägintula -æ, *f.* *dim. C.* = pagella, *g.v.*

Pägur -i, *m.* a fish, of what species is unknown, O.

Pägurus -i, *m.* (παγόουρος), a species of sea-crab, Pl.

Pägus -i, *m.* a village, Tc; and hence collectively, the inhabitants of a village, O; (2) a district, canton, county, *omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos diuisa*, Ca.

Pala -æ, *f.* a spade, L. Co; a winnowing-shovel, P. Aug; (2) the socket of a ring in which the jewel is set, C; (3) a tree, *Musa Paradisiaca*, Linn., Pl.

Palacia -æ, *f.* (palacra), an ingot of gold, Pl.

Pälästina -æ, *f.* (-e -is, *f.* Παλαστίνη), Palestine; hence *adj.* **Pälästinus** -a -um, - *agua*, O, the Euphrates.

Pälästia -æ, *f.* (παλαίστρα), the gymnasium or wrestling school, C; (2) wrestling, C; (3) a brothel, P; (4) exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, C.

Pälästriae, like the palaestra, as if in the palaestra, - *spatiat*, C.

Pälästicus -a -um (παλαίστρικός), of or relating to the palaestra, - *notus*, C; - *magister*, Q; (2) *subst.* **pälästicus** -i, *m.* Q, a teacher of wrestling; **pälästria** -æ, *f.* Q, the act of wrestling.

Pälästrita -æ, *m.* (παλαστρίτης), the superintendent of the palaestra, C.

Pälam, openly, publicly, *non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac — elaboratur*, C; *hæc — et alia secreto*, T; (2) - *est*, - *factum est*, it is well known, C; (3) used sometimes as a *prep.* followed by *abl.*, *inde rem creditori — populo soluit*, L.

Pälätio -önis, *f.* a driving in of stakes, Vt.

Pälätium -i, *n.* the Palatine Hill, one of the seven on which Rome was built: on this hill Augustus had his house; hence **pälätium** -i, *n.* O, a palace; (2) *adj.* **Pälätinus** -a -um, O, (a) of or relating to the Palatine Hill, (b) relating to the imperial palace, *palatial*, O. St.

Pälätia -æ, *f.* the goddess of the Palatine Hill; hence *adj.* **Pälätialis** -e, Vr, - *flamen*.

Pälätum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*) the palate, *que voluptas palato percipitur, que auribus*, C; (2) *met.* as the organ of taste and judgement, *Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat*, C; (3) an arch, cavity, - *cella*, A. Aug.

Pälæ -is, *f.* (πάλη), a wrestling, P. Aug.

Pälæa -æ, *f.* chaff, V. Co; (2) dross, - *avis*, Pl; (3) the red membrane depending from the beak of a cock, Vr. Co.

Pälæar -äris, *m.* the dewlap of an ox, V. O.

Pälæarium -ii, *n.* a place where chaff is stowed away, Co.

Pälæitus -a -um, mixed with chaff, Co.

Pälæs -is, *f.* the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds, O. V.

Pälæi -örum, *m.* twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph *Elina*, worshipped as heroes in Sicily, O.

Pälæcius -a -um, - *sidus*, the Hyades, a constellation which sets about the time of the *Palilia*, *g.v.*, Pl.

Pälæus -e, of or relating to Pales, O; hence **Pälæia** or **Pälæia**, the festival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, C.

Pälæmbrechtus -ii, *m.* (παλμβαχέως), a metrical foot (- - -), often called *ambacchus*, Q.

Pälæmpsa -æ, *f.* (παλίμψα), twice-boiled pitch, Pl.

Pälæmpsestus -i, *m.* (παλίμψηστος), parchment,

from which the writing has been erased in order that it might be used again; a palimpsest, C.

***Pälätians** -ntis, wandering about, straying, P.

Päläurus -i, *m.* (παλαιοῦρος), a thorny plant, Co; *Rhamnus Päläurus*, Linn.

Palla -æ, *f.* a plaid or large outer garment worn by Roman women, P. V; (2) used *poet.* for an article of male attire, *e.g.*, the robe of a tragic actor, H; (3) a curtain, Sc; *prov.* *pallas inter pecus*, C, used of insufficient precautions.

Pällica -æ, *f.* (παλλάξ), a concubine, Pl. St.

Pällicæna -æ, *f.* a plant, a species of onion, also called *gethyum*, Pl.

Pallas -ädis, *f.* (-as -ädis, *f.* Παλλάς), the Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and discoverer of the olive; *Palladis ales*, O, the owl; (2) olive-oil, O; (3) the celebrated Trojan image of Pallas, the Palladium, O; hence *adj.* **Pälädus** -a -um, of or relating to Pallas; - *avi*, V, the olive; - *latices*, O, oil; - *arz*, Pl, Troy; - *arces*, O, Athens; *subst.* **Pälädium** -ii, *n.* the Trojan image of Pallas, which fell from heaven.

Pallantias -ädis, *f.* (-is -ädis, O.) Auroia, O.

Päläns -ntis (*ptep.* pallö), pale, wan, - *umbra Erebi*, V; - *unda*, Tb, the waters of Styx; *pallentes terrore puellas*, O; (2) pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green, - *violæ*, V; - *hederæ*, V; (3) making pale, causing paleness, - *morbi*, V.

Pälö -äli, 2. to be pale, *appari et esse commotum, sudat, pallit*, C; (2) to be yellow, tawny, *saxum quoque palluit auro*, O; (3) to lose a natural colour, become colourless, *et nunquam Ilerculo numine pallit ebur*, Pl; (4) *met.* to be pale or sick with desire, to long for, *argenti — amoræ*, H; (5) to be pale with fear or anxiety, - *ad omnia fulgura*, Jr.

Pällesco -läi, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour, *nulla — culpa*, H; *pallescunt frondes, quas nora læsit hiems*, O.

Pällicus -a -um, clad in a pallium, *i.e.* as a Greek (*opp.* togatus, clad as a Roman), *Græculus iudex modo — modo togatus*, C.

***Pälliculus** -a -um, *dim.* somewhat pale, Ct.

Pällicus -a -um, pale, wan, pallid, H. O. Pt; (2) causing paleness, - *moris*, H; - *ina*, Pt; (3) musty, mouldy, - *ficus*, Vr; (4) *met.* pale with love, - *in aliquo*, Pl; passionately in love with, pale with fear, O.

Pälliclätum, with a cloak or mantle, P.

Pälliclätus -a -um, wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, St. M.

Pällicum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little Greek cloak or mantle, P; (2) a hood, Q. O.

Pallium -i, *n.* a species of plaid or blanket, which, worn in various ways, constituted the chief outer garment of the Greeks, C; *prov.* *manum intra — continere*, Q, to speak quietly, without energetic gestures; (2) a coverlet, curtain, pall, A. Aug.

Pallor -öris, *m.* paleness, pallor, *terrorem pallor consequitur*, C; - *amantium*, H; (2) mould, mustiness, Vr. Co; (3) unsightliness, unpleasant shape or colour, Lc. O; (4) fear, terror, flight, P. Pt.

Pälülü -æ, *f.* a little cloak or mantle, P.

Palma -æ, *f.* (πάλη), the palm of the hand, C; (2) the whole hand, the hand, C. Ca; (3) the sole of a goose's foot, Pl; (4) the blade of an oar, Ct.

Palma -æ, *f.* the palm-tree, Pl; (2) the fruit of the palm, a date, O. Pr; (3) a palm-branch, A. Aug, and hence a besom or broom made of palm-branches, H; (4) the palm-branch or crown of palm-branches, as a token of victory; hence, conquest, victory, fame, glory, *quum — iam primus acceperit*, C; *docto oratori palma danda est*, C; (5) the twig of any tree, especially a vine-tendril, Pl, = *palme*, *g.v.*

Palmäris -e, a handbreadth or palm in length, width, etc. - *spatia*, Co. (ii.) deserving the palm, or prize, excellent, admirable, - *statua* C. — *uentitia* C

Palmiflorum -ii, *n.* a masterpiece, *P.*
Palmatus -a -um, marked with the figure of a hand, — *lapis*, *Pl.*; (*ii.*) adorned with palm-branches, — *tunica*, *L.* usually worn by triumphing generals.

Palmeis -itis, *m.* a vine-tendril, vine-branch, *Co. V.*; (2) a vineyard, *F. Aug.*; (3) in general, a twig, branch, *Pl.*

Palmētum -i, *n.* a palm-grove, *H. Pl.*
Palmeus -a -um, a palm or handbreadth in size, *Pl.*; (*ii.*) of or made from the palm, *Co.*

Palmifer -era -erum, producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, *O.*

Palmiger -era -erum, carrying or wearing a palm-branch, *Pl.*

Palmipēdalis -e, a foot and a palm in height, *Vr. Co.*

Palmipes -ēdis, broad-footed, *Pl.*; (2) = *palmipedalis*, *g.v.*

Palmiprimus -a -um, — *vinum*, prepared from figs, *Pl.*

Palmo, 1. to impress the mark of a hand upon any thing, *Q.*; (2) to tie up a vine, *Co.*

Palmosus -a -um, full of palms, *V.*

Palmula -ae, *f.* the palm of the hand, the hand, *Vr.*; (2) the blade of an oar, an oar, *V.*; (3) the fruit of a palm-tree, a date, *Vr. Cl.*

Palmus -i, *m.* the palm of the hand, *Vt.*; (2) a palm or hand breadth (a measure of length, being $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman foot, and nearly equal to 3 inches English), *Vr. Vt.*

Palo, 1. to support with stakes, prop up, *Co.*

Palor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, stray about; usually found *in prep. pres.*, *palantes in agros oppressit*, *L.*; *palantia sidera coeli*, *Lc.*

***Palpatio** -ōnis, *f.* a flattering, coaxing, *P.*

Palpator -ōris, *m.* a flatterer, coxer, wheedler, *P.*

Palpēbra -ae, *f.* the eyelid, *C.*; (2) *plur.* the eyelashes, *Pl.*

Palpitatio -ōnis, *f.* rapid movement, palpitation, — *cordis*, *Pl.*

Palpitatio -ūs, *m.* *Pl.* = *palpitatio*, *g.v.*

Palpito, 1. to move quickly up and down, tremble, palpitate, *quum cor animantis alicuius palpitaret*, *C.*

Palpo, 1. (*palpor*, 1. *dep.* *P. II.*) to stroke or touch gently, *O.*; (2) to coax, wheedle, caress, *C.*; — *mulieri*, *P.*; — *aliquem*, *Jv.*

Palpo -ōnis, *m.* a coxer, wheedler, flatterer, *Pr.*

Palpus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.*) a coaxing, coaxing, *P.*

Pilūdamentum -i, *n.* the military cloak worn by a general over his armour, *L.*

Pilūdatus -a -um, clad in the military cloak or paludamentum, *C.*

Pilūdus -a -um, marshy, boggy, *O.*

Pilumbus -is, *m.* *f.* (pilumba, *A. Aug.*) a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, *Vr. V.*

Pilumbinus -a -um, of or relating to the wood-pigeon, *Pl.*

Pilus -i, *m.* a pale or stake driven into the ground, *C.*; on such a stake the Roman recruits exercised their weapons; hence *aut quis non vidit vulnera pati?* *Jv.*; (2) the male organ of generation, *H.*

Pilus -ūdis, *f.* stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, *C. Ca.*; (2) the reed or rush which grows in marshes, *M.*

Piluster -tris -tre, marshy, boggy, fenney; *subst. plur.* *pilustris* -ium, *n.* marshy places, *Pl.*

Pampinālus -a -um, having tendrils, *Co.*

Pampinatio -ōnis, *f.* a pruning or trimming of vines, *Co.*

Pampinātor -ōris, *m.* a pruner of vines, *Co.*

Pampinātus -a -um, tendril-haped, *Pl.*

Pampinēus -a -um, full of vine tendrils or leaves, — *havis*, *V.* garlanded with vine-leaves; — *odor*, *Pl.* the smell of wine; — *corona*, *Tc.* of vine-leaves.

Pampino, 1. to prune vines, *Vr. Co.*; and generally, to prune, *Co.*

Pampinēus -a -um, full of vine tendrils and leaves, *A.*

Pampinus -i, *m.* *f.* a vine-tendril, vine-leaf, *res vestita pampinis*, *C.*; (2) a tendril or young shoot of any plant, *Pl.*

Pān, **Pānos**, *m.* (Παν), the god of wood and shepherds, *O.*

Pāncea -ae, *f.* a drinking-cup, *M.*

Pāncea -ae, *f.* (-ees -eis, *n.* *pāncea* -eis, *m.* *πανacea*), a plant to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, *panacea*, *herall*, *Pl. V.*

Pāncetōlūm -ii, *n.* the general council or diet of the Aetolians, *L.*; *adj.* *Pāncetōlēus* -a -um, — *et ceterum*, *L.*

Pāncetōlūm -i, *n.* *dim.* a little bread-basket, *M.*

Pāncetōlūm -ii, *n.* a bread-basket, *Vr. Pl.*

Pāncethēnāceon -i, *n.* (παναθηναϊκόν), an unguent prepared in Athens, *Pl.*

Pāncethēnāceus -a -um (-αθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea; hence *subst.* -us -i, *m.* *C.* an orator of Isocrates delivered upon this occasion.

Pānax = *panacea*, *g.v.*

Pānchārī -ae, *f.* (πανχαῖα), a district of Arabia Felix famous for its incense; hence *adj.* *Pānchārīs* -a -um, *O.* *Pānchārūs* -a -um, *V.*

Pānchestus -a -um (-παχνηστος), altogether useful, serviceable throughout, *C. Pl.*

Pānchrus -i, *m.* (παρχρος), a many-coloured precious stone, *Pl.*

Pāncrēastes -ae, *m.* (παγκρατιαστής), one who contends in the pancratium, *Pl.*

Pāncrēatice, like a combatant in the pancratium, *Pl.*

Pāncrētium -ii, *n.* (παγκράτιον), a species of gymnastic contest or exhibition which united both boxing and wrestling, *Pt. Pl.*; (2) the herb chicory or saucory, *Pl.*

***Pāncratio** -ōnis, *f.* the warping or natural curving of wood, *Vt.*

Pāncrētor, 1. *dep.* to stretch one's self, *P.*

Pāncion -ōnis, *m.* (πανδιών), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela, *Pāncionis* *opulvis*, *Lc.* the Athenians; *Pāncione natus*, *O.* Progne; hence *adj.* *Pāncionius* -a -um, — *colucres*, *Sc.* the swallow and nightingale.

Pāndo, 1. (*act.* to bend, bow, curve, — *aliquid*, *Q.*; (*ii.*) *neut.* to bend one's self, be bent, *aliquid* *et fixum celeriter pandunt*, *Vt.*

Pāndo -di -sum (*passum*), 3. to stretch out, extend, expand, — *ela*, *C.*; — *pennas ad solera*, *V.*

— *retia*, *Pl.*; especially (2) to spread out to dry, lay in the sun, — *ficos*, *Co.*; — *uas in sole*, *Co.*; (3) to throw open; and in *pass.*, to open itself, open, — *januam*, *P.*; — *porta urbis*, *V.*

panduntur inter ordines via, *L.*; (4) *met.* to stretch one's self out, extend, *illa dicta bene longe lateque se pandunt*, *C.*; to open, throw open, — *uiam alicui ad dominationem*, *L.*; (5) *met.* to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain, *omnem rerum naturam — dictis*, *Lc.*; — *fata*, *P. Aug.*

Pāndus -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, *V.*; — *rami*, *O.*

Pāncgīreus -i, *m.* (πανηγυρικός), a laudatory oration, *panegyric*, *Q.*

Pango, *pāni* (*pāgi*, *pāpāgi*), *pānctum* (*pānctum*), 3. to fasten, fix, drive in; hence to set, plant, *lactuca mensis Martio recte pangitur*, *Co.*; to set with, plant with, *ipse serari ceteros pangarum ex ordine colles*, *Pt.*; (2) *met.* — *feruus*, *carmina*, to compose, write; — *cervus de rerum naturā*, *Lc.*; — *pomatia*, *H.*; — *aliquid* *Cophorileum*, *C.*; (3) *met.* to fix, agree upon, stimulate, contract; *pānctis nobiscum pepigitis*, *L.*; *fiat*, *quos lex cupiditas tua, non quos lex generis tui pepigerat*, *C.*; used frequently of a contract of marriage, *hæc mihi se pepitit, pater hanc tibi*, *O.*

Pānctēla -a -um, made of bread, *P.*

Pānctēla -ae, *f.* *dim.* a tuft or panicle of plants; — *lectoris*, *P.* tufts of rushes used for thrashing.

Pānctum -i, *n.* the Italian panicle grass, or wild millet, *Ca.*; *panicum italicum*, *Linn.*

Panifectum -ii, *n.* a bread-baking, *Vr*; (2) any thing that is baked, cake, bread, *Cl*.

Panis -is, *m.* bread, *O*; *vinos panes*, *P*, two loaves; — *secundus*, *H*, black bread; *mollia panis*, *Pl*, the crumb of bread; (2) any mass in the shape of a loaf, — *aris*, *Pl*.

Paniscus -i, *m.* (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, *C*.

Panniculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little rag, *Cl*; — *hombycinus*, *Jv*, a thin and scanty garment.

Pannosus -a -um, ragged, tattered, *C*; (2) rag-like, shrivelled, *Sc. M*.

Pannucius (-lus) -a -um, wrinkled, shrivelled, — *malis*, *Pl*.

Pannus -i, *m.* (πῆνος), a piece of cloth, garment, *te spes et albo rara fides colit velata panno*, *H*; and especially, shabby clothes, rags, *T*; (2) a rag, shred, *H. O*; (3) a bandage on the head, fillet, *P. Aug*.

Pannuvellum -ii, *n.* a spindle with the yarn on it, *Vr*.

Panophaeus -i, *m.* (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter, *O*.

Pansa -æ, splay-footed, having broad feet, *P*.

Pansus -a -um, (*præp.* pando), stretched out, extended, expanded, *Vt*.

Pantex -is, *m.* (usually *plur.*) the bowels, intestines, *P. M*.

Panthæon -i, *n.* (Πᾶνθεῖον), a splendid temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa, *Pl*.

Panther -æris, *m.* (πᾶνθηρον), a net for catching game, *Vr*.

Panthæra -æ, *f.* (πᾶνθηρα), a panther, *O. C*.

Pantherinus -a -um, of or relating to a panther, *Pl*; (2) spotted like a panther, *Pl*; (3) * *mel.* crafty, subtle, *P*.

Pantomima -æ, *f.* a ballet-dancer, figurante, *Sc*.

Pantomimicus -a -um, of or relating to a ballet-dancer, *Sc*.

Pantomimus -i, *m.* (παντομίμος), a male dancer, mime, *St*; (2) a ballet, pantomime, *Pl*.

Panus -i, *m.* (πᾶνος), the thread wound upon a bobbin or spindle, *A. Aug*; (2) an ulcer, swelling, tumour, *Pl*; (3) an ear of millet, *Pl*.

Papio (παπῖ), an exclamation of astonishment and surprise, *P. T*.

Papaver -æris, *n.* the poppy, — *soporiferum*, *V*.

Papaveratus -a -um, made shining or white with the poppy, *Pl*.

Papaverens -a -um, of or relating to the poppy, *O*.

Paphos -i, *f.* (πάφος), a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, *C*; hence *adj.* Paphus -a -um, *O*; *subst.* Paphic -æs, *f.* *M*, Venus; (*b*) a species of lettuce, *Co*.

Papilio -ōnis, *m.* a butterfly, *O. Pl*.

Papilla -æ, *f.* a nipple, pap (fused of both men and animals), *Pl. Co*; (2) *poet.* the breast, *Ct*.

Pappalum -ii, *n.* pap, porridge, *Sc*.

Pappus -i, *m.* (πάππος), an old man, *Vr*; (2) the hairy seed of certain plants, *Pl*; (3) a plant also called erigeron, *Pl*.

Papula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a pimple, *Cl*.

Papyraceus -a -um, made of the papyrus, *Pl*.

Papyrifera -æra -ærum, producing the papyrus, — *Nilus*, *O*.

Papyrus -i, *m. f.*, papyrus -i, *n.* (πάππος); the plant papyrus, *Pl*; (2) a garment made of the papyrus fibre, *Jv*; (3) paper, made of the papyrus fibre, *Vr*.

Par, pãris, equal, like, *par est quod in omnes æquabile est*, *C*; *ita beata — et similis decorum*, *C*; *pares ejusdem generis munitiones*, *Ca*, similar fortifications of the same kind; *neccesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondent*, *C*; followed by *dat.* of the object compared, *Cratippus, quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico*, *C*; by *gen. illum, cuius paucos pares hæc civitas tulit*, *C*; — *cum veteris*, *C*; — *inter se*, *C*; followed by *et, atque, ac, quum — habetur honos summis et infimis*, *C*; *si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam*, *P*; (2) comparable with, a match for, *qui pares esse nostro exercitui non poterint*,

Ca; *ope Palladis Tydidem superis parem*, *H*; (3) of like nature, disposition, age, etc. like, similar, *si quæ roles apte nubere, nuda pari*, *O*; *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*, *C*; (4) *par est*, it is fit, suitable, proper; *sic par est agere cum civibus*, *C*; *dubitans, quid me facere par sit*, *C*; (5) *par pari respondere (referre)*, *P. C*, to return like for like; (6) *paria facere*, to settle or balance an account, requite, repay, *Co. Sc*; (7) *ludere par impar*, *H*, to play at odd-and-even; (8) *ex pari*, *Sc*, in like manner, on terms of equality, *Sc.* — (ii.) *subst.* par, pãris, *n.* a pair, couple, *gladiatorum — nobilissimum*, *C*.

Parabilis -e, that can be easily procured, procurable, *C*.

Parabòle -ës, *f.* (-a -æ, *f.* παράβολή), a comparison, *Q*.

Paracentesis -is, *f.* (παράκέντησις), a perforation, incision (in surgery), *Pl*.

Paratònum -ii, *n.* a kind of fine white chalk, so called from a city of North Africa, near which it is found, *Pl*.

Parálios -on (παράλιος), growing by the seaside, *Pl*.

Parállēlus -a -um (-os -on, παράλληλος), parallel, *Vt*; (2) applied to circles, concentric, *Pl*.

Parálýsis -is, *f.* (παράλυσις), paralysis, palsy, *Pl*.

Parálýticus -a -um (παραλυτικός), struck with palsy, paralytic, *Pl*.

Parámēte -ës, *f.* (παράμειν), the string next to the middle; hence the note B flat, *Vt*.

Parínēte -ës, *f.* (παράντην), the last string but one, *Vt*.

Parápsēma -ātis, *n.* (παράπσημα), an astronomical tablet or almanac, *Vt*.

Paráphōros -on (παράφορος), of poor quality, bad, *Pl*.

Paráphrasis -is, *f.* (παράφρασις), a paraphrase, *Q*.

Parápsis = paropsis, *q.v.*

Paráris -ii, *m.* an agent, broker, *Sc*.

Parásanga -æ, *m.* (παράσαγγης), a parasang, a Persian measure of distance, *Pl*.

Parásita -æ, *f.* a toady, parasite, *H*.

Parásitaster -tri, *m.* a poor, contemptible parasite, *T*.

Parásitakto -ōnis, *f.* a toadying, sponging upon any one; playing the parasite, *P*.

Parásiticus -a -um, like a parasite, parasitic, *P*.

Parásitor, *i. dep.* to play the parasite, *P*.

Parásitus -i, *m.* (παράσιτος); a guest, *A. Aug*; (2) a toady, parasite, *C*.

Parástas -idis, *f.* (παράστις), a flat column or pilaster, *Vt*.

Parástata -æ, *f.* *Vt.* = parastas, *q.v.*

Parástatica -æ, *f.* *Vt.* = parastas, *q.v.*

Parástichis -idis, *f.* (παράστιχis), the initial letters of a series of verses, which taken together form a word; an acrostic, *St*.

Paráte, with preparation, preparedly, *C*; (2) carefully, accurately, *P*; (3) cleverly, skilfully, *C*.

Parátho -ōnis, *f.* a preparation, preparing for; — *regni*, *Sc*, a striving after sovereignty.

Parátrágēdo, *i.* (παράτραγωδew), to speak tragically or pompously, *P*.

Parátus -a -um (*præp.* páro), prepared, ready, *C*; *omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata*, *Ca*;

— *animus sceleribus*, *Tc*; (2) well prepared or provided with any thing, equipped, *ad perimendos animos instructi ac parati*, *C*;

— *ad navigandum*, *C*; — *ad omnia pericula subeunda*, *C*; — *ad omni re*, *Aug*; — *in aliquâ re*, *C*; (3) prepared with a device, ready with a trick, *T*.

Parátus -us, *m.* preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment, *L. Tc. O*.

Parázōnium -ii, *n.* (παράζωνιον), a dagger, *M*.

Paræa -æ, *f.* a fate, goddess of fate; of whom there were three, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, *C*.

Paræe, sparingly, frugally, economically, *C. Ca*;

(2) sparingly, moderately, *C*.

Paréprōmus -a -um, a stingy fellow, miser, nigard, *P*.

Parcitas -ātis, *f.* sparingness, moderation, *Sc.*

Parco, *pēperci* (*parsi*, *P*; *parcū*, *A. Aug.*), *parcūm* (*parsum*), 3. to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with any thing, — *ullā in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit*, *C*; — *impensā, nec labori, nec periculo*, *L*; — *pecuniam*, *P*; (2) *met.* to spare, refrain from injuring, — *edificiis omnibus*, *C*; — *non mulieribus, non infantibus*, *Ca*; — *oculis*, *Pt.* to turn away the eyes from an unpleasant object; (3) to abstain, refrain from doing any thing, to forbear, let alone, — *labori*, *C*; — *auxilio*, *C*, to make no use of proffered aid; — *metu*, *V*; — *de-uidere vinum*, *H*; — *ab incendiis*, *L*.

Parcus -a -um, sparing (especially in expenditure), frugal, thrifty, economical, — *colonus*, *C*; — *celeris aceti*, *H*; — *sua pecunia*, *Te*; generally (2) moderate, sparing, *operā laud fui* — *meā*, *P*; — *in largiendā civitate*, *C*; — *civium sanguinis*, *Te*; (3) scanty, small, little, slight, *parco sale contingere*, *V*; — *lucerna*, *Pt*; (4) little-minded, small-hearted, *Sc.*

Parðallanchēs -is, *n.* (*παρδαλιγχής*), the name of a poisonous plant, especially fatal to the panther, *Pl.*

Parðālios -ii, *m.* (*παρδάλειος*), a precious stone spotted like a panther, *Pl.*

Parðālis -is, *f.* (*παρδαλīs*), a female panther, *P. Aug.*

Parðallum -ii, *n.* a species of unguent, *Pl.*

Pardus -i, *m.* (*πάρδος*), a panther, *pard*, *Pl. Jv.*

Pārās -ae, *m.* (*πάρας*), a kind of serpent, *P. Aug.*

Pārēlion -i, *n.* (*παρήλιον*), a *pai helion* or mock sun, *Sc.*

Pāens -ntis (*prte*. *pārēo*), obedient, *C*; (2) *subst.* a subject, dependent, *S. Te.*

Pārens -ntis, *c.* (*prte*. *pārēo*), a parent, father, mother; usually *plur.*, the parents, *que caritas est inter natos et parentes*, *C*; *alma parens Idæa deum*, *H*; applied to animals, *Vr. Pl*; (2) ancestors, progenitors, *C*; (3) relations, kinsfolk, *P. Aug*; (4) *met.* author, cause, origin, *quorum operum ego — effectorque sum*, *C*; *Tullius fucundie Latinarumque literarum* —, *Pl.*

Pārentālis -e, parental, of or relating to parents, *O*; (2) of or relating to the funeral of parents or other relations, — *dies*, *O*; (3) *subst.* *pārentālia* -ium, *n. C.* a festival in honour of deceased parents or other relations, *C.*

Pārento, 1. to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead, *Februarius mense mortuis parentari voluerunt*, *C*; (2) to avenge the death of a person by another death, *Ca*; *regi sanguine conjuratorum*, *L.*

Pārēo -ūi -itum, 2. to appear, become visible, *St*; *ad portum paruit Hermogenes*, *M*; (2) to obey, be obedient to, — *voluntati, legibus, religionibus*, *C*; — *imperio*, *Ca*; (3) to be subject to, serve, obey, *Ca*; *oppidum quod Chalcacenorum regi parēt*, *Pl*; (4) to be compliant, yield, give way to, — *necessitati*, *C*; — *et temporē et voluntati*, *C*; — *promissis*, *O*, to perform one's promises; (5) *impers.* *pāret*, it is clear, evident, apparent, *C.*

Pāregon -i, *n.* (*παργον*), in painting, an ornament or decoration not necessary to the main subject, *Vt.*

Pārēpāte -ēs, *f.* (*παρπάτη*), the chord or note next the highest, *Vt.*

Pārēs -etis, *m.* the wall of a house, *C.* (*opp. murus*, the wall of a city); *prov. duos — de eadem fidelia decalbare*, *Aug.* to kill two birds with one stone.

Pārētine -arum, *f.* old walls, ruined walls, ruins, *C.*

Pārilla = *palilla*, *q. r.*

Pārillis -e, similar, like, equal, — *atas*, *O*; — *tor*, *O.*

Pario, *pēperi*, *pārītum* (*partum*), 3. to bring forth; (of female animals), to lay eggs, to spawn, *C*; (2) *poet.* of males, to beget, *Q*; in general (3) to bring forth, produce, *fruges et reliqua que terra pariat*, *C*; (4) *met.* to produce, occasion, cause, bring forth, invent, devise, obtain, — *dolo-*

rem, voluptatem, *C*; — *alicui aegritudinem*, *P*; — *sibi maximam gloriam ex illā accusatione*, *C*; *præda improbe parita*, *C*, ill-gotten; *ante partem rei militaris gloriam amittere*, *Ca*, before obtained.

Pārīter, in like manner, alike, *caritate non omnes — egemus*, *C*; *Siculi mecum — moleste ferent*, *C*, equally with myself; followed by *ut, aique, ac*, *C*; by *dat.* *L*; (2) together with, at the same time as, *Ca*; *pariter cum vitā sensus amittitur*, *C*; *inventionem et dispositionem — egerent*, *Q.*

Pārīto, 1. to be prepared, be ready to do any thing, *quo nunc ire paritas*? *P.*

Parma -æ, *f.* (*πάρμην*), the small round shield or buckler worn by the light-armed troops and cavalry, *L*; (2) in general, a shield, *V.*

Parmaūs -a -um, armed with the *parma*, *q. r.*, *L.*

Parmāla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small round shield, buckler, *H.*

Parmāliūs -ii, *m.* a backer or supporter of the gladiators called *Thieces*, who were armed with the *parmaula*, *St.*

Parnāsus (-os) -i, *m.* *Parnassus* (-os) -i, *m.* (*Παρνασσός*), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence *adj.* *Parnāsis* -idis, *f.* (*Parnassis*), *O*, *Parnāsius* -a -um (*Parnassius*), *V*, *Parnassian*; *Parnasia vox*, *P. Aug.* the Delphic oracle.

Pārō, 1. to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, equip, contrive, design, *turres — ac facere ceperunt*, *Ca*; — *fugam aut furturn*, *T*; — *insidias alicui*, *S*; — *se ad descendum*, *C*; — *se ad iter*, *L*; (2) to intend or determine to do any thing, prepare for any act, — *munitiones institutas perficere*, *Ca*; — *omni Numidia imperare*, *S*; — *uxorem ut arcescat*, *T*; especially used of the determinations or intentions of the fates, *V*; *quid fata parent*, *P. Aug*; (3) to procure, get, obtain, *C*; — *eum mihi precatorem*, *T*; — *regnum sibi*, *S*; and hence, procure with money, buy, *cogito trans Thlerim hortos aliquos* —, *C*; *argento parata mancipia*, *L.*

Pārō, 1. to prize, esteem equally, *eodem ros pono et paro*, *P*; (2) to compare with, *se paraturum eum collegā*, *C.*

Pārō -ōnis, *m.* (*παρών*), a small, light vessel, skiff, *C.*

Pārōchus -i, *m.* (*πάροχος*), a person appointed and paid by the state to entertain, and provide with all necessities, ambassadors and other officials when on a journey, *C*; (2) one who gives an entertainment, a host, *H.*

Pārōnychia -æ, *f.* (-ium -i, *παρωνυχία*), a whitlow, *Pl.*

Pārōpsis -idis, *f.* (*παρόψις*), a small dish, dessert-dish, *Jv.*

Pārōtis -idis, *f.* (*παρότις*), an ulcer, sore on the ear, *Pl*; (2) in architecture, a corbel, *Vt.*

Parra -æ, *f.* an ill-omened bird; according to some, the owl; to others, the woodpecker, *H.*

Parrhāsia -æ, *f.* (*Παρρασία*), a city in Arcadia; hence *adj.* *Parrhāsius* -idis, *f.* *O*, Arcadian; and *subst.* *f.* *O*, Callisto; *Parrhāsius* -a -um, *V*, Arcadian; (b) relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial (because the Arcadian Erander was said to have settled upon the Palatine), *M.*

Parrhēstas -æ, *m.* (*παρρησιαστής*), the free speaker, plain speaker, *Sc.*

Parreida -æ, *c.* a parricide, one who murders his father or parents, *C*; (2) a slayer of his-dred, — *matris quoque aut fratris interfector*, *Q*; (3) murderer of the pater patrie; hence applied to the murderers of Cæsar, *C*; (4) murderer of a free citizen, *C. S*; (5) a traitor, betrayer of his country, *C. S.*

**Parricidātus* -ūs, *m.* = *parricidium*, a word quoted and rephended by *Q.*

Parricidium -ii, *n.* the murder of a father or parents, *parricide*, *C*; (2) the murder of any near relation, — *fratris*, *L*; — *patrui*, *C*; (3) the murder of a free citizen, *C*; (4) high treason, the betraying of one's country, *C.*

Pars -rtis, *f.* a part, portion, piece, *is tunc omni imperii pars sem delicti*, *C*; *copias in quatuor partes diriserat*, *S*; (2) particular uses of the word *pars*.

(a) *pars bona, magna, nulla, major, maxima*, C, a large part, the greater part, the greatest part; (b) *pars* repeated is used partitively = *partim*, *g.e.*, L. V; (c) *paris*, O. Pl. partly, in part; (d) *pro parte*, in a fixed share or quota, C; (e) *ex parte*, C, in part, partly; (f) *multis partibus*, C. Ca, in many respects; *omnibus partibus*, C, in all respects; (g) *in parte*, C, partly, in part; (h) *pro meâ* (*tua, vestra*) *parte*, C, for my part, for my share, in proportion to my power; (i) *magnam, maximam partem*, C, in great part, for the most part; (j) *in eam partem*, (a) on that side, in that respect, C, (b) on that account, with that intent, C; (k) *in utramque partem*, on both sides, for and against; *magna eis est fortuna in utramque partem*, C; *mitiorem in partem*, C, according to the milder alternative; so also *in optimam partem*, C; (l) *nullâ parte*, O. Q, by no means, not at all; *omni parte, omni ex parte*, L, in every respect, wholly; (m) *per partes*, in parts, piecemeal, C; (n) *in omnes partes*, C, in every respect, wholly; (3) a party, faction; *nullius partis esse*, C, neutral; (4) the part or rôle of an actor, C. T; and hence, a part, office, function, duty, *ego habes partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter*, C; (5) a portion of food, ration, &c.; (6) a part, portion, district of the earth, C; (7) the private parts, O.

Parasimonia -æ, f. thriftiness, parsimony, C.

Parthenice -is, f. (*παρθενική*), Ct, = *parthenium*, *g.e.*

Parthenium -ii, n. (*παρθένιον*), the name of several plants, as the pellitory, the herb mercury, &c. Pl.

Partiâre, in parts, piecemeal, A. Aug.

Particeps -cipis, sharing, participating in, *fac particeps nos tuæ sapientie*, P; *animus rationis compos est* — C; followed by *dat.*, *Natalis* — *ad omne secretum Iovoni erat*, Tc; (2) *subst.* a sharer, partaker, comrade, C.

Participialis -e; — *cerbum*, Vr, a participle.

Participialis -e, of or relating to a participle, participial, Q.

Participium -ii, n. a participle, Vr. Q.

Partitio, 1. to cau^{se} to share, share with any one, C; *paternum ærum sui participat consilii*, P; — *aliquid cum aliquo*, L; (2) to take part, share, participate in, A. Aug.

Partitio -o, f. a small part, portion, partiole, C; (2) a clause of a sentence, Q.

Partitiolâti, bit by bit, piecemeal, Co.

Partim, partly, in part; frequently repeated, *reliqui sex si erunt, ex quibus — tecum fuerunt, — medium quendam cursum tenebant*, C.

Partio, 4. to divide, share, distribute, *hanc prædium pariter cum illis partiam*, P; *mea bona inter eos partiam*, P.

Partio -onis, f. the bearing, bringing forth of young, P.

Partior, 4. *dep.* to divide, share, distribute, — *genus unicum in species certas*, C; *id opus inter Petrius atque Afranius partiantur*, Ca; *aliquid cum aliquo*, C.

**Partitio*, properly divided or distributed, C.

Partitio -onis, f. a division, distribution, partition, — *prædict*, C; especially (2) a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, C. Q.

Partitio -onis, f. P. = *partio*, *g.e.*

Partitus -i -um (*præp.* *partior*), divided, shared, distributed, — *Cæsar partitis copiis cum legato*, Ca.

Partior, *vid.* *postpartior*.

Partiâre -æ, f. Vr. = *partio*, *g.e.*

Parturio, 4. to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour, O. H; (2) *met.* to be pregnant with any thing, to meditate, intend, *ut aliquando dolo P. R. parat, quod gaudium parturit*, C; (3) to bear, bring forth, produce, bring to light, *neque parturit infans perpetuus* (*Plotus*), H; *nunc ornis parturit æolos*, H.

Partus -us, m. a bearing, bringing forth young, a birth, *et jam appropinquasse — putaretur*, C; (2) that which is brought forth, the fruit of the womb, C; *partum ferre, parere*, H, to be big with young;

— *eniti, edere, reddere, abigere, ejicere, pellere*, Pl, to bring forth.

Parum, too little, not enough (*opp.* *satis, nimium*), — *id facio*, S, I make little account of that; *scriptis non — multa*, Q, not very much; *parumne est, quod tantum homines fecerint*! C, does it not suffice thee to have deceived! etc. *parum habere*, L, to think too little, be dissatisfied with; *templum violare parum habuisse*, nisi, etc. L. — (ii.) *comp.* *minus*, less; *plus minus*, Aug, more or less; *minus ac minus*, Pl; *minus minusque*, T. L, less and less; *nihil* — C, nothing less, not at all, by no means; — *quam, ac, atque*, less than; the particle of comparison sometimes wanting, — *triginta diebus*, C, in less than thirty days; *haud — duo milia*, L, not less than two thousand; with *abl.* of number, *uno — teste haberet*, C, on witness the less; *multo minus*, C, much less; with this construction has sometimes the sense of, except, *his sex ceciderunt, me — uno*, O, except myself alone; after *quo* has the sense not, *prohibuisse, quo minus*, etc. C; that not; *neque recusavit quo — panem subire*, N; also after *si, sin; si associutus sum, gaudeo; sin minus*, etc. C, but if not, etc.; sometimes = *parum*, too little, — *dicere*, C. — (iii.) *superl.* *minime*, in the least degree, very little, least of all, *quod — apparet et valet plurimum*, C; with adjectives, = not at all, by no means, *homo — ambitiosus*, C; in answers, by no means, not at all, C. P. T.

Parumper, for a little while, a little space, *mansum — P; abduco animum* — a *molestus*, C; (2) in a short time, soon, speedily, A. Aug.

**Parunculus* -i, m. *dim.* a little skiff or vessel, C.

Parve, a little, slightly, Vt.

Parvitas -itatis, f. littleness, smallness, C.

Parvulum, a little, slightly, Cl.

Parvulus -a -um, *dim.* very small, very little, minute, — *res, pecunia*, C; (2) of age, young, little; *ab parvulis*, Ca, from childhood.

Parvus -a -um (*comp.* *minor, superl.* *minimus*), little, small, *quam — sit terra*, C; *commoda — ac mediocritas*, C; *beneficium non —*, C; *abs. parvus*, a child; *puer in domo a parvo ductus*, L, from childhood; of time, short, *omnia conqussari in parvo tempore cernes*, L; of price, mean, cheap, worthless, *prelio parvo vendere*, C; *parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi*, C, of small consequence, *parci facere, astimare, dicere, pendere*, P. C, to esteem meanly; *parvo used adv.*, *ita ut parvo admodum plures caperetur*, L, very few more. — (ii.) *comp.* *minor* -us (*gen.* *oris*), less, smaller, *quod in re majore valet, valet in minore*, C; *Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia*, Ca, less by half; *genibus minor*, H, kneeling; *numero plures, cirtute et honore minores*, H, inferior; *etate minor*, O, younger; *filia minor rens*, Ca, the younger daughter; *abs. minores*, V, posterity. — (iii.) *superl.* *minimus* -a -um, the least, smallest, pettiest, least valuable, — *tenissimæque res*, C; — *pars temporis*, C; — *natus*, C, the youngest; *minimi facere*, P, to think least of, value the least; *præmia apud me minimum valent*, C, have very little influence over me; *quam minimum*, H, as little as possible.

Pasciscus -i, m. *dim.* a leather purse, P.

**Pascio*, 1. to be wont to feed or pasture, Vr.

Pasco, *plvi*, *pastum*, 3. to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture, *quum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret*, C; hence generally, to feed, *bestias — aut domare*, C; (2) to feed, nourish, support, *olusculi nos soles* — C; *met.* — *barlam*, H, to let grow; *numos alienos*, H, to increase by usury; (3) of animals, to pasture, *sed tunc pascabant herbona palatia cæcæ*, T; and hence neut. *pascitur in silvis juvenca*, V; *si pulli non pascuntur*, L; (4) *met.* to nourish, — *aliquem rapinis et incendiis*, C; *his ego rebus pascor, his detector*, C.

Pascuis -a -um, fit for pasture or grazing; — *ager*, P. C; hence *subst.* *pascuum* -i, n. a pasture, meadow, C.

Passer -is, m. a sparrow, C; used as a term of

endearment, P; (2) — *marinus*, P, an ostrich; (3) a sea-fish, a turbot, O.

Passerculus -i, *m. dim.* a little sparrow, C.

Passernix -leis, a whetstone, Pl.

Passim, here and there, up and down; scattered, disposed confusedly; *Namidae nullis ordinibus — consederant*, Ca; *volucres huc illuc — vagantes*, C; (2) without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously, *scribimus indocti doctique poemata* — H.

Passum -i, *n.* wine made of dried grapes, V. Cl.

Passus -a -um (*ptep.* pando), stretched out, extended, expanded, *quo utinam telis passis per-echi liceat*, C; *mulieres passis crinibus*, Ca, with dishevelled hair; especially (2) spread out to dry, dried in the sun, — *urac*, Co, raisins; — *racemi*, V.

Passus -us, *m.* a step, stride, pace, *sequaturque patrem non — agnus*, V; (2) a footstep, track, O; (3) the pace (a Roman measure of length), = five feet: *mille passus*, C, a mile.

**Pastillicans* -antis, globular, spherical, Pl.

Pastillus -i, *m. dim.* a little round loaf, P; (2) a pill, Cl; also applied to the odoriferous pills or pastils, chewed to make the breath fragrant, H.

Pastinaca -ae, *f.* a parsnip, Pl; (2) the sting-ray, a fish, Pl. Cl.

Pastinaculo -onis, *f.* a trenching the soil of a vineyard, Co; (2) the ground so trenched, Co.

Pastinator -oris, *m.* one who trenches or cultivates a vineyard, Co.

Pastinatum -i, *n.* ground trenched and prepared for planting vines, Co. Pl.

Pastinatus -us, *m.* the trenching or cultivating of a vineyard, Pl.

Pastino, *l.* to dig up and prepare land for planting vines, Co.

Pastinum -i, *n.* a two-pronged dibble for planting vines, Co.

Pastio -onis, *f.* a feeding, pasturing, grazing, V. R; (2) a pasture, V. R. C.

Pastor -oris, *m.* a shepherd, Ca; (2) a herd, person in charge of any animals, — *patronum*, V. R; — *gallinarum*, Co.

Pastoralis -e, of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, C.

Pastoricius -a -um, C, = *pastoralis*, *q.v.*

Pastorius -a -um, O, = *pastoralis*, *q.v.*

Pastus -us, *m.* pasture, fodder, food; *animalia ad — accedunt*, C; — *capessere et conficere*, C; applied *poet.* to the food of men, Le; (2) *met.* populari agros ad praesentem — mendicitatis sua, C.

Pastigianus -ii, *m.* one who makes or sells pastagia, *q.v.*, P.

Pastigatus -a -um, — *tunica*, P, having a pastagium or border.

Pastigium -ii, *n.* (παταγιον), a border or band on a woman's dress, P. Aug.

Patalis -e, a false leading in P. for *patulus*, *q.v.*

Patara -ae, *f.* (Πάραρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence *Patireus* -ei (-eos), *m.* a surname of Apollo, H.

Pativinitas -atis, *f.* a Puvian provincialism, said by Q. to have been discovered and blamed in Livy's style by Pollio.

Patefactio -fieri -factum, *3.* to open, make open, lay open, — *aditum ad aliquid*, C; — *aures ascendentioribus*, C; (2) *met.* to bring to light, disclose, display, — *odium suum in me*, C; — *et proferre aliquid*, C.

Patefactio -onis, *f.* a throwing open, disclosing, C.

Patella -ae, *f. dim.* a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), H. M; (2) a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, C; (3) the kneecap or patella, Cl; (4) a disease to which olive-trees are subject, Pl.

Patellarius -a -um; — *diu*, P, the Læres, to whom offerings were presented in patellae, *q.v.*

Patens -ntis (*ptep.* patō), open, unobstructed, accessible, patent; — *caelum*, C; — *loci*, Ca; (2)

wide, *solium quam patentissimi oris*, Co; (3) open, exposed to, — *alicui rei*, C.

**Päterter*, openly, evidently, clearly, C.

Pätero -tū, *2.* to be open, stand open, lie open, *naves semper propter necessarias utilitates patent*, C; *senitae patentant*, Ca; especially, to be open to, be exposed to, L; also to stretch out, extend, *Helretiorum fines in longitudinem multa passuum CXL. patebant*, C; (2) *met.* to stand open, be accessible, free, attainable, *si nobis est cursus, quem sperarem, patebat*, C; *si mea virginitas Phæbo patuisset amanti*, O; especially, to be exposed, in *philosophorum titū minus multa patent quæ fortitudo feriat*, C; to spread, extend itself, in *quo ritu latissime patet avaritia*, C; to be plain, visible, clear, well-known, *quum illa patent in promptuque sint omnibus*, C.

Päter -tris, *m.* (πατήρ) a father, C; (2) paterfamilias, *id.* familia; (3) *plur.* patres, the fathers, ancestors, *cujus consuetudinis patres majoresque nostros non paterant*, C; (4) used as a title of honour, *dicum — atque hominum rex*, A. Aug, Jupiter; — *Lemnius*, V, Vulcan; — *Leneus*, V, Bacchus; especially the title by which the senators were addressed, *patres conscripti*, C, *id.* conscriptus; *pater patriæ*, C, father of his country; a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, among others, to Cicero himself, — *cane*, H, the giver of an entertainment; (5) applied to animals, O.

Päteria -ae, *f.* a shallow dish or saucer, from which a libation was poured, C.

Päterculus, C. Velleius, a Roman historian, born about the year 20 B.C. of a distinguished Campanian family. He served with some distinction in the wars of Augustus and Tiberius, and held the office of prætor in the reign of the latter emperor. His only work is an epitome of Roman history in two books, dedicated to M. Vinicius, in the year of his consulship, that is, A.D. 30. The work has many merits of style; the narrative is often picturesque, though necessarily meagre; but the most extravagant praises are bestowed upon the monarchs under whom the author lived.

Päternus -a -um, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, C. V; (2) of or relating to one's native country, native, — *flumen*, H.

Päteresco -tū, *3.* to be opened, lie open, *atri; longa patebant*, V; (2) to extend, stretch out, *deinde paulo latior patebat campus*, L; (3) to appear, become visible, evident, manifest, *quæ res patebat, patres conscripti*, C.

Pätero -trum, *f.* (πατήρας), a kind of dates, Pl.

Pätericus -a -um (παθήκος), submitting to unnatural lust, lewd, unchaste, Ct.

Päteribilis -e, endurable, bearable, — *dolores*, C; (2) sensitive, — *natura*, C.

Päteribulus -a -um, fastened to the pateribulum, *q.v.*, as a punishment, P.

Päteribulum -i, *n.* an instrument of punishment with two prongs, fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, who were then flogged, C; (2) a vine-prop, Pl.

Päterens -ntis (*ptep.* päter), bearing, enduring; *amnis narium* —, L, navigable; *equus — scorsis*, St; (2) patient, *ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures*, C; (3) firm, hard, unyielding, — *aratrum*, O.

Päterenter, patiently, C.

Päterentia -ae, *f.* endurance, — *famis et frigoris*, C; (2) patience, long-suffering, C; (3) insolence, faint-heartedness, Pl; (4) abjection, Tc.

Päteria -ae, *f.* a bowl, dish, *p.n.*, C.

Päteriarius -a -um, of or relating to a dish or *p.n.*; — *piscis*, P, stewed in a *p.n.*.

Päter, passus, *3.* dep. to suffer, bear, endure, — *fortiter malum*, P; — *toleranter dolores*, C; — *gravissimum supplicium*, Ca; and especially, to submit one's self to unnatural lust, P. S; (2) to live a life of suffering and privation, V; (3) to suffer, allow, permit, *non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam*, T, I cannot bear not to, etc.;

nullo se implicatus negotio passus est, C; facile, æquo animo pati, P, to bear with equanimity; and opp. *agere, iniquo animo, moleste pati, C; consilium meum a te probari facile patior, C*, I am pleased that, etc.; (4) in grammar, *modus patiendi, Q*, the passive voice.

Patrūlo -ōnis, f. an accomplishing, effecting, achievement, Aug.

Patrūtor -ōris, m. an accomplisher, achiever, Tc.

Patrīa -æ, f. native country, birthplace, C.

Patrice, in a fatherly manner, paternally, P.

Patriciatus -ūs, m. the rank or condition of a patrician, St.

Patricius -a -um, patrician, noble, aristocratic, — familia, C; (2) subst. patricii -ōrum, m. the Roman patricians or nobility, C; *exire e patriciis, C*, to be adopted into a plebeian family.

Patricus -a -um, fatherly, paternal; in grammar, — casus, Vr, the genitive.

Patrile, in a fatherly manner, paternally, Q.

Patrimonium -ii, n. property inherited from a father, patrimony, C.

Patrimus -a -um, having a father still living, L.

Patrisso, l. (πατρίσω), to imitate one's father, P. T.

Patritus -a -um, fatherly, paternal, C.

Patritium -ii, n. a patronymic, Q.

Patritus -a -um, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, animus — in liberos, C; — amor, V; — dolor pedum, Pl, hereditary gout; and in general, ancestral, ancient, — mos, C; (2) of or relating to one's native country, native, C. V.

Patro, l. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve, — *promissa, C; — bellum, S*, to bring to an end; — *pacem, L; — iurjurandum, L*, to give and take a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty; (2) *patrans ocellus, Pr*, a lustful, wanton eye.

Patrocinium -ii, n. the protection afforded by a patron to a client, patronage, C; (2) defence, protection, *voluptas plurimorum patrociniiis defenditur, C*; especially (3) a defence, vindication in a court of law, C; (4) *melon*, the objects of protection, clients, Aug.

Patrocinor, l. dep. to protect, defend, — *alicui, T. Q.*

Patrōna -æ, f. a protectress, patroness, T; and especially, the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Pl; (2) *met.* a protectress, *provocatio — illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, C.*

Patrōnus -i, m. the protector, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of whole states or cities; the former master of a freedman, C; a defender, advocate before a court of justice, C; and, in general, a defender, protector, — *justitie, C.*

Patrūelis -e, descended from a father's brother; — frater, or abs., cousin on the father's side; once applied by C. to the son of a paternal aunt; (2) of or relating to a cousin, cousinly, O.

Patrūs -i, m. a father's brother, paternal uncle, C; (2) *met.* a strict guardian, as uncles often were, C.

Patrūs -a -um, of or relating to an uncle, H.

Patulcius -ii, m. a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, O.

Pātulus -a -um, open, standing open, C; — aures, H; — fenestra, O; (2) wide, spreading, extended, — *rami, C; — in latitudinem naves, Pl; — loca urbis, Tc.*

Paucies, scoldum, A. Aug.

Paucitas -atis, f. fewness, scarcity, paucity, — *oratorum, C; — militum, Ca.*

Pauculus -a -um, dim. very few, T. C.

Paucus -a -um, few, paucis diebus post mortem Africani, C; cause modica et paucus, C; (2) subst. pauci, a few persons; ut metus ad omnes, pœna ad paucos perveniret, C; pauca, C, a few words; ausculta paucis, T.

Paulum (paullum), gradually, little by little, Ca; (2) singly, one after another, — ex castris discedere cœperunt, Ca.

Paulisper (paullisper), a little while, a short time, C. Ca.

Paulo (paullo), a little, by a little, — prius, P; hoc ornamento liberius — utitur, C; — longius processerant, Ca; quæ — ante præcepta dedimus, G.

Paulūlo (paullūlo), a very little, T.

Paululus -a -um (paullulus), very little, very small, P. T; subst. paululum -i, n. a very little, *huic — ad beatam vitam deesse dicemus, C.*

Paulum (paullum), a little, somewhat, epistolæ me — recreant, C.

Paulus -a -um (paullus), little, small, — sumptus, T; subst. paulum -i, n. a little, an — *hoc esse tibi videtur? T; — negoti, lucri, T.*

Paulus or Paullus, the name of a well-known family of the Gens Æmilia. We may mention, — (i.) L. Æmilius Paulus, cons. 219, 216 B.C., who in his second consulship commanded, in conjunction with C. Terentius Varro, the Roman army at the fatal rout of Cannæ, and was there slain. — (ii.) L. Æmilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, cons. 183, 168, censor 164; was born about 230, and is chiefly known for the successful war against Perseus king of Macedonia, from which he derived his surname. His triumph was long remembered for its splendour, and a literary interest attaches to his name from the fact that the "Adelphi" of Terence was brought out at his funeral games, B.C. 160.

Pauper -ēris, poor, indigent, — homo, C; quod acque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus acque, H; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract things, hic pauperes res sunt inopesque, P; — mensa, Tb; — pudor, Ph.

Pauperculus -a -um, poor, wretched, — anus, T.

Paupercies -ēis, f. poverty, indigence, T. V.

Paupero, l. to make poor, P; (2) — *aliquem aliquid re, to rob or deprive of any thing; — dominum pto, T.*

Paupertas -atis, f. poverty, indigence, C; *met. — sermonis, Q.*

Pausa -æ, f. (παύση), a pause, cessation, stoppage, end; — vitæ, Lc; — facere, P, to end, bring to a stand; thus also dare — conciliis et discidiis, Lc.

Pausarius -ii, m. the officer who gave the time to a crew of rowers, Sc.

Pausia -æ, f. (ποσειά, pausia), a species of olive, which produced very good oil, Vr. Co.

Paussilulum, a little, P.

Pauso, l. to stop, pause, P.

Paussillatim, gradually, by degrees, P.

***Pauxillisper, a little, P.**

Paulillo, Cl, paullillum, P, a little, by a little.

Paussilulus -a -um, dim. very little, very small, P.

Paussillus -a -um, small, little, P. Lc.

Pævæfido, 3. to frighten, terrify; found in Aug. writers only in the *præp. pævæficio, O.*

Pævo, pævi, 2. (i.) neut. to fear, be afraid, to quake with fear, *nam et intus pævo et foris formido, T; inde admiratione patentibus cunctis, L, being struck with wonder; (ii.) act.* to fear, be afraid of, *et illud pævo, et hoc formido, P; quis Partium pævo? H.*

Pævesco, 3. to fear, be afraid of, be terrified, — *omni strepitu, S; — bellum, Tc.*

Pævicia -æ, f. a rammer for beating down a pavement or earthen floor, Co.

Pævide, fearfully, in a state of terror, — fugere, L.

Pævīdus -a -um, trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, castris se — tenebat, L; — miles, Tc; with gen. of object feared, miles armis gravis et nandi —, To; (2) causing terror, producing fear, — *murmur, P. Aug; — religiones, Lc.*

Pævimento, l. to pave, C.

Pævimentum -i, n. a pavement (usually made of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement), — *facere, C.*

Pævilo, 4. to beat, — *terram, C; (2) to beat firm ram down, Vr. Co.*

Pavlo, 1. to tremble, quake with fear; be afraid, terrified; *quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant finguntque futura*, Lc; (2) to quake, shiver with ague, T.

Pavo -ōnis, m. a peacock, C.

***Pavonaceus** -a -um, of or relating to a peacock, and hence, variegated in colour, Pl.

Pavoninus -a -um, of a peacock, — ora, Vr; (2) variegated in colour, M.

Pavor -ōris, m. a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc. C; — *ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus*, L; — *aquæ*, Pl, hydrophobia.

Pax, pāci, f. peace, — *conciliare, coagmentare, conficere, facere*, C, to make peace; (2) good-will, permission, *pax horum dixerim*, C; *pax tuâ dixerim*, C; (3) the Roman power, dominion, *imensâ Romanæ pacis majestate*, Pl; (4) as an interjection, peace! enough! P. T; (5) peace or repose of mind, C.

Paxillus -is, m. (πάσιλλος), any small sharp-pointed piece of wood, a peg, stake, Vr.

Peccans -ntis, c. a sinner, offender, Sc.

Peccatum -i, n. a sin, crime, offence, fault, *multitudo vitiorum* — que, C.

Peccatus -ūs, m. C. = peccatum, q.v.

Pecco, 1. to commit a fault or crime, to sin; *Empedocles multa alia peccat*, C; — *in rempublicam*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; — *in seruo necando*, C; (2) of animals or inanimate objects, to fail, II.

Peeten -inis, m. a comb, P; (2) meton. (a) a weaver's comb or reed, V, and hence, weaving, M; (b) a carding-comb, hackle, Pl; (c) a rake, O; (d) the folding of the hands, O; (e) the veins or stripes in wood, Pl; (f) the hair on the generative organs, Jv; (g) an unknown kind of dance, P. Aug; (h) an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck, V, and hence, the lyre, P. Aug; poetry, song, O; (i) a shell-fish, the scallop, II; (j) — *Veneris*, a plant, Venus's comb, Pl.

Pectinatum, comb-shaped, combwise, Pl.

Pectino, 1. to harrow, — *segetem*, Pl.

Pecto, pexi, pexum (pectum), to comb, — *comas*, Tb; — *capillos*, O; (2) to card wool, Pl. Co; (3) — *aliquem fusti* (pugnis), to thrash, beat; (4) — *tellurem*, Co, to work, cultivate.

Pectoralis -e, of or relating to the breast, pectoral, Cl; *subst.* pectorāle -is, n. a breast-plate, Vr.

Pectorosus -a -um, broad-breasted, strong-breasted, Co.

Pectunculus -i, m. dim. a little scallop-shell, Co. Pl.

Pectus -ōris, n. the breast in men and animals, and especially, the breast-bone, Cl; (2) met. the breast as the seat of the affections, heart, soul; *toto pectore amare*, C, to love with the whole heart, C; *forti pectore*, H, courage; *pro pectore*, II, with good conscience; (3) met. the breast, as the seat of mind, reason, understanding, *toto pectore cogitare*, C; *excidere pectore alicuius*, O, to be forgotten; (4) the stomach, O.

Pecu -ū, n. cattle, P; — *squamosus*, P, fish.

Pecuarius -a -um, of or relating to cattle, — *greges, questio*, Vi; hence *subst.* pecuarius -ii, m. a breeder of cattle, grazier, C, a tenant of the public meadows, L; pecuaria -æ, f. a stock of cattle, Vi; pecuaria -ōrum, n. herds of cattle, V.

Pecunius -a -um, of or relating to cattle, A. Aug.

Peculator -ōris, m. one who embezzles the public money, C.

Peculatus -ūs, m. the embezzlement of the public money, peculation, C.

Peculiaris -e, one's own, belonging to one's self, P; *servi*, St; (2) belonging to one's self in particular, peculiar, *venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum testem*, C; (3) particular, peculiar, extraordinary, St.

Peculiariter, particularly, especially, in particular, Pl. Q.

***Peculo**, 1. to give, present with as private

property, P; hence *ptcp.* peculatus -a -um, — *bene*, Aug, having considerable property.

Peculolum -i, n. a little property, Q.

Peculiosus -a -um, having considerable property, wealthy, P.

Peculium -ii, n. property, originally property in cattle; *cui peculi*, V; *cupidas peculi*, C; (2) the private property possessed by a son, daughter, or slave independent of the father or master, Vr. L; (3) in an obscene sense, the male organ of generation, P.

Pecunia -æ, f. property, *ut pecuniâ fortunisque nostri contentus sit*, C; especially (2) money; *presenti pecuniâ mercari aliquid*, P, for ready cash; — *extorquere a civitatibus*, C; *dies pecunie*, L, pay-day, reckoning-day.

Pecuniarius -a -um, of or relating to money, pecuniary; *premia rei pecuniariæ magna*, Ca, large presents of money.

Pecuniosus -a -um, wealthy, rich, — *homo*, C; (2) making rich, enriching, — *artes*, M.

Pecus -ōris, n., cattle, a herd, flock (collectively, while *pecus* -ōdis applies to every single head of cattle); — *bulum*, Vr, horned cattle; — *orile*, Co, sheep; — *equinum*, V, a stud of horses; — *setigerum*, O, swine; applied also to bees, V, fowls, Co, fish, H; (2) particularly applied to sheep, a flock of sheep, V. Pl; (3) applied contemptuously to human beings, *o imitatores, servum pecus*, II.

Pecus -ōdis, f. a single head of cattle, a beast, animal; *squamigerum pecudes*, Lc, fish; *qua pecude* (sc. equæ) nihil genuit natura fecundius, C; (2) applied particularly to sheep, O. Pl; (3) contemptuously applied to a human being, C.

Pedalis -e, a foot long, broad, etc., C; *transtra ex pedibus in latitudinem trabibus*, Ca.

Pedament -inis, n. Co, pedimentum -i, n. a prop for vines and other trees, Vr. Co.

Pedarius -a -um; — *senatores*, Te, senators, who, though possessing a seat, had yet no vote in the senate (so called because without voting they passed over to the party with which they agreed); *abs. pedarii* -ōrum, m. C.

***Peditum**, foot by foot, Pl.

Peditus -ūs, m. an attack, assault, charge, nisi *pedati tertio omnes afflueri*, O, P.

Pedes -itis, m. one who goes on foot, a walker, V. L; especially (2) a foot-soldier, and *plur.* pedites -um, m. infantry, C; the *sung.* is also collectively used in the sense of infantry, L. Te; *equites pedesque*, L, the whole people.

Pedester -tris -tre, on foot, pedestrian; *equestres et — copias*, C, cavalry and infantry; (2) by land, terrestrial, *pedestres navalesque pugna*, C; (3) met. of style, written in prose, piosae, C.

Peditentim, step by step, slowly, A. Aug; (2) slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously, C.

Pedica -æ, f. a trap, snare for catching animals by the leg; and hence, a fetter, P. L.

Pedifcus -i, m. the foot of a wine-press, A. Aug.

Pediculus -e, of or relating to a louse, lousy, Co.

Pediculus -a -um, full of lice, lousy, M.

Pedibus -i, m. dim. a little foot, Pl; (2) the stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf, Co; (3) a louse, Cl. Pl.

Pedis -is, c. a louse, P.

Pedisséquus -i, m. pedisséqua -æ, f. (pedisséquus -a), a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, C; (2) a companion, comrade, C.

Peditatus -ūs, m. infantry, C. Ca.

Peditum -i, n. a fart, Ct.

Pedo, 1. to provide with feet; whence *peditus* -a -um, — *male*, St, awkward on foot; (2) to prop up vines or other trees, Co.

Pedo, *pēdi*, *pēditum*, 3. to fart, H.

Pedum -i, n. a shepherd's crook, V.

Pegasus -i, m. (Πήγασος), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof, C; hence *adj.* Pegasus -a -um, Fr, Pégasides -a -u Ct, Pégasis -idis, f. Pegasides, O, the Muses.

Pēge -ēs, *f.* (πηγή), a fountain, spring, Pt.
Pegma -ātis, *n.* (πίγμα), a bookcase, shelf, C;
 (2) a theatrical machine, intended to produce sudden changes, as in a modern pantomime, Sc.
Pegnarūs -e, — *gladiatores*, St, brought on in a pegma, St.

Pējēro, 1, to commit perjury, forswear one's self, *qui mentiri solet*, — *consecuit*, C; *jūs pejeratum*, II, perjury; (2) to lie, tell a falsehood, P.

Pējōr -us, *comp.* inalus, *q. r.*
Pēlāgia -e, *f.* a kind of pearl-producing mussel, Pl.

Pēlāgium -ii, *n.* purple colour or dye, Pl.
Pēlāgius -a -um, of or relating to the sea, marine, Vr. Pl.

Pēlāgius -is, *n.* (πέλαγος), the sea, ocean, V.
Pēlāmyx -ydis, *f.* (-is -idis, πελαμύξ), the young tunny-fish, before it is a year old, Pl.

Pēlāgi -ōrum, *m.* (Πελαγοί), the aboriginal inhabitants of Greece, V, and hence poet. the Greeks, V; hence **Pēlāgia** -e, *f.* the ancient name of the Peloponnesus, afterwards applied to a district of Thessaly, Pl, and *adj.* **Pēlāgius** -adis, *f.* O, **Pēlāgius** -idis, *f.* O, **Pēlāgius** -a -um, V, **Pēlāgius** -Greek.

Pēlēkion -is, *n.* (πελεκίον), a species of sundial, Vt.

Pēlēkion -is, *m.* (πελεκίον), a weed that grows among lentils, Pl.

Pēleus -ei (-ēos), *m.* (Πηλεΐς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles; hence **Pēlides** -e, *m.* V, Achilles, and, *adj.* **Pēlides** -a -um, P. Aug.

Pēllon -ii, *n.* (Πήλιον), a lofty mountain of Thessaly; hence *adj.* **Pēllius** -a -um, Ct; — *trabs*, Pt, the ship *Aug*; **Pēllus** -a -um, A. Aug, **Pēllas** -idis, *f.* O.

Pella -m, *f.* (-e -ēs, Πέλλα), the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great; hence **Pellēus** -a -um, relating to Pella, — *juvenis*, Jr, Alexander, (b) Macedonian, P. Aug, (c) relating to Alexandria in Egypt, M, and, in a more general sense, (d) Egyptian, V.

Pellēcia -e, *f.* an enticing, alluring, Lc.
Pellax -acis, misleading, deceitful, V.

Pellēcbrō = *perlecebrō*, *q. r.*
Pellēcto -ōnis, *f.* a reading through, perusing, C.

Pellēgo = *perlego*, *q. r.*
Pellēsma -e, *f.* a leather-dresser's or currier's shop, Vr.

Pellēs -is, *f.* (παλακίς), the mistress or concubine of a married man, C; (3) in general, a concubine, paramour, P. Aug.

Pellēctus -ūs, *m.* living with a mistress, concubinage, C.

Pellēlo -lexi -lectum, 3, (*perlelo*), to entice, decoy, seduce, — *mulierem ad se*, C; — *animum adulescentis*, C; — *Chaucois ad deditionem*, Tc; (2) — *alienam segetem (alienas fruges)*, to charm away fertility from others' lands to one's own, Pl.

Pellēcula -e, *f.* dim. a little skin or hide, — *hædina*, C; — *curare*, II, to take care of one's self; *tene te in tuâ pellēcula, cerdo*, M, let the cobler stick to his last; — *eterem retinere*, Pr, to keep to one's old ways.

Pellēclo, 1, to cover with skin or hide, Co.

Pellō -ōnis, *m.* a furrier, currier, P.

Pellis -is, *f.* a hide, skin, pelt; *rana rugosam inflavit pellem*, Ph; — *caprina*, C; *pelles pro celis*, Ca; met. *detrudere pellem*, II, to disclose a person's faults; (2) clothing, garments, Co; (3) a soldier's tent; chiefly in the phrase *sub pellibus*, in camp, C; *Cæsar sub pellibus hiemare constituit*, Ca; (4) a skin of parchment, M.

Pellitus -a -um, clothed in hides or skins, C.

Pello, *pēlli*, *pulsum*, 3, to strike, knock, beat against, — *terram pelt*, II; — *humum pedibus*, Ct; *unda quum est pulsa remis*, C; (2) to drive out, drive away, forcibly expel; *quum riri domi lapidibus et foro pellerentur*, C; *uti omnes ex Gallie finibus pellerentur*, Ca; — *aliquem possessionibus*,

C; — *aliquem civitate*, C; in military language, to repel, drive back an enemy, C; *hostes pelluntur atque in fugam conjiciuntur*, Ca; (3) met. to strike, move, impress the mind, *visa enim ista quum acriter mentem sensumque pepulerunt*, accipio, C; especially, to drive out, drive away, expel, *sapientia est enim una, quæ maestitiam pellat ex animis*, C; — *frigoris vim tectis*, C; also, to conquer, overcome, P.

Pellos -on (πελλός), dark-coloured, Pl.
Pellūcens -ntis (*ptēp.* pellūcō), transparent; met. — *oratio*, C, clear.

Pellūcō -xi, 2, (*perlūcō*), to shine through, gleam through, to be transparent; *perlucens æther*, C, transparent, pellucid; *ita is pellucet, quasi latera Punicæ*, P; (2) met. *perlucet ex iis virtutibus*, C; *mores perlucunt ex voce*, Q.

• **Pellūcilitas** -atis, *f.* transparency, Vt.

• **Pellūcilitas** -a -um, somewhat transparent, Ct.

Pellūcidus -a -um, transparent, pellucid, C; (2) very bright, — *stella*, C.

• **Pēlōponnēsus** -i, *f.* (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, C; hence *adj.* **Pēlōponnēsius** -a -um, C;

Pēlōponnēsius -a -um, C.

Pēlōps -ōpis, *m.* (Πελοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence *adj.* **Pēlōpiās** -adis, *f.* O; **Pēlōpis** -idis, *f.* O; **Pēlōpius** -a -um, — *virgo*, O, *Iphegenia*; — *arva*, O, Phrygia; **Pēlōpius** -a -um, O, **Pēlōpius** -a -um, Sc; and *subst.* **Pēlōpiæ** -arum, *m.* C, descendants of Pelops.

Pēlōrs -idis, *f.* (πελωρίς), a large species of mussel, H. M.

Pelta -e, *f.* (πέλτη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield (originally used by the Thracians and other barbarous nations), L. V.

Peltastæ -arum, *m.* (πελτασταί), soldiers armed with the pelta, L.

Peltatus -a -um, armed with the pelta, M.

Peltiger -era -erum; — *puellæ*, P. Aug, armed with the pelta, the Amazons.

Pelvis -is, *f.* (πέλις, πέλως), a basin, Jr. Pl.

Pemma -ātis, *n.* (πέμμα), pastry, cakes, Vr.

Pēnarius -a -um, of or relating to provisions; — *cella*, C, store-room.

Pēnates -um, *m.* the household or family deities among the Romans, C; (2) meton. the house, dwelling, C; port. the cells of bees, V.

• **Pēnātiger** -era -erum, carrying the Penates, O.

Pēndens -ntis (*ptēp.* pēndō), hanging (applied to fruit not yet plucked), A. Aug.

Pēndō, *pēpendi*, 2, to hang, hang down, — *a loco, in loco, ex loco, C, de loco, O, loco*, Pl, to hang from any place; (of slaves) to hang, be hung, *immo hercle vero qui pendet multo est miserior*, P; of rotivo offerings suspended in the temples, *omnibus heu portis pendenti mea noxia vota*, Pt; prov. *pēndere filo* (*trui filo*), to hang by a thread, be insecure, O; (2) to hang or be suspended in the air, to hover, *dum nubila pēndent*, V; *pēndentes rupe capella*, O; *olor nireis pēndebat in æera penitus*, O; (3) to hang about a place, be continually there, *nostroque in limine pēndes*, V; (4) to hang down (from weakness), *fluidos — læcetos*, O; (5) met. to depend upon a person or thing, *tuorum, qui ex te pēndit*, C; *ex quo verbo, tota illa causa pēndebat*, C; (6) met. to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze attentively, *narrantis conjux pēndet ab ore riri*, O; (7) met. to be suspended, discontinued, *pēndenti opera interrupta*, V; (8) met. to be in danger of falling, C; (9) met. to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided, *ne diutius pēndeat*, C; frequently with *gen. animi*, *pēndeo animi exspectatione*, C; also with *abl.*, *quodsi exspectando et desiderando pēndemus animis*, C.

Pēndo, *pēpendi*, *pēnsum*, 3, (i.) *act.* to weigh, A. Aug, Pl; (2) to pay (since money was originally paid by weight), *Achai ingratum pecuniam pēdunt L. Pisoni quotannis*, C; — *reitali*, L; — *pœnas*, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment; *maximas pœnas pēdo temeritatis meæ*, C;

— *capitis pœnas*, O; (3) *met.* to weigh, consider, reflect upon, ponder; — *causam ex veritate*, C, to prize, estimate, esteem; *nequam hominis ego parvi pendit gratiam*, T, estimate meanly; *unice unum plurimum pendit*, P; (11.) *neut.* to weigh, Lc. Pl.

Pendulus -a -um, hanging, hanging down, pendulous, H. O; (2) of localities, overhanging, precipitous, M. Co; (3) *met.* uncertain, undecided, H.

Pène = pœne, *g.v.*

Penclops -lôpis, *m.* (πηνέλοψ), a species of duck, Pl.

Pènes, *prep.* with *acc.*, with, in possession of, in the power of, *penes quem est potestas*, C; *eloquentia eos ornat*, *penes quos est*, C; *penes se esse*, H, to be in one's senses; does not always imply possession, *hi servi centum dies — accusatorem quum fuissent*, C.

Penetrabilis -e, that can be passed through, penetrable, *corpus nullo — telo*, O; (2) *act.* easily penetrating, — *frigus*, V; — *fulmen*, O.

Penetralis -e, passing through, penetrating, — *frigus*, *ignis*, Lc; (2) inward, inside, internal, interior, C. V; hence *subst.* penetralla -um, *n.* the inner chambers, interior of a house, *apparent Priami et veterum — regum*, V; (b) the inmost part or shrine of a temple, M; (c) *met.* a secret place, secrecy, Q.

Pētro, l. (1.) *act.* to set, place, put in; *intra cœdes penetravi pedem*, P; — *se*, P, to press in; — *se in fugam*, P, to take to flight; (2) — *aliquid*, to pass through or into, to penetrate, *vox aures penetrat*, Lc; *Illyricos — sinus*, V; *met. id Tiberii animum altius penetravit*, Tc, sank deep into; (11.) *neut.* to enter, penetrate into, — *sub terras*, C; — *intra vallum*, L; — *in urbem*, L.

Pēncillum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*), a painter's brush or pencil, C; (2) lint for wounds, Cl; (3) a sponge, Co. Pl.

Pēnculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a dusting brush, made of a cow's tail, P; (2) a sponge, T.

Pēnis -is, *m.* a tail, C; (2) the male organ of generation, C.

Pēnite, inwardly, inside, Ct.

Pēntus -a -um, inside, interior, internal, P.

Pēntus, internally, on the inside; especially, in the inmost part, far within, *periculum inclusum — in ventis republica*, C; *Suevos omnes — ad extremos fines se recepisse*, Ca; *met. excellere ex animis hominum opinionem tam — insitam*, C; (2) through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly, — *per noscere omnes animorum motus*, C; — *diffidere reipublica*, C; — *perdere se ipsos*, C.

Penna -æ, *f.* a feather, C; *plur.* plumage, C; (2) *plur.* the wings, *pennas explicare*, O; *prov. pennas incidere alicui*, C, to cut the wings of; (3) the feathers on an arrow, O, and hence *poet.* arrow, O.

Pennatus -a -um, feathered, winged, C; — *ferum*, Pl, an arrow.

Penniger -era -ërum, feathered, winged, C.

*Pennipes -ëdis, wing-footed, Ct.

Pennipotens -entis, able to fly, winged, Lc.

Pennula -æ, *f.* a little wing, C.

Pensilis -e, hanging, hanging down, pensile, P; — *ura*, H, hung up to dry; *abs. pensilia -um*, *n.* fruit hung up to dry, Vr; (2) in architecture, supported on arches, — *horreum*, Co; — *ambulation*, Pl; — *horti*, Pl.

Pensio -ōnis, *f.* a weight, burden, Vt; (2) a paying, payment, day of payment, C; (3) rent, St.

Pensitatio -ōnis, *f.* compensation, Pl.

Pensito, l. to weigh, Pl; (2) to pay, — *vectigalia*, C; (3) *met.* to weigh, ponder, consider, — *aliquid*, L. St.

*Pensunculæ -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small payment, Co.

Pensio, l. to weigh, — *aurum*, L; (2) to compensate, recompense, make good, requite, — *beneficia beneficia*, Sc; *omnis cædes et vulnera, et sanguinis ariditate præda pensabantur*, Tc; (3) *met.* to pay for, purchase with, — *nece pudorem*, O; — *omnia uno actu*, Sc; (4) to weigh, ponder, consider, L.

Pensum -i, *n.* a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work,

task, *nocturna carpentes pensa puella*, V; (2) a duty, engagement, office, — *meum conseci*, P; *me ad meum — revocabo*, C.

*Pensura -æ, *f.* a weighing, Vr.

Pensus -a -um (*ptcep.* pendo), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; a very frequent phrase is, *nihil pensi habere aliquid*, S, to put no value on, be indifferent about.

Pentadactylus -on (πενταδάκτυλος), having five fingers, Pl.

Pentamētor -tri, *m.* (πεντάμετρος), a pentameter verse, Q.

Pentapētes -is, *n.* (πενταπέντες), the herb cinquefoil, Pl.

Pentaphyllon, Pl. = pentapetes, *g.v.*

Pentastaston -i, *n.* (πεντάσπαστον), a system of blocks or tackle, consisting of five pulleys, Vt.

Pentathlos -i, *m.* (-us -i, *πένταθλος*), one who practises or wins a victory in the pentathlon, *g.v.*, Pl.

Pentathlon -i, *n.* (πένταθλον), a Greek athletic contest, consisting of five parts, namely, leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the quoit, and boxing, P. Aug.

Pentellicus -a -um (Πεντελικός), of or relating to a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble-quarries; *Ilernæ Pentelici*, C, made of Pentelic marble.

Pentēris -is, *f.* (πεντήρης), a ship with five banks of oars, Aug.

Pentōribon -i, *n.* (πεντόροβον), = prœonia, *g.v.*

Pēnūra -æ, *f.* want of any thing, need; especially, want of the necessities of life, penury, — *alibi*, Lc; — *victis*, H; also applied to other objects, *magna sapientium civium bonorumque*, C; — *liberorum*, S.

Pēnus -ūs, -us -i, *m.* and *f.*, pēnus -ūs, -um -i, *n.* provisions, store of food, victuals, *est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus*, C.

Peplis -is, *f.* (πέπλις), the name of two plants; one otherwise called porcilaca, the other syce or meconion, Pl.

Peplum -i, *n.*, peplus -i, *m.* (πέπλος, -ος), the robe with which the statue of Athens at Athens was clad every five years at the Panathenæa, V. C.

Pēpo -ōnis, *m.* (πέπων), a kind of large melon, pumpkin, Pl.

Pepticus -a -um (πεπτικός), — *medicina*, Pl, promoting digestion.

Per, *prep.* with *acc.* (1.) of space, through, *coronam auream per forum ferre*, C; *per mare pauperiem fugiens*, *per saxa*, *per ignes*, H; *per iniquitatem tuam provincias*, C, throughout; *per illas gentes celebratur*, Tc, in or among those nations; (2) of time, through, during, *nulla abs te per hos dies epistola cenerat*, C; *per noctem cernuntur sidera*, Pl, in the night-time, during the night; (3) indicates the means or instrument by which any thing is done, through, by, by means of, *staterunt istius injurias per eos ulcisci et persequi*, C; *que domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur*, C; *per se (te, etc.)*, by one's self, for one's self; *ipsum, per se, sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte invadibile*, C; *per summum dedecus vitam amittere*, C, in the most shameful manner; *per ludum et jocum*, C, in sport, in jest; (4) indicates the reason, ground, occasion of any thing, *quum antea per otium non dum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem*, C, on account of age; *et quum per consuetudinem posset, venire tamen noluit*, C, as far as health is concerned; *per me vel stultus licet, inquit Carneades*, C, as far as I am concerned; (5) denotes the object of invocation (in an oath, entreaty, etc.), *hy, quid est enim, per deos, optabilis sapientia*? C, by the gods; *per tuam fidem preque hujus solitudinem te obtestor*, T; in this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs, *per ego te deo oro*, T; (6) denotes a pretext or pretence, *qui per tutelam fraudavit quippiam*, C, under pretext of, under cloak of; (7) in composition, per often emphasizes the signification of the word with which it is compounded, and in this sense is sometimes

found in tmesis, *nobis ista sunt pergrata, perque uicunda, C.*

Pēra -a, *f.* (πῆρα), a scrip or wallet, Ph. M.

Pērabursus -a -um, excessively absurd, C.

Pēraecommodatus -a -um, very convenient, C.

Pērdēor -oris -ere, very sharp, — *acetum*, P;

met. — *judicium*, C.

Pērdēorbus -a -um, very bitter, C.

Pērdēesco -ēdi, 3. to become thoroughly sour;

and met. be exceedingly vexed, P.

Pērdēctio -ōnis, *f.* a finishing, completion, C.

Pērdēctio, very sharply, very acutely, C.

Pērdēctus -a -um, very sharp, — *falx*, M; ap-

plied to sound, very shrill, piercing, — *vox*, C; (2)

met. very acute in mind, — *ad excogitandum*, C.

Pērdēlescens -ntis, very young, — *homo*, C.

Pērdēlescētulus -i, *m.* dim. a very young

man, N.

Pērdēffectus -a -um, completely erected, Co.

Pēraque, quite alike, quite equally, C.

Pēraquo, 1. to make quite equal or alike,

Co. Vt.

Pēragito, 1. to drive about violently, harass,

vehementiusque peragitati ab equitatu, Ca; (2) to

stir up a liquid, — *mustum ne quid subsederit*, Co;

met. Sc.

Pērago -ēgi -actum, 3. to pierce through, thrust

through; translix, *Thesusus latus ense peregit*, O;

(2) to drive about, harass, disquiet, Sc; (3) to

bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish, —

fabulam, C; — *conclitum*, Ca; — *iter inceptum*,

O; — *reum*, L, to prosecute to a conviction; (3)

— *humum*, O, to work, cultivate; — *ebum*, Pl, to

digest; (4) met. to go through verbally, relate,

bring forward, — *verbis auspicia, quæ mitti vellet*,

L.

Pēragratto -ōnis, *f.* a wandering through, C.

Pēragro, 1. to wander through, pass through,

travel through, — *omnes provincias*, C; — *litora*

liburnicis, St; (2) met. *atque omne immensum per-*

agravit mente animoque, Lc; *omnes latebras sus-*

picionum — *dicendo*, C.

Pēramans -ntis, very loving, C.

Pēramanter, very lovingly, C.

Pērambulo, 1. to walk through, pass through,

travel through, *perambulate*, — *multas terras*,

Vr; *frigus* — *artus*, O; (of a physician) to visit

professionally, Se.

Pēramonus -a -um, very pleasant, Tc.

Pēramplius -a -um, very large, very ample, C.

Pēranguste, very narrowly, very straitly, C.

Pērangustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, con-

finced, — *fretum*, C; — *aditus*, C.

Pēranno, 1. to live through a year, St.

Pēranquius -a -um, very old, C.

Pērappositus -a -um, very fit, suitable, C.

Pēradidus -a -um, very difficult, C.

Pēradresco -rdi, 3. to become quite dry, Co.

Pēragutus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, C.

Pēradidus -a -um, very dry, Co.

Pēramo, 1. to arm, equip thoroughly, P. Aug.

Pērito, 1. to plough through; met. — *pontum*,

Sc; (2) to cover with wrinkles, — *ora*, O; (3) to

write on waxen tablets, *blandis peraretur litera*

rebus, O.

Pērasper -ēra -erum, very rough, Cl.

Pēratilium -i, *n.* (περατικόν), a species of the

tree also called *bellium*, Pl.

Pēratim, — *aliquem ductare*, P, to cheat out of

the contents of his wallet.

Pēratente, very attentively, C.

Pēratentius -a -um, very attentive, C.

Pēraudendus -a -um, that must be heard

throughout, P.

Pēracchor, 1. to revel through, — *multos*

dies, C.

Pērbatus -a -um, very happy, C.

Pērbelle, very prettily, C.

Pērbene, very well, — *loqui Latine*, C.

Pērbēnēdus -a -um, very well wishing, very

well disposed to, — *alicui*, C.

Pērbēnigne, very kindly, C.

Pērbibēsia -a, *f.* the land of drink, P.

Pērbibo -bibi, 3. to drink in, drink up, P; —

— *medicamina*, Co; (2) met. to imbibe, take in

mentally, — *liberalia studia*, Sc.

Pērbito, 3. to go to a place, — *in Siciliam*, P;

(2) to perish, P.

Pērblandus -a -um, very charming, very en-

gaging, C.

Pērbonus -a -um, very good, O.

Pērbrevis -e, very short, C; *abl.* used *adv.*,

perbrevis, C, in a very short time.

Pērbreviter, very shortly, very briefly, C.

Pērca -a, *f.* (πέρκα), a perch, a species of fish,

Pl.

Pērcando -cēdi -cāsum, 3. to slaughter com-

pletely, — *exercitum*, P. Aug.

Pērcēlēfacto -feci -factum, 3. to make very warm,

Lc. Vr; *pass.*, *percēlēfacto* -factus, 3. to become very

warm, Vt.

Pērcēlesco -lūi, 3. to become very warm, Lc. O.

Pērcallesco -lūi, 3. (i.) *neut.* to lose all sensi-

bility, become quite callous; (ii.) *act.* in the perf.

tenses, to know thoroughly, be well versed in, —

usum rerum, C.

Pērcandēfacto, 3. to heat thoroughly, make very

hot, Vt.

Pērcandīdus -a -um, very white, Cl.

Pērcārus -a -um, very dear, very costly, T; (2)

very dear, much beloved, C.

Pērcāutus -a -um, very cautious, C.

Pērcēlēber -bris -bre, very well known, very

celebrated, Pl.

Pērcēlēbro, 1. to speak of very frequently, often

talk of, C.

Pērcēler -is, very swift, very rapid, C.

Pērcēlēfiter, very swiftly, very rapidly, C.

Pērcello -cūli -culsum, 3. to beat down, strike

down, overturn, shatter, P. C; *prov.* *plastrum*

percellere, P, to upset one's cart, ruin one's self;

(2) to strike, hit, beat, *quem cupide percussit heros*,

O; (3) met. to cast down, ruin, — *aliquem*, C; —

rempublicam, Tc; (4) met. to cast down the cou-

rage, dispirit, daunt, C.

Pērcensēo -di, 2. to count through, count,

reckon, C; — *numerus legionum*, To; (2) to sur-

vey, review, examine, — *manipulos*, Vr; — *ora-*

tiōnes hesterni die dictas, L; (3) to travel through,

— *Thessaliam*, L.

Pērcēptio -ōrum, *n.* principles, rules, — *artis*, C.

Pērcēptio -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, gathering toge-

ther, — *frugum fructuumque*, C; (2) met. percep-

tion, apprehension, comprehension, C.

Pērcido -ēdi -cūsum, 3. to beat to pieces, cut to

pieces, — *os alicui*, P; (2) = *predicare*, *q. r.*, M.

Pērcito -ōi (-ii) -itum, 2. *perco* -rvi (-rii) -ritum,

4. to stir up, set in motion, *ubi me divina voluptas*

percūit atque horror, Lc; (2) — *aliquem impudicum*,

P, to call, name.

Pērcipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to lay hold of, take

possession of, seize, *nihil horror misero membra*

percipit dictis tuis, P; (2) to assume, take to one's

self, *quorum quisque suam propriis rem percipit in*

sc, Lc; (3) to get, receive, — *præmia*, Ca; —

hereditatem, St; — *fructus*, C, to collect, gather;

(4) met. to perceive, be sensible of, feel, *quod*

neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ulla sensu percipi

potest, C; (5) met. to learn, comprehend, under-

stand, — *aliquid et comprehendere*, C; — *aliquid*

animo, C.

Pērcis -idis, *f.* a species of mussel, Pl.

Pērcitus -a -um (*ptēp.* *percūto*), stirred up,

moved, excited, roused, C; — *amoris causā*, P;

— *ira*, P; (2) excitable, irritable, — *ingenium ac*

ferox, L.

Pērcivilis -e, very condescending, very gracious,

— *sermo*, St.

Pērciamo, 1. to shout loud or frequently, P.

Pērcinopteris -i, *m.* (περκινωπτερος), the moun-

tain-stork, Pl.

Pērcenos -i, *m.* (πέρων), a kind of eagle, Pl.

Pērcognitus -a -um (*ptēp.* *percognosco*), tho-

roughly known, Pl.

Percognosco -ōvi -itum, 3. to become thoroughly acquainted with, P.

Percolāto -ōnis, *f.* a straining through a sieve, percolation, Vt.

Percolō, 1. to strain through a sieve, Cl; — vinum, A. Aug; (2) to allow to drain or pass through; humor per terras percolatur, Lc, percolates through.

Percolō -cūlūi -cultum, 3. to complete, finish, Pl; (2) to adorn, decorate, Tc; (3) to honour, reverence exceedingly, — patrem, P.

Percomis -e, very friendly, complaisant, C.

Percommode, very conveniently, very appropriately, C.

Percommōdus -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune, C.

Percontatō -ōnis, *f.* (percontatō), an inquiry, interrogation, question, C. Ca.

Percontator -ōris, *m.* (percontator), an inquirer, asker of questions, P.

Percontor, 1. dep. (percontor), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate, *cogum percontabatur, possentne serie ferresceit, P; cum totum iter consumpsisset partim in percontando a peritis, partim, etc. C; — aliquem de aliquā re, C; — aliquem aliquid, P.*

*Percontimāx -ācis, very obstinate, T.

Percoptōsus -a -um, very fluent or abundant in speech, Pl.

Percoquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, Pl; (2) to heat, make hot, — humorem, Lc; (3) to ripen, make ripe, — uvas, O; (4) to burn, blacken, Lc.

Percrassus -a -um, very thick, Cl.

Percrebro -brūi, 3. (-besco -būi, 3.) to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent; res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium capit esse, C.

Percrepō -ūi -itum, 3. to resound, ring with, — mulierum vocibus, C.

Percredō, 1. to torment exceedingly, P.

Percrūdus -a -um, quite raw, Vt; (2) quite unripe, Co.

Percunctor, percontatō, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc., *q.v.*

Percūpidus -a -um; — *aliquis*, C, very fond of. Percupio, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, P. T.

Percuriosus -a -um, very inquisitive, C.

Percurō, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly, L. Co.

Percurro, -curri -curri -cursum, 3. to run through, hasten through, travel through, — omnem agrum Picenum, Ca; (2) met. — *amplissimos honores*, St, to occupy in succession; (3) of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing, — *multas res oratione*, C; — *omnia panarum nomina*, V; hence also, — *oculo*, H, to cast a glance over; (4) sometimes used in a neut. sense with a preposition, — *ad forum*, T; — *per temonem*, Ca.

Percuratō -ōnis, *f.* a running through, travelling through, C.

Percurso -ōnis, *f.* a rapid consideration or reflection upon any thing, C; (2) in discourse, the rapid or cursory mention of any subject, C.

Percurso, 1. (*i.*) *act.* to ramble over or about, — *ripas*, Pl; (*ii.*) neut. *jam latronum modo percurant totis finibus nostris*, L.

Percurso -ōnis, *f.* a striking against, knocking against, percussion; — *digitum*, C, a snapping of the fingers; (2) in music, a beating time; hence, time, rhythm, C.

Percurssor -ōris, *m.* a striker, Pl; (2) a murderer, assassin, C.

Percurssus -ūs, *m.* a beating, knocking against, O. Pl.

Percutō -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike through, pierce, transfix, *dein postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis*, C; (2) to kill, slay, — *aliquem securi*, C; — *foedus*, Aug, to conclude a treaty (a ceremony at which a victim was slain); (3) to beat, strike, hit, shoot, *turres de caelo percussae*, C, struck with lightning; — *januam manu*, Tb; especially, to coin money, St; to play upon a

musical instrument, O; — *palpo aliquem*, P, to caress, flatter; — *se meraculo flore*, P, to become intoxicated; (4) met. *fortune gravissimo percussus vulnere*, C; especially used of impressions made upon the mind or feelings, to strike with astonishment, terror, etc., C; (5) met. to cheat, cozen, — *aliquem*, C.

Perdecōrus -a -um, very pretty, very decorous, Pl.

Perdēlirus -a -um, very silly, senseless, L.

Perdensus -a -um, very thick, close, dense, Co.

Perdō, P. = perco, *q.v.*

*Perdepso -ūi, 3. to knead thoroughly, Ct.

Peidēlum -ii, *n.* (περίδικιον), a plant, perhaps pelitory, Pl.

Perdifficilis -e, very difficult, C.

Perdifficiliter, with very great difficulty, C.

Perdignus -a -um, — *tuā amicitia*, C.

Perdiligens -ntis, very careful, very diligent, C.

Perdiligenter, very carefully, very diligently, C.

Perdisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly, C.

Perdiserte, very eloquently, C.

Perditē, in an abandoned manner, very badly, C;

(2) exceedingly, immoderately, *filiam amare* —, T.

Perditōr -ōris, *m.* a destroyer, — *reipublica*, C.

Perditus -a -um (*prcp.* peido), hopeless, wretched, miserable, ruined, *tu omnium mortalium profligatissime et perditissime*, C; — *ere alieno*, C; (2) lost in love, immoderately in love, P. T; (3) morally lost, abandoned, incorrigible, *adolescens — ac dissolutus*, C; *homo contaminatus*, —, *flagitiosus*, C.

Perdlu, a very long time, for a very long time, C.

Perditurnus -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, C.

Perdives -itis, very rich, C.

Perdix -icis, *c.* (πέδιξ), a partridge, Pl.

Perdo -ddi -ditum, 3. (perditum -is -it, etc. = perdam — at, etc. P. C.) to destroy, ruin, — *funditus civitatem*, C; — *et affligere eues*, C; *di te perduint*! C, a common form of imprecation; (2) to lose, — *liberos*, C; — *omnes fructus industriae et fortunae*, C; — *item*, C, to lose a law-suit; — *spem*, P; — *vitam*, M; to lose money in gambling, O.

Perdōcō -cūi -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, C.

Perdocto, very learnedly, very skilfully, P.

Perdoctus -a -um (*prcp.* perdōcō), very learned, very clever, P. C.

Perdōcō -ūi -itum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, T.

Perdōlesco -lūi, 3. to suffer violent pain, Ca.

Perdōlo, 1. to hew or cut into shape, Vt.

Perdōmo -ūi -itum, 1. to tame thoroughly, completely subdue, — *Latium*, L; (2) to knead thoroughly, Sc.

Perdormisco, 3. to sleep the night through, — *usque ad lucem*, P.

Perdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or bring to any place, C; *comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt*, Ca; — *bovem errantem ad stabula*, V; (2) to seduce or carry off a woman for lewd purposes, C; (3) to carry buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another, — *murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iuram*, C; (4) to smear or cover over with any substance, V; (5) met. to prolong, continue any thing up to a certain time or goal, *res disputatione ad medium noctem perducitur*, Ca; *Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse*, C, to have lived to his hundredth year; — *aliquem ad amplissimos honores*, C, to raise to the highest honours; (6) to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do any thing, — *aliquem ad suam sententiam*, C; — *aliquem ad H.S. LXXX*, to pay the sum of, etc., C.

Perductō -ōnis, *f.* — *aquarum*, Vt, a conveying from one place to another.

Perducto, 1. to lead, conduct, P.

Perductor -ōris, *m.* a pimp, pander, O; (2) a guide, P.

*Perdūdum, a long time ago, P.

Perdūello -ōnis, *f.* a hostile attempt against the

state, treason, C; (2) in a concrete sense = *hostis*, Aug.

Perdellis -is, *m.* an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, C; usually, A. Aug. = *hostis*; and in P. sometimes = *inimicus*, a private or personal enemy.

Perdūm -is -it, etc., *vid.* *perdo*.

Perdūro, 1. to last a long time, endure, *probitas longum perdurat in ævum*, O.

Pērdia -æ, *f.* the land of eating, Glutton-land, P.

Pērdō -ēdi -tsum, 3. to eat up, devour entirely, C.

Pēregre (*pēregri*, P.), in a foreign country, abroad, *utpote qui — depugnavit*, C; (2) from abroad, *epistola — allata*, P; (3) to a foreign country, abroad, — *proficisci*, St.

Pēregrinābundus -a -um, travelling in foreign countries, L.

Pēregrinātio -ōnis, *f.* a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries, C; applied also to the wanderings and migrations of animals, C. Pl.

**Pēregrinātor* -ōris, *m.* a traveller, wanderer, C.

Pēregritas -atis, *f.* the condition of a foreigner or alien (*opp.* to the condition of a Roman citizen), St; (2) foreign manners, customs, *quum in urbem nostram infusa est —*, C; (3) foreign pronunciation, dialect, Q.

Pēregrior, 1. *dep.* to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries, C; (2) *met.* to travel, stray, wander, ramble, — *in infinitatem omnem*, C; to be strange, foreign, C.

Pēgrinus -a -um, foreign, strange, — *navis*, P; — *mulier*, H; — *cælum*, O; — *amores*, O, of foreign women; — *terror*, L, caused by foreign enemies; (II.) *subst.* *pēgrinus* -i, *m.*, -a -æ, *f.* a foreigner, stranger, *nos non hospites, sed peregrini atque advena nominabamur*, C; (2) especially, a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien, C.

Pēgrigans -ntis, very pretty, neat, elegant, C.

Pēgrigante, very prettily, elegantly, C.

Pēgriloquens -ntis, very eloquent, C.

Pērennis -e, — *auspiciis*, or *abs.* *pērenne* -is, *n.*, the auspices taken by a magistrate on crossing a river or any running water, C.

Pēremptilis -e, — *fulmina*, Sc, flashes of lightning contradicting the portent afforded by former flashes.

Pēremptor -ōris, *m.* a destroyer, slayer, murderer, — *regis*, Sc.

Pērendie, the day after to-morrow, C.

Pērendinus -a -um, — *dies*, C, the day after to-morrow; *abs.* in *perendinum*, P.

Pērennis -e, lasting or remaining throughout the year, Pl; (2) lasting, durable, perennial, — *aque*, C; — *atque perpetui cursus stellarum*, C; *exegi monumentum ære perennius*, H.

Pērenniservus -i, *m.* a slave for life; always a slave, P.

Pērennitas -ntis, *f.* duration, durability, perpetuity, — *fontium*, C.

Pērenno, 1. (I.) *act.* to preserve a long time, Co; (II.) *neut.* to last many years, be durable, *arte perennat amor*, O.

**Perentia* -ia -o, *m.* a cutpurse, P.

Pēro -h (-ivi) -itum, 4. to go through, pass through, H; (2) to pass away, be lost, destroyed; to perish, *urbes percutit funditus*, H; *tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore — potuisse*, C; (3) to perish, die, — *summo cruciatu supplicioque*, C; — *eodem leto*, C; (4) to be excessively in love, waste away with love, *indigno cum Gallus amore periret*, V; (5) of labour and effort, to be spent in vain, *ne et oleum et opera philologia nostra periret*, C; (6) to be ruined by misfortune, to be undone, especially in perf. *perii* / P. T, I am undone / *percam* si (nisi), etc., a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not), O.

Pērauto, 1. to ride through, ride round, — *per omnes partes*, Ca; — *aciem*, L.

Pēerro, 1. to wander, ramble, stray through, — *saltus et fontes*, V.

Pērdiditus -a -um, very learned, C.

Pērexigūe, very scantily, very sparingly, C.

Pērexigūus -a -um, very small, very little, very scanty, — *dies*, C, very short; — *loci spatium*, Ca.

Pērexilis -e, very thin, slender, Co.

Pērexigūus -a -um, very easy, C.

Perfabrīco, 1. to overreach, cheat, deceive, P.

Perfāctē, very witty, C.

Perfāctus -a -um, very witty, facetious, C.

Perfācile, very easily, C.

Perfācilis -e, very easy, C; (2) very complaisant, affable, C.

Perfamiliāris -e, very intimate, familiar,

subst. -is -is, *m.* a very intimate friend, C.

Perfātūus -a -um, very foolish, silly, M.

Perfēctē, perfectly, completely, C.

Perfēctio -ōnis, *f.* perfection, completeness, C.

Perfector -ōris, *m.* a perfecter, completer, finisher, T. C.

Perfēctus -a -um (*ptcp.* *perfēctio*), perfect, complete, finished, — *et absoluti philosophi*, C; — *Græcis literis*, C; in *geometria*, C; — *cumulataque virtus*, C.

Perfēctus -ūs, *m.* Vt. = *perfectio*, *q.v.*

Perfēcundus -a -um, very fruitful, very fertile, P. Aug.

Perfērens -ntis (*ptcp.* *perfēro*), — *injuriarum*, C, patient.

Perfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end; *totum nec pertulit tectum*, V, did not reach the mark; (2) to carry, bring, bear, convey, — *litteras ad aliquem*, C; — *alicui nuncium alicuius rei*, C; and pass. *quum ad eum fama perlata esset*, L; especially, to bring news, C; — *se*, to betake one's self; *hinc te reginæ ad limina perfer*, V; (3) *met.* to bear, to suffer to the end, — *pænam*, N; (4) *met.* to bring to an end, carry through, complete, L; — *laborem*, P. Aug; in general, (5) *met.* to bear, suffer, endure, *perfero et perpetor omnes*, C; — *omnes indignitates contumeliasque*, Ca.

Perfērus -a -um, very wild, — *bores*, Vr.

**Perfervēto* -fieri, to become very hot, Vr.

Perfervēto, 2. to be very hot, P. Aug.

**Perfervidus* -a -um, very hot, Co.

Perfēctio -fēci -fēctum, 3. to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish, — *cogitata*, C; — *conata*, Ca; *nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum*, C; (2) to work, finish, polish, *candelabrum, opere mirabili perfectum*, C; — *coria*, Pl, to tan; — *cibos ambulatione*, Pl, to digest; (3) to make complete, perfect, C; *Philippicus puerum citharā perfectit Achillem*, O; (4) followed by *ut*, to bring about, effect, C.

Perfēctus -a -um, completing, accomplishing, Lc.

Perfide, perfidiously, faithlessly, Sc.

Perfidūs -e, very faithful, C.

Perfidia -æ, *f.* faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood, *fraude et perfidiā aliquem fallere*, C; *admittere* — *in aliquem*, St.

Perfidiosē, perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously, C.

Perfidiosus -a -um, perfidious, faithless, treacherous, C.

Perfidus -a -um, perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *arma, verba*, O; — *freta*, Sc; — *et lubrica via*, Pt.

Perfixus -a -um, pierced through, transfixed, Lc.

Perfiliālis -e, that the wind can blow through, C.

Perflagitiosus -a -um, very shameful, very flagitious, C.

Perflātus -ūs, *m.*, a draught of wind, breeze, Cl. Pl.

Perfio, 1. (I.) *act.* to blow through, *venti ruunt, et terras turbine perfiant*, V; (II.) *neut.* to blow or breathe through, Co. Pl.

**Perfluctio*, 1. to swarm all over, Lc.

Perfūdo -xi, 3. to flow, stream through, Lc; and in general, to flow, *amnis in mare perfusus*, Pl.

Perfōdo -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig through, pierce through, — *parietes*, C; — *montem*, Vr.

Perfōro, 1. to pierce through, perforate; — *navem*, C; — *latus ense*, O.

Perfortiter, very bravely, T.
 Perfossor -ōris, m. a digger through; — *parietum*, P, a burglar.
 Perfrēno -ūi, 3. to roar, — *delphini*, A. Aug.
 Perfrēquens -ntis, much visited, much thronged, L.
 Perfrico -cūi -cātum (etum), 1. to rub over, — *caput atque os suum unguento*, C; (2) — *frontem, faciem*, os, to rub away a blush; hence, to lay aside shame or modesty, C; *aut quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem*, M.
 Perfriō -ōnis, f. a catching cold, Pl.
 Perfriō -ōnis, f. a scratching, rubbing, Pl.
 Perfrīgēficio -feci -factum, 3. to make very cold, — *cor mihi*, P.
 Perfrīgēro, 1. to let cool, allow to become cold, Pl.
 Perfrīgēro -frīxi, 3. to become very cold, catch cold, Cl. Jr.
 Perfrigidus -a -um, very cold, Cl.
 Perfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break through, break in pieces, shatter, C; *naves perfrigerant pro-ras*, L; (2) to break through, break down an obstacle, — *hostium phalangem*, Ca; (3) *met.* to break, set at nought, disregard, — *decreta senatūs*, C; to burst through, — *omnia repagula juris, pudoris, et officii*, C.
 Perfrigo, 1. to crumble to pieces, rub, pound, Co.
 Perfūor -ctus, 3. *dep.* to enjoy thoroughly, — *rerum gestarum gloria*, C; (2) *poet.* to execute completely, — *mandatis patris*, O.
 Perfuga -m, m. a deserter, C.
 Perfugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. to flee away, fly to any place, take refuge in any place, *Tarquini ad Lartem Porsenam perfugerant*, L; (2) to desert to the enemy, *quum paene quotidie a Pompejo ad Casarem perfugerent*, Ca.
 Perfugium -ii, n. a place of refuge, refuge, asylum, C.
 Perfūctio -ōnis, f. a performing the duties of an office, — *honorum*, C.
 Perfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour over, moisten, wet, C; *perfusis liquidis odoribus*, H; — *aliquem lacrimis*, O; (2) to pour into, — *in id ras*, Co; (3) to stream with perspiration, etc. V; (4) to dye, stain, *estro perfuse vestes*, V; (5) to sprinkle, bestrew, *Lethæo perfusa payaera somno*, V; (6) to cover over, — *auro tecta*, Se; (7) *met.* to imbue or fill with any thing, *qui me horror perfudit*! C; *cupitque quam sensus accipiens moveatur et succindat quiddam perfunditur*, C; (8) *met.* to moisten slightly, to touch superficially, *studium non illa quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus*, Se.
 Perfungor -actus, 3. *dep.* to accomplish, perform, execute thoroughly, — *reipublice muneribus*, C; — *rebus amplissimis*, C; (2) to go through, endure, withstand, *eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediuntur*, C; — *vita*, Le, to die; (3) to enjoy, — *omnibus bonis*, Ang.
 Perfūro, 3. (1.) *act.* to rage through, *Ecce tur domos perfuris*, P. Aug; (11.) *neut.* to continue to rage, go on raging, V.
 Perfuso -ōnis, f. a pouring upon, wetting, Cl.
 Perfusorius -a -um, superficial, — *cupitque*, Se.
 Pergamum -i, n. Pergāma- (-os) -i, f. Pergāma-cūm, n. (Πέργαμος, -ov, -a), the mountain over against Troy, and *poet.* = Troy, V; hence *adj.* Pergāmus -a -um, V, Trojan; — *vates*, Pl. Casandrus; also P. Aug. = Roman; (11.) Pergāma -i, n. a city of Mysia, on the river Cayster; *adj.* Pergāmus -a -um, C, Pergāmus -a -um, — *deus*, M. Esculapius.
 Pergaudō, 2. to rejoice exceedingly.
 Pergilio, 3. to increase in size, Co.
 Pergo, perrexi, perrextum, 3. (1.) *act.* to continue, proceed with, prosecute any thing, C; *pergam, quo cor, hoc iter*, T; *perge igitur ordine quatuor mihi istas partes explicare*, C; (11.) *neut.* to go, come, — *in Macedonia ad Flavianumque*, C; — *ad castra*, Ca; — *domum*, S; (2) *met.* to go on, proceed, continue, *pergamus ergo ad reliqua*, C; *pergam atque iniquum longius*, C.
 Pergracilis -e, very slim, Pl.

Pergracior, 1. *dep.* to live dissolutely like a Greek, P.
 Pergrandis -e, very large, very great, C; — *natus*, L, very old.
 Pergrāphicus -a -um, very sly, cunning, P.
 Pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, C.
 Pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important, C.
 Pergrāviter, very seriously, C.
 Pergula -m, f. a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, as shop, workshop, Pl; a school, St. Jv; a brothel, P; (2) a walk crowned with a trellis, over which vines are trained; an alley in a vineyard, Co.
 Pergulanus -a -um, — *ritis*, Co, trained on the pergula, v. v.
 Perhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. to hold out, extend, grant, give, bestow, *oravit ut apud me perhiberem sibi locum*, P; *magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius*, Pl, ascribes, impute to; (2) to speak, say, C; *ut Graeci perhibent*, V, as the Greeks say; *ut perhibent viri*, P.
 Perhibeo, 1. to winter, pass the winter, Co.
 * Perhūm, very little, Le.
 Perhūnōrfice, very respectfully, C.
 Perhūnōrficus -a -um, very honourable, C; (2) very respectful, C.
 Perhorresco -rui, 3. to shudder exceedingly, C; *clamore perhorruit Ethio*, O; (11.) *act.* to be exceedingly in dread of, shudder at, — *fugam virginum*, C.
 Perhorridus -a -um, very frightful, very horrid, L.
 Perhūmānter, very civilly, very kindly, C.
 Perhūmānis -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil, C.
 Perhūmbus -i, m. = pyrrhichus, q. v. Q.
 Perhūctos -on (περὶκτορος), celebrated, renowned, Pl.
 Pericarpum -i, n. (περικαρπον), a species of onion, Pl.
 * Periclitatio -ōnis, f. a trial, experiment, C.
 Periclitor, 1. *dep.* (1.) *act.* to try, test, prove, put to the proof, *homines in praeliis belli fortunam* — *solent*, C; — *cires ingenii*, C; especially, to bring into peril, risk, C; (11.) *neut.* to try, make a trial, *colui, si possem Lepidum tueri*, Aug; (2) to be in danger, to be imperilled, *ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur*, Ca; — *capite*, M, to be accused of a capital crime.
 Periclitose, dangerously, C.
 Periclitosus -a -um, full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous, C.
 Periculum -i, n. (often contracted periculum), a trial, proof, test, *Siculis velle mea fidei diligentique* — *facere*, C; (2) an attempt in authorship, C; much more frequently, (3) danger, peril, — *discrimenque patriæ*, C; — *canis*, C, danger of life; — *subire pro amico*, C; — *facessere innocentis*, C; *res in periculo vertitur*, P, is in peril; — *est, ne, etc.*, C, there is danger, lest, etc.; *periculo tuo (meo, suo)*, at thy peril, C; (4) a legal accusation, N; (5) a sentence, condemnation, N; (6) sickness, illness, Pl.
 Peridoneus -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate, — *allici rei*, Ca.
 Perillustis -a, very plain, very evident, N; (2) very distinguished, C.
 Perinēculus -a -um, very weak, C.
 Perimētros -i, f. (περίμετρος), a circumference, perimetre, V.
 Perimo -mi -emptum, 3. to destroy, utterly ruin, annihilate, *ne enim potest esse miser cuiusquam sensu precepta*, C; *Troja precepta*, V; *si causam publicam mea mors perimisset*, C; (2) to slay, *crudeli morte preceptum*, V.
 Perimpeditus -a -um, — *locus*, Aug, greatly obstructed, difficult of passage.
 Perincertus -a -um, very uncertain, S.
 Perinconmode, very inconveniently, very inopportunately, C.
 Perincommodus -a -um, very inconvenient, very inopportune, L.
 Perinde, as, like as, just as, in like manner,

eiendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere! C; — *laudaret castigaretque*, L; (2) followed by various conjunctions, *atque*, C, ac, Ca, as though, as if; *ut, utrumque*, C, *ac si*, C, *quasi*, C, *prouit*, Pl, *tantum*, L, *quam*, St, *quam si*, Te.

Perindigne, very indignantly, St.
Perindulgens -ntis, very indulgent, very mild, C.
Perinfamis -e, very infamous; St.
Perinfirmitas -a -um, very weak, Cl. C.
Peringeniosus -a -um, very clever, very ingenious, C.

Peringrātus -a -um, very ungrateful, Sc.
Periniquus -a -um, very unfair, C; (2) very discontented, — *animus*, C.
Perinjūrus -a -um, very unjust, unfair, A. Aug.
Perinsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, C.

Perinungo, 3. to anoint all over, Vr.
Perinivisus -a -um, very much hated, C.
Perinivitus -a -um, very unwilling, C.
Periōdicus -a -um (*περιοδικός*), returning at stated times, periodical, Pl.
Periōdus -i, f. (*περίοδος*), a period, sentence, C. Q.

Peripatēticus -a -um (*περιπατητικός*), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian school of philosophy, Co; *subst.* *Peripatēticus* -orum, m. C, Peripatetic philosophers.
Peripetasma -ātis, n. (*περιπέτασμα*), a curtain, hanging, etc. C.

Periphōretus -i, m. (*περιφóρητος*), carried about in a litter, Pl.
Periphrasis -is, f. (*περίφρασις*), circumlocution, periphrasis, Q.

Periplus -i, m. (*περίπλους*), circumnavigation, sailing round, Pl.
Peripneumōnīcus -a -um (*περιπνευμονικός*), having diseased lungs, consumptive, Pl.

Peripteros -on (*περιπτερος*), surrounded by pillars, Vt.

Perirātus -a -um, very angry, P. C.
Periscēllis -idis, f. (*περισκέλλης*), an anklet, II.
Perisson -i, n. (*περίσσον*), a plant also called *strychnion*, Pl.

Peristēreōn -ōnis, m. (-ōs -i, f. *περιστερέων*), the plant verain, Pl.

Peristroma -ātis, n. (*περίστρωμα*), a curtain, carpet, hanging, C.

Peristylum -i, n. (*περίστυλιον*), a peristyle, or court surrounded by a colonnade, Vt.

Peristylum -i, n. Vr. = *peristylum*, q.v.

Pertite, skillfully, cleverly, C.

Pertitia -as, f. knowledge derived from experience, skill, — *locorum et militie*, S.

Perto, 1. to perish utterly, P. Le.

Pertitus -a -um, experienced, skilful, practised, expert, *doctos homines, vel etiam visu peritos*, C; *homo multarum rerum* —, C; — *jure*, C; — *ad usum et disciplinam*, C; — *in amore*, Pt; — *de agriculturā*, Vr; — *cantare*, V.

Perjēro = *pejoro*, q.v.

Perjēcunde, very pleasantly, very delightfully, C.

Perjēcundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, C.

**Perjūratōnecula* -as, f. *dim.* a little perjury, P.

**Perjūrosus* -a -um, full of perjury, perjured, P.

Perjūrum -i, n. a false swearing, perjury, C.

Perjūro, C. = *pejoro*, q.v.

Peri . . . for words not found in this place, viz. pell . . .

Perlabor, lapsus, 3. to glide through, penetrate, C; *isque (aer) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes*, Le; to glide over, *atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas*, V.

Perlatus -a -um, very joyful, L.

Perlato, very widely, C.

Perlēcēbra -as, f. (*pollēcēbra*), an enticing, alluring, P.

Perlēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to survey thoroughly, scan all over, *quin protinus omnia perlegerent*

oculis, V; (2) to read through, C; — *senatum*, L, call over the roll of senators.

**Perlēpde*, very pleasantly, P.

Perlēvis -e, very light, very slight, C.

Perlēviter, very slightly, C.

Perlēbens -ntis (*perlēbens, prtēp. perlēbet*), very willing, P. C.

Perlēbenter, very willingly, C.

Perlēbrālis -e, very well brought up, T.

Perlēbrāliter, very liberally, very bountifully, C.

Perlēbet, 2. *impērs.* (*perlēbet*), it is pleasing, very pleasant; — *scire*, P, I should very much like to know.

Perlēbrātō -ōnis, f. a levelling, Vt.

Perlēbro, 1. to level, make level, Co; (2) to poison a weapon before throwing it, — *hastam*, P. Aug.

Perlēmo, 1. to file; hence, to make clear, sharpen, — *speciem oculorum*, Vt.

Perlēmo -lēvi -lītum, 3. (*perlēmo*, 4.) to besmear, Co.

Perlēquidus -a -um, very liquid, Cl.

Perlēritus -a -um, very learned, C.

Perlēsto, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, L.

Perlonge, very far, T.

Perlonginquus -a -um, lasting a long time, P.

Perlongus -a -um, very long, — *via*, C; (2) lasting a long time, tedious, P.

Perlibet, etc. = *perlibet*, etc., q.v.

Perluētōsus -a -um, very mournful, C.

Perlēo -tī -lītum, 3. to wash, bathe, — *manus undā*, O; — *aliquid aquā marinā*, Co; *promiscuo in fluminibus perlunantur*, Ca, bathe themselves; *gelidū cum perlur undā*, II, I wash myself.

Perluro, 1. to pass, wander, range through, — *agros*, L; (2) *met.* to regard, consider thoroughly, C; — *omnia oculis*, L; (3) to purify thoroughly, cleanse in a religious point of view, Co.

Permācer -era -crum, very lean, very thin, Cl.

Permācero, 1. to soften or macerate thoroughly, Vt.

Permāddācō -feci, 3. to make thoroughly wet, moisten thoroughly, P.

Permādesco -diti, 3. to become thoroughly wet, Co; (2) *met.* to become effeminate, enervated, Sc.

Permagnus -a -um, very great, very large, C; *subst.* *permagnus* -i, n. C, a very great thing; *quod permagni interest*, C.

Permāle, very badly, C.

Permānter, by flowing through, Lc.

**Permānascō*, 3. to flow through, to penetrate to, *unde ad eum id posset* —, P.

Permāno -nā -nsum, 2. to remain, stay, abide, sojourn a long time; *iru inter eas intercessit, quā tam permansit diu*, T; — *in meā pristina sententiā*, C.

Permāno, 1. to flow through, penetrate; *in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor*, Lc; (2) to flow, penetrate to any place, *succus permanat ad fectur*, C; (3) *met.* *amor usque in pectus permanavit*, P; *conclusiuncula ad sensus permānantes*, C; — *palam*, P, to become public, be generally known.

Permānsio -ōnis, f. a remaining, abiding, — *in iud sententiā*, C.

Permāntus -a -um, — *Lares*, L, protecting deities at sea.

Permānturesco -rū, 3. to become thoroughly ripe, O.

Permāturus -a -um, quite ripe, Cl. Co.

Permēdlocris -e, very-medicine, C.

Permēditatus -a -um, well weighed, thoroughly considered, P.

Permēto, 1. to go through, pass through, traverse, permeate; *Euphrates mediam Babylonem permēans*, Pl; *met.* C.

**Permēro* -āi, 2. to deserve well in war, P. Aug.

Permētōr -mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure through, measure thoroughly, — *solis magnitudinem*, C; (2) to traverse, — *viam*, P; — *aquor*, V.

Permētūens -ntis, greatly fearing, V.

**Permīngo* -axi, 3. to make water upon, defile, H.

*Perminutus -a -um, very small, very minute, C.
Permirus -a -um, very wonderful, C.

Permiscē -scēi -stum (-xtum), 2. to mix, mingle thoroughly, — *naturam cum materiā*, C; *permixti cum suis fugientibus*, Ca; (2) *met.* — *tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore*, C; (3) *met.* to confound, confuse, bring into disorder, — *omnia divina humanaque*, Ca.

Permissio -ōnis, f. a yielding, giving way, surrender, L; (2) a rhetorical figure, in which an orator abandons the matter to his opponent's decision, Q; (3) permission, C.

Permissus -us, m. leave, permission, C.

Permittis -e, very mild, Co.

Permitto -ī -issum, 3. to let go, let loose; *concedunt equos permittuntque in hostem*, L; (2) to send away, transport, export, Co; (3) to throw, hurl at a mark, *saxum — in hostem*, O; (4) *met.* to give up, yield, cede, surrender, — *aliquem iudicium potestati*, C; — *for tuas suas fidei alicuius*, Ca; — *alicui licentiam agendarum rerum*, S; — *se*, Ca, to give one's self up; (5) *met.* to allow, permit, give leave to, *tibi — respondere*, C; — *ipsis iudicibus conjecturam facere*, C; — *sibi*, Q, to allow one's self, venture to do any thing; — *aliquid iracundiæ tuæ*, C, to yield somewhat, make some allowance for.

Permixte, in a mixed manner, confusedly, C.

Permixtio -ōnis, f. a mixing, mixture, C.

Permodestus -a -um, very modest, C.

Permodice, very slightly, very moderately, Co.

Permodicus -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, St.

Permolesce, very hardly, with much difficulty; — *ferre aliquid*, C, to be much vexed at.

Permolesus -i -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, C.

Permolli -e, very soft, very delicate, Q.

Permolo, 3. — *alienas uxores*, H, = concumbere.

Permōtio -ōnis, f. a movement, motion, agitation, — *mentis*, C; and abs. an emotion, C.

Permōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move thoroughly, completely put in motion, Lc; (2) *met.* to move, excite, agitate mentally; to persuade, induce; *in commendis iudicibus, iis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere volo, permoveor*, C; *sive iracundiæ, sive dolore, sive metu permotus*, C; *mente permotus*, C, violently excited; (3) *met.* to excite any particular passion or emotion, — *invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras*, Te.

Permoleō -si -sum (-ctum), 2. to stroke, touch gently, — *aliquem manu*, O; — *alicui malas*, St; *aram quam flatu permolect spiritus auri*, C; (2) *met.* to caress, charm, delight, — *sensum voluptate*, C; (3) *met.* to soothe, tranquillize, soften, — *senectutem*, C; *eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis*, C.

Permultus -a -um, very much, very many, *permulti imitatores principum existunt*, C; *erant circum castra permulti colles*, Ca: *adv.* permulto, by far, by much, C; *permultum*, C, very much.

Permundus -a -um, very clean, very cleanly, Vr.

Permūno -īvi (-īi) -itum, 4. to fortify thoroughly, completely, L.

Permutatio -ōnis, f. change, alteration, permutation, C; (2) an exchange, C; (3) in rhetoric, an exchange of one expression for another, Aug.

Permutō, 1. to change completely, — *sententiam*, C; (2) to exchange, — *nomina inter eos*, P; (3) to change money, *placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari*, P; (4) to buy, *insula adeo dives, ut equos incole talentis auri permutaret*, Pl.

Perna -æ, f. (πέρνα), the hip or haunch together with the leg, A. Aug; (2) applied to animals, and especially to swine; a leg or ham, P. H. M; (3) a species of mussel, Pl; (4) the upper part of a twig when pulled or cut from a tree, Pl.

Pernavigatus -a -um, sailed through, navigated, Pl.

Pernecessarius -a -um, very necessary, C; (2) very intimate, C.

Pernecessē, *adj. indol.* very necessary, C.

Pernēgo, 1. to deny obstinately; persist in denying, C; (2) to persist in refusing, Sc. M.

Pernēō -ēvi -ētum, 2. to spin to an end, M.

Perniciabilis -e, deadly, destructive, fatal, Te.

Perniciālis -e, Lc. L. = perniciabilis, q. r.

Pernīces -ēi, f. destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; *cum de — P. R. tam crudeliter cogitaret*, C; *incumbere ad — alicuius*, C; — *incumbere sibi et alii*, Te; (2) a dangerous, deadly, calamitous person, *prædonem juris urbani, labem atque — provincie Siciliæ*, C.

Pernīcēs, destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously, C.

Pernīciosus -a -um, calamitous, pernicious, — *leges*, Ca; — *moibi*, C.

Pernīctas -ātis, f. swiftness, fleetness, agility, C.

Pernīcter, swiftly, actively, nimbly, P. L.

Pernīger -gra -grum, very black, P.

Pernīgium, far too much, T.

Pernō -ōnis, m. a chilblain on the foot, Pl.

Pernūctilus -i, m. *dim.* a little chilblain, Pl.

Pernīx -īcis, swift, nimble, agile, active, P. L. V.

Pernūctus -e, very celebrated, C.

Pernocto, 1. to pass the night, spend the night, — *noctem*, P; *met.* *hec studia pernocant nobiscum*, C.

Pernōnides -e, m. offspring of a ham, P.

Pernoseo -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, T; (2) to know thoroughly, be well acquainted with, C.

Pernōtesco -tūi, 3. to be generally well known, Te.

Pernox -oetis, lasting all night, L.

Pernūmero, 1. to count out, reckon completely, P. L.

Pēro -ōnis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, V.

Pērobescere -a -um, very obscure, — *questio*, C.

Pērodi -ōsus -um -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly, — *aliquem*, V. O.

Pēroddūsus -a -um, very much hated, very odious, C.

Pērofflōse, very complaisantly, very obligingly, C.

Pērolo, 2. to emit a bad smell, to stink, Lc.

Pērōnātus -a -um, booted, Pr.

Pēroportune, very opportunely, very seasonably, C.

Pēroportūnus -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, C.

Pēroptato, according to one's ardent desire, C.

Pēroptus est, it is very necessary, T.

Pēroptatio -ōnis, f. the conclusion of a speech, peroration, C.

Pēronātus -a -um, very ornate, C.

Pēorno, 1. to adorn greatly, Te.

Pērōro, 1. to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly, — *tantam causam*, C; (2) to conclude a speech, *perorare, alii iubent antequam peroretur digredi*, C; (3) to bring to an end, finish, *res peroratur*, C.

Pēroscilior, 1. to kiss heartily, M.

Perpāco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillize, L.

Perpallidus -a -um, very pale, Cl.

Perparce, very sparingly, very frugally, T.

Perparillus -a -um, very little, C.

Perparvus -a -um, very little, very small, C.

Perpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to eat off, graze thoroughly, Vr.

Perpastus -a -um (*ptcp.* perpasco), — *canis*, Ph, well fed, fat.

Perpauculus -a -um, very few, very little, C.

Perpaucus -a -um, very few, very little, C.

Perpaululum -i, n. (*perpaulillum*), *dim.* a very, very little, C.

Perpulum (*perpaulum*), a very little, C.

Perpauper -eris, very poor, C.

Perpauillum -i, n. a very small trifle, P.
 *Perpēfūco, 3. to terrify exceedingly, P.
 Perpello -pūli -pulsus, 3. to push violently, A. Aug.; (2) *met.* to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain, *callidum senem callidis dolis perpuli*, P.; *perpelli ut legatos ad Scipionem militat*, L.; *collegam suam pactione prociūcia perpulat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret*, S.

Perpendiculum -i, n. a plumb-line, plummet; *ad -columnas exigere*, C.

Perpendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh accurately, P. Aug.; (2) *met.* to weigh, consider thoroughly, — *aliquid acri iudicio*, Lc.; *hoc non arte aliquā perpenditur*, C.

Perperam, wrongly, falsely, untruly, — *loqui*, P.; *recte an -iudicare*, C; (2) by mistake, erroneously, Yr. St.

Perpetuus -itis, continuous, unbroken, perpetual; *ibi quies in navi noctem* —, P, throughout the night.

Perpessus -a -um, much-enduring, long-suffering, Sc.

Perpressio -ōnis, f. suffering, endurance, — *laborum*, C; — *dolorum*, C.

Perpetor -pessus, 3. *dep.* to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; *animus eger neque pati neque -potest*, C; *facile omnes -ac perfero*, C; *interfici quum me -possum*, T.

Perpetro, 1. to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, perpetrate, — *ecadem, sacrificium, pacem*, L.

Perpetuus -e, general, universal (used by Q. as translation of καθολικός).

Perpetuus -a -um, continually busied with any thing, Sc.

Perpetuitas -itis, f. uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity, C.

Perpetuo, perpetually, for ever, C.

Perpetuo, 1. to make continual or perpetual, continu, perpetuate, C.

Perpetuum, perpetually, for ever, P. Aug.

Perpetuus -a -um, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, universal, entire, perpetual; *perpetua munitiones perducta ex castellis in proxima castella*, Ca; *longior et -disputatio*, C; *ignis Vestae -ac sempiternus*, C; in *perpetuum*, C, for ever; (2) universal, general, C; (3) in the language of the augurs, — *fulmina*, Sc, such as have a meaning for the whole life.

Perplicio, 2. to please exceedingly, C.

Perplexabilis -e, perplexing, confusing, P.

Perplexabiliter, in a perplexing manner, P.

Perplexus, confusedly, obscurely, T. L.

Perplexim, P. = perplexus, q.v.

Perplexor, 1. *dep.* to cause confusion, perplexed, P.

Perplexus -a -um, confused, intricate, entangled, — *iter*, V; — *figuræ*, Lc; (2) *met.* confused, intricate, ob-cure, perplexed, — *sermone*, L; — *responsum*, L.

*Perplicatus -a -um, entangled, involved, Lc.

Perpluo, 3. (i.) *neut.* to rain through; used *imper.*, A. Aug; (2) to let the rain through, *perpluunt tigua*, P; (ii.) *act.* to rain into; *hæc est illa tempestas, quum mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum*, P.

Perpolio, 4. to smooth, polish thoroughly, Pl; (2) *met.* to polish, perfect, complete, — *et absolvere aliquid*, C.

Perpolite, in a very polished manner, Aug.

Perpolio -ōnis, f. polish, finish, — *sermones*, Aug.

Perpolitus -a -um (*ptep.* perpolio), polished, accomplished; *perfecti in dicendo et -homines*, C; *cita -humanitate*, C.

Perpolor, 1. *dep.* to lay waste, devastate completely, L. Tc.

Perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place, L.

Perpotatio -ōnis, f. a continued drinking, drunken debauch, C.

Perpotio, 1. to continue drinking, to keep up a drunken debauch, C; (2) to drink up, Lc.

Perprimo = perprimo, q.v.

Perpressa -a, f. a plant also called baccar, q.v., Pl.

Perprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press very much, continue to press, H. Se.

*Perprōpere, very hastily, very quickly, P.

Perprōpinquus -a -um, very near, C.

Perprosper -era -erum, very prosperous; — *caletudo*, St, very good.

Perpruriscio, 3. to be very lustful, P.

Perpugnax -acis, very pugnacious, very quarrelsome, C.

Perpulcher -chra -chrum, very beautiful, T.

Perpurgo, 1. to make thoroughly clean, C; (2) to explain thoroughly, C.

*Perpūrus -a -um, very pure, Vr.

Perpūsilus -a -um, very small, very little, C.

Perpūto, 1. to state or explain fully, — *argumentum alicui*, P.

Perquam, very much, extremely, C.

Perquiro -sivi -situm, 3. to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly, C; — *aditus viasque in Suecos*, Ca.

Perquisite, accurately, C.

Perquisitor -ōris, m. a seeker or inquirer after any thing, P.

Perraro, very rarely, very seldom, C.

Perrarus -a -um, very seldom, very rare, L.

Perrconditus -a -um, very secret, very much hidden, C.

Perrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to creep to, crawl to, Co; (ii.) *act.* — *tellurem*, Tb, to crawl through, creep over.

Perrepto, 1. (i.) *neut.* to crawl about, — *in omnibus plateis*, P; (ii.) *act.* to crawl through, — *omnes plateas*, P.

Perridiculis, very laughably, C.

Perridiculus -a -um, very laughable, very ridiculous, C.

Perrimōsus -a -um, very full of cracks and chinks, Vr.

Perrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw through, bite through, Cl. Pl.

Perrōgo, 1. to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask all through, L; *cum perrogarent sententias consules*, Tc; (2) to pass a law, P. Aug.

Perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to break through, burst a way through, — *per medios hostes*, Ca; (ii.) *act.* to break through, burst through, C; — *vates*, Ca; and especially, to make a way through, — *campaludem*, Ca; (2) *met.* to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate, — *periculum*, C; *questiones omnium*, C.

Persa -arum, m. (Πέρσαι), the Persians (*sing.* variously Persa -a, m., Perses -a, m. C.); hence, Persia -a, f. P, Persia; Persis -idis, f. O, Persia; *adj.* Persicus -a -um, Pl, Persian; — *arbor*, Pl, and *abs.* -us -i, f. Co, the cherry-tree; — *um -i*, n. Pl, the cherry; — *a -orum*, n. C, the history of Persia; *adv.* Persice, — *loqui*, Q, to speak the Persian language; *fem. adj.*, Persis -idis, O.

Perscepe, very often, C.

Perseruus -a -um, — *fulmina*, P. Aug, very rough, very raging.

Persalse, very witty, C.

Persalsus -a -um, very witty, C.

*Persalutatio -ōnis, f. a greeting, salutation, C.

Persaluto, 1. to greet a number in succession, greet all round, C.

Persancto, very sacredly, T.

Persano, 1. to heal completely, Sc. Pl.

Persanus -a -um, quite healthy, A. Aug.

Persapienter -ntis, very wisely, C.

Persipienter, very wisely, C.

Perscilter, very knowingly, very cleverly, C.

Perscindo -idi -issum, 3. to cleave through, tear to pieces, Lc. L.

Persetus -a -um, very fine, very clever, very pretty, C; — *puer*, T.

Perscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write through, completely, in full, St; (2) to write accurately,

explicitly, *nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas*, C; (3) to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register, C; (4) to notify, announce, relate in writing, Ca; (5) to make over or assign to in writing, C.

Perscriptio -ōnis, *f.* a writing or entering in a book, C; (2) a making over or assigning by a written document, C.

Perscriptor -ōris, *m.* one who writes down or makes an entry, C.

Perscrutatio -ōnis, *f.* an investigation, inquiry into, Sc.

Perscrutor, 1. *dep.* (perscruto, P.) to search through, look through, seek through, — *arculas muliebres*, C; (2) *met.* — *naturam rationemque cimuminum*, C.

Persca -æ, *f.* (περσα), a sacred tree of Egypt and Persia, Pl.

Perscō -cti -ctum, 1. to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out, C.

Persctor, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue earnestly, Lc.

Perscūtio -ōnis, *f.* a prosecution, accusation, C.

Perscūtō -cti -ctum, 2. to remain sitting in any place, to beset, abide; *quo pacto persederit humor aquas*, Lc; *in equo dies noctesque perse-*

dendo, L.

Perscūnis -æ, very slothful, very languid, L.

Perscūx -is, very old, St.

Perscūtō -nsi -sum, 4. to perceive distinctly, V; (2) to feel deeply, V.

Perscūtō -nsi -sum, 3. to perceive distinctly, T; (2) to feel deeply, Lc.

Persēphōne -ēs, *f.* (Περσεφόνη), the Greek name of Proserpina, *q.v.*; O; (2) Death, Tb.

Persēquens -ntis (*ptep.* persēquor), eagerly desiring, greedy after, P; (2) — *inimicitiarum*, avenging, revengeful, Aug.

Persēquor -cūtus (quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow constantly, pursue earnestly, — *vestigia alicujus*, C; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *fugientes usque ad flumen*, Ca; (3) to search through a place, — *omnes solitudines*, C; (4) to come up to in pursuit, reach, C; *mors et fugacem persequitur virum*, H; (5) *met.* — *omnes vias, quibus putabo ad id, quod volumus, pervenire posse*, C; (6) *met.* to strive after, seek to attain; *quīs, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur?* C; *clamant me syco-phantem, herculeates* — T; — *meum jus*, C; (7) *met.* to follow as a pattern, example, master, — *sectam et instituta alicujus*, C; — *Academiam referens*, C; (8) *met.* to pursue hostilely, avenge one's self, punish, persecute, — *evitatem bello*, Ca; *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci* — C; — *mortem alicujus*, C; to avenge; (9) *met.* to follow up in act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute; *hoc factis persequar*, P; — *mea mandata*, C; (10) *met.* to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe; *que versibus persecutus est Livius*, C; *Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur*, C; — *obsceas vobis plates omnes nominatim*, C.

Persēō, 3. to stick into, insert, Vr.

Persēs -ei (-ēs), *m.* (Περσεύς), son of Jupiter and Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and of the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed; hence *adj.* Persēs -a -um, Pt; Persēs -a -um, O.

Persēvans -ntis (*ptep.* persēvō), holding out, enduring, persevering, L.

Persēvānter, perseveringly, persistently, L.

Persēvāntia -æ, *f.* perseverance, endurance, persistence, C.

Persēvō, very strictly, Pl.

Persēvō, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything, — *in sua sententiā*, C; used also *impers.*, — *non est ab isto perseveratum*, C; (2) *act.* — *injuriā facere fortissime*, C; — *id quod turpissime suscepisset*, C.

Persicūx -a -um, very dry, Cl.

Persice, Persicus, Persicum, *vid.* Persē.

Perscūtō -cti -ctum, 2. Pl. = perscūdo, *q.v.*

Perscūtō -cti -ctum, 3. to settle down, Lc. V.

Persiguo, 1. to note down, record, L.

Persimilis -e, *very* like, *very* similar, C.

Persimplex -icis, *very* simple, Tc.

Persisto -stui, 3. to remain constant, persist in anything, L.

Persius. A. Persius Flaccus, a Roman satiric poet, whose works we still possess, was of equestrian rank, and born at Volaterra, Dec. 4th, A.D. 34. The events of his brief life are few and unimportant. He was educated in his native place up to the age of twelve, and afterwards at Rome, one of his teachers being the Stoic Cornutus. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, Nov. 24, A.D. 62. His works consist of six short satires, which have always enjoyed a very wide popularity. Though dramatic in spirit and expression, the style is deformed by many obsolete and unusual words; and the transitions are rapid and perplexing. The translations of Persius into the modern languages are very numerous.

Persollā -æ, *f.* the brown mullen, Pl.

Persollō, 1. to make quite dense, solidify, P. Aug.

Persolla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little mask; (used as a term of reproach) ugly face! P.

*Persolus -a -um, quite alone, P.

Persollūta -æ, *f.* an Egyptian plant much used for garlands, Pl.

Persolvere -solvi -sollūtum, 3. to pay, pay off, — *stipendium militibus*, C; — *alienus nominibus*, S, to discharge others' debts; (2) to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation, — *grates*, V; *meritam dñs immortalibus gratiam* — C; — *vota*, Tc, to perform, fulfil; — *justa alicui*, Sc, to pay funeral honours to a corpse; — *penas*, C, to suffer punishment; — *epistolæ*, C, to answer a letter; (3) * to explain, expound, C.

Persōna -æ, *f.* the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama, C; (2) the part, character, person represented by the actor, T; (3) the part which any one plays; the character which he sustains in the world; *petitoris — capere, accusatoris deponere*, C; *qui philosophiam profectur, gravissimum mihi sustinere videtur personam*, C; (4) a person, man, individual; *at in eius personam multa fecit asperius*, C; (5) in grammar, a person, Vr.

Persōnāta -æ, *f.* a kind of large burdock, Co.

Persōnātus -a -um, clad in a mask, masked, C; (2) *riet.* apparent, fictitious, not genuine, C.

Persōno -āi -itum, 1. (*i.*) *neut.* to sound through, resound thoroughly, *domus — cantu*, C; (2) to perform upon a musical instrument, V; (*ii.*) *act.* to fill with sound, cause to resound, V. H; (2) to cry loudly, C.

Persōnus -a -um, resounding, sounding loudly, P. Aug.

Persorbō -bui, 2. to imbibe, absorb, Pl.

Perspecte, intelligently, P.

Perspecto, 1. to look at to the end, St; (2) to inspect thoroughly, P.

Perspectus -a -um (*ptep.* perspicō), well-known, fully known, — *virtus*, C.

Perspicūlor, 1. *dep.* to investigate, explore thoroughly, St.

Perspargo, 3. to sprinkle, moisten, C.

Perspicacitas -itatis, *f.* sharp-sightedness, perspicacity, C.

Perspicax -acis, sharp-sighted, acute, perspicacious, C.

Perspicillilis -e, visible, bright, clear, Vt.

Perspicillia -æ, *f.* a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of any thing, C.

Perspicio -cei -ectum, 3. to look through, look into, look at, behold, — *epistolæ*, C; — *cælum*, L; (2) to look at attentively, survey, examine, — *domum tuam*, C; (3) *met.* to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, — *res gestas funditus omnes*, Lc; — *aliquid conjecturæ*, C.

Perspiciē, clearly, plainly, evidently, *quæ falsa sunt*, C.

Perspiciētis -itatis, *f.* clearness, brightness, transparency, Pl; (2) *met.* clearness, perspicuity, C.

Perpicuus -a -um, transparent, bright, clear, O. Pl; (2) *met.* clear, evident, perspicuous, C.

Perspiro, 1. to breathe all over, A. Aug; (2) to blow continually, Pl.

Persterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to make quite level, pave thoroughly, L.

Persuado, 1. to goad on violently, Te.

Persisto -stīti -stātum, 1. to stand firm, remain standing, L; (2) to remain unchanged, to last, endure, O; (3) *met.* to stand firm, persist, persevere, — *in istā pravitate*, C; — *in incipio*, L; *nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi*, V.

Perstrō -strū -strum, 3. to make a great noise, resound, T.

Perstringo -axi -ctum, 3. to bind together firmly, tie together, A. Aug. Pl; (2) to graze, touch, or stroke lightly; — *solum aratro*, C, to plough; (3) to make dull or blunt, — *aciem gladii*, Pl; — *aures minaci murmur*, II, to deafen; (4) *met.* to touch, seize, lay hold of, *horror ingens spectantes perstringit*, L; (5) *met.* to scold, blame, reproach, — *aliquem asperioribus faciliis*, C; — *me tenuissimā suspicione*, C; (6) to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly, — *unquamque rem*, C.

Perstruo -xi -ctum, 3. to erect wholly, Vt.

Perstūdōse, very eagerly, very willingly, C.

Perstūdōsus -a -um, very eager, very desirous, very fond, C.

Persuadēo -si -sum, 2. to convince, induce, persuade; *oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodare*, C; *in primis hoc voluit — non interire animas*, Ca; especially (2) — *aliquid (ne) . . .*, to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action; — *huic, uti ad hostes transcat*, Ca.

Persuāsibilis -e, persuasive, Q.

Persuāsivus, persuasively, Cl.

Persuasio -ōnis, *f.* a convincing, persuasion, C; (2) a conviction, belief, opinion; *arrogans de se* — Q.

Persuasitrix -icis, *f.* a female persuader, P.

Persuasus -us, *m.* persuasion, P.

Per subtilis -e, very fine, very subtle, Le; (2) *met.* — *oratio*, C, very subtle, very refined.

Persulto, 1. (*r.*) *neut.* to leap, skip about a place, — *in agro*, L; (2) — *ante vallum*, Te; (ii.) *act.* to range through, — *capiam Italiam*, Te.

Pertedesco -diti, 3. to grow weary or disgusted with any thing, A. Aug.

Pertedet -tuesum est, 2. *imper.* to be weary of, disgusted with any thing; *pertuesum est enim lertatis*, C; — *suscepti negotii*, N.

Pertēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover completely, P.

Pertendo -di -sum, 3. (*r.*) *act.* to continue, carry through, — *aliquid*, T; (*r.*) *neut.* to direct one's steps anywhere, to go; *pars maxima Romam pertenderunt*, L; (2) to strive persistently after any thing, persevere, T.

Pertento, 1. to prove, test, examine; *perspice rem et pertenta*, C; *placuit pertentari animum cohortis*, Te; (2) to seize, lay hold of, affect; *ut tota tremor pertentet eorum corpora*, V.

Pertentus -e, very fine, very small, — *sabulum*, Pl; (2) *met.* very small, very slight, — *spes salutis*, C; — *suspicio*, C.

Pertēbro, 1. to bore through, C.

Pertergō -si -sum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up, — *mensam*, II; (2) to touch gently, Le.

Pertēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to pound, crush, grind, Co.

Perterrificō -fici -factum, 3. to frighten, terrify exceedingly, T.

Pertēro -si -sum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly, C.

Perterrēps -a -um, sounding, rattling terribly, Le.

Pertexo -xti -xtum, 3. to interweave with any fabric, decorate, adorn, Vt; (2) to complete, accomplish, C.

Pertica -e, *f.* a long pole or rod; *perticis oleas decedere*, Pl; (2) an osier-rod or young plant, Pl;

(3) a land-surveyor's measuring-rod, Pt; (4) *met.* a measure, Pl.

Perticulis -e, capable of being made into rods, Co.

Perticulus -a -um, furnished with a long pole or rod, M.

Pertimesco -mūi, 3. to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of; — *id vero non mediocriter*, C; — *de aliquā re*, C.

Pertinacia -e, *f.* firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity, C. Ca.

Pertinācter, firmly, fast, — *hacere*, Q; (2) firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously, Aug.

Pertinax -Acis, having a firm hold, tenacious; *pignus deceptum digito male pertinaci*, II; (2) durable, lasting, Pl; (3) firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate, C.

Pertinco -di, 2. to reach to, extend to; *tenac in omnes partes corporis pertinentes*, C; *Belga pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Iheni*, Ca; (2) *met.* to reach, extend; *eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet*, C; (3) *met.* to relate, pertain, belong to; *interpretando quorsum quidque pertinet*, C; (4) *met.* to apply to, belong to; *magis pol hæc malitia pertinet ad viros quam ad mulieres*, P; (5) *met.* to have an influence upon, affect, P. C.

Pertingo, 3. to stretch out, extend to; *extraria lux oculos pertingit*, Le.

Pertūro, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, Le.

Pertorqueo, 2. to twist, distort, Le.

Petractile, in a well-considered manner, deliberately, P.

Petractatio -ōnis, *f.* (petractatio), an occupation with, application to any thing, C.

Petracto, 1. (petracto), to touch with the hands; lay hold of, handle, feel, C; — *papillam*, P; (2) *met.* to busy one's self with, treat, study, — *totam philosophiam*, C.

Petrāho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag to a place, forcibly conduct, — *aliquem in castra*, L; *pertractus ad Vitellium*, Te.

Petrāscō, 4. to pass quite through, Pl; (2) to pass by, Sc.

Petranslucidus -a -um, very transparent, Pl.

Petracto, 1. = petracto, *r.*

Petrificus -a -um, very confused, very entangled, M.

Petristicus -e, very sorrowful, C; (2) very austere, C.

Petritus -a -um, very trite, very hackneyed, Sc.

Pertumultuō, very tumultuously, C.

Pertundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, P.

Perturbāto, confusedly, in a disorderly manner, C.

Perturbatio -ōnis, *f.* confusion, disorder, disquiet, C; (2) *met.* mental agitation, perturbation, — *animorum atque rerum*, C; — *vita et magna confusio*, C; (3) passion, emotion; *perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, agritudo, formido, libido, letitia*, C.

Perturbatrix -icis, *f.* a female disturber, disquietor, C.

Perturbatus -a -um (*ptcp.* perturbo), confused, disquieted, disturbed, C. Sc.

Perturbo, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion, perturb, — *provinciam*, C; — *aciem*, S; (2) *met.* to disturb mentally, disquiet; *cum Milo de republica salute perturbetur*, C; *magno animi motu perturbatus*, C.

Perturpis -e, very base, very disgraceful, C.

Pertusis -a -um (*ptcp.* pertundo), bored through, perforated; *pro. of labour in vain, ingerere aliquid in pertusum dolum*, P.

Pertila -e, *f. dim.* a little knapsack or wallet, Sc.

Pertunctio -ōnis, *f.* an anointing, Pl.

Pertungō -xi -ctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, smear with salve, — *corpora oleo*, C.

Perturbāsus -a -um, very polite, refined, witty, C; and hence, too civil, too polite, C.

Perturgo -si, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, St.

Pērūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn thoroughly, burn up, *Lc. I.*; applied to burning by the sun's heat, *Labyco sole perusta coma*, *Pt.*; (2) to burn, inflame, *febris perurit*, *Pl.*; (3) to gall, chafe, inflame; *subducat oneri colla perusta boves*, *O.*; (4) to pinch, nip with cold; *stricto terra perusta gelu*, *O.*; (5) met. to inflame, burn; *hominem perusturi gloria volunt incendere*, *C.*; *valido perurimur aestu*, *O.*, inflamed with love.

Pērūtīlis -e, very useful, *C.*

Pervādo -si -sum, 3. to go through, come through, pass through, *pervade*; *incendium per agros pervasit*, *C.*; — *usque ad vallum*, *L.*; *ut non legatus P. R. sed ut quaedam calamitas — videretur*, *C.*; (2) met. to penetrate, *pervade*; *opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat*, *C.*; *locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit*, *C.*

Pervāgātus -a -um (*ptep.* *pervāgor*), spread abroad, well-known, *C.*; (2) common, general, *C.*

Pervāgus -a -um, wandering everywhere, *O.*

***Pervālo** -ūi, 2. to be very strong, *Lc.*

Pervārie, very variously, *C.*

Pervasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste completely, *L. Te.*

Pervēho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry through, conduct through, *L.*; *pervēhi*, *Te.* to travel, sail, pass through; (2) to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place, *L. St.*; *pervēhi*, to travel, sail to, *alium portum ridebamus, in quem mallem — C.*

Pervello -elli, 3. to pull, pluck, twitch violently, — *aurem*, *Ph. Sc.*; — *stomachum*, *II.* to sharpen the appetite; (2) met. to pinch, hurt, pain; *si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit*, *C.* to excite, inspire, *Sc.*

Pervēno -vēni -ventum, 4. to arrive at, come to, reach; *Germani in fines Eburorum pervenerunt*, *Ca.*; — *ad portum*, *C.*; *si ad herum haec res pervenerit*, *P.*; *ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret*, *C.*; (2) met. to attain to, arrive at, reach, — *in maximam invidiam*, *C.*; — *in senatum*, *C.* to become a senator; — *in scripta alienius*, *C.* to be mentioned by any author; — *in odium alienius*, *N.*; — *in amicitiam alienius intimam*, *N.*; — *ad desperationem*, *Ca.*

***Pervēno**, 1. to hunt through, run through, — *urbem totam*, *P.*

Perverse, crookedly, *St.*; (2) met. wrongly, perversely, *C.*

Perverto -ōnis, *f.* inversion, perversion, — *verborum*, *Aug.*

Perversitas -itīs, *f.* perversity, *C.*

Pervetus -a -um (*ptep.* *perveto*), crooked, inverted, *Pl.*; *perversissimi oculi*, *C.* very squinting; (2) met. perverse, froward, wrong, *C.*

Perverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow, *C.*; *ballistā pervertam turrim et propugnacula*, *P.*; (2) met. to overthrow, destroy, pervert, *labefactare atque — amicitiam aut justitiam*, *C.*; — *omnia jura divina atque humana*, *C.*

Pervespēri, very late in the evening, *C.*

Pervestigatio -ōnis, *f.* a tracking out, investigation, *C.*

Pervestigio, 1. to track out thoroughly, investigate, search into, *C.*

Pervetus -cris, very old, *C.*

Pervetusus -a -um, very old, *C.*

Perviam, accessible, passable, *P.*

Perviciācia -ae, *f.* persistency; usually in a bad sense, obstinacy, stubbornness, *C.*; sometimes = firmness, *Te.*

Perviciācter, firmly, obstinately, stubbornly, *L. Te.*

Pervicax -ācis, firm, unyielding; usually in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate, *T. Te.*

Pervicax -a -um, *A. Aug.* = *pervicax*, *g. c.*

Pervido -vidi -visum, 2. to overlook, look at, regard, behold; *soli qui pervident omnia*, *O.*; (2) met. to consider, examine, *ridebo te et pervideo*, *C.*; (3) to discern, know, *C.*

***Pervigo** -vigi, 2. to flourish, bloom continually; met. — *honoribus*, *Te.*

Pervigil -is, very watchful, always watching, *O.* **Pervigilatio** -ōnis, *f.* a vigil, a religious watching, *C.* **Pervigillum** -ii, *n.* a watching throughout the night, *Pl.*; (2) a religious watching, vigil, — *celebrare*, *Te.*; *inducere*, *St.*

Pervigilo, 1. to watch, remain awake throughout the night, — *noctem*, *C.*

Pervilis -e, very cheap, *L.*

Pervincio -vici -victum, 3. to conquer completely, subdue utterly, *P. Te.*; (2) to conquer in argument, carry one's point, *C.*; (3) to surpass, outdo, *H.*; (4) to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing; *multis rationibus pervinceret Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent*, *L.*; (5) to prove, demonstrate, — *aliquid dictis*, *Lc.*

Perviridis -e, very green, *Pl.*

Pervium -ii, *n.* a passage, *Te.*

Pervius -a -um, passable, accessible, having a road through, pervious, *C.*; *fratri edes fient pericia*, *T.*; *loca ego pericia*, *O.*; (2) act. making a way through, — *ensis*, *P. Aug.*; (3) met. *nihil in penatibus suis ambitioni pervium*, *Te.*

Pervivo -xi -ctum, 3. to live up to a certain time, — *usque ad summam aetatem*, *P.*

Pervolantia -ae, *f.* a flying round, *Vt.*

Pervolo, 1. to fly through, fly round, *V. O.*; (2) to fly to a place; — *in hanc sedem ad domum suam*, *C.*; (3) applied to any rapid motion, *C.*

Pervolo -vōli -velle, to wish exceedingly, be very willing, *L. C.*

Pervoluto, 1. to roll round; especially, to unroll, read a book, — *meos libros*, *C.*

Pervolve -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll about, — *aliquem in luto*, *T.*; (2) to unroll, open a book, *Ct.*; (3) met. to be very busy, *ut in his locis percolatur animus*, *C.*

Pervulgatus -a -um (*ptep.* *pervulgo*), very usual, very common, *C.*; (2) very well known, *C.*

Pervulgo, 1. to publish, make publicly known; *res in vulgus pervulgata*, *C.*; *illas tabulas penulo Romano pervulgari imperari*, *C.*; especially (2) of a woman, to prostitute one's self, *C.*; (3) to visit or sojourn often in a place, *Lc.*

Pēs, **pēdis**, *m.* (*πάς*), the foot (used both of men and animals); *calcei habiles et apti ad pedem*, *O.*; *pede terram pulsare*, *H.* to dance; *pedem ferre*, *V.* to go, walk; *pedem efferre*, *C.* to go out; *pedem ferre*, *O.* to go back, return; *pedis*, *C.* on foot, also by land, *C.*; *senius a pedibus*, *C.* an attendant, lackey; *sub pedibus*, *V.* in the power of; *sub pedibus esse*, *jacere*, *O.* to be discredited, considered of little worth; *pedem opponere*, *O.* to resist; — *trahere*, *O.* to limp; *ante pedes esse*, *C.* to be near; *omni pede stare*, *O.* to make every exertion; *pedibus merere*, *L.* to serve in the infantry; *descendere ad pedes*, *L.* (of cavalry) to dismount; *pedem conserre*, *C.* to fight hand to hand; *pedibus ire in sententiam alienius*, *L.* to agree with, support any one's opinion (from the custom in the Roman senate of taking votes by division); (2) the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, *O. Pl.*; (3) *per eam*, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; *hence pedes egi*, *O.* with fair wind; *facere pedem*, *V.* to relax the sail to meet the wind; (4) the stalks and skins of pressed grapes, olives, etc. *Pl. Co.*; (5) the poetical, which a litter is carried, *Ct.*; (6) a metrical foot, *C.*; and hence, a metre, species of verse, *O.*; (7) musical time, rhythm, *Pl.*; (8) a foot, as a measure of length (*vid.* Table of Measures), *C.*; (9) *pedes*, *hec*, *Vt.*

Pessimus, pessime, *vid.* *malus*.

Pessulus -i, *m.* (*πέσσωλος*), a bolt; *pessuli in ostio obdo*, *T.*

Pesum, to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; — *ire*, *C.* to sink to the ground; (2) met. *pessimi*, *P. Aug.* to strike to the ground; (3) met. *pessimi*, *ire*, to be ruined, to perish, *P.*; — *durum f. pessimos Italia campos*, *Te.*; (4) *pessimi dantes*, *Te.* one word, *pessumare*, *pessumare*, *C.* — *pessumare*, to ruin, destroy, put an end to; — *deus in*

blaudimentis tuis, P; *multos etiam bonos — dedit*, Te

Pestifer -*era* -*erum* (*pestiferus*), *pestiferous*, *pestilential*, L; (3) *met.* deadly, fatal, destructive, *res — et nocentes*, C; — *bellum*, C.

Pestifere, *pestiferously*, C.
Pestilens -*ntis*, *pestilential*, *unhealthy*, — *aedes*, C; (2) *deadly*, *fatal*, C.

Pestilentia -*ae*, *f.* *pestilence*, *plague*, *infectious disease*, Ca, (2) *unhealthy air*, *weather*, *place*, C; (3) *met. oratio plena pestilentia*, Ct.

Pestilentia -*itis*, *f.* *Le. = pestilentia*, q v
Pestis -*is*, *f.* a *pest*, *pestilence*, *plague*, *infectious disease*, *malaria*, C, (2) *destruction*, *ruin*, *death*, — *ae perniciem civitatis*, C, — *machinari alicui*, C, (3) (*concrete*), *destruction*, *deadly persons and things*, C.

Petāsitus -*a* -*um*, wearing the *petasus*, q v, equipped for a journey, C.

Petāsō -*ōnis*, *m.* (*πτεῖσος*, *τετασών*), a *fore leg*, *shoulder of any animal*, (to be distinguished from *perna*, the hind leg, *hym.*) Vr. M.

Petāsionellus -*i*, *m. dim.* a little *shoulder*, Jr.
Pētūs -*i*, *m.* (*πέταρος*), a *broad-brimmed felt hat*, used by *travelers*, P; (2) a *cupola*, of similar shape, placed over a building, Pl.

Petaurista -*ae*, *m.* (*-es* -*ae*, *m.* *πεταυριστής*), a *rope-dancer*, Vr.

Petaurum -*i*, *n.* (*-εταυρος*), the *apparatus used by balancers and rope-dancers*, Jr.

Pētesso, 3, (*ptisso*), to *desire*, *long for*, *strive after eagerly*, — *aliquid*, C

Pētulus -*a* -*um*, *thin*, *slender*, P.

Pētūlus -*i*, *m. dim.* a little *foot*, *little leg*, Cl; (2) a *stalk*, *fruit-stalk*, Co

Petula mala, a *kind of small apples*, Pl.

Petitō -*ōnis*, *f.* an *attack*, *thrust*, *blow*; — *tuas offus*, C, and hence, a *verbal attack in a court of justice*, C, (2) a *request*, *entreaty*, *petition*, Pl, (3) an *application for office*, *candidacy*, C, — *convulatus*, Ca, — *pontificatus*, S, (4) a *suit*, *legal claim*, Q

Pētitor -*ōnis*, *m.* one who *strives after any thing*, P Aug; (2) a *candidate*, H, (3) the *plaintiff in a civil or private suit*, C

Petitriz -*icis*, *f.* a *female candidate for office*, P Aug.

Petitūrio, 4, to *desire to become a candidate*, C.
Pētītus -*ūs*, *m.* an *inclination towards*, *tendency to*, Le.

Peto -*tri* (-*ti*) -*itum*, 3, to *fall upon*, *attack*, *assail*, *aim at*, *thrust at*; *gladiatores et ritando caute, et petendo vehementer*, C; — *caput et collum*, C; — *aliquem saxis*, O, (2) to *fall upon (in a friendly sense)*, — *collum alicuius*, Aug; (3) to *strive to go to a place*, *direct one's steps towards*, *go to*, *repair to*, *per Macedoniae Oyzicum petebamus*, C; — *caelum pennis*, O, to *fly*, of *inanimate objects*, *mons petitastra*, O; — *aliquem*, V, to *go to a person*; (4) *met.* to *attack*, *assail*, *qui me epistolā petuit*, C; — *aliquem si aude*, L, (5) *met.* to *require*, *need*, *ex his tantum quantum res petit*, *hauriemus*, C, (6) *n. ut* to *ask*, *beg*, *beseech*, *request*, *entreat*; *peto utitur a te*, ut, etc, C, — *pacem a Romanis*, Ca; — *vitam nocenti*, Te, M. *Curtio tributum a Cesare petiri*, C, from *Cesar* for *Curtius*, and especially, to *become a candidate for office*, C, (7) *met.* to *bring an action at law*, to *sue*, C; (8) *met.* to *seek*, *strive after*, *endeavour to obtain*, — *praedam pedibus*, O; — *eloquentia principatum*, C, (9) *met.* to *fetch*, — *cibum e Ramia*, L, — *a litens obtulione*, C; (10) *met.* to *take*, *adopt*, *lay hold of*, — *alium cursum*, C, — *fugam*, Ca, to *take to flight*.

Petitorum -*i*, *n.* (*petitorum*), an *open four-wheeled carriage*, probably introduced from *Gaul*, H

Petrā -*ae*, *f.* (*πετρα*), a *stone*, *rock*, Pl

Petrūae -*a* -*um* (*-petior*), *rocky*, *growing among rocks*, — *brassic*, Pl

Petrus, M., a *Roman general of some eminence*, was *legate of C. Antonius at the battle in which*

Catilina was *killed*, and afterwards *joint lieutenant of Pompey* with *Afranius*. In conjunction with the latter, he was *defeated by Caesar at the battle of Mierda*, and afterwards *shared in the rout of Thapsus*, and, after the complete dissolution of the *Pompeian party*, *perished by his own hand*.

Petrices -*ae*, *m.* an *unknown kind of wine*, Pl.

Petro -*ōnis*, *m.* an *old wether*, having very tough flesh, P.

Petrōnūs, C, is the name of a noble Roman, depicted in *Tacitus* as a favourite of *Neio*, and his chief companion and adviser in debauchery. He was *consul in A. D. 61*, and afterwards *governor of Bithynia*, but in 66, having lost the favour of the emperor, he avoided an almost certain fate by committing suicide. By many critics he is identified with the author of a work which has come down to us in a very corrupt and mutilated state, entitled "*Petrōnii Arbitri Satyricon*," which is a very lively exposure of the follies, extravagances, and vices of the early empire. From the nature of the subject, it contains many unusual expressions now difficult of interpretation, and the corruptness of the MSS has rendered some passages altogether unintelligible. Nor does the great humour of the piece compensate for its grossness and obscenity.

Petrōsillum -*i*, *n.* (*πετροσέλινον*), *parsley*, Pl.

Petrōsus -*i* -*um*, *rocky*, *stony*, Pl; *subst.* -*a* -*orum*, *n.* *stony*, *rocky places*, Pl.

Petūlans -*ntis*, *freakish*, *capricious*, *pert*, *wanton*, *froward*, *petulant*, C, and especially, *wanton*, *lustful*, C.

Petulant, *freakishly*, *capriciously*, *petulantly*, *frowardly*, *wantonly*, C.

Petulantia -*ae*, *f.* *capriciousness*, *freakishness*, *wantonness*, *petulance*, C, applied to *animals*, *Co*, and to *inanimate objects*, — *ramorum*, Pl, exuberant growth

Petuleus -*i* -*um*, *butting with the head*; — *agnis*, Le, — *hedi*, V.

Peuce -*cs*, *f.* (*πευκη*), a *pine-tree*, Pl, (2) a *kind of grape*, Pl.

Peucedānum -*i*, *n.* (*-os* -*i*, *m.* *πευκεδάιον*), *sown-fennel*, *sulphur-wort*, Pl.

Peumēne -*cs*, *f.* (*πευμηνή*), a *kind of scum or dross of silver*, Pl.

Pexatus -*a* -*um*, *clothed in a woolly or hairy garment*, M. Sc.

Pexitas -*itis*, *f.* *denseness*, *closeness* (applied to a spider's web), Pl.

Pexis -*a* -*um* (*prtey pecto*), *hairy*, *woolly*, having a nap, and hence (of a garment) *new*, H

Pezēw -*trum*, *f.* (*πεζω*), *mushrooms* which have no stalk, Pl.

Phaeacīstus -*a* -*um* (*phaeacīstinus*), wearing the *phaeciasium*, q v, Sc.

Phaeacīstium -*i*, *n.* (*φαεακίστιον*), a *kind of white shoe worn by certain Athenian priests*, Sc.

Phaedrus, the reputed author of *ninety-seven fables in iambic verse*, divided into five books, which are still extant. They profess to be a translation or adaptation of *Æsop's Fables*, which they follow with more or less accuracy. The author is reported to have been a *Thracian slave*, who became the property of *Augustus*, and was *manumitted by him*. The *Latinity* is for the most part pure.

Phæthōn -*ontis*, *m.* (*φαιθων*), the son of *Helios* and *Clymene*, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, C; used by V. as a name of the sun; hence *adj.* *Phæthonticus* -*a* -*um*, O, *Phæthontius* -*a* -*um*, P. Aug, *subst.* *Phæthontias* -*idis*, *f.* V; *Phæthontis* -*idis*, *f.* M, the sister of *Phaethon*

Phigēdēn -*a* -*um* (*φαιγεδαίνα*), a *corroding sore*, Pl

Phigēdēnicus -*a* -*um* (*φαιγεδαίνοικος*), of or relating to a *corroding sore*, Pl

Phāgo -*ōnis*, *m.* (*φάγων*), a *glutton*, Vr.

Phalacrocorax -ācis, *m.* (φαλακροκόραξ), a cormorant, Pl.

Phalangæ -ārum, *f.* (pālāngæ, φάλαγγες), strong poles on which burdens were carried, Vt. Pl; (2) rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Ca.

Phalangarius -i, *m.* (pālāngārius), a porter, Vt. Phalangitæ -ārum, *m.* (φαλαγγίται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, L.

Phalangites -æ, *m.* (φαλαγγίτης), the plant ray-wort or spider-wort, Pl.

Phalangium -ii, *n.* (on -ii, *n.* φαλάγγιον), a kind of venomous spider, Cl; (2) = phalangites, *q.v.*, Pl.

Phalanx -angis, *f.* (φάλαγξ), a closely-serried array of soldiers, V; (2) the phalanx, a mode of drawing up soldiers practised by different nations, and especially by the Macedonians, Ca.

Phalaris -idis, *f.* (φαλαρίς), the plant Phalaris Canariensis, Linn; (2) a coot, water-hen, Co.

Phalære -ārum, *f.* (-a -ārum, *n.* Pl. φάλαρα), a metal ornament, or string of such, worn on the breast, especially as a military decoration, Ca; also a part of the trappings on a horse's head and breast, L. V; (2) *met.* external ornament, decoration, Fr.

Phalæratius -a -um, wearing the phalæra, — *equi*, L; *met.* — *dicta*, T, fine-sounding, ornate, artful.

Phalæris -idis, *f.* Co. = phalaris, *q.v.*

Phantasia -æ, *f.* (φαντασία), an idea, fancy, Sc. Phantasma -ātis, *n.* (φάντασμα), an appearance, spectre, ghost, Pl.

Pharantitis -idis, *f.* a species of amethyst, Pl.

Phaethra -æ, *f.* (φαετρα), a quiver, II; (2) a sundial of similar shape, Vt.

Phaethratus -a -um, furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver, V. H.

Phaethylger -æra -ārum, wearing a quiver, P. Aug. Pharicon -i, *n.* (φαρικόν), a species of compound poison, Pl.

Pharmaceutria -æ, *f.* (φαρμακευτρία), the sorceress (title of Virgil's eighth Eclogue).

Pharmacopola -æ, *m.* (φαρμακοπώλης), a seller of drugs, itinerant apothecary, C. H.

Pharus -i, *f.* (-as -i, *f.* Φάρος), an island off the port of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built the celebrated light-house; and hence generally, a light-house, Ca; *adj.* Pharus -a -um, (a) relating to the Pharos, (b) Egyptian, — *juventa*, O, Io; — *turba*, Tb, the priests of Isis; — *conjux*, M, Cleopatra.

Phaseolus -i, *m.* *f.* (φάσηλος), an edible bean, the kidney-bean, V; (2) a kind of light skiff formed of osiers or papyrus, C.

Phaseolus -i, *m.* *dim.* a kidney-bean, Co.

Phasagion -ii, *n.* (φασαγιον), the sword-lily, Pl.

Phasis -idis, *m.* (-is -idos, *m.* Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea; hence Phasis -idis, *f.* *adj.* — *volucres*, M, pheasants; *subst.* Medea, O; Phasiacus -a -um, O, Phasinus -a -um, — *avis*, Pl, a pheasant; and *abs.* phasiana -æ, *f.* Pl, phasianus -i, *m.* St. Phasias -idis, *f.* *adj.* — *puella*, O, and *abs.*, O, Medea.

Phasma -ātis, *n.* (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre, Jr.

Phatnæ -ārum, *f.* (φάτναι), the Cribæ (a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer), C.

Phaulus -a -um (φάυλος), — *olive*, Pl, a kind of inferior olive of large size.

Phellandron -ii, *n.* (φελλάνδριον), a plant having leaves like ivy, Pl.

Phellos -i, *m.* (φέλλος), the cork-tree, cork, Vt.

Phengites -æ, *m.* (φεγγίτης), a species of almost transparent stone, Pl. St.

Phéus -i, *n.* (phéous), a kind of prickly plant, Pl.

Phéræ -ārum, *f.* (φεραία), a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus, C; hence *adj.* Phéræus -a -um, — *vaccæ*, O, of Admetus; — *campi*, *dioces*, P. Aug. Thes-alian.

Phila -æ, *f.* (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel (broad at the bottom), bowl, saucer, Jr.

Phlantaropos -i, *m.* (φιλάνθρωπος), Pl, a plant, Galium aparine, Linn.

Phlœteria -æ, *f.* (φιλεταιρίον), Pl = polemonia, *q.v.*

Philippi -ōrum, *m.* (φιλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius; hence *adj.* Philippensis -æ, St. Philippus -a -um, Aug. Philippius -a -um, Pl.

Philippus -i, *m.* (φίλιππος), the name of several kings of Macedonia, and especially of the celebrated father of Alexander the Great; (2) a gold coin coined by Philip, P. H; hence *adj.* Philippus -a -um, Pl; — *numi*, P. L, the gold coins above mentioned; *abs.* Philippum -i, *n.* Vt. Philippus -a -um, *abs.* Philippium -ārum, *f.* the speeches directed against Philip by Demosthenes; and hence Cicero's invectives against M. Antonius.

Philippus, a cognomen in the gens Marcia. — (r.) Q. Marcus Philippus, cons. 186, 169, cens. 164 *n.c.*, is known to us as one of the magistrates appointed to inquire into the immoralities connected with the worship of Bacchus, and as a diplomatist and general in the war against Perseus. — (ii.) L. Marcus Philippus, cons. 91, cens. 86 *b.c.*, a distinguished orator, and in the stormy year of his consulship an opponent of the hypocritical demagogue Livius Drusus. His eloquence is frequently mentioned by C, and once alluded to by H.

Phyllia -ōrum, *n.* (φύλλια), the public meals of the Lacedæmonians, C.

Phyllocharis -is, *n.* (φίλοχαρίς), the plant horhound, Pl.

Phlogræus -a -um (φίλος-γραφικός), loving the Greeks, Vt.

Philologia -æ, *f.* (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, C; (2) the interpretation or exposition of the writings of others, Sc.

Philologus -a -um (φιλολόγος), of or relating to learning, learned, Vt; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* (a) a learned man, a literary man, student of letters, C; (b) an interpreter, expounder of the writings of others, Sc.

Philomæa -æ, *f.* (Φιλομήλη), the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, turned into a nightingale, M; (2) a nightingale, V.

Philopæ -adis, *m.* (φιλόπαις), Pl. = philochares, *q.v.*

Philosophia -æ, *f.* (φιλοσοφία), philosophy, C; *plur.* -æ -ārum, *f.* philosophical sects or systems, C.

Philosophor, *l. dep.* to philosophize, C.

Philosophus -i, *m.* a philosopher, C; — *a -æ, f. C.* a female philosopher.

Philotechnus -a -um, art-loving, Vt.

Philtum -i, *n.* (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre, O.

Philyra -æ, *f.* (φίλυρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which filets for chaplets were made, H. O; (2) the bark of the papyrus, Pl.

Philyra -æ, *f.* (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron; hence *adj.* Philyræus -a -um, — *heros*, O, Chiron; *subst.* Philyrides -æ, *m.* Chiron, O.

Phineus -i, *m.* (φινεύς), a dice-box, H.

Phineus -ei, *m.* -eus -eas, *m.* (φινεύς), a king of Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation; hence *meton.* a blind man, M; hence *adj.* Phineus -a -um, Phineus -i -um, of or relating to Phineus, V. O; — *aces*, Es, the Harpies; *subst.* Phinides -æ, *m.* O, a male descendant of Phineus.

Phlegëthon -ontis, *m.* (φλεγέθων), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water, V; Phlegëthontis -idis, *f.* *adj.* O.

Phlegmone -Es, *f.* (φλεγμοή), an inflammation beneath the skin, Pl.

Phlegra -æ, *f.* (φλέγρα), a district in Macedonia, where the gods were said to have killed the Giants with lightning, Pl; hence *adj.* Phlegreus -a -um, O. Pt; — *campus*, Pl, the field of Pharsalia.

Phlomis -idis, *f.* phlomos -i, *m.* (φλωμίς, φλωμος), the plant mullein, P.

varicoloured), — *agger floribus*, P. Aug; (2) — *vestes*, V, embroidered.

Pictus -a -um (*ptēp.* pingo), painted, C; (2) embroidered, C; (3) of discourse, ornate, — *genus orationis*, C; (4) only painted (*i.e.* unreal, apparent), Pt.

Picus -i, m. a woodpecker, P. Pl; (2) the fabulous bird, the griffin, P.

Pie, piously, dutifully, C.

Piēris -idis, f. a Muse, H; *pl.* *Piērides* -um, C, the Muses; hence *adj.* *Piērius* -a -um, *Piērian*, Thessalian, sacred to the Muses, poetical, H. O.

Piētās -ātis, f. dutifulness towards the gods, piety; *est enim — iustitia adversus deos*, C; (2) dutifulness towards parents, one's native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; *quid est — nisi voluntas grata in parentes*? C; — *quæ erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet*, C; (3) justice, equity, V; (4) meicy, piety, mildness, St. Pl; (5) personified as a goddess, C.

Pigro -tū (*pigritum* est), 2. to be vexed, annoyed at; *factum id esse non negat, neque se id pigre*, T; most commonly (2) *impers.* C; *fratris me quidem piget pudetque*, T; *dum me civitatis morum piget tædetque*, S; (3) = *pœnitet*, to repent of, T; (b) to be ashamed of, L.

Piger -gra -grum, disinclined, averse, unwilling; *gens pigerrima ad militaria opera*, L; (2) sluggish, lazy, inactive, slothful, — *in re militari*, Ca; *mare — ac prope immotum*, Tc; — *campus*, H, unproductive; *poet.* followed by *gen.*, — *militia*, H; (3) *act.* causing sloth, — *sopor*, Ct; — *frigora*, Tb; (4) dull, dejected, sad, — *vultus*, M.

Pigmentarius -ii, m. a seller of paints and unguents, C.

Pigmentum -i, n. a paint, colour, pigment, C; (2) rouge, paint for the face, Pl; (3) *met.* of discourse, ornament, decoration, C.

Pignero, 1. to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage, St. L; (2) *met.* L.

Pignōr, 1. *dep.* to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own, C; (2) to accept as certain, O.

Pignus -ōris, n. (-us -ōris, n.) a pledge, pawn, security (applied both to persons and things); *se pignori i oppovere*, P; *sem alicujus pignori i accipere*, Tc; especially, of the security which the consul took of a senator who refused to appear in the senate, *senatores pignoris cogere*, C; (2) a wager, bet, stake; — *dare*, P, to make a bet; *pignore certare cum aliquo*, V; (3) *met.* a pledge, surety, security, proof, token; *magnum — ab eo reipublicæ datum*, C; *habet a M. Cælio respublica duas accusationes, pignora voluntatis*, C; (4) *met.* a pledge of love, child; also applied to parents, near relations, etc.; *pignora conjugum ac liberorum*, L; *nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos*, Pt.

Pigre, lazily, slothfully, slowly, Sc. Co.

Pigresco, 3. to become sluggish; — *Nilus*, Pl.

Pigritia -æ, f. sluggishness, sloth, indolence; — *definiunt, metum consequentis laboris*, C; (2) — *stomachi*, Sc, weakness of digestion.

Pigro, 1. to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lc.

**Pignor*, 1. *dep.* C. = *picro*, q.v.

Pila -æ, f. a deep mortar, A. Aug. Pl; (2) a pillar, pier, column, L. H. Vt; (3) a dam, break-water, V.

Pila -æ, f. a ball, used for various games, C; *dii nos quasi pilas homines habent*, P; *prov. mea — est*, P, it's my ball, I've won; (2) any ball or sphere shaped substance, Pl; the globe of the earth, A. Aug; a ball of glass used as a magnifying or burning glass, Pl; the ball of earth round an uprooted tree, Co; a balloting-bull, Pt; a guy or scare-crow, with which bulls were sometimes baited, M.

Pilinus -i, m. the name by which the Triarii, or soldiers of the third line, were originally distinguished, O.

Pilaris -æ, — *luræ*, P. Aug, a game at ball.

Pilarius -ii, m. a juggler who plays tricks with balls, Q.

Pilatum, pillar-wise, with pillars, Vt.

Pilatus -a -um, armed with the pilum or javelin, V.

Pileatus -a -um, wearing the pileus or felt cap (frequently worn at festivals, and especially at the Saturnalia); — *turba*, Sc, the Roman populace at the Saturnalia. Slaves received a pileus as a sign of manumission.

Pilentum -i, n. a state-carriage, especially used by ladies, V. L.

Pilēlus -i, m. (-um -i, n.) *dim.* a little cap, skull-cap, H. Co.

Pilēus -i, m. (-um -i, n. *πῆλος*), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves in token of manumission, F. L; *servos ad — vocare*, L, to set free.

Pilicrēpus -i, m. a ball-player, Sc.

Pilo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, M.

Pilōsus -a -um, covered with hair, hairy, C.

Pilula -æ, f. *dim.* a little ball, Pl; (2) a pill, Pl.

Pilum -i, n. a large pestle, A. Aug; (2) the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, C. Ca.

Pilus -i, m. a single hair; *munitæ sunt palpebræ vailo pilorum*, C; (2) the hair, head of hair, Pl; (3) used to denote a trifle, usually with a negative; *ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo*, C, not a hair less; *non facit pili cohortem*, Ct.

Pilus -i, m. — *primus* (sometimes in one word), the battalion of the Roman army called the Triarii; *Pupius primipili centurio*, Ca; *aliquem ad primū pilum transducere*, Ca, to promote to the Triarii; (2) *primipili*, used *subst.*, the centurion of the Triarii, Ca.

Pimpticus -idis, f. (-idos, Πιμπτικής), of or relating to Pimpha, a place in Pieria, sacred to the Muses; and *subst.* (a) the country round Pimpha, (b) a Muse, M; *Pimpticus* -a -um, — *mons*, Ct; *subst.* *Pimpticæ* -æ, f. a Muse, H.

Pinacothēca -æ, f. (-e -ēs, f. *πινακοθήκη*), a picture-gallery, Vt.

Pinaster -tri, m. the wild-pine, Pl.

Pinca -æ, f. a fir-cone, Co.

Pinctum -i, n. a pine-wood, O. Pl.

Pinēus -a -um, made of pine-wood or deal, V. Lc; — *claustra*, V, the wooden horse of Troy; — *motes*, Pt, a ship; — *plaga*, V, places where pines grow.

Pingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to paint, — *tabulas*, C; — *hominis speciem*, C; also, to embroider, C; *picti reges*, M, clad in embroidered garments; (2) to stain, dye, colour, *molliæ luteola pingit rœccina caltha*, V; (3) to adorn, decorate, -C; (4) *met.* of discourse, to adorn, embellish, C.

Pinguēdo -inis, f. fatness, fat, Pl.

Pinguēficio -fici -factum, 3. to fatten, make fat, Pl.

Pinguesco, 3. to become fat, grow fat, Pl; (2) to become fatty, oily, Pl.

Pinguis -is, m. a lover of fat, M.

Pinguis -æ, fat, C; *pinguiorem agnum isti habent*, P; *subst.* *pingue*, is, n. V, fatness, fat; (2) fertile, productive, rich, — *ager*, Co; — *campus*, H; — *stabula*, V (applied to bee-hives), rich in honey; (3) *coma*, M, anointed; — *virga*, M, a lamed twig; (4) fat, corpulent, big, C; *pinguissima coma*, St, very thick, very abundant; (4) *met.* mentally heavy, dull, stupid, C; — *ingenium*, O; (5) *met.* spongy, gross, — *cerba*, Q; (6) *met.* easy, comfortable, O. Pl; (7) = *nitidus*, sleek, Q.

Pinguis -i, fat, Co.

Pinguitudo -inis, f. fatness, Vr. Co; (2) broadness of pronunciation, Q.

Pinifer -tra -trum, producing pines, V.

Piniger -tra -trum, O, = *pinifer*, q.v.

Pinna -æ, f. a feather; especially, the pin-feathers in the wings and tail, Vr. Co; (2) *met.* a wing, C; (3) *meton.* (a) the fin of a fish, Pl; (b) the battlement along the top of a wall, L. Ca; (c) the paddle or bucket of a water-wheel, Vt; (d) a set pin or water-organ, Vt.

Pinna -æ, f. (*pinna*), a species of mussel, C.

Pinnātus -a -um, feathered, winged, C; (2) like feathers, Pl.

Pinniger -ēra -ērūm, having feathers, feathered, winged, Lc; (2) having fins, O.

Pinnirāpius -i, m. a gladiator who fought against a Samnite. The latter wore a plume or feather in his helmet, whence (penna-rāpio) the name of his opponent, Jv.

Pinnophylax -ēis, m. (πιννοφύλαξ), Pl, pin-nōphylax -ē, m. (πιννοφύλαξ), C, a species of crab.

Pinnula -a, f. dim. a little feather, a little wing, P; (2) a little fin, P.

Pinsatio -ōnis, f. a stamping down, pounding, Vt.

Pinso, pinsi (pinsdi), pinsum (pinsitum, pis-tum), 3. to stamp, pound, crush, Co; — *aliquem flagro*, P.

Pinus -ūs, f. (-us -i, f.) the pine, fir, *pinus silvestris*, Linn. V. Pl; (2) the Siberian stone-pine, Pl; (3) meton. articles made of pine-wood; a ship, V. II; a torch, V; a lance, P. Aug; an oar, P. Aug.

Pio, 1. to seek to appease by an offering, to placate, propitiate, — *dicantur lacte*, H; (3) to pay religious honours to, venerate, Pt; (3) to restore, make good, recompense, — *damna*, O; — *fulmen*, O, to avert the evil, denoted by lightning; — *culpani morte*, V; (4) to free from frenzy, P.

Pipātus -ūs, m. a piping, chirping, Vt.

Piper, pipēris, n. (πέρρι), pepper, H.

Piperātus -a -um, peppered, peppery, Co; subst. -um -i, n. pepper-sauce, Cl.

Piperitis -is, f. (-is -idis, f. πεπεριτίς), the pepper-plant, Pl.

Pipilo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Ct.

Piplo, 4. Co. = pipilo, q.v.

Pipulum -i, n. pipulum -i, m. a chirping; and especially, a noise, upbraiding, P.

Pirata -a, m. (πειρατή), a pirate, corsair, C.

Piraticus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical, C; subst. *piratēa* -a, f. Q. piracy.

Pium -i, n. a pear, P. H.

Pirus -i, f. a pear-tree, V. Pl.

Piscarius -a -uni, of or belonging to fish; — *forum*, P. the fish-market.

Piscator -ōris, m. a fisherman, angler, C.

Piscatorius -a -um, of or relating to fishermen and fishing, piscatory, Ca.

Piscatrix -ēis, f. a female fisher, Pl.

Piscatus -ūs, m. a fishing, catching of fish, P; (2) concrete, fish, P.

Piscidulus -i, m. dim. a little fish, C.

Piscina -a, f. a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond, C; (2) a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Pl; (3) a reservoir, Pl.

Piscinarius -a -um, of or relating to a fish-pond, Vt; subst. -us -i, m. a lover of fish-ponds, C.

Piscis -is, m. a fish, Ca; (2) *Piscis*, the sign of the zodiac so called, O. Co.

Piscor, 1. dep. to fish, Ca; prov. — *in aere*, P, to labour in vain.

Piscosus -a -um, abounding in fish, O.

Pisculentus -a -um, P. = piscosus, q.v.

Piso, a distinguished surname in the plebeian gens Calpurnia. Of this family we shall mention only L. Calpurnius Piso Caecilius, cons. 53, cons. 50 n.c., father-in-law of the dictator C. Julius Caesar, and in his consulship the mere creature of the triumphs. As he joined with Clodius in the proceedings against Cicero, he is usually mentioned by the orator in terms of dislike and censure; nor does he in any way show himself superior to the vices and crimes of his age. The time and manner of his death are uncertain.

Pissaspaltus -i, m. (πισσασπάλτος), a species of natural pitch, bitumen, Pl.

Piscizon -i, n. (πισσίζιον), oil made from the resin of the cedar, Pl.

Piscinus -a -um, made of pitch, Pl.

Piscosus -i, m. (πισσώδης), a mixture of pitch and wax found in a honeycomb, Pl.

Pistacium -li, n. pistacium -ēi, n. (πιστάκιον), the pistachio nut, Pl.

Pistillum -i, n. -us -i, m. a pestle, P. Co;

Pistor -ōris, m. a grinder, miller, Vt. Pl; (2) a baker, C.

Pistorius -a -um, of or relating to a baker, Cl.

Pistrilla -a, f. a small mortar or mill, T.

Pistrina -a, f. a bakehouse, Pl.

Pistrināhs -e, of or relating to a bakehouse, Co.

Pistrinensis -e, St. = pistrinalis, q.v.

Pistrinum -i, n. a mill (usually set in motion by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves), C; dare aliquem in pistrinum, T, to condemn a slave to the mill; pistrinorum civitas, P, a pack of worthless slaves; — *exercere*, St, to be a miller and baker.

Pistris -is, f. (pistris -is, pistris -ēis, pistris -ēis, f. πίστρις), any sea-monster, a whale, V; (2) the constellation of the Whale, C.

Pistura -a, f. the grinding of corn, Pl.

Pisum -i, n. (πίσων), the pea, C.

Pithēcum -li, n. (πιθήκιον), a little ape, P.

Pitheus -ēi, m. (-eus -ōis, -us -i, -fas -a, m. πῖθεις), a comet in the shape of a barrel, Pl.

Pitissio = pytisso, q.v.

Pithēcum -li, n. (πιθήκιον), a strip of linen or leather covered with ointment, a plaster, Cl.

Pituita -a, f. the phlegm, C; and (applied to birds) the disease called the pip, Co; (2) a gummy substance exuding from trees, Pl.

Pituitaria -a, f. a plant useful in removing phlegm, Pl.

Pituitosus -a -um, full of phlegm, C.

Pityis -idos, f. (πιτύς), a fir-cone, Pl.

Pityscampa -a, f. (-e, -is, f. πτυσκάμη), the pine-caterpillar, Pl.

Pitysmi = pytisma, q.v.

Pius -a -um, pious, godly, religious; conscientious, virtuous; — *homo, pax*, C; (2) dutiful towards parents, benefactors, relations, one's native country, &c., grateful, patriotic, obedient, — *in aliquem*, C; (3) lawful, right, — *quæstus*, A. Aug.

Pix, piceis, f. (πίσσα), pitch, P. H.

Plicabilis -e, easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable, — *homines*, C; (2) act.

Plicabilis -ātis, f. placability, C.

Placamen -inis, n. a means of appeasing, propitiating, placating, L.

Placamentum -i, n. Pl. Tc. = placamen, q.v.

Placide, calmly, composedly, C.

Placitio -ōnis, f. a soothing, appeasing, propitiating, placating, — *deorum*, C.

Placatus -a -um (πρεπ. placō), soothed, appeased, calm, gentle, — *animi status*, C.

Placenta -a, f. (πλακός), a thin flat cake, H. Jv.

Placēo -cū (-itus -sum) -itum, 2. to please, be agreeable, acceptable to, — *aliquid*, C; *dis, quibus septem placere colles*, H; *mihi tacitum Fibur placet*, H; (2) said of an actor or the piece in which he plays, to please, to succeed, win applause, T; (3) — *sibi*, C, to please, be satisfied with, one's self; (4) *aliquid placet*, or *abs.*, it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of; *ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet*, C; *duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum*, C; without dat. *tenio ad comitia, sive magistratum placet, sive legum*, C; (5) of a public body, to please, seem good, resolve, order, command; *senatus placet*, C. Cassium procos. provinciam Syriam obtinere, C.

Placide, quietly, gently, composedly, placidly, C.

Placiditas -ātis, f. mildness, gentleness, placidity, Vt.

Placidus -a -um, quiet, still, placid, gentle; ita cum — *mollemque reddidi*, C; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract thing, — *et serenius dies*, Pl; — *ac lenis senectus*, C; — *sonnus*, O; (3) of plants, cultivated (opp. wild), Pl.

Placitis -Idis, *f.* (πλακίτις), a species of calamine, Pl.

Placito, 1. to please exceedingly, P.

Placitum -i, *n.* that which pleases any one, will and pleasure, opinion, command; *nunc dicuntur Catonis placita de olivis*, Pl.

Placitur -a -um (*ptcp.* placēto), pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, V. O.

Placo, 1. to soothe, appease, propitiate, calm, reconcile; — *numen deorum immortaliū*, Ca; — *iram deorum donis*, L; — *aliquem benefici*, L.

Plāga -a, *f.* (πληγή), a blow, stroke, C; (2) a blow or stroke which wounds, a wound, — *perferre*, C; — *alicui imponere*, C; *plagas confectus*, C; (3) met. a blow, stroke, misfortune; *letior est — ab amico, quam a debitore*, C.

Plāga -ae, *f.* (πλάγος), a tract, zone, region, district, V; (2) a district, province, canton, L.

Plāga -ae, *f.* a net for hunting; *plagas tendere*, C; *canes compellunt in plagas lupum*, P; applied by Pl. to the spider's web; (2) met. a net, snare, toil, *quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt*, C; *Antonium conficit in Octavianū plagas*, C.

Plagiarius -ii, *m.* a man-stealer, kidnapper, C; (2) a literary thief, plagiarist, M.

Plagiger -era -erum, bearing stripes, well-beaten, P.

Plagigerulus -a -um, P. = plagiger, *q.v.*

Plagipūda -ae, *m.* one who endures stripes, P.

Plagiosus -a -um, full of stripes, inflicting many stripes, II.

Plagula -ae, *f.* *dim.* a curtain, bed-curtain, L. St; (2) a breadth of cloth or any other texture of which a dress is made, V; (3) a sheet of paper, Pl.

Plagūla -ae, *f.* a species of fish, P.

Plancus -ūs, *m.* a loud noise as of beating, roaring; and especially, the noise of mourning, of beating the breast, wailing, lamentation, Se.

Plancus, L. Munatius, cons. 42, cons. 22 *b.c.*, is known to us as a correspondent of Cicero, and as one of the most profligate characters, both in private and public life, of the later republic. He served in Gaul under Cæsar, and after his death adopted the party of Antony, though subsequently deserting in good time to the side of Augustus. He died peacefully in the reign of the latter, but in what year is uncertain.

Plane, plainly, simply, intelligibly, C; (2) wholly, entirely, quite, C; (3) in affirmative answers, certainly, by all means, P. T.

Plango -nxi -nctum, 3. to beat, strike with a loud noise, — *tympana palnis*, Ct; (2) to strike the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief, O; (3) to lament, bewail loudly, — *aliquem, aliquid*, O. V.

Plangor -ōris, *m.* a striking or beating, accompanied by noise, Ct. O; especially (2) the beating of the head and breast in token of grief; loud lamentation, C.

Plangunculæ -ae, *f.* *dim.* (πλανγών), a wax doll, C.

Planiſſimus -a -um, plain-spoken, speaking distinctly, P.

Planipes -ēdis, *m.* a faucial actor who played his part without either the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus, Jr.

Planities -atis, *f.* plainness, distinctness, Tc.

Planities -ei, *f.* (-a -ae, *f.*) a level place, plain, *agusta agri* —, C.

Planta -ae, *f.* a green twig, cutting, scion, slip, graft, C; (2) a young tree or plant, O. Jr; (3) the sole of the foot, V; — *pedum*, V.

Plantago -inis, *f.* the plantain, Pl.

Plantaria -rum, *n.* young trees, sets, nurslings, V. Pl; (2) met. the hair, Pr.

Plantaris -ae, of or relating to the sole of the foot, P. Aug.

Plantarium -ii, *n.* a plantation, Pl.

Plantatio -ōnis, *f.* a planting, transplanting, Pl.

Plantiger -æ -erum, bearing young twigs, Pl.

Planto, 1. to plant, set, transplant, Pl.

Plānum -i, *n.* a level place, plain; *aciem in plānum deducit*, S; *e plano*, St, on level ground, not on the bench, extra-judicially; *hæc magna-*

nimitas melius in tribunalī quam in plato conspici-
tur, St, more among illustrious than common people; *de plano*, Le, easily, without trouble.

Planus -a -um, level, flat, — *et aquos locus*, C; — *pisces*, Pl, flat-fish; *adificia quæ plano pede instituntur*, Vt, upon level ground, (2) plain, clear, intelligible, ut *narrationes plane sint*, C; *planum facere*, C, to explain.

Plānus -i, *m.* (πλάνος), a vagrant, itinerant juggler, charlatan, C.

Plasma -ātis, *n.* (πλάσμα), an affected modulation of the voice, Pr.

Plastes -ae, *m.* (πλάστης), a modeller, moulder in clay, wax, etc., Aug.

Plastice -i, *f.* (πλαστική), plastic art, the art of modelling, Pl.

Plasticus -a -um (-λαστικός), relating to moulding or modelling, plastic, Vt.

Plūtila -ae, *f.* the spoonbill, C.

Plūtātinus -a -um (-λαταινός), of or relating to the plane-tree, Co.

Plūtāton -ōnis, *m.* (-λαταιών), a clump of plane-trees, Vt.

Plūtānus -i, *f.* (πλάταιος), the plane tree, C.

Plūtea -æ, *f.* (πλατεία), a street, T. Ca.

Platera -ae, *f.* Pl. = platæa, *q.v.*

Plūtēōros -ōtis (πλουτέωρος), having broad horns, Pl.

Plūtēophthalmus -i, *n.* (πλουτόφθαλμος), literally, eye-widener (a name of antimony, from the effect it was supposed to have upon the eyes), Pl.

Plūtēphyllon -i, *n.* (πλουτόφυλλον), a broad-leaved species of the plant tithymalus, Pl.

Plūtēs -jōs (πλούτης), broad.

Plaudo -si -sum, 3. (1.) *act.* to beat, strike, clap, V. O; (ii.) *neut.* to clap together, strike together (said of two bodies which meet); *alis plaudentem figit sub nube columbam*, V; especially (2) to clap the hands in token of applause; *populum Romanum manus suas non in defendendā republicā sed in plaudendo consumere*, C; and, in general, (3) to give signs of approval, applaud, C. II.

Plausibilis -e, worthy of applause, C.

Plausor -ōris, *m.* an applauder at the theatre, claqueur, H.

Plaustrarius -a -um (plostrarius), of or relating to a plaustrum or wagon, A. Aug.

Plaustrum -i, *n.* (plostrum), a roughly-made species of wagon, P; (2) Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, O.

Plausus -ūs, *m.* the noise made by the clapping together of two bodies, V. Pl; especially (2) the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause, C.

Plautus, T. Maccius, the most celebrated and most national of the Roman comic poets, was born about 254 *b.c.* at Sarsina, in Umbria. He came at an early age to Rome, and was there employed in various menial occupations, till his comic talent was so far developed as to enable him to rely upon literature alone for a support. His career was triumphant: he is said to have written 130 plays, and died in 184 *b.c.* at an advanced age. Even in the Augustan age, the authenticity of many plays ascribed to Plautus was doubtful, and Varro made a list of 21, with respect to which he considered no question could be raised. Of these, 20 have come down to us, and have not only been always popular with scholars, and frequently imitated in the modern stage, but have also kept a high place in the comic literature of the world. The foundation of the plot is often Greek, but the characters, with their action, language, and witisms, are thoroughly natural and Roman. The versification, though often rough, is always vigorous, and the Latinity singularly pure. The occasional coarseness with which the lines of Plautus are disfigured, may not unfairly be attributed to the taste of the audience for whom they were composed.

Plēbēda -ae, *f.* *dim.* the common people, mob, rabble, C.

Plēbūs -a -um, relating or belonging to the plebs or people (*opp.* patricius), plebeian, C; (2) used in a contemptuous sense, common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior, C.

Plēbes -ī, *f.* = plebs, *q.v.*

Plēbēola -m, *f.* the friend of the common people, C.

Plēbiscitum -i, *n.* a decree, command of the people, C.

Plēbs, **plēbis**, *f.* the common people, plebeians (as distinguished from the senate and the knights), C; (2) the multitude, mass of the people, C; (3) the lower orders, rabble, mob, II. O.

Plēctilis -e, twisted, twisted, woven, — *corona*, P. **Plecto** -ai (-āi) -xum, 3, to twine, plait, braid, *Le.*

Plecto, 3, (πλῆττω), to punish; usually found *pass.*, to be punished, *ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur*, C.

Plectrum -i, *n.* (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a musical instrument were struck, C; hence (2) *meton.* the lyre, II. Tb; (3) the handle of a rudder, P. Aug.

Plēiōne -cs, *f.* (Πληϊωνί), the wife of Atlas, mother of the Pleiads; — *nepos*, O, Mercury, son of Maia.

Plejas -īdis, *f.* (Πλειάς, Πλειάς, Πληϊάς), usually found *pl.*, the constellation Pleiades, according to the myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, O; (2) stormy weather, P. Aug.

Plēne, fully, full, — *infundens*, P; (2) fully, completely, wholly, abundantly, explicitly, C. Ca.

Plenitudo -is, *n.* the full moon, Co. Pl.

Plenitas -itūs, *f.* fulness, abundance, plenity, *Vt.*

Plenitudo -itūs, *f.* fulness, completeness, plenitude, Aug; (2) thickness, size, Co. Pl.

Plenus -a -um, full, filled, *Gallia* — *enim Romanorum*, C, *vita* — *voluptatis*, C, *ad plenum*, V, to the full, fully; (2) of a full habit of body, stout, fleshy, C, (3) applied to women, pregnant, P. O; (4) full, satisfied, satiated, O II; (5) full of, laden with any thing, *exercitus plenusvini praeda*, L; (6) full in number, complete, whole, entire, — *numerus*, C, *in pleni*, Pl, in general, in the whole; (7) of the voice, full, loud, sonorous, — *vox*, C; (8) of words, syllables, etc., full, uncontracted, C, (9) of meats and drink, strong, nourishing, Cl; (10) full, abundantly provided with every thing, wealthy, rich, *Verres, qui — decesserat*, C; — *atque nobiles urbes*, C; (11) full of years, of ripe age, — *annus*, Pl; (12) *met.* full, filled, — *isti probrigue*, P; — *negotii*, C, followed by *abl.* — *expectatione*, C; (13) *met.* full, complete, accomplished, *oator — etique perfectus*, C, (4) *met.* amply provided with, *quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Marii* O. C.

Plenumque, *ad plerumque*.

Plerus -a -um, A. Aug. = *plerusque*, *q.v.*

Plerusque -rūque -rumque, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (usually *pl.*), *multi nihil modeste philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur*, C; *plerique Belgæ*, Ca; *plerique e Græcis*, Pl; *plerique gentium*, Pl; *dixi plerique omnia*, T; *plenus plerique Catulino jacebat*, S; *plerique*, used *adv.* for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, — *casu, sepe natura*, C.

Pleristicus -a -um (πλεωστικός), suffering from pleurisy, Pl.

Pleuritis -īdis, *f.* (πλευριτις), the pleurisy, *Vt.*

Pleatilis -e, that can be folded, pliable, Pl.

Pleatūra -m, *f.* a folding, doubling up, fold, Pl.

Pleco -ari (-āi) (-itum) (-itum), 1. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together, *Le.* V.

Plinius, — (i) C. Plinius Secundus, was born A. D. 23, probably at Coma. Of the events of his life we know but little. He came to Rome at an early age, there studied under the best teachers of the day, and afterwards served a campaign in Germany. About the end of Nero's reign, he was sent as procurator into Spain, and on his return

to Rome lived on terms of great intimacy with the emperors of the Flavian family. He perished, as is well known, in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and which his scientific ardour had prompted him to observe too closely. Pliny was one of the most industrious of literary men, and the most indefatigable of compilers. This is very manifest in the only work which is now extant, the "Historia Naturalis" in thirty-seven books, dedicated to the emperor Titus. It is a very valuable repository of the physical science of the ancients, compiled with great industry, and expressed in a pure and masculine style. But the author has shown but little discrimination in the selection of his facts, with but few of which he was personally acquainted; nor did he accomplish any thing for science by the lucidity of his arrangement or the felicity of his generalizations. — (ii) C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, sister's son and adopted child of the preceding, was also born at Coma, A. D. 61. He was rich, learned, and went through the course of public magistracies then open to noble Romans. To us he is chiefly known by his Letters in ten books, which contain much information both as to himself and his contemporaries. His only other extant performance is the "Panegyricon," which is only a eulogy of the emperor Trajan. In this work the writings of both the Elder and the Younger Pliny are designated by the common abbreviation Pl.

Plinthus -īdis, *f.* (πλινθίς), a square slab = *plinthus*, *q.v.* *Vt.*

Plinthium -i, *n.* (πλινθιον), a quadrangular hollow, forming a kind of sun-dial, *Vt.*

Plinthus -i, *m.* *f.* (πλινθος), a square slab which forms the base of a column, a plinth, *Vt.*

Plōdo = *plaudo*, *q.v.*

Plōi ibis -e, deplorable, lamentable, Pr.

Plōrator -ōris, *m.* a wailer, howler, lamenter, M.

Plōrātus -ūs, *m.* a crying, weeping, lamenting, C. Pl.

Plōro, 1 (i.) *neut.* to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief, *quid faciam? plorando fessus sum*, C; (ii.) *act.* — *tupe commisum*, H, to lament, deplore.

Plōstellum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little wagon, Vr. H.

Plōstrum = *plaustrum*, *q.v.*

Ploxēnum (πλοχινον, πλοχένιον), -i, *n.* the body of a gig or carriage, Ct.

Plūt, **plūt** or **plūt**, 3, *impers.* it rains, C; followed by *acc.* *sanguinem pluisse senatus nuntiatum est*, C; by *abl.* — *lacte, lapidibus*, L, (2) *met.* *nee de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis*, V.

Plūma -m, *f.* a downy feather, *pl. plumæ*, C, down, *animantes alias plumâ, alias squamâ videmus obductas*, C, *pl. umâ haud interest*, P, it does not merit to have a hair; (2) the first down on the chin, H, (3) the scales on a curass, V.

Plūmārius -i, *m.* an embroiderer with feathers, *Vt.*

Plūmātīle -is, *n.* an embroidered garment, P.

Plūmbico -īdis, *f.* black-lead, *plumbago*, Pl;

(2) a leaden colour of certain precious stones, Pl;

(3) a plant, lead-wort, Pl.

Plūmbīrius -a -um, of or relating to lead, — *metallum*, Pl.

Plūmbūs -a -um, leaden, made of lead, *Le.* Pl; *si bst.* **plumbūm** -i, *n.* a leaden vessel, A. Aug; (2) *met.* leaden, heavy, dull, stupid, oppressive, C, — *numus*, P, bad, — *una*, M, — *Auster*, H; — *ura*, P; *nisi plane in physica plumbi sunt*, C, *dolus*, stupid.

Plūm, 1, to solder with lead, A. Aug; (2) to be of lead, whence *præp.* **plumbātus** -a -um, — *en*, — *sagitta*, Pl.

Plūmbōus -a -um, full of lead, Pl.

Plūmbur -i, *n.* lead, C; — *album*, *Le.*, candidum, Pl, tin; (2) *meton.* of articles made of lead, a bullet, O, a pipe, II, (3) a defect of vision, Pl.

Plūmescere, 3, to become feathered, to be scalded, Pl.

Plūmēsus -a -um, downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers, C, (2) like down, light, delicate, — *pender*, A, M.

Plūmiger -ēra -ērum, feathered, Pl.
Plūmipes -ēdis, feather-footed, Ct.
Plūmo, 1. to cover with feathers, C. Pl; (2) to embroider, P. Aug.

Plūmōsus -a -um, feathered, covered with down, downy, Pt.

Plūmilla -æ, f. *dim.* a little downy feather, Co.

Plūo, 3. *vid.* pluit.

Plūrālis -e (in grammar), plural, Q.

Plūrāliter, in the plural, Q.

Plūrēs, often, frequently, Ca.

Plūrīfurāam, on many sides, in many places, St.

Plūrīmus, plūrīnum, *vid.* multus.

Plus, plūris, *vid.* multus.

Pluseūlus -a -um, somewhat more, rather many, T. C. pluseūlum -i, n. used subst., *cause in quibus - negotiū est*, C; also *adv.* somewhat more, P.

Plūtēs -i, m. plūtēum -i, n. a rampart or moveable roof made of hurdles or boards, P. Ca. L; (2) a breastwork, battlement on a tower, Ca; (3) the back board of a bed or sofa, Pt; (4) the board on which a corpse is laid out, M; (5) a book-shelf, book-case, Pr. Jv; (6) a wall or screen connecting two towers, Vt.

Plūto -ōnis, m. (-on -ōnis, m. Πλούτων), the monarch of the lower world, C; hence *adj.* Plūtōnius -a -um, -domus, H, the lower world, the grave.

Plūvia -æ, f. rain, C; (2) rain-water, Pl.

Plūvialis -e, of or relating to rain, rainy, V. Co.

Plūvialitās -e, Cl. = pluvialis.

Plūvīosus -a -um, full of rain, rainy, Pl.

Plūvius -a -um, of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing, *ut aqueæ - arceantur*, C; - *Hyades*, V; - *venti*, H; - *arcus*, H, a rainbow.

Pneumātīcus -a -um (πνευματικός), of or relating to the air or wind, pneumatic, Vt. Pl.

pnūgeus -ei, m. (πνιγέως), a damper, or conical covering, which formed a part of the water-organ, Vt.

pnūgītis -īdis, f. (πνιγίτις), a kind of earth used by potters, Pl.

Pocillum -i, n. *dim.* a little drinking-cup, goblet, A. Aug.

Poculum -i, n. a drinking-cup, goblet, C; *prov. eodem poculo bibere*, P, to suffer the same misfortunes; (2) a drink, draught, V; - *desiderii*, H, a love-philtre; *in ipsis tunc inmanibus poculis*, C, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels; especially, a poisonous draught, C.

Pōdāgra -æ, f. (ποδάγρα), the gout in the feet, C.

Pōdāgrīcus -i, m. (ποδαγκρικός), one who suffers from gout, Cl.

Pōdāgrōsus -a -um, afflicted with the gout, P.

Pōdex -icis, m. the fundament, H.

Pōdium -ii, n. (πόδιον), a low projection or basement which sometimes encircled the outside of a building, Pl. Vt; (2) a basement or balcony immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, St. Jv.

Pōas -antis, m. (Ποίας), the father of Philoctetes, O. Sc; hence *adj.* Pōantis -a -um, -proles, O, Philoctetes; *subst.* Pōantīdes -æ, m. O, Philoctetes.

Pōēma -ātis, n. (ποίημα), a poem, C.

Pōēmātium -ii, n. (ποιημάτων), a little poem, Pl.

Pōena -æ, f. (ποινή), punishment, penalty, expiation, compensation, - *justas et debitas solvere*, C; *maximas - pendo temeritatis mee*, C; - *dignam suo scelere suscipere*, C; *afficere aliquem pōnā*, C; *repetere pōnas ab aliquo*, C; (2) personified, Pōena, Pōenæ, C; sometimes identified by poets with the Furies; (3) pain, headache, suffering; *Irugalitatem exigit philosophia, non pōnam*, Sc.

Pōnalis -e, of or relating to punishment, penal, Pl.

Pōnarius -a -um, of or relating to punishment, Q.

Pōnīcus = Phœnicus, g.v.

Pōnio, pōnior = punio, g.v.

Pōnitens -antis (*ptēp.* pōnitēo), penitent, repentant, C.

Pōnitendus -a -um (*ptēp.* pōnitēo), that of which one ought to repent, blameable, Co.

Pōnitentia -æ, f. repentance, penitence, L. Q.

Pōnitēo -āi, 2. (i.) *act.* to displease, *et me quidem hæc conditio nunc non pōnitit*, P; usually (ii.) *impers.* *pōnitit aliquem alicuius rei*; to repent, regret, be sorry for, *sapientis est, nihil quod pōnitere possit, facere*, C; (2) to be displeased, discontented, 'dissatisfied with, *num huiusce te gloria pōnitēbat?* C; *an pōnitit eos, quod saltrum et incolumem exercitum transduzerim?* Ca.

Pōnus -i, m. a Carthaginian, C; hence *adj.*

Pōenus -a -um, V, Carthaginian; Pānīcus -a -um, (a) Punic, Carthaginian, C; - *fides*, S, Punic faith (*i.e.* faithlessness); - *malum*, Pl, or abs.

Pōnīcum -i, n. the pomegranate; - *arbor*, Co, the pomegranate-tree, Co; (b) purple, Tyrian red, O. H; *adv.* Pōnīce, - *loqui*, P, to speak the Carthaginian tongue.

Pōēsis -is, f. (ποίησις), the art of poetry, poesy, Q; (2) a poem, H.

Pōēta -æ, m. (ποιητής), a poet, C.

Pōētica -æ, f. (-e -ēs, f. ποιητική), poetics, the art of poetry, C.

Pōētice, poetically, C.

Pōētīcus -a -um, poetical, C.

Pōētrīa -æ, f. (ποίητρα), a poetess, C.

Pōgōnīas -æ, m. (πωγωνίας), a kind of comet, Sc.

Pōl! by Pollux! truly! really!

Pōlēa -æ, f. (πωλίον), the dung of a young ass, Pl.

Pōlēmonīa -æ, f. (πολεμώνιον), the Greek valerian, Pl.

Pōlenta -æ, f. pearl-barley, barley-groats, Co. Pl.

Pōlentārius -a -um, of or relating to pearl-barley or barley-groats, P.

Pōlimenta -ōrum, n. the testicles, P.

Pōllo, 1. to polish, file, make smooth, - *gemmas colibus*, Pl; (2) to adorn, embellish, decorate, - *vestes*, Pl; *regie polita ædificia*, Vr; (3) *met.* to polish, refine, finish, make complete, *ignarus facundia ac polenda orationis*, C; *cur ego sollicita poliam mea cum mina cura*, O.

Pōllōn -ii, n. (πόλλων), a plant having a strong scent, perhaps Teucrium polium, Linn., Pl.

Pōlitte, in a polished manner, elegantly, ornate - *que dicere*, C.

Pōlitia -æ, f. (πολιτεία), the state; the Republic (title of a work by Plato), C.

Pōlitīcus -a -um (πολιτικός), of or relating to the state, political, C.

Pōlitio -ōnis, f. a polishing, smoothing, Vt; (2) - *agrorum*, A. Aug, cultivation.

Pōlitor -ōris, m. - *agri*, A. Aug, cultivator, improver.

Pōlitrā -æ, f. a polishing, smoothing, finishing, - *marmoris*, Pl.

Pōlitus -a -um (*ptēp.* pōllo), polished, refined, accomplished, *homo - e schola*, C; *accurata et - oratio*, C; *vir omni liberali doctrinā pōlitissimus*, C.

Pōllen -īnis, n. pollis -īnis, C. (πάλη), fine flour, T. Pl; (2) fine dust of any substance, - *piperis, turis*, Co.

Pōllens -antis (*ptēp.* pōllo), strong, powerful, mighty, *cur Sicinium potentem - que video*, L, *classis plurimum - mari*, Aug; *hostis equa - lonaque volante sagitta*, O; *soror cuncta polentis tiri*, Sc.

Pōllentia -æ, f. power, strength, might, P.

Pōllō, 2. to be strong, mighty, powerful, able, *ridetis? igitur mince quā polleat quidē passet?* P; *qui in republicā iudicet que tum plurimam pollebant*, Ca; *perorandi locus, ubi plurimum pollet oratio*, C; followed by abl., - *foris*, Pl; -

pecuniis, St., — *malis artibus*, Te., especially used of meddlers, to be strong, operative, — *adversus scorpiones*, Pl., (2) to be in ierute, be valued, *cum eade a vitis aliud alius in locis polleat*, Pl.

Pollex -icis, *m.* the thumb, C; sometimes connected with *digitus*, *clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine*, C, applied also to the great toe, Pl. St.; (2) a short twig on a vine, Co; (3) a knot or knob on the trunk of a tree, Pl.

Polliceris -e, of or relating to the thumb; — *crassitudo*, Pl, the thickness of a thumb

Pollicor -itus, 2 *dep* to offer, hold out, promise, *nihil tibi ego tum de meis opibus pollicear*, C, *ego vero tibi profiteor atque pollicor meum studium in omni generis officii*, C, *plur pollicer e quam ego te postulo*, P, *prov.* — *monites auri*, P, — *merita monitesque auri*, S, to make boundless promises

Pollicitio -ōnis, *f.* an offer, proffer, promise, T. Co

Pollicitor, 1 *dep* to promise, proffer, P. T.

Pollicitum -i, *n* that which is promised, a promise, O. Co

Pollicitus -a -um, of or relating to fine metal, P. Pl

Pollictor -icis, *m.* one who washes and anoints a corpse, P

Polingo -nxī -netum, 3. to wash and anoint a corpse as a preparation for burning, P.

Pollio, C. Asinius, cons. 40 a. c., the patron to whom Virgil addressed his fourth and eighth Eclogues, was born at Rome 76 b. c. He appears through life to have adhered to the party first of C. J. Caesar, and afterwards of Octavianus, and served with some distinction in the wars of those troubled times. But he is chiefly known to us as the magistrate and friend who restored his little patrimony to Virgil and protected Horace. His own works were numerous, comprising many orations and tragedies, as well as a History of the Civil War, in seventeen books. But now nothing is extant from his pen except three letters preserved in the correspondence of Cicero; and it is not impossible that the friendly partiality of the great poets whom he protected has exaggerated his literary merits.

Pollis -is = *pollen* -inis, *q. v.*

Polluco -ci -ctum, 2 to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer, *ut decumam partem Herculi pollueam*, P; (2) to put on the table as a dish, hence *prov.* *non ego sum pollucta pago*, P, I am not merit for every body.

Pollucibiller, splendidly, richly, sumptuously, P. *Pollucte*, abundantly, sumptuously, in a costly manner, P.

Polluctum -i, *n* a sacrificial feast, solemn banquet, P.

* *Polluctura* -ae, *f. P.* = *polluctum*, *q. v.*

Polluco -ti -atum, 3 to besoul, defile, pollute, — *ora cruento*, O, (2) *met.* to defile morally, pollute, dishonour, *omnia deorum hominumque in aeternitatis scelere polluerit*, C, — *jamam domus stupro turpi*, Ph; especially, to defile a maiden, Te.

Pollutus -a -um, (*pricip.* *pollito*), morally defiled, polluted; hence (of women) unchaste, L.

Pollux -ūcis, *m.* (Πολύδεμης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing, *facere aliquem de Polluce Castora*, M, to change a pugilist into a horseman, abbreviated, *pol'* and *edepol'* by *Pollux*; really indeed! P. T.

Pollus -i, *m.* (Πολός), the pole of the earth, Pl. O, (2) the pole-star, Vt; (3) the sky, heaven, V. II.

Pollucanthus -i, *n.* (Πολύκανθος), a species of thistle, Pl.

Pollucanthemum -i, *n.* (Πολύανθεμον), the plant called ranunculus, Pl.

Polluxia -ae, *f.* (Πολύχαιον), the plant milkwort, Pl.

Polluxion -is, *m.* (Πολύχρονον), the plant Solomon's seal, Pl.

Pōlygōnus -i -um (Πολυγώνιος), having many angles, polygonal, Vt.

Pōlygōnoides -is, *f.* (Πολυγωνοειδής), a species of the plant clematis, Pl.

Pōlygōnos -i, *f.* (-oi -i, *n.* πολίγονος), the plant also called herba sanguinalis, Pl.

Pōlygrammos -i, *f.* (Πολύγραμμα), a kind of Jasper striped with white, Pl.

Pōlymētū -ōrum, *n* stuffs into the texture of which a pattern is woven, damask, Pl.

Pōlymychos -i, *f.* (Πολυμυχος), — *lucerna*, M, having many wicks

Pōlyphagus -i, *m.* (Πολιφάγος), a great eater, glutton, St.

Pōlypōdium -i, *n* (Πολύποδιον), polypody, a kind of fern, Pl.

Pōlypōsus -a -um, having a polypus in the nose, M.

Pōlypus -i, *m.* (Πολύπους), the polypus, a marine animal, Pl, applied to rapacious men, P, (2) a polypus in the nose, Cl

Pōlyrrhizos -on (Πολύρριζος), many-rooted, an epithet of several plants, Pl.

Pōlyspiston -i, *n* (Πολυσπαστον), a machine for raising weights, consisting of a complicated system of pulleys, Vt.

Pōlytrichon -i, *n.* (Πολυτριχον), the plant Venus's hair, Pl.

Pōlytrichon -trichos, *f.* (Πολύτριψ), Pl. = *polytrichon*, *q. v.*

Pōmārium -ii, *n.* an orchard, C, (2) a fruit-chamber, Vr.

Pōmārius -a -um, of or relating to fruit, A. Aug.

Pōmārius -ii, *m* a fruiterer, H.

Pōmērdiūnus -a -um, in the afternoon, afternoon, post-meridian, C

Pōmērium -ii, *n* *pōmērium* -ii, *n* a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, C, (2) a limit, boundary, Vr.

Pōmifer -era -rum, fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, H. Pl.

Pōmōna -ae, *f.* the goddess of fruit, Vr. O, (2) *meton* fruit-trees, fruit, Pl, hence *adv.* *Pōmōnālis* -e, — *flamēni*, Vi.

Pōmōnos -a -um, full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Th. Pt

Pompa -ae, *f.* (πομπή), a solemn procession, pageant, C, *jam nunc sollemnes dicere pompas ad delubra jui*, V, — *Indica*, M, the triumphal march of Bacchus, (2) especially the procession at the Circenian Games, L. St; (3) a suite, retinue, *accedit etiam molestia haec pompa lictorum meorum*, C, (4) splendour, magnificence, *pomp*, *adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque* —, C.

Pompilius (i) Cn. Pompeius Magnus, cons. 70, 53, 52, one of the most celebrated of Roman generals, was born Sept. 30, b. c. 106. He made his first campaign under his father, who was cons. 89, in the Social War, and when only seventeen years of age, gave decided indications of his subsequent military ability. He at once adopted the party of Sulla, and rendered important services to that leader before his arrival from the East. His merits and talents were at once acknowledged by him together they prosecuted the war against the Marians with great success, and Pompey, having reduced Sicily, passed over to Africa, and there cruised Domitius Ahenobarbus, and changed the occupier of the Numidian throne. For these achievements he was saluted with the appellation *Magnus*, which he ever afterwards bore and transmitted to his children, and triumphed, though only a simple knight, in his 23d year. If Sulla had been a younger man, the result might have been a struggle for supremacy. But though the cordiality between the two was less marked than before, the latter, who was about to retire into private life, offered hardly any opposition to the schemes of Pompey, and died very shortly after. The next step in Pompey's rise was the command

in Spain against Sertorius, which he obtained at the end of the year 75. Here, for the first time, he met his match. The first campaign was decidedly to his disadvantage, and it was only after many alternations of success, that the assassination of the Spanish general, and the inefficiency of his lieutenant Perperna, assured the victory to Pompey. In 71, therefore, he again triumphed, though he had held as yet no curule office. The next year, 70, was that of his consulship, which he held in conjunction with Crassus. It was signalized by the repeal of two very important laws enacted by Sulla, involving the restoration of the tribunician power, and a change in the mode in which the judges were elected. After two years of repose, in which he took very little part in public business, Pompey prepared for his next great exploit, the war against the pirates, who at this time infested the Mediterranean Sea, with astonishing hardihood and success. To aid him in the accomplishing this object, very extraordinary powers were placed in his hands, by a law proposed by the tribune A. Gabinius, and carried only after the most strenuous opposition on the part of the aristocracy. The result was very striking. A very few months utterly extirpated an evil, against which all previous efforts had been fruitless. But the war with Mithridates still remained unfinished in the hands of Lucullus, and Pompey was anxious to earn fresh glory. The Manilian law, supported by Cæsar and Cicero, increased even the powers which Gabinius had been the means of conferring upon him. Lucullus was obliged to cede his army and his credit to his fortunate successor, and Pompey was again attended by his wonted good fortune. He completely defeated Mithridates and his allies, deposed the last Antiochus, made Syria a Roman province, and established the dominion of Rome in Phœnicia and Palestine. He once more triumphed with extraordinary splendour, in the year 61. We have now narrated the brightest portion of Pompey's life. He was naturally not fitted for civil contests, and had passed so much of his time in camp as to be inexperienced in the politics of the city. Cæsar, too, was at this time rising to the supremacy which he afterwards attained, and the realization of many of Pompey's wishes depended in great part upon his alliance. Accordingly, in the year 59 was formed the private compact between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, known as the First Triumvirate, and which for a time rendered them all-powerful. But the apparent concord did not prevent the master mind of the three from imperceptibly, though surely, gaining the preeminence. Though Pompey and Crassus were again consuls in 55, and though the former used every means to sustain his popularity, it became every day more apparent that Cæsar was not only the favourite of the people, but practically the chief man in the state. At length, on his victorious return from Gaul, the struggle broke out, and Pompey was recognized as the chief of the senatorial party. It was then seen how insecure was the foundation of Pompey's popularity, and how completely the recollection of his services had been obliterated by the more recent exploits of his rival. The one could raise no troops even to defend the city; the other's progress through the cities of Italy was a triumphal procession. Pompey fled to Greece, and there soon succeeded in collecting a powerful army, in numbers superior, in discipline inferior, to that of Cæsar. The campaign, which took place in 48, was but brief. Pompey was unwillingly compelled by his followers to risk a pitched battle, and on the 9th of August was completely routed on the field of Pharsalia. He made no attempt to renew the war, but fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated on the 29th of September, though without the knowledge or complicity of Cæsar. He was 55 years of age. — (n.) Cn. Pompeius Magnus — Sex.

Pompeius Magnus, the sons of the preceding, continued the war against Cæsar for some time after their father's death. Cæsar perished soon after the battle of Munda (*vid. Cæsar*), but Sextus prolonged the struggle for some years, with some success, especially at sea. In the year 36 he was, however, finally defeated by Octavianus, and was not long after taken prisoner, and put to death.

Pompholyx -γῆλις, *f.* (πομπόλυξ), root dejected by the smoke of a furnace, Pl.

Pompius -i, *m.* (πομπίδος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, O. Pl.

Pōmum -i, *n.* any kind of fruit, Pl. V; (2) = pomus, a fruit-tree, V.

Pōmus -i, *f.* a fruit-tree of any kind, Tb.

Ponderāto -ōnis, *f.* a weighing, Vt.

Pondēro, 1. to weigh, *si quis gravem ipsam ponderet*, Pl; (2) *met.* to weigh mentally, consider, deliberate upon, ponder, — *verborum delictum*, C.

Pondērōsus -a -um, heavy, weighty, ponderous, P. Vr; (2) *met.* — *epistola*, C.

Pondo, in weight, heavy, *neque piscium ullum unciam hodie pondo cepi*, P, an ounce in weight; *coronam auream libram pondo*, L, a pound in weight; (2) used as a *nom. indecl.* a pound, pounds, C; *argenti pondo viginti milia*, Ca.

Pondus -eris, *n.* a weight, and literally, a weight used in a pair of scales, Ca. L; (2) a pound weight, a pound, Vr. M; (3) the weight, heaviness of any body, *quem per inane moceatur gravitate et pondere*, C; *emere aliquid pondere*, Pl, by weight; (4) balance, equilibrium, C; (5) a heavy body, weight, load, burden, *in terram ferventer omnia suo nutu pondera*, C; *innumerable* — *aeri*, C; (6) *met.* weight, gravity, authority, influence, — *testimonii*, C; — *conscientie*, C; *ut is intelligat, hanc meam commendationem magnam apud te pondus habuisse*, C; (7) *met.* an oppressive weight, burden, — *amara secula*, O.

Pondusculum -i, *n. dim.* a little weight, light burden, Co.

Pōne, (1.) *adv.* behind, at the back, *moventi et ante et pone*, C, before and behind; *Cynodactylus pone argutus*, V; (11.) *prep.* with *acc.*, behind, C; — *edem Castoris*, P.

Pōno, pōni (pō-ivi, P.), pōitum, 3. to put, place, lay, *Cæsar in proximo colle castra pōnit*, Ca; — *tabulas obsignatas in publico*, C; — *oleus in stalem*, A. Aug; — *genu*, O, to kneel down; especially (2) to place soldiers in position, to draw up, post, — *ibi prævidimus*, Ca; *met.* — *invidias contra aliquem*, C; (3) to set up, erect, build, — *templum templum*, V; — *troqueum*, N; (4) to set, plant, — *ordine vitæ*, V; (5) to give as a pledge, *Appollis* as a stake, *bet, pono pallium, ille anum vultus opposuit*, P; (6) to put out to interest, — *pecunia in prædio*, C; (7) to put a person in any place or office, *appoint, custos frumento publico et prætoris*, C; (8) to place on the table, serve up, *littere*; (9) to lay aside clothing, arms, etc. *quum pila indies collet, tunicamque poneret*, C; — *libros de rebus*, C; (10) to lay in the grave, inter, bury, L. V; (11) — *calculos*, Pl, to consider carefully; (12) *in a neuter sense* (of the winds), *to blow*, *et Zephyri posuere*, V; (13) *met.* to put, place, *et te apud eum, gratia pōni*, C; *quæram omnium virulium fundamenta res in reliquitate pōnit*, C; *ponendus est ille ambulator*, C, to begeth laid aside; — *aliquid in aliquo re*, C, to cause to depend upon; and *pass.* to depend upon, *se pōno te spem omnem etiam pōno non habere*, C; *omnia pōna putamus in Planci tui liberale*, C, to lay out, spend, employ, especially time, in doing thing, *unum terum diem liberum pōnere gratia*, etc. C; *operam diligentemque avam in pectore non potest pōnere*, C; to reckon, class with, count among, *qui mortui in malis pōnit*, C; to estimate, ordain, appoint, — *leges*, C; — *sedes pōnere, qui ratis*, To; — *navem*, C, to give a name, *et quæ ratis*, To; — *navem*, C, to lay down as true, assert, maintain, prove, *ut paulo ante pōnit*, C, to suppose,

assume, *positum sit igitur in primis*, C; to propose as a subject for discussion, *ponere aliquid, ad quod curiam, si tibi non est molestum, volo*, C; to put away from one's self, give up, leave off, *hodie vitia porimus*, C; — *inimicitias*, Aug.

Pons -ntis, *m.*, a bridge, C; *facere pontem in flumen*, C, to bridge over a river; — *navibus efficere*, Tc, to build a bridge of boats; (3) the bridge at the comitum, by which the voters passed singly, to throw their balloting-tickets into the urn, C; (3) a wooden drawbridge, Tc; (4) a plank between a vessel and the shore, V; (5) the deck of a ship, Tc.

Pontifex -is, *m. dim.* a little bridge, C.
Pontifex -fex, *m.* the high-priest, *pontiff*, C.
Pontificilis -e, of or relating to the high-priest, pontifical, — *auctoritas*, C.
Pontificatus -us, *m.* the office of high-priest, pontificate, Tc, St.

Pontificus -a -um, C. = *pontificilis*, *g.v.*
Ponto -onis, *m.* a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Ca.
Pontus -i, *m.* (ποτανος), the sea, Lc, V; (2)* — *maris*, V, the depth of the sea; (3)* a wave of the sea, V.

Pontus -i, *m.* (Πόντος), the Black Sea or Pontus Euxinus, C; and hence, the country of Pontus on the shores of the Black Sea, C; hence *adj.* *Ponticus* -i -um, L.

Pōpa -æ, *m.* the inferior priest or temple-servant who slew the victims, C.

Pōpānum -i, *n.* (ποπαιον), a sacrificial cake, Jv.
Pōpellus -i, *m. dim.* the common people, rabble, H.

Pōpina -æ, *f.* a cook's shop, eating-house, C; (2) the food sold at an eating-house, C.

Pōpinalis -e, of or relating to a cook's shop, — *delicia*, Co.

Pōpino -ōnis, *m.* the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, H.

Poples -itis, *m.* the inner part of the knee; the hym, hough, Co, L; (2) *meton.* the knee, V, H.

Poplicola -æ, *m.* the people's friend, C; as a surname in the gens *Valeria*, *vid.* *Publicola*.

Poppysma -itis, *n.* (-us -i, *m.* νόψυσμα), a clicking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Jv.

Poppyzon -ontis, *m.* (ποψύζων), one who clicks with the tongue, Pl.

Pōpūlabilis -e, that can be laid waste, devastated, O.

Pōpūlabundus -a -um, laying waste, devastating, L.

Pōpūlāria -ium, *n.* the seats of the people in the theatre, St.

Pōpūlāris -e, of or relating to the people, popular, — *æctus*, C; — *munus*, C, a gift to the people; — *aura*, H, the favour of the people; — *ciuitas*, Pl, a democracy; (2) belonging to the same people or country, native, — *flumina*, O; (3) of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic, *consul ceritate non ostentatione* — C; used subst. *populares*, C, the popular party, the democracy, C; (4) of or relating to the lower classes, common; vulgar, coarse, Co.

Pōpūlāris -is, *m.* a fellow-countryman, P, T, C; (3) applied also to plants and animals of the same country, O, Pl; (3) a companion, comrade, associate, accomplice, T, S.

Pōpūlāritas -itatis, *f.* * the belonging to the same country, P; (2) the desire to please the people, popular behaviour, St, Tc.

Pōpūlāriter, commonly, usually, vulgarly, C; (2) popularly, democratically, C.

Pōpūlātio -ōnis, *f.* a laying waste, devastating, plundering, *hostem populatombus prohibere*, Ca; (2) plunder, booty, L; (3) devastation caused by animals, *ca res a populatione mirum formicæ umque frumenta defendit*, Co; (4) *met.* ruin, Pl.

Pōpūlātor -ōris, *m.* a devastator, plunderer, L, O; *f.* -trix -icis, M.

Pōpūlātus -us, *m.* a laying waste, plundering, P, Aug.

Pōpūlētum -i, *n.* a grove of poplars, Pl.

Pōpūlūs -a -um, of or relating to the poplar, — *frondes*, V.

Pōpūlifer -era -erum, producing poplars, O.

Pōpūliscitum -i, *n.* a decree of the people, N.

Pōpūlnus -a -um, made of the poplar, A, Aug.

**Pōpūlnus* -a -um, P. = *populneus*, *g.v.*

Pōpūlor, 1. *dep.* (pōpūlo, l.) to lay waste, devastate, plunder, C; *pronunciat se Remorum agros populatūrum*, Ca; *arva ferro populatur et igni*, P, Aug; (2) to destroy, plunder, V; *polygus populatum exspuit hamum*, O, robbed of the bait.

Pōpūlor -i, *m.* (populus), the people (differs from *plebs* in including all classes of cit/cens), *populus Romanus victor domusque omnium gentium*, C; frequently distinguished from the senate in the phrase *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (S.P.Q.R.); (2) a people, nation, *defecere ad Panos hi populi*; *Atellani, Calatini, Hipini*, L; (3) a crowd, multitude, host, throng, — *fiatrum*, O; — *apum*, Co.

Pōpūlus -i, *f.* the poplar-tree, O, V.

Pōrea -æ, *f.* a sow, A, Aug; sometimes *poet.* a pig, hog, V; (2) in agriculture, the ridge between two furrows, Co.

Pōreārus -i -um, of or relating to swine, Pl.

Pōreō, 2. to hold back, keep back, Vi.

Pōreia Gens, a plebeian family of Rome, which rose into distinction only in the later ages of the republic. An account of the celebrated members of this gens will be found under the article *Cato*, *g.v.*

Pōrellāca -æ, *f.* purslain, Pl.

Pōrellā -æ, *f.* pork, P.

**Pōrellārius* -ii, *m.* a pork-butcher, P.

Pōrellārus -a -um, of or relating to swine, P, Sc.

**Pōrellā* -æ, *f. dim.* a little row, P.

**Pōrellātio* -ōnis, *f.* swine-breeding, Vr.

Pōrellātor -ōris, *m.* a breeder of pigs, Vr, Co.

Pōrellātum -i, *n.* a field divided into furrows and ridges, Pl.

Pōrellūs -i, *m. dim.* a young pig, porker, T; (2) an unknown portion of a wine-press, A, Aug.

Pōreus -i, *m.* a pig, hog, C; — *femina*, A, Aug, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, H, Ct.

Pōrgo = *porrigo*, *g.v.*

Pōrphyrēticus -a -um, purple-red, like porphyry, St.

Pōrphyrō -ōnis, *m.* (πορφυρα), a species of water-fowl, Pl, *Fulica porphyrio*, Linn.

Pōrphyrītis -idis, *f.* (πορφυρις), purple, Pl.

Pōrrācūs -a -um, of or like leeks, — *folia*, Pl; leek-coloured, Pl.

Pōrreclio -ōnis, *f.* a stretching out, extension, C.

Pōrrectus -a -um (*ptep.* *porrigo*), stretched out, extended, long; — *ac aperta loca*, C; — *syllaba*, Q, long; — *senex*, Ct, dead; *porrector frons*, P, cheerful (*s.c.* not contracted); (2) subst. *porrectum* -i, *n.* (a) extent, *Thessalia in porrectum longitudine*, Pl; (b) a straight line, Vt.

Pōrriclio -tæ -actum, 3. to offer, sacrifice to the gods, P, L, V; *prov. inter casa et porrecta*, C, between the slaying and the offering of the victim (*s.c.* at an unreasonable time).

Pōrrigo -rexi -iectum, 3. to stretch out, reach out, extend; *animal membra quocunque vult porrigit*, C; — *manum ad tradendam pyxidem*, C; *pass.* form with middle signification, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out, *Cicla inter ortum occasumque porrigitur*, Pl; (2) to stretch upon the ground, O, L; (3) to hold out to, reach to, offer to, — *dextera regi Deiotaro*, C; — *gladium nobis*, C; (4) *met.* to put off, — *in id tempus*, Cl; (5) to afford, supply, — *praesidium clientibus*, C.

Pōrrina -æ, *f.* a bed of leeks, A, Aug.

Pōrro (πορρο), forward, further, at a distance, afar off, — *agere armentum*, L; (2) applied to time, aforesetime, formerly, O; henceforward, in future, hereafter, T, V; (3) in succession, again, in turn, *sepe audivi a senioribus natu, qui se — pueros a senibus audisse dicebant*, C; (4) in the

next place, then, moreover, *sequitur* — *nihil deos ignorare*, C; *videte jam* — *cetera*, C.

Porrum -i, n. porrus -i, m. a leek, scallion, Pl.

Porta -a, f. a gate, city-gate; *septimas esse ades a portu ubi ille habitat leno*, P; *si Hannibal ad portas venisset, C; qui urbis portas occuparent*, C; (2) any place of ingress or egress, door, C. Ca.

Portatio -onis, f. a carrying, conveying, S.

Portendo -di -tum, 3. to indicate, predict, pre-
sage, forebode, portend; *magnitudinem im-
perii portendens prodigium*, L; *ex triplici appella-
tione solis XXX. annos Cyrum regnaturum esse
portendi*, C.

Portentifer -era -erum, bringing prodigies, O.

Portentösus -a -um, extraordinary, prodigious,
portentous, monstrous, unnatural, C.

Portentum -i, n. a prodigy, portent, monster,
monstrosity, marvel, C. S; applied also to moral
deformity, *P. Clodius fatale* — *rei publicae*, C; (2)
a wonderful story, extravagant tale, C.

Porthmeus -ei, m. (-eus -eos, m. πορθμεύς), a
ferryman (applied to Charon), Jv.

Porticula -a, f. dim. a little gallery or por-
tico, C.

Porticus -üs, f. a portico, colonnade, arcade,
gallery; *quum paululum inambularisset in por-
ticu*, C; (2) a shed for protection against the
weather, Co; for protecting the besiegers of a
town, Ca; (3) *meton.* the Stoic school of philo-
sophy, the Stoics, *clamat Zeno et tota illa* —
tumultuatur, C.

Portio -onis, f. a part, portion, section, di-
vision, *tuna aequa portione divisa*, Pl; *nil natura
portionibus parit*, Pl, piecemeal; (2) proportion,
ratio; *pro portione*, C. L; *portione*, Pl; *ad por-
tionem*, Pl, in proportion, proportionally.

Porticulus -i, m. dim. the hammer with which
the captain of a boat's crew gives the time to
the oars, A. Aug; hence (2) * *met.* lead, direc-
tion, P.

Portitor -oris, m. a custom-house officer, col-
lector of customs, C.

Portitor -oris, m. a carrier; and usually, a boat-
man, ferryman, sailor, Sc; and especially, *poet.* a
designator of Charon, V.

Portunculä -a, f. dim. a small portion, Pl.

Porto, 1. to bear, carry a burden, convey, —
viaticum in hostem, C; *quorum corpora erant in-
suta ad onera portanda*, Ca; — *panem humeris*,
H; (2) *met.* to bear, carry; *ita onustum pectus
porto*, P; — *timores insolitos alicui*, Pt.

Portorium -ii, n. customs, tax on imported and
exported goods, C.

Portula -a, f. dim. a little gate, postern, L.

Portuläca -a, f. purslain, Vr.

Portünus -i, m. the god of ports and harbours,
C; hence Portünälä -ium, n. the festival of
Portunus, celebrated yearly on the 17th of August,
Vr.

Portüsus -a -um, having many harbours,
abounding in ports, — *superum mare*, C.

Portus -üs, m. a harbour, port, haven, —
Caletä celeberrimus et plenissimus natiom, C; *in
portu operam dare*, C, to be a custom-house officer;
prov. in portu navigare, T, to be safe, out of
danger; *poet.* applied by O. to the estuary of a
river; (2) *met.* a place of refuge, harbour,
haven; *regum, populorum, nationum* — *erat et
refugium senatus*, C.

Pörus -i, m. (πῶρος), a passage (of the urine),
Pl.

Pörus -i, m. (πῶρος), tufa, Pl.

Posca -a, f. a beverage of vinegar and water, P.
Posco, pöposci, 3. to ask earnestly, request
strongly, demand, — *crimen*, C; — *pugnam*, L; —
abs te has literas, C; *in Achaiä magistratum
Sicyonium numos pöposcit*, C, demanded money of
the magistrate; hence in the *pass.* with one
acc., *pöscor aliquid*, O. H, it is demanded of me;
pöscimus ut canes civiliter, Jv; *esse sacer-
dotes pöscimus*, O; (2) applied to inanimate and

abstract things, *quod res* — *evidetur*, Ca; (3) to
demand to be given up for punishment, C; (4)
to call, *clamore hominem pöscio*, P; (5) in buying
and selling, (a) to offer at a price, P, (b) to bid a
price for, P.

Pöstilo -onis, f. a placing, putting, Co; (2) place,
situation, position, Co. Q; (3) the use of a
word, *nominis pro nomine* —, Q; (4) affirmation,
Sc; (5) in rhetoric, a proposition, position, argu-
ment, Q; (6) in grammar, a termination, Q; (7)
in metre, a downward beat (in marking time), Q
(*opp.* sublatio, arsis); — *syllabae*, Q, the position
of a short vowel before two consonants, by
which it becomes long; (8) — *mentis*, Sc, a
state or condition of mind; (9) *positiones*, Q,
circumstances.

Pöstör -oris, m. a founder, builder, O.

Pöstüra -a, f. position, situation, place, pos-
ture, Le.

Pöstus -üs, m. position, place, O. Te.

Pössessio -onis, f. possession, — *alicujus rei*,
C; *in possessionem proficisci*, C, to come into pos-
session; (2) a possession, that which is possessed,
C; *qui trans Rhodanum vicis possessionisque ha-
bebat*, Ca; (3) *met.* — *prudential doctrinae*, C.

*Pössessunculä -a, f. dim. a little possession,
small property, C.

Pössessivus -a -um, — *pronomina*, Q, posses-
sive pronouns.

Pössessor -oris, m. a possessor, C.

Pössibilis -e, possible, Q.

Pössidö -sedä -sessim, 2. to possess, have,
own, C; *partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam
possidebant*, Ca; (2) (= *posse*) to occupy, hold
possession of, Aug; (3) *met.* — *nomen*, P; *plus
veritatis quam disciplina* — *in se*, C.

*Pössido -cädi -sessim, 3. to take possession of,
occupy, — *bona sine testamento*, C; (2) *met.* —
totam ejus praturam, C.

Pössum, pötüi, posse, to be able, I can; *präsen-
tem statum rei publicae rescribas ad me, quantum
potes et vales*, C; with *superl.*, *ut gravissime dili-
gentissimeque potui*, C, as diligently as I could, as
possible; *potest fieri ut fallar*, C, it is possible that
I may be mistaken; *non possum quin*, P, I cannot
help; so also, *ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere
non possum*, C, I cannot help writing to you; *pos-
test*, P. T, it may be, it is possible; *quantum potest*,
P. T, as much as possible; (2) to avail, be effica-
cious, have influence, *qui apud me et amicitia et
beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt*, C.

Post, (1.) adv. of place, behind, in the rear,
back; *cädere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant*,
C; (2) of time, after, afterwards, subsequently,
pecunia recuperata est multis post annis, C, many
years afterwards; *aliquanto post*, C, shortly after-
wards; *multo post quam tu a me discessisti*, C, long
after. — (II.) *prep.* with acc. of place, behind, *flu-
men quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est*,
Ca; *met. neque erat Lydia post Chloem*, H, inferior
to Chloë; (2) of time, after, — *M. Brutum procon-
sulem*, C; *maxima post hominum memoriam classis*,
N, within the memory of man.

Postactumälis -e, postantumäl, Pl.

Postä, after that, after-wards, *Considius, qui in
exercitu P. Sullae, et — in M. Crassi fuerat*, Ca;
— *aliquanto*, C, shortly after; *posteaquam*, after
that, *after, posteaquam honoribus inseruire cepi*,
C; (2) besides, in the next place, P; *quid postea?*
C. T, what then? what next?

Posteri -örum, m. posterity, C.

Posteriüs, at a later period, afterwards, C; —
istuc dieis quam credo tibi, P, I believe you before
you speak.

Postürtis -ätis, f. future generations, after-ages,
posterity, — *omnium seculorum*, C; *cum opti-
mus quisque mazime posteritati serviat*, C, post-
humous fame.

Postürs (poster) -a -um (comp. postüror -us,
superl. postürs, postürmus -a -um), (1.) *positiv*,
postürs, subsequent, ensuing, following, next,
future, in — *diem distulisti*, C; *et präsens et — atas*,

II; postero, Te. = postero die, on the following day; **in posterum, Ca.** = in posterum diem; more frequently in **posterum, in future, for the future; multum in posterum provident, C.** — (II.) **comp.** posterior-us, following after, next in order, place, time; later, hinder, posterior; **posteriores cogitationes, ut aiant, sapientiores esse solent, C.** second thoughts are best; **Thucydides paulo antea posterior, C;** met. inferior, vorse, C. — (III.) **superl.** (a) **postremum -a -um,** the hindmost, last, **dato plausum postremum in comedia, P.** at the end of the play; — **minus, Ct.** the last offices (i.e. funeral rites); **ad postremum, P. L.** at last, lastly; **met.** the last, least valuable, worst, C; (b) **postumus -a -um,** the last, last-born (especially of children born after the father's death), posthumous, — **proles, V.**

Postfere -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account, **qui libertati plet in suis opes postferrent, L.** **Postgenit -orum, m.** posterity, descendants, **H.** **Posthabere -hi -tum,** 2. to esteem less, make of less account, **C. Ca.**

Posthac, hereafter, after this, in future, C.

***Postibi, afterward, hereafter, P.**

Posticellum -i, n. dim. a small back building, outhouse, **P.**

Posticum -i, n. the back door, **P;** (2) the back part of a house, **Vt.**

Posticus -a -um, hinder, back, behind; — **ostium, P.** the back door.

Postidit, P. = **postea, q.r.**

Postillina -a, f. a crupper, **P.**

Postille, after, afterwards, P. T.

Postile -is, m. a post, door-post, **C. II;** (2) **post,** usually pl., a door, gate, **V.**

Postliminium -ii, n. literally, a return home; the redemption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were supposed to be in abeyance during his captivity, **C;** abl. **postliminia,** used by **C. adi.**

Postpridivus = pomeridivus, q. r.

Postmodo, O. H. postmodum, **T. L.** after, afterwards

Postprater -oris, m. an heir, — **uocator, P.**

Postpono -ai -atum, 3. to esteem less, consider of less account, put after, postpone, **C. Ca.**

Postprincipia -orum, n. the progress, course of any thing, **P. Vr.**

Postpato, 1. to esteem less, put after, **T.**

Postquam, after, after that, as soon as; undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, C; in tuensis, quantum post annum, quam redierat, **N;** (2) **since, because, P.**

Postremo, at last, lastly, T. Ca.

Postremum, for the last time, C.

Postremus -a -um, sup. rel. of **posterus, q. r.**

Postridie, the day after, the following day, on the next day, C; **prima luce** — **co. stant proficiscitur, Ca.** — **quis d. ei, C;** — **Indo Apollinaris, C.** the day after the games; — **quam a vobis discessit, C.**

Postridio, P. = **postridie, q. r.**

Postscellum -ii, n. the theatre behind the scenes, **n. of secret, mystery, Lc.**

Postscribo -pi -ptum, 3. to write after, **Te.**

Postsum -ssi -esse, to be after, come after, Pl.

Postulat -us -um, d. mand. d. request, Sc.

Postulatio -onis, f. a request, entreaty, demand; — **consecratio, C.** for pardon; (2) the claim of a divinity upon men for a sacrifice, **Vr** (in this sense the forms **postula, postulae** are found). (3) a complaint, **P;** (4) legally, an application for redress, **St. Pl.**

Postulator -is, m. a complainant, **Sc.**

Postulor -i, m. a demand. **1. req. i. t. C.**

Postulatus -us, m. a legal complaint, **L.**

Postulo = postulatio, q. r.

Postulo, 1. to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request, — **et quoniam dicitur, L;** — **quidvis ab amico, C;** **cratibus me deas postulas, C;** **aspiciens homines a senatu de federe postulaverunt, C;** (2) to summon before a court of justice, impeach, accuse, — **de maiestate, C;** — **aliquem repellendus, Te;** —

aliquem injuriarum, St; (3) to ask leave to prosecute, **C;** (4) * — **cum aliquo, P.** = **expostulo, q. v.**

Postumus -a -um, superl. posterus, q. r.

Postulens -ntis, coming after, following, Pl.

Postverta -a, f. (**postverta**), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, **Vr.**

Pötämrantis -idis, f. an Indian plant, also called **thalassagale, Pl.**

Pötämögiton -önis, f. (— **Ition, -önis, f. corapa-yeiron**), water-milfoil, **Pl.**

Pöt'ito -önis, f. a drinking-bout, potation, **P.**

Pötitor -oris, m. a drinker, boozier, **P.**

Pöte, vid. potis.

Pötens -ntis (ptep. possum), powerful, strong, mighty; ampla etque — civitates, C; — **efficiendi quæ velit, Q;** **Itoma — opibus, O.** (2) followed by **gen.** master of, lord of, **dum mei potens sum, L.** as long as I am my own master; **sanus mentisque —, O.** of sound mind; **Dica — Cypro, H.** ruling over Cyprus, (3) capable of, — **regni, L;** (4) — **pacis, P.** a partaker of; — **juris, O.** having fulfilled the command; (5) efficacious, strong, potent, **fortitudo maxime in res bellicas —, L.** herbs — **adversus rana, Pl.**

Potentissus -us, m. political power, supremacy, **C.**

Pöter, powerful, strongly, efficaciously, Q. II; (2) according to one's power, **H.**

Pötentia -a, f. power, might, ability, — **armorum tenendorum, L;** (2) efficacy, potency, — **herbarum, O;** (3) political power, influence, authority, **erant in magnâ potentia qui consuebant r, C.**

Pötirium -ii, n. (**potirion**), a drinking-cup, goblet, **P.**

Pötis -i, f. a plant, perhaps tragacanth, **Pl.**

Pötes -i -tus, f. power, ability; **legit right to do any thing or over any person, jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, C.** esse in potestate alicujus, **C.** to be in the power of, obey any one; e potestati (2) political power, supremacy, dominion, **C;** **quum Iherosolimam in potestatem Thabnorum cuiperet reliquere, N.** (3) the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; **quicquid hac potestate pratoris possum, C;** **cum potestate aut legatione in provinciâ proficisci, C;** **a magistratu aut ab aliquo potestate legitime evocatus, C;** (4) of inanimate things, power, effect, efficacy; **potestates rimque herbarum demonstrare, Pl;** (5) met. opportunity, possibility, occasion, power; **et primum — data est augustinus dignitatis tue, C;** **facere e potestatem, C.** to afford an opportunity; **potestatem sui facere, C.** to allow access to one's self, grant an interview.

Pötio -önis, f. a drinking, draught, potion, **C;** (2) a draught of poison, **C;** (3) a draught of medicine, **P;** (4) a love-draught, philtre, **II.**

Pötli, 1. to make any one a partaker of any thing, — **aliquem servitutis, P.** to reduce to slavery.

Pötönitus -a -um, having received a love-philtre, **St.**

Pötior, 4. dep. to set, get possession, become partaker of, obtain, — **illius regni, C.** — **indem, C;** — **improbo totius Gallie, C;** (2) to be partaker of, possess, have, be master of; **Cleanthes totum dominari et rerum potius putat, C;** — **gratia, T.** — **colit patibulus, C.**

Pötis -e (comp. pötior-us; superl. potissimus -a -um), (1.) positive, able, capable, usually in the phrase **potis est, Le. can, is able; at non Ecandum potis est vis ulla te cerere, V;** **neq potis est cerui, Le.** nor is it possible to disengage; sometimes neut, **quid si non aliud potis est, Ct.** **hoc scilicet me id non pole nec potis, Ct.** whether possible or not. — (II.) **comp. pötior-us,** preferable, better; **illegue cives potiores quam peregrini, et propinquam quam alieni, C;** applied to things, **norisime locum potiorum rure beato? II;** **noris civibus Romanis servper fuit servitutis potior, C.** — (III.) **superl. potissimus -a -um,** best of all, chief, principal, **C. Te.**

Pötissime, pötissimum, vid. potius.

Pötio, 1. to drink frequently, drink hard, **P.**

Pōtitor -ōris, *m.* one who gets possession, possessor, occupier, P. Aug.

Pōtioneūla -a, *f. dim.* a little draught, St.

Pōtius (comp. adv.; superl. pōtissime, pōtissimum). — (1.) comp. pōtius, rather, preferably; *sed sciri quid volo — sodes, facias!* T; *Cato magnus hercule homo, vel — summus et singularis vir*, C. — (11.) superl. pōtissime, pōtissimum, most of all, especially, chiefly, C; *responde, quo leio censes me ut peream —?* P.

Pōto -āvi -ātum (pōtum), 1. (1.) act. to drink, P; — *aquam*, St; (2) poet., — *Rumen aliquod*, Se, to live on the banks of any river; (of inanimate objects) to imbibe, absorb, suck in; *potantia velut fucum*, H. — (11.) neut. to drink, C; (2) to drink, revel, booze; *frui cum aliis voluptate potandi*, C.

Pōtor -ōris, *m.* a drinker, — *Rhodani*, II, a dweller by the Rhone; (2) a tippler, drunkard, H. M.

Pōtōrius -a -um, of or relating to drinking; — *easa*, Pl, goblets; hence subst. pōtōrium -ii, *n.* a drinking-cup, goblet, Pl.

Pōtrix -trix, *f.* a female tippler, Ph.

Pōtulentus -a -um, drinkable, potable; hence subst. pōtulentia -ōrum, *n.* things that can be drunk; (2) drunk, intoxicated, St.

Pōtus -us -um (præp. pōto), drunk, intoxicated, C; (2) drunk up, that has been drunk; *sanguine tauri poto*, C.

Pōtus -us, *m.* a drinking, draught, C. Pl; (2) a drinking to intoxication, boozing, Pl; (3) the urine, Pl.

Præ, (1.) adv. (of place) before, in front, *i præ, sequar*, T; (2) met. used in combination with *ut* and *quam* (præut, præquam), as a particle of comparison, in comparison with, compared with; *modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præut dudum fuit*, P; *jam minoris omnia facio præquam quibus modis me ludificatus est*, P. — (11.) præp. with abl. before; *ille qui stillantem præ se pugione tulit*, C; *præ se armentum agens*, L; *præ manu* (manibus), P, at hand; (2) met. præ se ferre, gerere, declarare, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; *cruentis manibus scelus et facinus præ se ferens et confitens*, C; *præ se declarant gaudia vultu*, Ct; (3) in comparison with, compared with; *cervos illos Atticos præ se pane agrestes putat*, C; *non tu quidem vacuus molestus, sed præ nobis beatus*, C; (4) on account of, because of, in consequence of; *mihi quoque præ lassitudine opus est ut lazem*, P; *nee loqui præ merore potuit*, C.

Prædictio -di -dium, 3. to sharpen to a point, A. Aug; hence præp. prædictus -a -um, sharpened to a point; — *cacurina*, Ca; — *sules*, S.

Præaltus -a -um, very high, — *rupes*, L; (2) very deep, — *mare*, Pl.

Præbō -di -dium, 2. to offer, hold out, — *cibum de manu*, Co; — *collum cultus*, Jv; — *or ad contumelian*, L; (2) to furnish, supply, afford, — *spectaculum*, S; — *sponsalia*, C; (3) met. to give, afford, furnish, offer, supply, — *ivo sumptu operam reipublicæ*, L; — *fidem alicui in periculis*, N; — *se*, to show one's self, prove one's self, behave one's self; *in re misericordem se præbuit, et in testimonio religiosum*, C; — *se dignum suis majoribus*, C; — *ludos*, T, to afford matter for ridicule.

Præbia -ōrum, *n.* an amulet, Vr.

Præbibō -bi, 3. to drink before, *ei cui cenenum præbuerat*, C.

Præbita -ōrum, *n.* allowance, maintenance-money, Co. St.

Præbitor -ōnis, *f.* a giving, furnishing, supplying, Vr.

Præbitor -ōris, *m.* a giver, furnisher, C.

Præbilitas -a -um, very hot, Te.

Præbuitus -a -um, very bald, St.

Præcantatrix -trix, *f.* an enchantress, P.

Præcantrix -trix, *f.* an enchantress, Vr.

Præcinctus -a -um, prematurely grey, H.

Præcincto -cari -cautum, 2. (1.) act. to beware

of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; *quod a me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est*, C. — (11.) neut. to take precaution, use foresight, be cautious, C, — *ad insidias*, L; *quod ne accideret, magnopere præcautum sibi Cæsar existimabat*, Ca.

Præcedo -essi -essum, 3. (1.) act. to go before, precede, V. O. St; (2) met. to surpass, excel, *Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt*, Ca. — (11.) neut. to go before, go forward, go on; *ut esse et ipsos — ad confirmandam civitatem*, Ct; (2) met. to precede, have the precedence over, P.

Præceder -eris -e, very swift, P. Aug.

Præcellero, 1. to hasten forward, hasten before, P. Aug.

Præcellens -ntis (præp. præcello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; *vir et animus et virtute præcellens*, C; *uniones magnitudinis præcellentes*, Pl.

Præcello, 3. (præcellō, 2. P.) (1.) act. to surpass, exceed, — *aliquam secunditate*, Te. — (11.) neut. to distinguish one's self, to excel, — *in utilitate*, Lc; — *per eloquentiam*, Te.

Præcellus -a -um, very high, very lofty, — *locus*, C.

Præcetto -ōnis, *f.* a musical prelude, A. C.

Præceps -ipitis, headlong, head foremost; *speculum de portu præcipitem in forum defecit*, C; — *curru perembundus ab alto desiluit*, O; hence, in great haste, precipitate, *præcipitis se fuge mandantibus*, Ca; (2) applied to localities, steep, precipitous, — *locus*, Ca; — *tia*, C; — *mon*, Pl; hence subst., præceps -ipis, *n.* a steep place, precipice, *turrin in præcipiti stant*, V; (3) bending downward, declining, *sed præcipitem latit aquare currum*, V; (4) headlong, rapid, — *amnis*, H; — *ventus*, H; (5) met. hasty, rashness, precipitate, *agunt eum præcipitem penam celeriter Romanorum*, C; *homo quidam præcipiti celsitudo dicendi*, C; (6) hasty, rash, inconsiderate, — *et effrenata mens*, C; (7) inclined towards, — *in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus*, L; (8) dangerous, critical, — *tempus*, O; hence *et st.*, extreme danger, great peril, L.

Præceptio -ōnis, *f.* the right of receiving in advance, Pl; (2) a preconception, C; (3) a precept, — *Stoicorum*, C.

Præceptivus -a -um, instructive, didactic, Se.

Præceptor -ōris, *m.* a teacher, instructor, præceptor, C.

Præceptrix -trix, *f.* a female teacher, C.

Præceptum -i, *n.* a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction, C.

Præcepso -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck prematurely, gather before the time; *quis tibi permittit nosse præcepere menses?* O; (2) met. to lessen, non præcepso fructum effici tui, C; *præceptis laetitia*, L, partly enjoyed before.

Præcidendus -a -um, slaughtered before; — *porea*, A. Aug, applied to victims slain the day before a solemn sacrifice.

Præcido -idi -isum, 3. to cut off in front, cut off, — *linguam aliquid*, P; — *capillos*, O; — *avertit*, C, to cut the cable; (2) to cut to pieces; — *græci*, P, C, to break up, make unfit for war; — *et non*, P, C, to be very much; — *sinum*, Jv, S, to cut off a bag, sail, zeros; (3) met. to cut off, break off, abbreviate, abridge; *sur tibi maxime præcedens defensoris præcedens*, C; — *ali heronem cunctis*, C; *brevis præcedam*, C, I will express more the interior of a theatre and separated horizontally the tiers of seats, Vi.

Præcinctura -æ, *f.* a girdle, Te.

Præcinctus -us, *m.* = Præcinctura, *et*, Vr. Præcinctus -a -um, (præp. præcepso, girdle, II; (2) met. surrounded by, encircled by, *bellum præcincta circumfusa mari*, Pl.

Præcingo -ngi -ngum, 3. to gird, surround with a girdle; frequently in a passive form, *præcinctus*, C, to gird one's self; (2) met. to surround, *et*

circile; hunc Tatiū fontem callo præcingit æcerno, Pt.

Præfatio -cōfidi -centum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to sing or play before, make a musical prelude, C; (2) to sing an incantation, Tb.—(ii.) *act.*, to prophesy, prædict, Tb. Pl.

Præceptis -is, P. = præceptis, q.v.

Præceptio -cōpi -ceptum, 3. to take before, get before, anticipate, Ca; *altitū quantum rite præceperat*, I., had got a start; *ipse tribus quinqueremis expeditis Piræum præcepit*, I.; (2) to receive an inheritance in advance, Pl; (3) *met.* to take beforehand, anticipate, *præceptio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum*, Aug, I enjoy in anticipation; *jam animo victoriam præceperant*, Ca; (4) *met.* to teach, instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, — *de eloquentiâ*, C: — *artem nandi*, O; *justitiâ præcipit parcere omnibus*, C; *hæc præcipit, omnes mortales pecuniâ aggrediuntur*, S.

Præcipitauer, headlong, headforemost, precipitately, Le.

Præcipitatio -ōnis, f. a falling headlong, Vt. Sc. Præcipitum -ii, n. a steep place, precipice, St; (2) a falling headlong, deep fall, Pl.

Præcipitō, 1. (i.) *act.* to cast down headlong; usually found in a passive form with middle signification, or — *se*, to cast one's self down, precipitate one's self; *qui se e Leuædæ præcipitaverit*, C; *esse in fossas præcipitabant*, Ca; *lux præcipitatur aquis*, O, sinks beneath the waves; (2) to bend down, — *riteri*, A-Aug; — *palmitem*, Co; (3) *met.* — *se in exitium*, Cl; *furor inique mentem præcipitant*, V; *nox præcipitata*, O, drawing to a close; (4) *met.* to hasten too much, precipitate, — *vindictam*, Co.—(ii.) *neut.* to fall down, to sink violently; *ubi Nilus ad illa, quæ Catadupa nominantur, præcipit exaltissimis montibus*, C; *plurimi in fossam præcipitaverat*, L; *hiems jam præcipitacera*, Ca, was drawing to a close; (2) *met.* — *in amore*, P, to fall in love; *reipublicæ præcipitanti subit*, C, sinking, in danger of falling; (3) to hasten too much, C.

Præcipiū, especially, chiefly, particularly, principally, C.

Præcipitū -a -um, peculiar, especial; *quod mihi consili præcipitum fuit præter alios*, C; *præcipitum illud et proprium sensum doloris mei*, C; (2) *subst.* -um -i, n. a legacy paid before any other, St; (3) excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; *quos præcipitū semper honore Cæsar habuit*, Ca; *Cicero — in eloquentiâ tir*, Q; *philosophorum Platonem esse* —, Q.

Præcise, briefly, in few words, C; (2) absolutely, decidedly, — *negare alicui*, C.

Præcisio -ōnis, f. a part cut off, — *ignorum*, Vt; (2) in rhetoric, the breaking off of a thought, Aug.

Præcisus -i -um (præp. præcisio), steep, abrupt, precipitous, — *saxa*, V; — *rupes*, Q; (2) *met.* short, brief, Q.

Præclare, very plainly, very clearly, — *mentiri*, C; — *intelligere*, C; — *explicare*, C; (2) admirably, excellently, simulacrum — *factum e warmore*, C; *radix calicis — facit*, Pl, produces an excellent effect.

Præclarus -a -um, very bright, very brilliant, — *lux*, Le; (2) very noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; *mitime nitramur, te tuis, ut egregium artificem, præclaris operibus letari*, C; *multi — in philosophiâ et nobilibus*, C; *gens bello* —, V; — *res*, II, wealth; occasionally followed by gen., T. Licitus, *eloquentiæ ac fidei — inprimis*, Te.

Præcludo -si -sum, 3. to close in front, to shut up, close, — *portas consuli*, Ca; *præcludit omnes negotiatores*, St, he shut up their shops; (2) *met.* — *omnem orbem terrarum citibus Romani*, C; — *effugium alicui*, Le.

Præcludo -ōnis, f. a closing up, damming up; — *aquarum*, Vt, a reservoir.

Præco -ōnis, m. a public crier, herald, C. H; *met.* C.

Præcōgito, 1. to think, meditate, consider carefully beforehand, L.

Præcognosco -nōvi -ntum, 3. to learn beforehand, foreknow, Aug.

Præcōlo -cōlū -cultum, 3. to cultivate before, C; (2) to prize exceedingly, Te.

*Præcommōvō, 2. to move very much, Sc.

*Præcompōsitus -a -um, composed beforehand, C.

Præcōnium -ii, n. the office or business of a public crier, — *facere*, C; (2) a public crying, publishing, making known, C; *præconio contendere*, St, in strength of voice; (3) a public laudation, condemnation, C.

Præcōnus -a -um, of or relating to a public crier, C.

Præconsūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to consume, exhaust beforehand, O.

*Præcontracto, 1. to handle beforehand, *met.* O.

*Præcōquis -e; præcōquus -a -um = præcox, q.v.

Præcōquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil before, Pl; (2) to ripen fully, Pl.

Præcōdia -ōrum, n. the diaphragm, C. Pl; (2) the bowels, stomach; *ipse anulus in præcordis piceis inuentus est*, C; *quid ceceni sævit in præcordiis*, II; (3) *poet.* the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions). *redit in — virtus*, V; *meis inuestuat præcordis libera bilis*, II.

Præcorumpo -rūpi -rūptum, 3. to corrupt with gifts, bribe beforehand, — *me donas*, O.

Præcox -cōcis (præcōquis -e; præcōquus -a -um), ripe before the time, premature, *uas — quam maturissimas legere*, Co; (2) — *loca*, or *abs.* præcōcia -ium, n. places where fruit ripens early, Pl; (3) *met.* premature, precocious, Q. Pl.

Præcrassus -a -um, very thick, Pl.

Præculta -a -um (præp. præcōlo); — *genus eloquentiæ*, Q, very ornate.

*Præcupidus -a -um, very greedy, very desirous, St.

Præcurro -cūcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to run before, hasten before; *ille præcurrit ante omnes*, Ca; *met.*, *eo fama jam præcurruerat de proelio Dyrrhachino*, Ca; *ut certis rebus citi signa præcurerent*, C, precede. — (ii.) *act.* to precede, go before, *præcurrit amicitia iudicium*, C; (2) *met.*, to surpass, excel, C.

Præcursō -ōnis, f. a going before, C; (2) a preliminary skirmish, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, the previous preparation of the hearer, C.

Præcursor -ōris, m. a goer before, precursor, Pl; (2) the vanguard, advanced guard, L.

Præcursōrius -a -um, going before, preceding, Pl.

Præcursus -ūs, m. a forerunning, Pl.

Præcutto -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake before, brandish before, O. Pt.

Præda -æ, f. spoils of war, plunder, booty, C; — *multibus donare*, Ca; (2) the object of chase, quarry, prey, *ceri luporum præda rapacium*, H; (3) in general, plunder, gain, *maximos questus prædasque facere*, C.

Prædabundus -a -um, plundering, S.

Prædamno, 1. to condemn before, L; *met.* — *speciem*, L, to cive up all hope.

Prædatō -ōnis, f. a plundering, pillaging, Te.

Prædator -ōris, m. a plunderer, pillager, robber, C. S; (2) *poet.*, a hunter, O; (3) * a gain-loving, greedy person, Tb.

Prædatōrius -a -um, plundering, pillaging, predatory, S; — *naces*, P, privateers.

Præditrix -icis, f. a female plunderer, robber, P. Aug.

*Prædēlasso, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, O.

Prædensus -a -um, very dense, very thick, Pl.

Prædestino, 1. to appoint, ordain beforehand, L.

Prædictor -ōris, m. a buyer of landed estates sold by auction; dealer in estates, C.

Prædictōrius -a -um, of or relating to the buying of land at an auction, C.

**Prædicabilis* -e, praiseworthy, C.

Prædicatio -ōnis, *f.* a publishing, a making publicly known, C; (2) a praising, commending, praise, C. P.

Prædicator -ōris, *m.* a praiser, commender, public eulogist, C.

Prædico, 1. to make publicly known, publish (said of the common erler), C; *in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi præco prædicat*, P; (2) to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say; *ipsum Crassum ego postea prædicantem audivi*, S; *si mihi, inimico, ut prædicas, tuo, constare vis invidiam*, C, as thou sayest; (3) to mention with praise, to commend, eulogise, boast; *mihi ista licet de me verâ cum gloriâ prædicare*, C; *qui de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non sum*, Ca; *Galli se omnes ab Dile patre prognatos prædicant*, Ca.

Prædico -xi -ctum, 3. to say beforehand, speak before; *hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi*, T; *nilhil præter tria, quæ prædicimus, quæri*, Q, which we have before mentioned; (2) to predict, foretell, prophesy, — *defectiones solis et lunæ*, C; (3) to fix, appoint beforehand, *ubi prætor reo atque accusatoribus diem prædixisset*, Tc; (4) to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; *Pompius suis prædixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent*, Ca; *ei visam esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret*, C.

Prædictio -ōnis, *f.* a saying before, Q; (2) a prophesying, predicting, C.

Prædictum -i, *n.* a prophecy, prediction, — *astrologorum*, C; (2) an order, command, L; (3) a concert, agreement, L.

Prædium -i, *n. dim.* a small landed estate, little farm, C.

Prædisco -dixi, 3. to learn before, C.

**Prædispositus* -a -um, arranged, set in order beforehand, L.

Præditus -a -um, endowed, furnished, provided with, — *nimis pulchris armis*, P; *homo parvis opibus ac facultatibus*, — C; — *singulari cupiditate, audaciâ, scelere*, C.

Prædium -ii, *n.* a plot of land, landed estate, *tot prædia filio suo colenda ac tuenda tradiderat*, C.

Prædives -itis, very rich, Tc. Jv.

**Prædivinatio* -ōnis, *f.* a presentiment, Pl.

Prædivino, 1. to divine beforehand, forebode, Vr. P.

Prædivinus -a -um, divining beforehand, prophetic, Pl.

Prædo, 1. = *prædor*, *q.v.*

Prædo -ōnis, *m.* a robber, pillager, plunderer; *urbes piratis prædonibusque patefactæ*, C; *at neque Persephone digna est prædone marito*, O, the husband who carried her off; (2) *met.* a drone, Co; a hawk, M.

Prædoceo -cui -ctum, 2. to teach before, instruct before, S. Pl.

**Præddō* -ui, 1. to tame before, Sc.

Prædor, 1. *dep.* (1.) *neut.* to plunder, pillage, spoil; *spes rapiendi atque prælandi occacat animos eorum*, C; *viz se ex manibus prædantium militum eripuit*, C; hence *præp.* *prædatus*, P, loaded with booty.—(2.) *act.* to rob, plunder, — *socios magis quam hostes*, Tc; (2) of animals, to prey, seize their prey, *alia dentibus prædantur, alia unguibus*, Pl; (3) *met.* *quæ me nuper prædata puella est*, O.

Præduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead forward, carry forward, — *fossas transversas iis*, Ca.

Præductorius -a -um, servicable for drawing forward, A. Aug.

Prædulcis -e, very sweet, Pl; (2) *met.* very pleasant, very delightful, V.

Præduro, 1. to harden exceedingly, Pl.

Prædurus -a -um, very hard, Q. Pl; (2) very strong, V; (3) *met.* — *labor*, P. Aug, very difficult; — *as*, Q, very impudent.

Præeminēdo, 2. to surpass, excel, — *ceteros peritid legum*, Tc.

Præeo -vi (-i) -itum, 4. to go before, precede; *ut singulis consiliis alternis mensibus liqtores*

prærent, C; *in re militari prætor dictus, qui præirel exercitu*, Vr; *met. ad quorum cognitionem et usum, naturâ ipsâ præeunte, deducimur*, C; (2) to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words, *adrem Concordiæ dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba præire*, L; — *sacramentum*, Tc; *præter verbis quid vis*, P, dictate what you will; (3) to order, command, L.

Præfandus -a -um (*præp.* *præfor*), that ought to be mentioned with respect; hence — *humor e corpore*, Pl, the excrements; *subst.*, *præfanda*, Q, obscenities.

Præfatio -ōnis, *f.* a religious or legal form of words, formula, C; (2) a preface, introduction, Pl. St.

**Præfectio* -ōnis, *f.* a setting over, Vr.

Præfectura -æ, *f.* the office of president, superintendent; command, superintendence; — *morum*, St; — *equitum Gallorum*, Aug, the command of the cavalry; — *urbis*, St; (2) the office of governor in a province, filled by proconsuls and proprætors, C; (3) a prefecture, the territory administered by a prefect, Pl. Tc.

Præfectus -i, *m.* an overseer, superintendent, chief, president, prefect; *tu (censor) es — moribus*, C; — *gymnasii*, P; (2) as a title of particular offices; — *cerarii*, Pl, treasurer; — *annonæ*, Tc, market superintendent; — *classis*, C, admiral; — *equitum*, Aug, general of cavalry; — *legionis*, Tc, colonel; — *prætorii*, Tc, commander of the imperial guard; — *urbis*, Tc, governor of Rome.

Præfecdus -a -um, very fertile, very fruitful, Pl.

Præfero -tūli -lātum -ferre, to bear, carry before or in front; *dextrâ manu ardentem facem præferrebat*, C; *jasces prætoribus præferuntur*, C; *præp.*

prælati -a -um, riding by, hastening by, Tc. L; (2) to carry before, bear in front in a religious or triumphal procession, L. St; (3) *met.* to set before, put before, offer; — *clarissimum lumen menti mee*, C; — *opem*, P. Aug, afford assistance; (4) *met.* to prefer; — *aliquem alicui*, C; — *vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis atque rationibus*, C; (5) — *diem triumphi*, L, to anticipate, triumph at an earlier period; (6) *met.* to show, manifest, display, C; *fons Calirrhoe aquarum gloriam ipso nomine præferens*, Pl.

Præfero -feris, very fierce, violent, — *legati*, L.

Præferratus -a -um, tipped with iron, Pl.

Præferendus -a -um, burning hot, very hot, Co; *met.*, — *ira*, L.

Præfestino, 1. to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much, P. L.

Præflea -æ, *f.* a hired mourner at a funeral, J.

Præficiō -feci -fectum, 3. to set over; appoint as president, superintendent, overseer; *aliquem curatorem — qui status faciundis præsit*, C; — *imperatorum bello*, C; — *aliquem provinciæ Lusitanie*, Tc.

Præfidens -ntis, very confident, too confident, C.

Præfigo -xi -ctum, 3. to fix in front, fasten before; *ripa erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita*, Ca; — *arma puppibus*, V; (2) — *aliquid aliqû re*, to tip, point with any thing; *asseret cuspidibus præfixi*, Ca; (3) to close up, block up; — *prospectus omnes*, Pl, to wall up; (4) *to pierce through, transfix, Tb.

Præfio, 4. to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand; *ego cetera non tam restrictè præfio*, C; *ad certum præfinitumque tempus*, St.

**Præfinito*, in a prescribed manner, T.

Præfinesce (*præfinesci*), without vanity, without offence, P.

Præflorēdo, 2. to blossom prematurely, Pl.

Præfloro, 1. to pluck the blossom prematurely; *met.* to diminish, lessen; *gloriam ejus victoriæ præfloram apud Thermopylas esse*, L.

Præfluo, 3. to flow past, L. II.

Præfluitus -a -um, flowing past, Pl.

Præfoco, 1. to choke, suffocate, O.

Præfōdō -fōdī -fossūm, 3. to dig in front of, — *portas*, V; (2) to dig previously, V.

Præfor, 1 *dep.* to say, speak before; especially, to pronounce a prayer previous to any important act; *maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, præfabantur*, C; *quæ de decorum naturâ præfati sumus*, C, what we have premised; (2) to prophesy, foretell, L. Ct.

Præformīdo, 1. to fear beforehand, Q.

Præformo, 1. to form beforehand, Q.

Præfractē, severely, sternly, C.

Præfractus -a -um (*ptēp.* præfringo), of written style, abrupt, harsh, disconnected, C; (2) of character, stern, severe, harsh, C.

Præfrigidus -a -um, very cold, O. Cl.

Præfringo -frīgi -fractum, 3. to break off in front, break in pieces, — *hastas*, L.

Præfulcō -si -tum, 4. to support, prop up, *met.* C; (2) to put under as a prop, *quoniam me suis negotiis præfulcat*, P.

Præfulgēdo -si, 2. to gleam forth, shine forth, *equus præfulgens dentibus aureis*, V, glittering, *met. Poppæus Sabinus consulari et triumphali decore præfulgens*, Tc, conspicuous, distinguished.

Præfulgēro, 1. to flash forth, P. Aug.

Præfurnū -ii, n. the mouth of a kiln or furnace where the fuel is introduced, A. Aug.

Præfūro, 3. to rage exceedingly, P. Aug.

Prægēlīdus -i -um, very cold, L.

*Prægermīno, 1. to put forth buds prematurely, Pl.

Prægestō, 4. to desire exceedingly, C. H.

Prægigno, 3. to bring forth, P.

Prægnans -ntis, pregnant, applied both to human beings, C, and to animals, V Pl; (2) *met.* of plants, — *oculi arborum*, Pl, (3) *met.* full of, abounding in, — *succo herba*, Pl.

Prægnatō -ōnis, f. an impregnation, pregnancy, Vr.

*Prægnāviter, very industriously, P.

Prægricillīs -e, very slim, slender, Tc.

Prægrandis -e, very great, very large, very tall, Pl; *met.* Pr.

Prægrāvīdus -i -um, very heavy, P. Aug.

Prægrāvis -e, very heavy, Pl, (2) *met.* very oppressive, very burdensome, — *scriptum*, Pl.

Prægrāvō, 1. to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, C. Co; (2) to weigh more than, overweigh, Pl; (3) *met.* to press down, overwhelm, H; (4) *met.* to overweigh, preponderate, *cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto prægraviat*, Se.

Prægrēdōr -gressus, 3 *dep.* to go before, precede, C, — *gigni*, Vr; — *aliquem pedibus*, St; (2) to pass by, L, (3) to surpass, excel, — *aliquem*, S.

*Prægressō -ōnis, f. a going before, precedence, C.

Prægustātōr -ōris, m. a slave who tasted the dishes presented to his master, to remove the suspicion of poison, St.

Prægusto, 1. to taste before, O. Jv.

Præhibēdo -dī -ctum, 2. to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, — *alicui cibum*, P; — *verba*, P, to say, speak.

Præhīcō -āi, 2. to lie before, *vastum mare præhians*, Au; Pl, *campus, qui castra præhæret*, Tc.

Præhīcō -jēci -jactum, 3. to throw, cast in front, Co.

Præjudīcātus -a -um (*ptēp.* præjudico), decided beforehand, prejudged; — *res*, C; — *opinio*, C, a preconceived opinion; hence *subst.* præjudicium -i, n. (a) that which is decided beforehand, L, (b) a preconceived opinion, prejudice, C.

Præjudicium -ii, n. a previous judgment, precedent, C; (2) an example, precedent, *Pompeius nullo prælo pulsus, castris facti præjudicio demotus, Italiam excessit*, Ca, by your example, (3) disadvantage, prejudice, so; (4) a premature judgment, L.

Præjudico, 1. to prejudge, decide beforehand, C.

Præjūvo -jūvi -jūtum, 1. to assist before, Tc.

Prælabōr -pus, 3. *dep.* to glide before, flow, fly, swim before or along, C, *insula in quam Germani nando prælabebantur*, Tc, *met.*, *prælabentis vero temporis fuga quam sit irreparabilis, quis dubitet?* Co.

Prælambo, 3. to lick before, taste before, H.

Prælargus -i -um, very abundant, Jv.

Prælatō -ōnis, f. a preference, P. Aug.

Prælatūs -i -um, very splendid, very magnificent, St.

Prælectio -ōnis, f. a reading before, lecture, prelection, Q.

Prælegō, 1. to bequeath beforehand, leave a preferential legacy, Q.

Prælegō -ēgi -ectum, 3. to read and expound an author, lecture upon, — *Virgilium*, St, (2) to sail past, coast along, — *Campaniam*, Tc.

Prælibō, 1. to taste before, P. Aug.

Prælibūm vinum, a kind of inferior wine made from grapes prematurely gathered, A. Aug.

Præligō, 1. to bind in front, *avida sarmenta præligantur cornibus boum*, L, (2) to bind round, the round, St. Pl; (3) to bind up, C; — *vulnus*, Pl; (4) *met.* to bind, fetter by magical arts, — *pectus*, P.

Præloquō -ōnis, f. a speaking before, Se.

Prælongo, 1. to make very long, Pl.

Prælongus -a -um, very long, Q. L.

Præloquor -cūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak before, anticipate in speaking, P; (2) to premise, say by way of introduction, Pl.

Præluceō -xi, 2. to carry a light before, *seius præluces*, St, *præluces facies*, M, shone before; (2) *met.* to shine forth, C, to outshine, surpass, *nullus in orbe sinus Aus præluces amœnis*, H, (3) to be very bright, Pl.

Præluceus -a -um, very bright, Pl.

Præludo -si -sum, 3. to play before, prelude, rehearse, Pl.

Prælum = prelum, q. v.

Prælusō -ōnis, f. a prelude, Pl.

Prælustis -e, very illustrious, O.

Præmando, 1. to order beforehand, P.

Præmatū, too early, prematurely, P.

Præmatūrus -a -um, early, — *fructus cucumeris*, Co; (2) too early, premature; — *mors*, Pl; — *hiems*, Tc; — *canities*, Tc.

Præmedīcātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, O.

Præmedītatō -ōnis, f. a considering beforehand, premeditation, C.

Præmedītor, 1. *dep.* to meditate upon, consider beforehand, premeditate, C, *ptēp.* præmedītatūs -a -um, considered before, foreseen, *nec fieri mala — leviora*, C.

Præmercor, 1. *dep.* to buy beforehand, P.

Præmētīens -ntis (*ptēp.* præmētō), fearing beforehand, Ph.

*Præmētīentēs, apprehensively, anxiously, Lc.

Præmētō -mī, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive, Lc. Ca.

Præmīgro, 1. to move away before, Pl.

Præmior, 1. *dep.* to bargain for a reward, St.

Præmissa -ōrum, n. first-fruits, Pl.

Præmitto -issi -issum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before, — *legiones in Hispaniam*, Ca, — *odiosas literas*, C; (2) to set before, place before, Pl, (3) *met.* to send before, — *cogitationes in longinqua*, Se.

Præmīum -ii, n. advantage, gain, profit, booty, *spectat sua præmia raptor*, O; (2) a reward, recompense, *legibus et præmia proposita sunt virtutibus, et supplicia vitis*, C, *perisudare alicui magnus præmiis et pollicitationibus*, Ca; — *persolvere alicui*, C; — *reddere alicui præmiū*, Ct.

Præmōdūlatūs -a -um, measured, modulated beforehand, Q.

*Præmōlestia -e, f. apprehension, previous anxiety, C.

Præmōllor, 4. *dep.* to prepare beforehand, L.

Præmollō, 4. to soften beforehand, Q; (2) *met.* to make mild, soothe beforehand, Q.

Præmolli -e, very soft, Pl.

Præmonēo -ui -itum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand; *me, ut magnopere cacerem, præmonēbat*, C; *ut te præmonerem, plurimum tibi credas*, Pl; (2) to foretell, presage, Pl.

Præmonitus -ūs, m. a prediction, premonition, O.

Præmonstrator -ōris, m. one who shows beforehand, a guide, T.

Præmonstro, 1. to show, point out before, P. Lc; (2) to prophesy, presage, predict, C.

Præmordēo -orsī (-ordi) -sum, 2. to bite in front, P. Sc; (2) to bite off, pinch off, Jr.

Præmōrīor -tūis, 3. dep. to die prematurely, O; (2) met. to die, lose vitality, - *visus*, Pl.

Præmūno, 4. to fortify in front, - *aditus duos magnis operibus*, Ca; (2) met. to fortify, secure, make safe, C; *præmuniendæ regalis potentie gratiā*, Aug; (3) met. to put before by way of defence; *illa quæ ex accusatorum oratione præmuniiri intelligebam non pertimesco*, C.

Præmūnitio -ōnis, f. a fortifying beforehand (said of an orator when he endeavours to preoccupy the minds of his hearers), C.

Prænarrō, 1. to relate beforehand, T.

Prænāto, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, V. Pl.

Prænāyātō -ōnis, f. a sailing by, Pl.

Prænāvīgo, 1. to sail past, Pl; (2) met. to hasten by, Sc.

Prænītō -ōis, 2. to shine forth, glitter before; *cur tibi junior Læsa prænitent*, II, outshines thee.

Prænōmen -inis, n. the first or personal name (e.g. Caius, in C. J. Cæsar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero); (2) a title, appellation of honour, St.

Prænōmīno, 1. to name, give a prænomen, g.v., Vr.

Prænoscō -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow, *neque dii non possunt futura* -, C.

Prænōtio -ōnis, f. preconception, innate idea, C. (translation of Greek *πρόληψις*).

Prænūbllus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, O.

Prænūncia -re, f. vid. prænunciatus.

Prænūnciatūrus -a -um, announcing beforehand, Pl.

Prænūncio, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict; *aliquo instinctu inflaturque divino futura* -, C; (2) of inanimate things, *juglans, frangi se, prænunciat strepitu*, Pl.

Prænunciatus -i, m. -a -e, f. one who announces beforehand, a predictor, harbinger; and (applied to things) a sign, token, omen; *stellæ magnarum calamitatum prænunciat*, C; *Veneris prænunciatus ante pennatus graditur Zephyrus*, Lc.

Præobitans -ntis, stopping up in front, Vt.

Præocēdo, 3. to set before (said of the heavenly bodies), Pl.

Præocēptio -ōnis, f. a taking possession of before, preoccupation, - *loci*, N.

Præocēpto, 1. to take possession of before, seize before, preoccupy, - *iter*, Ca; - *loci opportuna*, N; met., C; *timor - animos omnium*, Ca; (2) to anticipate, alter - *alterum*, N; followed by *inf.*, to hasten, make haste, L.

Præopto, 1. to prefer, wish rather, desire more; *præoptantes exsilio modicioris domi fortunam*, L; followed by *inf.*, - *sensu manu emittore, et nuda corpore pugnare*, Ca.

Præopando, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Pl; met. C.

Præparatio -ōnis, f. preparation, *sullam potest præparatio addere - ad inveniendū dūm*, C; (2) met. a rhetorical preparation of the hearer's mind, O.

Præparatus -a -um (proper. Præp. 2d, 3d, used, moved, & finished), C; *belli - de præp. 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 11d, 12d, 13d, 14d, 15d, 16d, 17d, 18d, 19d, 20d, 21d, 22d, 23d, 24d, 25d, 26d, 27d, 28d, 29d, 30d, 31d, 32d, 33d, 34d, 35d, 36d, 37d, 38d, 39d, 40d, 41d, 42d, 43d, 44d, 45d, 46d, 47d, 48d, 49d, 50d, 51d, 52d, 53d, 54d, 55d, 56d, 57d, 58d, 59d, 60d, 61d, 62d, 63d, 64d, 65d, 66d, 67d, 68d, 69d, 70d, 71d, 72d, 73d, 74d, 75d, 76d, 77d, 78d, 79d, 80d, 81d, 82d, 83d, 84d, 85d, 86d, 87d, 88d, 89d, 90d, 91d, 92d, 93d, 94d, 95d, 96d, 97d, 98d, 99d, 100d*

Præparatus -a -um, very prepared, very fitted, Pl.

Præparō, 1. to be ready, prepare, prepare; - *ca, quæ videntur instare*, C; - *se pugna*, Pl; - *necem fratri*, Te; - *res necessarias ad citari defendendam*, C; met. - *gratiam aduersus publicum odium*, Te.

Præpeditumētum -i, n. a hindrance, impediment, obstacle, P.

Præpēdio -i (-ii) -itum, 4. to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter, P. Te; (2) met. to hinder, impede, obstruct; *timor præpedit dicta lingua*, P; *singultu mediis præpeditante sonos*, O; *præpedita valetudine*, Te, to be hindered by ill health.

Præpendō, 2. neut. to hang before, hang in front, Ca.

Præpes -ētis, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; *præpetibus pennis ausus se erigere cecus*, V; - *deus*, O, the winged god (i.e. Cupid); (2) subst. a bird, - *Joris*, O, the eagle; and especially, a bird of good omen, V.

Præpiliatus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons), L; met. declamations, quibus ad pugnam forentem, et id præpiliatis, exerceri solebamus, Q.

Præpinguis -e, very fit, V. Pl.

Præpollens -ntis (proper. præpollēo), very strong, very distinguished, *gens - diuitis*, L.

Præpollō, 2. to be very powerful, more powerful, more distinguished than others, *Phonices qui mari præpollabant*, Te.

Præponderō, 1. (1.) neut. to be of greater weight, to sink down, Sc; (2) met. to preponderate, have the preference, P. Aug; to turn the scale, Q. - (1.) act. to outweigh, L.

Præponō -ōi (-ōi) -itum (-itum), 3. to put before, place before; *de quâ priusquam respondere, pauca præponam*, C, I will premise a few things; (2) to put over, set over as overseer, commander, etc., - *aliquem bello prædonum*, C; - *aliquem provincie*, C; - *navibus*, C; - *rectigalibus*, Te; (3) met. to prefer, - *lucrum sompi et quieti*, Pl; - *salutem reipublicæ citâ suæ*, C.

Præposito, 1. to carry before, Lc. Ct.

Præposita -ōrum, n. (translation of the Greek *πρόπρετα*), preferable things (such things as in the Stoic philosophy stood next to the absolutely good), C.

Præpōsio -ōnis, f. a preferring, preference, C; (2) in grammar, a preposition, C.

Præpositus -i, m. one who is set over, a president, commander, - *legatorum tuorum*, C.

Præpo-sum -pōtūli -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Te.

Præpostere, perversely, absurdly, preposterously, C.

Præpostro, 1. - *ordinem*, P. Aug, to invert, turn up-side down.

Præpostērus -a -um, applied to persons, absurd, preposterous, - *improptus*, C; (2) to things, inverted, perversely, distorted, absurd, - *ferre*, Pl; untimely; - *gratulatione*, C.

Præpotens -ntis (proper. præpotens), very powerful, very mighty; *clari ac - tui*, C; *etiam arii - cipius*, Pl; *signifer - animum rector*, Pl; subst. præpotentes -um, m. C, the strong, the mighty; applied to things, *Cirrhæus - tui marique*, C.

Præpōtēranter, very quietly, very modestly.

Præpōtēras, very quickly, very hastily, to quickly, L.

Præpōtēras -a -um, exceedingly quickly, to quick, overhastily, precipitate, - *præpōtēras*, L.

Præpitiūm -ii, n. the forehead, Jr.

Præpitiū, vid. præpitiū.

Præpitiū -a -um, very prepared, very fitted, Pl.

Præpitiū -a -um, very prepared, very fitted, Pl.

Præpitiū -a -um, very prepared, very fitted, Pl.

pluck from one's lips, tear away, carry off, — *aliquid alicui*, C. T; (2) to carry off before the time, *deorum beneficium festinatione* —, C; (3) to anticipate, forestal, C.

Prærodo -di -sum, 3. to gnaw in front, — *teneros pampinos*, Co; (2) to gnaw off, bite through, II.

Prærogativus -a -um, voting first, voting before others, — *centuria*, C; *subst.* *prærogativa* -æ, f. C. the tribe or century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia; — *omen*, C, the vote first given, regarded as a presage or omen; (2) *subst.* -a -æ, f. (a) a previous choice, I, (b) a sure sign, indication, presage, C, (c) a preference, Pl.

Prærogo, 1. to ask beforehand, St.

Prærampo -ûpi -uptum, 3. to break off, tear off in front, C. Co.

Prærupte, abruptly, precipitately, ruggedly, *mons* — *altus*, Pl.

Præruptus -a -um, broken off, and hence, of localities, steep, precipitous, overhanging, — *saxa*, C; — *mons*, V; *subst.* *prærupta* -ûrum, n. rugged, precipitous places, Pl; (2) met. *juvenis animo* —, Tc, violent; — *et turgens dominatio*, Tc, stern, severe.

Præs -dis, m. literally, a possessor; hence, a surety, security; *prædem esse pro aliquo*, C; *prædes dare*, C.

Præs, at hand, ready, P.
Præsigto, 4. (*dep. P.*) to presage, forebode, have a premonition of; *præsigabat mihi animus frustra me ire, cum exirem domo*, P; — *aliquid in futurum*, C; (2) to predict, foretell, Aug.

Præsigitio -ônis, f. a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, C.

Præsigium -ii, n. a presage, presentiment, foreboding, prediction, O. Co.

Præsigus -a -um, presaging, foreboding, predicting, — *malis mens*, V.

Præsono, 1. (i.) act. to heal before the time, Pl; (ii.) *neut.* to be healed before the time, Pl.

**Præscindo*, 3. to tear off, destroy in front, Vt.

Præscio, 4. to know beforehand, T.

Præsciscere -ûti -itum, 3. to learn, find out beforehand, L. V.

Præscitum -i, n. a knowing beforehand, presentiment, Pl.

Præscius -a -um, knowing beforehand, present; *facere aliquem — rei alicuius*, Tc, to give previous information to.

Præscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write before, set before in writing, *nec Phæbo gratior ulla est, quam sibi quæ Vari præscriptum pagina nomen*, V; (2) met. to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; *cum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid sine Sexti sententiâ ageret*, C; *ut majorum jura moresque præscribit*, C; — *senatus quæ sunt agenda*, C; (3) in law, to except, demur against, Q; (4) to dictate, Tb; (5) to put forward as a pretext, Tc.

Præscriptio -ônis, f. a writing before, prefixed writing; hence, a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; — *legis*, C; (2) met. a pretence, *ut honesta — rem turpissimam tegerent*, Ca; (3) a precept, prescribed rule, order, — *rationis*, C; (4) a legal exception, objection, demurrer, Q; (5) philosophical subtlety, Sc.

Præscriptum -i, n. that which is written down in order to be copied or committed to memory, *pueri dicunt ad præscriptum*, Sc; (2) a precept, rule, *omnia legum præscripta fieri videbitis*, C; *ad — convulsus*, L.

Præscido -cûi -ctum, 1. to cut off in front, O. II.
Præscinden -ûris, n. that which is cut off, a cutting, paring, P.

Præscinatio -ônis, f. an embryo, foetus, Vt.

Præscivio -ônis, f. a presentiment, foreboding, premonition, *predictiones et — rerum futura-rum*, C.

Prævens -atis (*ptep. præsum*). present, in person, *verum prævens, præsentis tibi*, P; *non quia ades — dico hoc*, T; *corpore nihil nisi — et quod adest, sentiri possumus*, C; *cetera præsentis sermoni accedunt*, C, for a personal interview: *præsentis*

is sometimes A. Aug. used = *præsentibus*, — *nobis*, T; in *præsens* tempus, H. C, or abs., in *præsens*, Tc, at present, for the present; so also *ad præsens*, Tc; *præsentis* tempore, O; in *præsentis*, C; in *præsentis*, P. L, at the moment, on the spot: *subst.* *præsentia* -ium, n. present circumstances, St; (2) immediate, momentary, not delayed, — *pæna*, C, immediately following the offence; — *pecunia*, P, cash, ready money; (3) immediately efficacious, effective, powerful, — *auxilium*, C; — *remedium*, Cl; (4) of character, resolute, determined, — *animus*, C; *animus virilis præsentique ut sis*, P. A. T; *præsentissimo animo pugnare*, Aug; (5) present, aiding, propitious, *Mercurius tantus et tam — habebatur deus*, C.

Præsentaneus -a -um, immediately operating, — *remedium*, Pl; — *venenum*, Pl.

Præsentarius -a -um, happening immediately; — *malum*, P; — *argentum*, P, cash, ready money.

Præsentia -æ, f. presence; *aliquis aspectum — que vitare*, C; — *animi*, Ca, C, presence of mind, determination, courage; in *præsentia*, Ca, C, for the present, now, at present; *hoc video in præsentia opus esse*, C.

Præsentio -si -sum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; *animus providere et præsentire*, Ca; *esse in mentibus hominum tanquam oraculum aliquod, et quo futura præsentiant*, C.

**Præsentisco*, 3. to begin to forebode, T.

Præsentio, 1. to cause to be present, represent, show forth, resemble, Pl.

Præsepio -is, n. (*præsepēs* -is; -is -is; f. *præsepia* -a, f. *præsepium* -ii, n.) an inclosure; and hence, a stall, hold, pen; *stantet centum (equi) nitet in præsepibus altis*, V; also, a crib, manger, Ph. Co; (2) met. a house, abode, tavern; *ignem fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent*, V; *verum audis in præsepibus*, C, in taverns.

Præsepio -psi -ptum, 4. to put a hedge before, fence up in front, barricade, — *aditus atque itinera maximis deforis trabibus*, Ca.

Præsepultus -i -um, buried beforehand, P. Aug.

Præsertim, especially, chiefly, C.

Præservo, 4. to serve as a slave, — *alicui*, P.

Præses -idis, literally, sitting before (*i. e.* to protect, take care of); hence, protecting, — *locus*, P; usually *subst.* *præses* -idis, C, a protector, protectress, *senatus reipublica custos*, — *propugnator*, C; (2) a president, chief, ruler, *armipotens — belli Tritonia virgo*, V.

Præsidens -ntis, m. a president, Tc.

Præsidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit before, protect, guard, — *alicui*, P; — *huic imperio*, C; — *proxi-mum Gallia litus*, Tc; (2) to preside over, superintend, direct, — *rebus*, Ca; — *Pannoniam*, Tc.

Præsidarius -a -um, serving as a guard or protection, — *militēs*, I; (2) met. — *malleoli*, Co, kept in reserve in case of a failure.

Præsidium -ii, n. a protection, guard; and especially, a military guard, patrol, escort; *legiones quæ præsidio impediuntis erant*, Ca; *tectus præsidio firmo amicorum*, C; *nonno milites perire est melius, quam in sua civitate sine a matorum præsidio non posse vivere* ? C; (2) in military language, a garrison, guard, escort, *occupatogue oppido, ibi — colloca*, Ca; *locum aliquem præsidio firmare*, S; —, *quæ magna et firma paraueram*, dimisi, C; (3) a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; *qui propter metum — relinquunt*, C; *militēs in præsidio rei frumentaria causa disponere*, C; (4) help, assistance, support; — *magnam sibi ad beatam vitam comparare*, C; *fortissimum — pudoris*, C; and especially, medical assistance, remedial help, Pl.

**Præsignifico*, 1. to signify, announce beforehand, C.

Præsignis -e, distinguished, remarkable before others, O.

Præsigno, 1. to mark beforehand, Pl.

Præsilio, 4. to leap forth, spring forth, P.

Præsono -ûi -itum, 1. to sound forth, resonant, O.

Præspargo, 3. (præspargo), to scatter, strew before, &c.

Præstabilis -e, distinguished, preeminent, remarkable; res magnitudine —, C; nullam dignitatem præstabiliorem cā, quam per vos esset adeptus, putavit, C.

Præstans -ntis (*præp.* *præsto*), excellent, distinguished, preeminent; *Aristoteles longe omnibus — et ingenuo et diligentia*, C; *virginibus præstantior omnibus*, O; (2) applied to things, *præstanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem*, C; *vis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ*, Y.

Præstantia, excellently, preeminently, Pl.
Præstantia -æ, f. superiority, excellence; si
quam — virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ consecuti sunt,
C; dii omnium rerum præstantiâ excellentes, C.

Præställo -önis, *f.* a giving security, guarantee-
ing, warranting. *Se.*

*Præstergus -a -um, wiped off before, P.
Præsterno, 3. to strew, spread before; pre-

pare; — *folia farfæri*, P; — *altaria*, P. Aug.
Præstes -itis, — *Lares*, O, tutelary, protecting.

Præstīgia -æ, *f.* (usually *pl.* -æ -arum, *f.*) deception, illusion, juggling, — *verborum*, *C*; *ne ab iis*,

quæ clara sint ipsa per se, quasi præstigiis quibusdam et captionibus depellamur, C.

Præstīgītōr -ōris, *m.* a juggler, deceiver, *P*;
-trix -icis, *f.* *P*.
Præstīno, *l.* to buy, — *pisces*, *P*.
Præstītūo -ūi -ūtum, *3.* to prescribe, appoint

beforehand, — *diem, tempus, C.*
Præsto, present, at hand, here, ready; sed ubi est frater? — adest, T; ibi mihi — fui! L. Lucilius cum literis mandatisque tuis, C; — esse, Aug, to appear, arrive; (2) — esse, (a) to be at hand, assist, help, serve; — alicui, C; so also præsto adire, T; (b) to be opposed to, to be present as an enemy, si quis mihi præsto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, C.

Præsto -iti -itum (-itum), 1. to stand before, excel, be distinguished, surpass; quantum præstiterunt nostri majores ceteris gentibus, C; Zeuxini muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum alii —, C; præstat used imperis. it is better, it is preferable; ænori millies præstipit. quam hæc nati, C; with acc.

quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute prestant, C: (1) to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for; quem tamen ego — non poteram, C: impetus populi — nemo potest, C: praedones nullo fore quis — poterat? G: (3) to

perform, do, execute, fulfil; — ea, que ratio et doctrina præscripserit, C; omnes artes alie sine eloquentiâ suum munus — possunt, C; quamcumque ei fidem dedes, ego præstabo, C, I will perform the promise; (4) to show, manifest, exhibit: —

— *se*, *C*, to show one's self, behave one's self as; — *se inirectum*, *O*; — *honorem debitum patri*, *C*, to show proper respect; (5) to give; — *alicui quendam*, *orderem*, *summum*, *capitulum*, *St.*, — *caput ful-*

tantis certam summam pecunie, St; — cupit, ju-
rimus, P. Aug, to expose; — sententiam, C, to
give one's opinion

Præstolor, I. dep. to wait for, expect; — tibi ad
forum Auscultum. G: — cliuam. P. T.

Præstrangulo, 1. to stifle, strangle, P. Aug.
Præstringo-involuctum. 3. to bind up, tie up,

O. Pl; (2) to make dull, — *aciem ferri*, Pl; —
nitorem eboris, Pl, to make dim.

Pr. str. 21 - etum, 3, to build in front, construct b. fort, Co; hence (2) to block up, render

impossible, — add in month, 0; 3) to prepare,
make ready for any thing, *se adflectibili in partis*

Presb. 1. to great beforehand; hence, to

Practical - the, e. one who jumps or surfs before

Presidents - J. M. very salt, Co.

The verb, I. t. l. sp. = spring before, I.

31. 1077, 11-12-1888; 10-11-1888; 11-12-1888; 12-13-1888; 13-14-1888; 14-15-1888; 15-16-1888; 16-17-1888; 17-18-1888; 18-19-1888; 19-20-1888; 20-21-1888; 21-22-1888; 22-23-1888; 23-24-1888; 24-25-1888; 25-26-1888; 26-27-1888; 27-28-1888; 28-29-1888; 29-30-1888; 30-31-1888; 31-1-1889; 1-2-1889; 2-3-1889; 3-4-1889; 4-5-1889; 5-6-1889; 6-7-1889; 7-8-1889; 8-9-1889; 9-10-1889; 10-11-1889; 11-12-1889; 12-13-1889; 13-14-1889; 14-15-1889; 15-16-1889; 16-17-1889; 17-18-1889; 18-19-1889; 19-20-1889; 20-21-1889; 21-22-1889; 22-23-1889; 23-24-1889; 24-25-1889; 25-26-1889; 26-27-1889; 27-28-1889; 28-29-1889; 29-30-1889; 30-31-1889; 31-1-1890; 1-2-1890; 2-3-1890; 3-4-1890; 4-5-1890; 5-6-1890; 6-7-1890; 7-8-1890; 8-9-1890; 9-10-1890; 10-11-1890; 11-12-1890; 12-13-1890; 13-14-1890; 14-15-1890; 15-16-1890; 16-17-1890; 17-18-1890; 18-19-1890; 19-20-1890; 20-21-1890; 21-22-1890; 22-23-1890; 23-24-1890; 24-25-1890; 25-26-1890; 26-27-1890; 27-28-1890; 28-29-1890; 29-30-1890; 30-31-1890; 31-1-1891; 1-2-1891; 2-3-1891; 3-4-1891; 4-5-1891; 5-6-1891; 6-7-1891; 7-8-1891; 8-9-1891; 9-10-1891; 10-11-1891; 11-12-1891; 12-13-1891; 13-14-1891; 14-15-1891; 15-16-1891; 16-17-1891; 17-18-1891; 18-19-1891; 19-20-1891; 20-21-1891; 21-22-1891; 22-23-1891; 23-24-1891; 24-25-1891; 25-26-1891; 26-27-1891; 27-28-1891; 28-29-1891; 29-30-1891; 30-31-1891; 31-1-1892; 1-2-1892; 2-3-1892; 3-4-1892; 4-5-1892; 5-6-1892; 6-7-1892; 7-8-1892; 8-9-1892; 9-10-1892; 10-11-1892; 11-12-1892; 12-13-1892; 13-14-1892; 14-15-1892; 15-16-1892; 16-17-1892; 17-18-1892; 18-19-1892; 19-20-1892; 20-21-1892; 21-22-1892; 22-23-1892; 23-24-1892; 24-25-1892; 25-26-1892; 26-27-1892; 27-28-1892; 28-29-1892; 29-30-1892; 30-31-1892; 31-1-1893; 1-2-1893; 2-3-1893; 3-4-1893; 4-5-1893; 5-6-1893; 6-7-1893; 7-8-1893; 8-9-1893; 9-10-1893; 10-11-1893; 11-12-1893; 12-13-1893; 13-14-1893; 14-15-1893; 15-16-1893; 16-17-1893; 17-18-1893; 18-19-1893; 19-20-1893; 20-21-1893; 21-22-1893; 22-23-1893; 23-24-1893; 24-25-1893; 25-26-1893; 26-27-1893; 27-28-1893; 28-29-1893; 29-30-1893; 30-31-1893; 31-1-1894; 1-2-1894; 2-3-1894; 3-4-1894; 4-5-1894; 5-6-1894; 6-7-1894; 7-8-1894; 8-9-1894; 9-10-1894; 10-11-1894; 11-12-1894; 12-13-1894; 13-14-1894; 14-15-1894; 15-16-1894; 16-17-1894; 17-18-1894; 18-19-1894; 19-20-1894; 20-21-1894; 21-22-1894; 22-23-1894; 23-24-1894; 24-25-1894; 25-26-1894; 26-27-1894; 27-28-1894; 28-29-1894; 29-30-1894; 30-31-1894; 31-1-1895; 1-2-1895; 2-3-1895; 3-4-1895; 4-5-1895; 5-6-1895; 6-7-1895; 7-8-1895; 8-9-1895; 9-10-1895; 10-11-1895; 11-12-1895; 12-13-1895; 13-14-1895; 14-15-1895; 15-16-1895; 16-17-1895; 17-18-1895; 18-19-1895; 19-20-1895; 20-21-1895; 21-22-1895; 22-23-1895; 23-24-1895; 24-25-1895; 25-26-1895; 26-27-1895; 27-28-1895; 28-29-1895; 29-30-1895; 30-31-1895; 31-1-1896; 1-2-1896; 2-3-1896; 3-4-1896; 4-5-1896; 5-6-1896; 6-7-1896; 7-8-1896; 8-9-1896; 9-10-1896; 10-11-1896; 11-12-1896; 12-13-1896; 13-14-1896; 14-15-1896; 15-16-1896; 16-17-1896; 17-18-1896; 18-19-1896; 19-20-1896; 20-21-1896; 21-22-1896; 22-23-1896; 23-24-1896; 24-25-1896; 25-26-1896; 26-27-1896; 27-28-1896; 28-29-1896; 29-30-1896; 30-31-1896; 31-1-1897; 1-2-1897; 2-3-1897; 3-4-1897; 4-5-1897; 5-6-1897; 6-7-1897; 7-8-1897; 8-9-1897; 9-10-1897; 10-11-1897; 11-12-1897; 12-13-1897; 13-14-1897; 14-15-1897; 15-16-1897; 16-17-1897; 17-18-1897; 18-19-1897; 19-20-1897; 20-21-1897; 21-22-1897; 22-23-1897; 23-24-1897; 24-25-1897; 25-26-1897; 26-27-1897; 27-28-1897; 28-29-1897; 29-30-1897; 30-31-1897; 31-1-1898; 1-2-1898; 2-3-1898; 3-4-1898; 4-5-1898; 5-6-1898; 6-7-1898; 7-8-1898; 8-9-1898; 9-10-1898; 10-11-1898; 11-12-1898; 12-13-1898; 13-14-1898; 14-15-1898; 15-16-1898; 16-17-1898; 17-18-1898; 18-19-1898; 19-20-1898; 20-21-1898; 21-22-1898; 22-23-1898; 23-24-1898; 24-25-1898; 25-26-1898; 26-27-1898; 27-28-1898; 28-29-1898; 29-30-1898; 30-31-1898; 31-1-1899; 1-2-1899; 2-3-1899; 3-4-1899; 4-5-1899; 5-6-1899; 6-7-1899; 7-8-1899; 8-9-1899; 9-10-1899; 10-11-1899; 11-12-1899; 12-13-1899; 13-14-1899; 14-15-1899; 15-16-1899; 16-17-1899; 17-18-1899; 18-19-1899; 19-20-1899; 20-21-1899; 21-22-1899; 22-23-1899; 23-24-1899; 24-25-1899

est unus, Ca; quibus regionibus quatuor reges prae-
erant, Ca; — alicui negotio, C; (2) to be pre-
eminent, take the lead in any thing, C; (3) pot.
to protect, — manibus in his, O.

Præsumo -*mpsi* (-*msi*) -*imptum* (-*imtum*), 3. to take beforehand, *præsumendo remedia præstiterat corpus*, Tc; (2) met. *inriti iudices audiri præsumunt partes suas*, Q, one who usurps their function; (3) to do beforehand, perform before, — *omnia heredum officia*, Pl; — *fortunari principatus*, Tc, to anticipate; (4) to imagine, represent to one's self beforehand; *spe præsumit bellum*, V; *præsumptum habere*, Tc, to suppose, take for granted; (5) to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe. Tc.

Præsumptio -ōnis, f. a using or enjoining beforehand, P1; (2) the answering beforehand of the probable objections of an adversary, Q; (3) a supposition, presumption, Sc.

Præsumptus -a -um (*ptēp.* *præsumo*), taken for granted, presumed; — *opinio*, Q, a prejudice; — *suspicio*, Tc, a preconceived suspicion.

Præsiō -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal, O. Pl.

Præſtēgo -exī -ectum, 3. to cover in front, to cover, Pt. Pl.

Prætendo — di — lum, 3. to stretch out before, extend forwards, O. Pl; (2) to spread out in front, membrana quæ cordi prætenditur, Pl; (3) to place before, hold, spread before; segelli — serpen, V; fumosque manu prætende sequaces, V; (1) of prices, prætendi, to lie before or in front; prætenturque Syrtibus arca, V; Bætica latere septentrionalis prætenditur Lusitania, Pl; (5) to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen in immanibus et barbaris moribus —, C; prætendens culpe splendida verba tace, O.

Prætere -a -um, very tender, Pl.
Prætentatus -ūs, m. a feeling the way, groping,

Pl. Protento, i. to feel, try, test beforehand; *sol-*

liope querulas praetentat pollice chordas, O; a
pedibus praetentat iter suspensa timore, Th; —
viros, O.

Præteritis -e, very thin, very slender, Pl; -
onus, Q, very thrill.

quâris praecepisset amor, O.

Præter, (1.) adv. of comparison, more than; as, *Præter id quod diximus*, more than we said; *Præter hoc quod diximus*, besides what we said; *Præter illud quod diximus*, beyond that which we said; (2.) except, with exception of, C.; *Religionum præter hæc*, religions except these; *Unique contemplor — unius deo Syracæ*, I contemplate each one separately — of one deity of Syracuse; *Præter alios caraque omnia fuit*, D.—(N.) *præterea*, besides, past, by, beyond, — *castra Caesars æque præcipis transiit*, C.; *serri ejus — contra Jollia*, his spears — against Jolia; *Præter ea omnia forebant*, C. before the eyes of; (3.) ret., beyond, beside, contrary to, — *egredi ditionem*, go forth from the limits; *Præter multa — apem acio nullis hinc cecidit*, P.; *Præter ipsum lacus Albanus — modum recessit*, C. beyond, more than, — *ceteros locorum*, the other places; *Præter eosdem*, with, in addition to, — *ex decore equium adducere*, C.; (5) except, with exception of, C.; *Præter hoc quod diximus — me cunctar*, G.; *Præter ista*, I.

Prætorago - ūgi - actum, S. to drive 1st. 2nd.
 3. H.

Præterito, 3. to go by, past by. — *o-ler*, P.
Præterito, 3. to lead by, lead past, P.

Præterea, besides, by you! this, * in * and *
 unum et hunc esse creatorem et conservatorem.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{dr}{dt}$

linguo, C; *quod præterii dicere*, P, which I omitted to say; (4) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, *cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragius præteritur*, C; *Philippus et Marcellus prætereurunt*, Ca, are passed by, get nothing; (5) to surpass, excel, *hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis præterit*, Vr.

Præteritūto, 1. to ride past, ride by, L.
Præterfero -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry past, L. Le.

Prætersūto, 3. to flow past, flow by, Vr. L; *met.* to pass by, go by, C.

Prætergrēdior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to pass by, go beyond, C; (2) *met.* to excel, surpass, S.

Præterhac, beyond this, besides this, P.

Præteritus -a -um (*ptep.* *præteritō*), past, gone; *æc* - *tempus unquam recertitur*, C; - *ætas*, C; - *nox*, Pt; - *tempus*, Q, the past tense; *subst.* *præterita* -ōrum, n. C, the past, things that have already happened.

Præterlabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide by, flow by, V; *præterlabentia flumina*, Q; *met.* C.

Prætermō, 1. to pass by, go by, Le.

Prætermisso -ōnis, f. a leaving out, omission, neglecting, C.

Prætermitto -isi -issum, 3. to let pass, - *nullum diem*, C; (2) to neglect, omit, - *nullum officium hominis amantissimi*, C; - *voluptates*, C; (3) in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit, *quod dignum memoriâ visum, prætermittendum non existimamus*, C; (4) to overlook, pass by as unimportant, T.

Præternavigāto -ōnis, f. a sailing past, Pl.

Præternavigo, 1. to sail past, St.

Præterō -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub off before, Pl.

Præterquam, except, *nullum a vobis præmium postulo* - *huius diei memoriam*, C; followed by *quod*, except that, *ego me in Cumanis*, - *quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam*, C.

**Præterrado*, 3. to grate, scrape along, - *roz*, - *fauces*, Le.

**Prætervecto* -ōnis, f. a passing by, travelling past, C.

Prætervehor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride by, sail by, be carried past, C; - *Apollonium*, Ca; applied by Te. to infantry, to march past; (2) *met.* *emergisse e vadis, et scopulos præterecta videtur oratio mea*, C.

Prætervolo, 1. to fly past, St; (2) *met.* to glide past, slip by, *sententie non acutorum hominum sensus* - C.

Prætexo -xūi -xtum, 3. to weave before, to form an edge, border, fringe; *purpura scepe tuos iugulens prætexit amictus*, O; *litora curvæ prætexunt puppes*, V; *utraq; nationes Rheno prætexuntur*, Te, are bordered by, lie behind the Rhine; (2) to place before, put in front, - *in his voluminibus auctorum nomina*, Pl; (3) to provide with a border, adorn; to provide, furnish with; *quæque aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura prætexit*, C; *Augusto prætextum nomine templum*, O; (4) to use, put forward as a pretext, C; to cover, conceal with any thing, *hoc* - *nomine culpam*, V.

Prætexta -æ, f. a toga with a broad purple border, worn by the chief magistrates of Rome and by freeborn children of both sexes, C; (2) (*sc. fabula*) a tragic drama, H.

Prætextatus -a -um, clad in the prætexta, *g.v.*, C; - *amicitia*, M, dating from childhood; (2) - *verba*, St, lewd, obscene expressions.

Prætextum -i, n. ornament, Sc; (2) a pretence, pretext, St. Te.

Prætextus -a -um, clad in the prætexta, *g.v.*, Pt.

Prætextus -ūs, m. outward appearance, consideration, consequence, Te; (2) a pretext, St.

Prætimō -tūi, 2. to be in fear beforehand, - *sibi*, P, on one's own account.

Prætinetus -a -um, moistened, wetted beforehand, O.

Prætor -ōris, m. the prætor, a Roman magistrate, intrusted with the administration of justice; of whom there were two, - *urbanus*, having jurisdiction over Roman citizens, - *peregrinus*, over

foreigners, C; (2) = *proprætor*, *g.v.* C; (3) a chief, leader, C; the chief magistrate of Capua, C; - *maximus*, L, dictator; - *ævarii*, Te, high treasurer; also applied to the suffetes of Carthage, N; to foreign military leaders, C.

Prætorianus -a -um, belonging to the imperial body-guard, prætorian, Te.

Prætoricus -a -um, of or relating to the prætor, M.

Prætorium -ii, n. the tent of the general-in-chief, Ca. L; and hence, a council of war, as usually held in the general's tent, L; (2) the official residence of the governor of a province, C; (3) a palace, Jr; and generally, any splendid residence or villa, St; (4) the imperial body-guard, Te. Pl.

Prætorius -a -um, of or relating to the prætor, - *potesas*, C; (2) of or relating to a military commander, - *cohors*, Ca, the general's body-guard; - *navis*, L, the admiral's ship; - *porta*, Ca, the gate of a camp which led in the direction of the enemy.

Prætorius -ii, m. one who had been a prætor, C.

Prætorquō -rsi -tum, 2. to twist or turn forwards, Co; - *collum injuria*, P.

Prætrēpidans -ntis, trembling, exceedingly, trembling with desire, - *mens*, Ct.

Prætrēpidus -a -um, trembling exceedingly, very anxious, Pr. St.

Prætrunco, 1. to lop off in front, cut off, P.

Prætura -æ, f. the office, dignity of a prætor, C. *Præambrians* -ntis, overshadowing; *met.* obscuring, Te.

Præuro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn in front; *hasta præusta*, L, burnt at the point; *stipites ab summo præcauti, et præusti*, Ca.

Præcuti, in comparison with, compared with, P. T.

Prævāllens -ntis (*ptep.* *prævāllō*), strong, powerful, L.

Prævāllō -tūi, 2. to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail; *virtute semper prævaleat sapientia*, Ph; *sed prævalebant jam fato consiliis*, Aug; *in Africâ et in Ægypto hic mos prævaleat*, Pl; - *auctoritate et presentia*, St; of medicines, to be very efficacious, Pl.

Prævālesco, 3. to become very strong, Co.

Prævāllō, very strongly, Pl.

Prævālidus -a -um, very strong, very powerful, - *juvenis*, L; - *cohortes*, Te; *met.* *urbes*, L; - *terra*, V, too fertile, too productive.

Prævallo, 1. to fortify in front, Aug.

Prævaricatio -ōnis, f. a violation of duty; especially of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, double dealing, collusion, prevarication, C.

Prævaricator -ōris, m. a violator of duty, one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer, - *significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur*, C.

Prævaricor, 1. *dep.* to go crooked, walk crookedly, Pl; (2) to prevaricate, play a false or double part, Pl; - *accusationi*, C, to favour secretly.

Prævārus -a -um, very perverse, C.

Prævehor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride or be carried in front, L; *prævectus equo*, V; (2) to flow past, *Rhenus servat noanem, quâ Germaniam prævehitur*, Te.

Prævēlox -ōcis, very swift, Q.

Prævenio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come before, anticipate, prevent; *quia hostis breviorē viâ præventurus erat*, L; *talis agentem mors prævenit*, St; hence abs. *præveniri*, Te, to be anticipated by death, be killed at first; (2) to surpass, excel, Co.

Præverbium -ii, n. (in grammar) a preposition, Vr.

Prævernāt, *impers.* it is an early spring; it is a too early spring, Pl.

Præverro, 3. to sweep or brush before, O.

Pressus -us, *m.* a pressing, pressure, *C.*
Præter-eris, *m.* (πρητρις), a fiery whirlwind,
Le; (2) a species of poisonous snake, the bite of
 which produces burning thirst, *Pl.*

Præstare, *v.* in a costly manner, splendidly, mag-
 nificently, *Ca*; — *calata*, *C.*

Præstare -a -um, costly, precious, of great
 value, *C.*; (2) costly, high-priced, dear; *pretioso*
pretio *emere* *aliquid*, *P.* at a high price; (3) —
emptor, *II.* one who buys at a high price.

Præstare -i, *n.* worth, value, price; — *statuere*
merci, *P.* to set a price upon; — *pacisci pro re*
aliquid, *C.* to agree upon a price; *facere pretia*
praedictorum, *C.* are down, are low; *magni pretii*
esse, *P.* to be of great value; so also *parvi pretii*
esse, *C.* — *habere*, *C.* to have a price, be worth
 any thing; in *pretio* *esse*, *Pl.* to be esteemed, be
 considered valuable; — *facere*, *P.* to set a
 price, fix a value; (2) money expended upon any
 thing; *omnia vectigalia parvo — redempta habere*,
Ca; *pretio mercari ordinem senatorium*, *C.* to buy
 for money; (3) a reward, recompense, wages, *P.*;
 — *reddere alicui pro beneficiis*, *P.*; (4) *met.* worth,
 value, pay, hire, wages; — *cura*, — *opera*; the
 reward of trouble; hence *opera pretium est*, *C.* it
 is worth the trouble, worth while; also, retribu-
 tion, punishment, *ego pretium ob stultitiam fero*,
T.; *pretio iudicem corrumpere*, *C.* by a bribe.

Prex, *præcis*, *f.* (usually *pl.* *præces* -um, *f.*) a
 request, entreaty, *O.* *Ca*; (2) a prayer, *C.*; (3) a
 curse, execration, *Ca.* *II.*

Prælius -i, *m.* (Πριαιος), the last king of Troy,
 husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cas-
 sandra, etc.; hence *Præliensis* -idis, *f.* a daughter of
 Priam, Cassandra, *O.*; *Præliades* -eo, *m.* a son of
 Priam, *V.*; *adj.* *Præliensis* -a -um, *V.*

Præpus -i, *m.* (Πριαιος), the god of procreation,
Co. *V.*; (2) the male organ of generation; — *ex-*
cretus, *Jr.* a drinking-vessel of such a shape; (3) a
 lustful, lewd man, *Ct.*

Prædum, long ago, long since; *jam* —, *C.* long
 ago; *non* —, *T.* not long ago; *non ita* —, *C.* not
 very long before.

Prædianus -a -um, of or relating to yesterday,
 yesterday's, *St.*

Prædie, on the day before, yesterday; *quotidie* —
evenit, *ne faciat, quod piget postredie*, *P.*; *qui*,
prædie quam ego Athenas veni, *Atticæ* *profectus*
erat, *C.*; followed by *acc.* — *Compitalia*, *C.*

Præmarus -a -um, young, youthful, *V.* *Ct.*

Præmarus -a -um, belonging to the first legion;
subst. *Præmarini* -orum, *m.* soldiers of the first le-
 gion, *Te.*

Præmarus -a -um, in the first rank, excellent,
 distinguished, — *cir* *populi*, *C.*

Præmarus -us, *m.* the first place, the preference
 over all others, *Vr.* *Pl.*

Præmarus -a -um, original, primitive, *Vr.*; —
cerbe, *Vr.* primitives; *subst.* *Præmaria* -æ, *f.* a
 surname of the goddess Fortune, *C.*

Præmarus -a -um, original, primitive, *Le.*

Præmaria -æ, *f.* that has brought forth young
 for the first time, *Pl.*

Præmarialis -is, *m.* a centurion of the triarii, *O.*

Præmarialis -ii, *m.* *Sc.* = *primipilaris*, *g.*

Præmarus -i, *m.* *cid.* *pilus*.

Præmarus -orum, *f.* first-fruits, — *Cereri dabant*,
O.; *met.* — *metallorum*, *Te.* the minerals first
 taken out; — *armorum*, *P.* *Aug.* the commence-
 ment of war.

Præmarus -a -um, the first of its kind; *apex* —
floribus illicæ, *Co.* the flowers which blossom
 earliest.

Præmarus, first, for the first time, *V.* *Ct.*

Præmarus, firstly, at first, in the beginning, *C.*; —
pecunia, *dein* *imperii* *cupido* *crevit*, *S.*

Præmarus -a -um, first-born, *Pl.*

Præmarus -ii, *n.* (frequently *pl.* -a -orum, *n.*)
 the first beginning, commencement, origin; *a Jove*
Musarum *primordia*, *C.*; — *mundi*, *O.*; *a primor-*
dio urbis, *L.*

**Primordius* -a -um, original, *Co.*

Primoris -e, the first, — *dentes*, *Pl.*; (2) the fore-
 most part, tip, end; *sumere aliquid digitulis duo-*
bus primoribus, *P.* with the tips of the fingers;
quæ isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris atti-
giunt, *C.*; *dimicare in primores*, *P.* *Aug.* in the
 foremost ranks; (3) the first in rank, most distin-
 guished, *L.*; — *Argicorum ciri*, *Ct.*; hence *subst.*
primores -um, *m.* the most illustrious; — *populi*,
II.; *citissimum — alique optimates*, *Co.*

Primulus, first, at first, firstly, *P.*

Primulus -a -um, first, *P.*

Primum, first, firstly, at first; *Cæsar primum*
suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, præ-
lium commisit, *C.*; *primum docent esse deos, deinde*
quales sint, *C.*; — *omnium*, *C.* first of all; *ut* —,
C.; *ubi* —, *C.*; *simulac* —, *C.* as soon as.

Primus -a -um, the first; *eternum* —; *eternum*
igitur extremum, *C.* the first and the last; *primi*
ex omnibus philosophis docuerunt, *O.*; in *primis*, *N.*
 among the first; especially, first in point of space
 or time, foremost; — *digitus*, *Ct.* the tip of the
 finger; — *dentes*, *Pl.*; — *luna*, *Pl.* the new moon;
 — *quisque*, *C.*; *primo quoque die*, *C.* on the first
 opportunity; *subst.* *prima* -orum, *n.* the commence-
 ment, beginning, *quod bellum, si prima satis prospera*
fuissent, haud dubie ad Romanos pervenisset,
L.; *a primo*, at first, from the beginning; *multum*
improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *P.*; in
primo, *S.* in front, before; (2) first in rank, chief,
 most distinguished, best, noblest; *evocat ad se*
Mæssianum quindecim primos, *Ca.*; *Sex Roscius*
suit genere, nobilitate, et pecunia sui municipii
facile primus, *C.*; *quia sum apud te* —, *T.* most be-
 loved by thee; *primas dare*, *C.* to esteem of most
 importance; *primas concedere*, *C.* to yield the first
 place; *primas tenere*, *C.* to occupy the first place,
 be the first; *cum primis*, *C.* in *primis*, *C.* among
 the first, especially, particularly.

Principis -ipis, *e.* (used both *adj.* and *subst.*) the
 first; *ut quisque in fugâ postremus, ita periculis*
erat, *C.*; — *ex omnibus ausus est poscere*, *C.*; *Terentii*
— pecunia pollicentibus fuerunt, *C.* were the first to
 promise money; (2) the first, most distinguished,
 most illustrious, noblest, best; *principibus pla-*
cuisse ciris, non ultima laus est, *II.*; — *senatus*, *L.*
 the senator who stood first on the censor's list; —
juventutis, *C.* one of the noblest of the knights; (3)
 the chief, head, leader, founder; *Zeno inventor et*
— Stoicorum fuit, *C.*; *qui hujus consilii — fuissent*,
Ca. the authors of this design; (4) a ruler,
 prince, *H.*; (5) *principes*, one of the three ranks
 or classes of soldiers into which a Roman legion
 was originally divided, and which was drawn up
 between the hastati and the triarii, *L.*

Principalis -e, first, original, *C.*; (2) first in rank,
 most distinguished, chief, principal, *causarum*
aliesunt perfectæ et —, alieadjutantes et proximæ,
C.; (3) of or relating to a prince, princely, royal,
 — *beneficia*, *Pl.*; — *matrimonium*, *Te.*; — *via*, —
porta, *L.* the broad alley which passed through
 the centre of a Roman camp, and the gate at either
 end, *vid.* *principia*.

Principalter, in a princely manner, royally,
Sc. *Pl.*

Principatus -us, *m.* the first place, principal
 share; *Gallia hujus belli profulsanti, adminis-*
trandi, sustinendi — tenet, *Ca.*; *Sol astrorum ob-*
tinet —, *C.*; (2) the first rank in the state or army,
C. *Ca.*; and generally, rule, dominion, government,
Pl.; (3) a beginning, origin, *C.*

Principialis -e, original, *Le.*

Principium -ii, *n.* a beginning, origin; *origo*
principii nulla est, nam ex principio oriuntur
omnia, *C.*; *hic fons, hoc — est morandi*, *C.*; —
capessere, *Te.* to begin; *adj.* *principio*, a principio,
 in principio, in the beginning, at the beginning,
 at first, *dixeram a principio, de republicâ ut sile-*
remus, *C.*; *principio atque*, *P.* as soon as; (2) *origo*,
 a founder, originator, ancestor, *Græcia — moris*
fuit, *O.*; (3) the first place, preeminence, *Pl.*; (4)
pl. *principia* -orum, *n.* (a) the elements, first
 principles of a science, *nunc juris — videamus*,

C; — *rerum ex quibus omnia constant*, C, the elements of the universe, (b) the front rank of an army, the van, L. S, (c) an open space in a Roman camp, in which stood the tents of the general, military tribunes, etc. L.

Prior -us (adj. comp. for superl. *vid. primus*), former, prior, qui — *has angustias occupaverit*, Ca; *priore estate*, C, in the previous summer; — *vinum*, Pl, of the year before; of a quadruped, — *pedes*, N, the fore feet; *subst. priores -um*, n. ancestors, men of a former generation, *abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt*, Ph; (2) better, preferable, more excellent, *ut nemo tota iuventute habetur prior*, L; — *estate et sapientia*, S.

Prisee, after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely, C.

Priscianus, a well-known grammarian of the fifth century after Christ. We are ignorant of his life, except that he taught grammar at Constantinople, and appears to have been a Christian. Several of his works are still extant; the most important being "Commentariorum Grammaticorum Libri XVIII."

Priseus -a -um, ancient, antique, *Joves plures in priseis Græcorum literis invenimus*, C; (2) former, previous, *quid si — rexit Venus*! H; (3) severe, stern, Ct.

Prista -æ, m. (πρίστῆς), a sawyer, Pl.

Pristinus -a -um, former, previous, early, *pristine, ut tuam — dignitatem et gloriam consequare*, C; — *consuetudo*, Ca; (2) of or relating to yesterday, *militis nostri diei pristini perfidia incitati*, Ca; (3) = *priscus*, old, old-fashioned, P. Co.

Pristinus -a -um (pistinus), of or relating to the constellation called the Whale, Co.

Pristis = pistrix, g.v.

Prus, before, previously, *quem fuit æquius, ut — introteram in vitam, sic — exire de vitâ*, C; frequently followed by *quam*, before that, before, *nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut tibi gratularer*, C; also, sooner than, rather than, *Ægyptii quamvis carnificiam prius subierint, quam ibi violent*, C; (2) formerly, Ct.

Privatim (opp. publico), privately, as a private person, in private life, *eloquentia et — et publice homines persequere abutuntur*, C; (2) especially, particularly, Pl. Q.

Privatio -ōnis, f. a depriving of, freeing from, — *doloris*, C.

Privatus -a -um (privat. privo), private, of or relating to a private individual, *privati et separati agri apud eos nihil est*, Ca; *privi privatus*, C, one who holds no magistracy; *in privatum*, L, for private use; *ex privato*, L, from private property; (2) in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tc. St.

Privignus -i, m. -a -æ, f. a step-son, step-daughter, C.

Privilegium -ii, n. a law or project of law directed against an individual, *in privatos homines leges ferri noluimus*; *id est enim —*, C; (2) P. Aug. a decree in favour of an individual, a privilege, Pl.

Pro, 1. to deprive of, — *aliquem vitâ*, C; (2) to free from, — *aliquem dolore*, C.

Privus -a -um, single, in dies privos, Lc; (2) each, every, non — *quunque solentis particulari senti sentire*, Lc; (3) one's own property, private, *militis singulis bobus linisque precis tunicis donati*, L.

Pro, (1.) adv. only found in the phrases *pro-quam*, Lc, *prout*, C, like as, just as, according as, in proportion as, as; *tunc literas, prout res postulabat, expecto*, C; *id, prout cujusque ingenium erat, interpretatur*, L. — (II.) prep. with abl. of place, before, *sedens pro adde Castoris*, C; with verbs of motion, *Cæsar pro castris suis cepit produrâ*, Ca; implies place on the front part of any thing, and may be translated, before, on, in, *inquit, — tribunus cum aliquid ageretur, intelligi potuit*, C; *stabat — ripâ diversa actis*, Tc; *mulieres puerique pro lectis edificiorum*, S, standing on the front part

of the roofs; (2) implies protection, assistance, for, in behalf of, in favour of, *quare hoc non modo, non pro me, sed contra me est potius*, C; *hæc quæ contra legem proque lege dicta essent*, L, for and against the law; *dulce et decorum est — patriâ mori*, H; (3) in place of, instead of, *for, quia pro consule in Cilicium proficiscens Athenas recessimus*, C; *quum Alexandria pro quaestore eveni*, C; in this sense may be often translated by *as*, *hunc eduxi a periculo, habui, amari pro meo*, T, I have loved as my own; *quum pro damnato mortueque esset*, C, as good as condemned and executed; *pro certo habere aliquid*, C, to consider as certain; *pro eo*, C, just as, as the same; *pro eo ac si concessum sit*, C, just as if: in buying and selling *pro* denotes the price, and is translated by *for*, *misimus, qui pro rectoris solveret*, C, to pay for; (4) in proportion to, according to, conformably with, *reliqua tu — tui prudentiâ considerabis*, C; *quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur*, C.

Pro! or proh! oh! ahl! especially used in invocations of the deities, — *supreme Juppiter*! C; — *di immortales*! followed by acc. *pro dium usque hominum fidem*! C.

Præagor -i, m. (προάγορος), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, C.

Præator -ōris, m. the founder, originator of a family, St.

Præavia -æ, f. a great-grandmother, St.

Prævitus -a -um, of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral, O.

Prævius -i, m. a great-grandfather, C; (2) an ancestor, forefather, C.

Præbabilis -e, probable, credible, not impossible, *nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendum fiat* —, C; (2) pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good, *juvundior et probabilior populo rector*, L; *aqua maxime* —, Pl; *utæ que habent — gustum*, C; *vir ingenio sane probabilis*, C.

Præbabilitas -ātis, f. probability, credibility, C.

Præbabiliter, probably, credibly, C; (2) with approval, *consulatus — gestus est*, Aug.

Præbata -ōrum, n. (προβήτα), sheep, Pl.

Præbatio -ōnis, f. a proving, testing, test, trial, examination, — *athletarum*, C; *genere recensuit linæ probationem*, Pl; (2) an approving, approval, C; (3) a proving, proof, demonstration, Q; — *oculorum*, Pl, ocular demonstration.

Præbativus -a -um, of or relating to proof, P. Aug.

Præbator -ōris, m. one who approves, an approver, C.

Præbatus -a -um (privat. præbo), approved, excellent, *ceterarum homines artium spectati et præbati*, C; *probatissima in Ægypto palma*, Pl; (2) pleasant, agreeable, C; *ut nemo præbator primæ patrum esset*, L.

Præbe, well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently, C; (2) used only to strengthen the meaning of a verb, very, caputally, — *percutere aliquem*, P; — *errare*, P.

Præbitas -ātis, f. honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, C.

Problema -ātis, n. (προβλήμα), a problem, St.

Probo, 1. to try, test, prove, examine, *in probatur candore, amplitudine*, Pl; *met. sublimis et ceteris utilitate probat*, O; (2) to approve, *et in ipsi quidem philosophi magnæque præconia probati*, C; *laudant fabrum atque edis præbati*, P; (3) to recommend as good, *idcirco in modum habet, quod, ut spero, tibi valde probabit*, C; *et admodum — aliquid alium*, to convince of, *non verum, timez — hoc effectum meum*, P. Sordidus non probat, C; *ut hoc effectum meum*, P. Sordidus non probat, C; — *et alium*, C, to please, gain the approbation of, *Epicturus multis se probat*, C; (4) to prove, show, demonstrate, *his ego indicat ut non probo*, C. *Si rem contra leges pecunias expleat*? C.

Proboscis -idis, f. (προβόσκis), a snout, Tr; (2) especially, an elephant's trunk, proboscis, Pl.

Proboscus, shamefully, disgracefully, Tr.

Proboscus -a -um, shameful, disgraceful, Tr.

famous, ignominious, C, *villā* — *et opertus infamiā*, Tc; *O magna Carthago probrosis altior Italiae ruinis!* H.

Probrum -i, n. a shameful, infamous deed, *emergere ex patris* — *ac vitis*, C; (2) especially, lewdness, unchastity, adultery, *probris insinulasti pudicissimam feminam*, C; (3) the shame, disgrace, infamy arising from such a deed, *Q. Curius, quem censor senatu probris gratiā morerant*, S; — *castis inferre*, C; (4) a reviling, abusing, libelling, C.

Probus -a -um, good, worthy, honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, modest, chaste, P. T. C.

Prociacitas -itās, f. shamelessness, impudence, C. *Prociaciter*, shamelessly, impudently, L.

Prociacis -icis, shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent, *scio te non esse* — *in lucendo*, C; *ut quisque animo ignarus* — *ore*, Tc; applied to things, — *sermo*, S; — *scripta*, Tc.

Procedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed, C; — *ad forum*, P; in military language, to advance, *lente atque paulatim* —, Ca; of a procession, to set forth, put itself in motion, *funus interim procedit, sequamur*, T; (2) to go, come forth or out of, — *extra munitiones*, Ca; — *e tabernaculo in solem*, C; of plants, *antequam radices longius* — *possint*, Vr; (3) of places, to project, jut out, *promontorium quod contra Peloponnesum* —, Pl; (4) of time, to advance, pass on, elapse, *dies procedens mitigat agritudinem*, C; (5) *met.* to advance, go on, make progress, — *in philosophiā*, C; *eo teoratic processit*, S, he went to such a pitch of folly; (6) *met.* to turn out, result, succeed, — *alicui bene*, C; *Syre, processisti hodie pulchre*, T; to be of use to, do good to, *benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt*, S; (7) *met.* to happen, *nunquid processit ad forum hodie novi?* P.

Procella -æ, f. a storm, tempest, gale of wind, C; (2) *met.* *vila remota a procellis invidiarum*, C; *plebs agitari capiti tribuniis procellis*, L; — *equestris*, L, a furious charge of cavalry.

Procello, 3. to throw down, cast down, P.

Procellōsus -a -um, stormy, tempestuous, L.

Procer -eris, m. the chief, most illustrious person; usually pl. *proceres* -um, m. the chiefs, nobles, princes; *audiebant enim nostros proceres clamitantes*, C; *met.* *proceres artis ejus*, Pl, masters of the art.

**Procerē*, *brachium procerius projectum*, C, far outstretched.

Proceritas -itās, f. high growth, slimness, slenderness, tall stature, *camelis adiuvantur proceritate collarum*, C, by the length of their necks; — *arborum*, C; — *herbarum*, Pl; — *aurium et cervicis*, Pl.

Proceris -a -um, tall, slender, — *et tenuæ collum*, C; *homo proceræ stature*, St; of trees, — *vopuli*, C; *aves corneo proceroque rostro*, C, long; *proceriori cauda*, Pl.

Processio -ōnis, f. a military advance, C.

Processus -ūs, m. a going forth, advance, course, progress, C; (2) a projection, process, Cl.

Procidencia -æ, f. a diseased falling down or forward of any part of the body, — *anī*, Cl; — *vulvarum*, Pl.

Prociō -idi, 3. to fall down forward, fall forward, *preceps cum armis proiicit ante proram*, L; (2) of the diseased falling down of certain parts of the body, *si prociōnt vultu*, Pl; *ptep.* *prociōntia* -um, the parts of the body so affected, Pl.

Prociōsus -a -um, fallen down, — *salis*, Pl; (2) applied to parts of the body, Pl.

Prociētus -ū, m. a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, *readiness* for battle, C; *oratorum armatum semper ac velut in prociētum statem*, Q; *prov. atiquid in prociētum habere*, Sc, to have in readiness.

Proclamatio -ōnis, f. a calling out, crying aloud, Q.

**Proclamator* -ōris, m. a bawler, C.

Proclamo, 1. to call out, cry out, C. L.

Proclinatio -ōnis, f. a bending forwards, slope, inclination, Vt.

Proclino, 1. *act.* to bend, incline forwards, *curvatura montis proclinata ad mare*, Vt; *ptep.* *met.* *proclinatus* -a -um, tottering to its fall, Ca.

Proclive, downwards, C; *met.* *labi verba proclivis*, C, more quickly.

Proclivis -e, inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep; *agmen per* — *viam duci vidit*, L; *subst.* *proclive* -is, n. a declivity, L; (2) *met.* going downwards, — *cursum et faciliis*, C; (3) *met.* inclined to, ready for, prone to, willing, *ingenium hominum* — *ad libidinem*, T; — *sceleris*, P. Aug; (4) *met.* easy, easy of execution, *proclivis anteposuntur laboriosis*, C; in *proclivi*, T. P, easily.

Proclivitas -itās, f. a slope, descent, Aug; (2) *met.* inclination, tendency, proneness, *altiorum ad alios morbos* —, C.

Proclivus -a -um, *Loc. P.* = *proclivis*, q.v.

Proco, 1. (*procor*, 1. *dep.*) to ask, intreat, C.

Prococtio -ōnis, m. (προκοκτῶν), an ante-chamber, Pl.

Proconsul -ūlis, m. a proconsul; a man of consular rank who administered with the command of an army the affairs of a province, C.

Proconsularis -e, of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, L. Tc.

Proconsularis -ūs, m. the office or dignity of a proconsul, Pl.

Procrastinatio -ōnis, f. a putting off from day to day, procrastination, C.

Procrastino, 1. to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, C.

Procreatio -ōnis, f. a bringing forth, begetting, procreation, C.

Procreator -ōris, m. a begetter, — *mundi*, C, Creator.

Procreatix -icis, f. one that brings forth, mother, C.

Procreo, 1. to bring forth, beget, procreate, — *multiplices fetus*, C; *cum ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreasset*, N; (2) *met.* to bring forth, produce, cause, make, C.

Procreasco, 3. to grow forth, arise, *Loc*; (2) *met.* to increase, *Loc*.

Procrebo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie, V.

Procredo -di -sum, 3. to push, press, thrust forward, *Loc*; (2) to forge, form by forging, — *enses*, II; (3) to produce, bring forth, — *ignem*, *Loc*; (4) *met.* to form, forge, C. P.

Procul, afar off, at a distance, far away, *non jam* — *sed hic præsentis sua templa dii defendunt*, C; — *O* — *este profani!* V; followed by a, ab, far from, *procul a terra abripi*, C, or by abl. — *urbe*, O; (2) *met.* *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse* —, T; — *ab omni metu*, C; — *negatis*, II.

Proculcatio -ōnis, f. a trampling underfoot, Pl.

Proculco, 1. to tread, trample upon, — *aliquem*, Tc; (2) *met.* to despise, *Sc. Tc*.

Procrebo -cibui -cibitum, 3. to fall down, sink down; *procrebunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bithurges*, Ca; *ut etiam qui vulneribus confecti procrebissent scutis inimici prælium redeintegrarent*, Ca; *poet.* to fall upon, attack, M; of inanimate objects, *frumenta imbribus procrebuerant*, Ca; (2) *met.* — *in voluptates*, *Sc*, to fall into sensuality.

Procreatio -ōnis, f. a taking care of, management, administration, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *mei um*, *erum*, C; — *annonæ*, Q; *ad amplissimas* — *promotus*, Pl, the most honourable offices; (2) a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity, C.

Procreatio -ōnis, f. dim. a small charge, administration, *Sc*.

Procreator -ōris, m. a manager, administrator, substitute, agent, factor, procurator, *agero aliquid per* —, C; — *regni*, Ca, a viceroy; (2) the steward, bailiff on an estate, C; (3) in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue in the provinces, Tc.

Prœcûratrix -icis, *f.* a female governor, administrator, *C.*

Prœcûro, 1. to take care of, look after, tend, — *pueros*, *V.*; — *sacrificia*, *Ca.*; — *alicui*, *P.*; (2) to manage, administer any one's affairs, is *procurat rationes negotiarum Dionysii nostri*, *C.*; in religious affairs, to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen, — *atque expiare signa, quæ a diis hominibus portenduntur*, *C.*; neut. *cum procuraret in Hispaniâ*, *Pl.*, when he was procurator.

Prœcurro -cûrri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run forward, charge, *Ca.*; *si Romani ferocius procurerissent*, *L.*; (2) of places, to project, jut out, run forward, *infelix saxis in procurantibus hæsit*, *V.*; (3) of money, to increase, *Sc.*; (4) *met.* to advance, make progress, *Aug.*

Prœcursûs -ônis, *f.* a running forward, charge, *L.*

Prœcurso -ônis, *f.* a running forward; *met.* of discourse, a digression, *Q.*

Prœcurso, 1. to run forward, spring forward, *L.*

Prœcursor -ûs, *m.* a running forward; and especially, in military language, an advance, charge, *L.*; (2) of places, a projecting, jutting out, *Pl.*; (3) *met.* a progress, course, *P. Aug.*

Prœcurvo, 1. to bend forward, *P. Aug.*

Prœcurvus -a -um, bent forward, curved forward, *V.*

Prœcûs -i, *m.* a wooer, suitor, *C.*

Prœcyon -ônis, *m.* (Προκύων), a constellation which rises before the Dog-star, *C.*

***Prœdæmbûlo**, 1. to take a walk, *T.*

Prœdæ -î -îtum, 4. to go, come forth, — *in prælium*, *Ca.*; — *ex portu*, *Ca.*; — *obviam alicui*, *C.*; — *utero matris*, *O.*; (2) of plants, to come forth, appear, *nascens anni clementia exipit prodentia semina*, *Co.*; (3) of elevations, to stand up, project, *O. Pl.*; (4) *met.* to come out; appear, *nunc nora que produnt comedie, multo sunt nequiores*, *P.*; *si hæc consuetudo serpente ac prodire cæperit*, *C.*; (5) *met.* to go forward, advance, — *sumptus extra modum*, *C.*

Prœdico -xi -ctum, 3. to say before, foretell, *C.*; (2) — *diem*, *L.*, to put off.

Prædictator -ôris, *m.* one who acts as deputy for the dictator, *L.*

Prædige, prodigally, extravagantly, *C.*

Prædigentia -æ, *f.* profusion, prodigality, *Te.*

Prædigiâlis -e, — *Jupiter*, *P.*, averting bad omens.

Prædigiâliter, strangely, wonderfully, *H.*

Prædigiosè, wonderfully, unnaturally, *Pl.*

Prædigiosus -a -um, unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious, *O. Q.*

Prædigium -ii, *n.* a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign, *non mihi jam furtum sed monstrum et — videbatur*, *C.*; (2) a prodigy, monster, *O.*

Prædigo -egi -actum, 3. to drive forth, — *in pabulum*, *Vr.*; (2) to spend, waste, *P.*; — *opes*, *St.*

Prædigus -a -um, prodigal, profuse, extravagant, — *alicuius rei*, *Aug.*; — *anima*, *H.*, not sparing his own life; (2) rich, abounding in, *locus nullæ — herbæ*, *H.*; abundant, strong, — *odor*, *Pl.*; (3) costly, expensive, *margaritæ — res*, *Pl.*

Præditio -ônis, *f.* a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason, *amicitiarum — et rerum publicarum*, *C.*; — *arcanorum*, *Pl.*

Præditôr -ôris, *m.* a betrayer, traitor, *C.*

Prædo -didi -ditum, 3. to give forth, bring forth, — *fumoso condita vina caño*, *O.*; — *suspuria pectoris*, *O.*; — *exemplum perniciosum*, *C.*, show a bad example; (2) to publish a law or other writing; make known, relate, tell, *ea quæ scriptores Græcorum prodiderunt*, *C.*; *hujus belli gesta multi meminerunt prodiderunt*, *N.*; *ut quod proditum memoriâ est*, *C.*, to proclaim, elect publicly to an office, — *flaminem*, *C.*; (3) to betray, discover, *P. C.*; to betray treacherously, *quem ego sum secutus, is me deseruit ac prodidit*, *C.*; — *causam populi Romani*, *C.*; (4) to expose to danger, give up, — *vitam salutem*, *T.*; (5) to give over, transmit, — *ad*

memoriam posteritatemque, *C.*; (6) *poet.* to propagate, *V.*

***Prœdûcô**, 2. to teach, inculcate, *H.*

Prœdûrûs -i, *m.* (πρόδρομος), a north north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star, *C.*; (2) a species of early fig, *Pl.*

Prœducô -xi -ctum, 3. to lead forth, bring forth, produce, — *copias pro castris*, *Ca.*; — *aliquem in conspectum populi Romani*, *C.*; — *harum rerum omnium auctores testesque*, *C.*; to produce, cause to be acted a new drama, *C.*; to bring forward for sale, — *servos omnes*, *T.*; *poet.* to place before, draw before, — *malo aliquam moram*, *T.*; — *scannum lecto*, *O.*; to draw out, stretch out, extend, — *ferrum incaute*, *Jv.*; (2) to beget, bring forth, produce, *ego is sum, qui te produci, pater*, *P.*; (3) in pronunciation, to lengthen out, *C.*; — *syllabam*, *O.*; (4) *met.* to bring forward, advance, promote, — *aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem*, *C.*; to induce a person to do any thing, *Aug.*; (5) *met.* to lengthen out, — *convivium ad mulsam noctem*, *C.*; — *sermonem longius*, *C.*; — *rem in hiemem*, *Ca.*

Prœducto, — *dicere*, *C.*, to pronounce long.

Præductio -ônis, *f.* an extending, lengthening, *C.*; applied to pronunciation, *C.*

Præductus -a -um (*ptcp.* *prœducô*), extended, lengthened, long, lasting, — *dolores*, *C.*; — *syllaba*, *C.*, long; *subst.* *præducta -orum*, *n.* (translation of the Greek τὰ προημένα), preferable things, *C.*

Prællaris -e, of or relating to battle, — *pugnæ*, *P.*, pitched battles.

Prællator -ôris, *m.* a warrior, combatant, *Te.*

Prællor, 1. *dep.* to give battle, fight, *Ca. C.*

Prælium -ii, *n.* a battle, fight, *semper incerti exitus præliorum sunt*, *C.*; *prælio dimicare cum hoste*, *C.*; — *ventorum*, *V.*; (2) *met.* *C. P.*

Præfano, 1. to offer, sacrifice to a god in front of the temple, — *decem*, *A. Aug.*

Præfano, 1. to profane, desecrate, *L.*; *sacrum*, *O.*; (2) to dishonour, pollute, — *pudorem*, *P. Aug.*

Præfanus -a -um, not sacred, not consecrated, common, profane; *loci consecrati an —*, *C.*; *res — et usu pollutæ*, *Te.*; (2) profane, godless, impious, *O.*; *subst.* *præfanum -i*, *n.* profanity, impiety, *Pl.*; (3) ill-omened, *O.*

Præfatus -ûs, *m.* a speaking, saying, uttering, *Sc.*

Præfectio -ônis, *f.* a departure, *C. Ca.*; (2) *met.* source, origin, *C.*

Præfecto, truly, really, indeed, *non est ita, iudices, non est —*, *C.*

Præfectus -ûs, *m.* progress, increase, growth, advantage, *Q. Sc.*

Præfatio, tûli, lâtum, ferre, to carry forth, bring forth, *Massilienses arma tormentaque ex oppido proferunt*, *Ca.*; — *munus ex arca*, *C.*; *Draco e pulvino se proferens*, *St.*, raising himself up; — *gradum*, *P.*; — *pedem*, *Q.*, to step forward; (2) of places, to bring forth, produce, — *laurum*, *Pl.*; also, to pronounce, speak out, *Q.*; to extend, enlarge, — *castra*, *Ca.*; to put off, *auctionis diem —*, *C.*; of a painter, to bring out, represent distinctly, — *venas*, *Pl.*; (3) *met.* — *se*, *Se.*, to raise, elevate one's self; also, to bring forward, reveal, make known, *ars, quæ tum primum proferebatur*, *C.*; — *rem in medium*, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; — *libros, testes*, *C.*; — *nominatim multos*, *C.*; — *exempla omnium nota*, *C.*; to stretch out, extend, — *fines officiorum*, *C.*; to drive forward, impel, *C.*; to lengthen out, — *beatam vitam*, *C.*

Præfessio -ônis, *f.* acknowledgment, declaration, profession, — *bonæ voluntatis*, *Aug.*; (2) the public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc. *hæc pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat*, *C.*; (3) the register of person and their property, *C.*; (4) an occupation, art, profession, — *bene dicendi*, *C.*, rhetoric; — *ista salutaris*, *Cl.*, medicine.

Professor -ōris, *m.* a public teacher, professor, — *Latina simul Græcæque eloquentia*, St.

Professorius -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, *Te.*

Professus -a -um (*ptep.* *prōfiteor*), known, acknowledged, confessed, *O*; *ex professo*, *Sc.* openly, avowedly, *professedly*.

Profestus -a -um, not festive, — *dies*, *L.* work-days, ordinary days.

Proficiscor -fiscel -fictum, *3.* to go forward, make progress, *Pl*; (2) *met.* to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get an advantage, to effect any thing, *statuisse imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi proficisceretur, triduo exercitum deducere*, *Ca*; *adco loci opportunitate proficiscit*, *Ca*; to profit by, *si modo philophilū aliquid proficimus*, *C.* if we have made any progress; of things, *ritis genus quod humore proficit*, *Co*, which thrives on moisture; (3) *met.* to be of use or advantage to; to assist, help, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio*, *C*; so of medical remedies, *hermatites proficit oculorum lacrimis*, *Pl*, does good to.

Proficiscor -fiscel -fictum, *3.* *dep.* to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey, — *ad dormiendum*, *C*; to go to sleep; — *Pulcolon*, *C*; — *in Illyricum*, *Ca*; — *ab urbe*, *Ca*; — *de Formiano*, *C*; (2) to wish to go anywhere, *P. T*; (3) *met.* to set out, begin, *ut inde oratio mea proficiscitur*, *C*; (4) *met.* to arise from, spring from, originate from, *ut ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet*, *C*; *qui a Zenone profecti sunt*, *Zeno's disciples*.

Proficient -ficus, *2.* *dep.* to acknowledge openly, confess, avow, *quamobrem fateor atque etiam et pro me fela*, *C*; *proficientur Carnutes, se nulum periculum recusare*, *Ca*, profess; — *sealiquem*, *C*, to profess or declare one's self in thing; — *sa grammaticum*, *C*; — *omnium provinciarum defensorem esse*, *C*; (2) — *aliquid*, *C*, to profess any science, art, etc. — *philosophiam*, *C*; — *medicinam*, *Cl*; and *abs. profiteri*, *Pl*, to be a teacher or professor; (3) — *iudicium*, *S. Tc.* to turn king's evidence; (4) to offer, promise spontaneously, *C. Ca*; (5) to make a public statement or return of property, etc. *ut aratores jugera satiorum suarum profiterentur*, *C*; — *gregis otium ad publicanum*, *Vr*.

Proflatus -ōis, *m.* a blowing, breeze, *Co*; (2) a snowing, *P. Aug.*

Profligator -ōris, *m.* a spendthrift, profligate fellow, *Te.*

Profligatus -a -um (*ptep.* *profligo*), struck down, ruined, wretched, *Ca*; (2) dissolved, profligate, *tu omnium mortalium profligatissime*, *C.*

Profligo, *1.* to strike to the ground, overthrow, overcome, — *inimicos*, *P*; — *copias hostium*, *C*; — *classim hostium*, *Ca*; *met.* *quoniam consilium reipublicam profligasset*, *C*, when he had ruined; (2) to bring almost to an end, nearly finish, *profligatum bellum et pene sublatum*, *C*; *profligata jam haec et pene ad exitum adducta quaestio est*, *C.*
Prolo, *1.* to blow forth, breathe forth, — *flamma*, *O*; (2) to melt, melt, *Pl*; (3) *met.* *toto proflabat pectore sonnum*, *Vr*.

Profluens -ntis (*ptep.* *profluo*), flowing, — *aqua*, *C*; and *ois*, — *ais*, *f. C.* running water; (2) of discourse, flowing, fluent, — *genus sermonis*, *C.*

Profluent, fluently, *C.*

Profluo -i -um, *3.* to flow, flow forth, *C*; *Mosa profuit ex monte Iogoso*, *C*; *lacrimæ ab oculis* —, *Co*; (2) *met.* to flow forth, *C*; *cujus ore sermo mellis dulcor proficit*, *Aug.*

Profluus -a -um, flowing forth, streaming forth, *Co.*

Profluvium -ii, *n.* a flowing forth, efflux, — *sanguis per naves*, *Co*; — *alei*, *Co.* or *alei*, diarrhoea; also, menstruation, *Pl*; — *genitale*, — *penitens*, *Pl*, gonorrhoea.

Prolo -latus, *1.* *dep.* to say, speak, *V*; (2) to forget, preterit, *Lc.*

***Profringo**, *3.* — *inartata*, *P. Aug.* to break up fallow ground.

Proflugo -ugi -flum, *3.* (1) *act.* to fly away from, avoid, shun, — *consequitur conversationemque civium suorum*, *Sc*; (2) *neut.* to fly away, flee, escape, — *ex oppido*, *Ca*; — *in Britanniam*, *Ca*; — *domo*, *C*; especially, to fly to, take refuge with any one, — *ad Brutum*, *C.*

Proflugus -a -um, flying, fleeing, fugitive, — *urbe*, *Te*; — *ex Peloponneso*, *L*; — *ad rebelles*, *Te*; (2) — *Scythæ*, *II.* wandering, migratory; (3) flying from one's native country, banished, *Hannibal patriâ* —, *L*; *subst.* -us -i, *m. O.* a fugitive, exile.

Proflunde, deeply, *Pl.*

Profundo -fudi -fūsum, *3.* to pour forth, shed abundantly, — *sanguinem suum omnem*, *C*; — *vim lacrimarum*, *C*; — *aquam*, *P*; hence poet. *cum somnis membra profudit*, *Lc.* has stretched out; (2) to bring forth, produce, *ex alto matris puerum natum profudit*, *Lc*; — *pectore roces*, *Ca*; (3) — *se*, to pour out, rush forth, (of bees) *cum se nora profundunt examina*, *Co*; (4) *met.* to cast away, pour away fruitlessly, — *centis verba*, *Lc*; (5) *met.* to spend, lavish, squander, — *pecunias*, *C*; in a good sense, — *citam pro patriâ*, *C*; (6) *met.* to pour, vent, expend upon, — *omne odium in me*, *C*; (7) *met.* — *se*, to pour forth, rush forth; — *coluptates*, *C.*

Profundum -i, *n.* a deep place, depth, — *aquæ*, *C*; especially (2) the depth of the sea, the abyss, the sea, *V. O.*

Profundus -a -um, deep, profound, — *maie*, *C*; (2) deep, dense, — *silitur*, *Lc*; (3) high, — *caelum*, *V*; (4) *met.* deep, profound, bottomless, immeasurable, — *libidines*, *C*; — *avaritia*, *S.*

Profuse, lavishly, extravagantly, *St*; (2) immoderately, excessively, *L.*

Profusio -ōnis, *f.* a pouring forth, — *sanguinis*, *Cl*, hemorrhage; — *ali*, *Cl*, diarrhoea; (2) *met.* profusion, extravagance, *Vt. St.*

Profusus -a -um (*ptep.* *profundo*), long, hanging down, — *cauda*, *Vr*; (2) profuse, extravagant, *perditus ac nepos*, *C*; — *sui*, *S*; (3) in a good sense, liberal, generous, *II*; (4) costly, — *epulae*, *C*; (5) immoderate, extravagant, — *hilaritas*, *C.*

Progenians -ntis, putting forth buds, *Co.*

Progener -i, *m.* a grand-daughter's husband, *St.*

Progeneratio -ōnis, *f.* a begetting, procreation, *Pl.*

Progenēro, *1.* to engender, procreate, produce, *II. Pl.*

Progenēs -ēis, *f.* a descent, race, lineage, *C*; — *vestram usque ad aro atque ataro proficens*, *T*; (2) progeny, offspring, descendants, *reces, qui se decurim — esse dicebant*, *C*; applied to animals, *V.* to plants, *Co.*

Progenitor -ōris, *m.* the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor, *N.*

Progerminio, *1.* to sprout forth, *Co.*

Progero -gressi -gestum, *3.* to carry forth, carry out, bear out, *Pl. Co.*

Progenio -gendi -gēntum, *3.* to engender, procreate, bring forth, bear, *C. O.*

Prognariter, accurately, precisely, *P.*

Prognatus -a -um, born, sprung from, *C*; *Romulus dico — deus ipse*, *L*; *Herculei* —, *P.* descendants of Hercules; *Galli se omnes ad Dite patre — prædicant*, *Ca.*

Progne -is, *f.* (Proene, Πρηνία), the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, changed into a swallow, *O. V*; (2) *poet.* a swallow, *V. O.*

Prognosticum -i, *n.* (προγνωστικόν), a sign, prognostic; hence *prognostica* -orum, *n.* the signs of the weather; a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero.

Prognoscitor -grosus, *3.* *dep.* to go forward, advance, go on, proceed, *ut regredi gram — mallent*, *C*; — *in locum iniquum*, *Ca*; — *obriam alieni*, *L*; (2) *met.* *procedere et progredi in virtute*, *C*; *eidea* —

*mus, quatenus amor in amicitia — debeat, C; divi-
natio conjectura nititur, ultra quam — non potest,
C; paulum aetate progressus, C, advanced in years.*

*Progressio -ōnis, f. an advancing, progress,
increase, — admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, C;
— facere ad virtutem, C; (2) in rhetoric, a gradual
strengthening of the expression, C.*

*Progressus -ūs, m. a going forwards, advance,
C; (2) concrete, a projecting pier, mole, Vt; (3)
met. progress, advance, increase, — aetatis, C;
Balbus, qui tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, C,
such progress in the Stoical philosophy.*

*Progyrnastes -ae, m. (προγυρναστής), a slave
who performs gymnastic exercises before his mas-
ter, Sc.*

Prohi! = pro! q.v.

*Prohibeo -hēi -itum, 2. to hold back, hold in,
check, restrain, hinder, — praedones procul a Sici-
liā, C; — aliquem a familiaritate, C; — vim hos-
tium ab oppidis, Ca; — se suosque ab injuriā, Ca;
— exercitum itinere, Ca, to obstruct on the march;
parentes meos mihi prohibeas? P; — ut existi-
metur, C; — ne fieret, C; — quominus de te cer-
tum haberemus, C; — peregrinos uti urbibus, C;
dū prohibeant! T, the gods forbid! (2) to forbid,
prohibit, lex recta imperans, prohibensque con-
traria, C; (3) to preserve, defend, protect, a quo
periculo prohibete rempublicam, C; — me uxore, P.*

*Prohibitio -ōnis, f. a hindering, prohibi-
tion, C.*

*Prohibitōrius -a -um, hindering, prohibi-
tory, Pl.*

Proin = proinde, q.v.

*Proinde, just as, in the same manner, in like
manner; followed by ac, C, ac si, C, quasi, C; ut,
P. T; (2) therefore, then, hence, accordingly;
especially used in phrases of exhortation, encour-
agement, etc. — fac animum tantum habeas,
quanto, etc. C.*

*Proiecticius -a -um, exposed, abandoned; —
puella, P, a foundling.*

*Proiectio -ōnis, f. a throwing forward, stretch-
ing out, — brachii, C.*

*Proiecto, 1. to reproach, — me tuis probris, P.
Proiectura -ae, f. the projecting part of a build-
ing, Vt.*

*Proiectus -ūs, m. a projecting, jutting out, Lc.
Proiectus -a -um (ptep. proicēto), stretched out,
jutting forward, projecting, — urbs, C; — que
saxa Pachyni radium, V; (2) met. prominent, —
atque eminens aduacia, C; (3) met. addicted to,
immoderate in, homo ad audendum —, C; (4) met.
abject, base, contemptible, — consulare imperium,
L; (5) met. cast down, — vultus, Tc.*

*Proicēto -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, cast before,
throw down, throw out, thrust out, stretch out,
putescebant ibi proiecta corpora, Vr; — aliquid in
ignem, Ca; — hastam, N; to extend, stretch out,
— se super exanimem amicum, V; (2) to cast out,
eject, banish, urbs tantam pestem foras proiecit, C;
(3) in architecture, to build so as to project, C; (4)
met. to reject, give up, abandon, non pro his liber-
tatem, sed pro libertate haec —, C; (5) met. se —,
to rush into; — in hoc iudicium, C; and especially,
to rush into danger, C; (6) met. to put off, defer,
Tc.*

*Proilabor -lapsus, 3. dep. to glide forward, slide
forward, slip along, equus prolapsus per caput
regem effudit, L; quem prolapsus in cloaca for-
amen erus fregisset, St; (2) met. to go forward,
advance, slip, fall into any thing, me longius pro-
lapsus esse, quam ratio vestri iudicii postularit, C;
in misericordiam prolapsus est animus victoris, L;
(3) met. to slip out, escape, prolapsus terribus, C;
(4) met. to fail, make a mistake, cogitabam fore,
ut permittis in rebus timore prolaberer, C; (5)
met. to fall, sink, go to ruin, huc unius mulieris
libido est prolapsa, C; eo prolapsi sunt mores, Sc.*

*Prolapsio -ōnis, f. a slipping, sliding, C; (2) a
falling down, St.*

*Prolatio -ōnis, f. a bringing forward in discourse,
mentioning, — exemplorum, C; (2) an extension,*

*— finium, L; (3) a putting off, deferring, —
judicii, C.*

*Prolato, 1. to extend, enlarge, lengthen, — agros,
Tc; (2) to put off, delay, defer, C.*

*Prolecto, 1. to entice, allure, — egentes spe lega-
tionis, C.*

*Proles -is, f. offspring, descendants, posterity,
C. Il. O; — illa futurorum hominum, C, future
generations; Baecchi rustica —, Tb, Priapus;
applied to animals, V. Co; to plants, et prolem tarde
nascentis olive, V, the berries.*

*Proletarius -ii, m. a citizen of the lowest class, C.
• Proletarius -a -um, common, vulgar, P.*

*Prolibo, 1. to pour out a libation; — rina diis,
Pl.*

• Prolycto, 3. to lure forth, entice, P.

Prolixē, abundantly, copiously, C.

• Prolixo, 1. to lengthen out, extend, Co.

*Prolixus -a -um, widely extended, wide, broad,
long, — capillus, T; — cervix, Co; (2) met. —
ictus, Lc, distant; of discourse, prolix, P. Aug;
(3) met. fortunate, prosperous, — res, C; (4)
obliging, complaisant, C.*

*Prologus -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, T;
(2) the actor who speaks the prologue, T.*

*Proloquor -cūtus (-quātus), 3. dep. to speak out,
say out, — cogitata, T; — verbum, T; (2) to pro-
phesy, predict, Pt.*

Prolobium -ii, n. a desire, inclination, T.

*Proloido -si -sum, 3. to prelude, V; met. sen-
tentia, quibus proluserunt, C.*

*Proloio -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash out, genus omne
natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluvit, V;
casts up; — ventrem, Co, to open the bowels; (2)
to wash off, tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives
proluit, Ca; (3) to wash, in vivo proluere manus,
O; leni praecordia mulso —, II, to drink; —
cloacam, P, to drink one's self full.*

*Proloisio -ōnis, f. a prelude, practising, re-
hearsal, C.*

*Prolovivis -ēi, f. an inundation, Lc; (2) — alti,
Co; — ventris, V, excrement.*

*Promercalis -e, that is bought and sold, saleable,
Co. St.*

*Promerito -mī -itum, 2. to deserve, reus letius
punitus quam sit ille promeritus, C; (2) to act so
as to deserve well or ill of any one, parationes
erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, C.*

Promeritum -i, n. desert, merit, demerit, Lc. O.

*Promētheus -ēi, m. (-eus -ēos, m. Προμηθεΐς),
the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and
stole fire, wherewith to animate him, from heaven;
for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus,
where a vulture perpetually devoured his liver;
hence adj. Promētheus -a -am, — juga, Pl; —
rupes, M, the Caucasus; subst. Promēthides -ae, m.
O, son of Prometheus, Deucalion.*

*Prominens -ntis (ptep. prominēto), jutting out,
projecting, prominent, Pl.*

*• Prominentia -ae, f. a projection, prominence,
Vt.*

*Prominēto -mī -itum, 2. to stand out, jut out, pro-
ject, — in altum, L; uris ungues prominent, Pl;
(2) met. to extend itself, gloria in posteritatem
—, L.*

Promiscam, P, = promiscue, q.v.

*Promiscue, promiscuously, without dis-
tinction, C. Ca.*

*Promiscuius -a -um, mixed, in common, indis-
criminate, promiscuous, consulum — patri-
bus et plebi facere, L; — convivia, L, between
patricians and plebeians; — spectaculum, Tc, to
which all have access; (2) in grammar, — novae,
Q, of common gender; (3) common, usual,
general, Tc.*

Promissio -ōnis, f. a promise, C.

Promissor -oris, m. a promiser, II. Q.

*Promissum -i, n. a promise, — facere, servare,
C, to keep a promise.*

*Promissus -a -um (ptep. promittō), long, hang-
ing down, — capillus, Ca. N.*

Promitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go forward,

send forth, let down, let go, *ramos longius* —, Co, allow to grow longer; *neq. ulla arborum acidius se promittit*, Pl, shoots up with more rapidity; — *capillum et barbam*, L, to let grow; (2) to predict, foretell, C; (3) to promise, give reason to expect, *si Neptunus, quod Theseo promissum, non fecisset*, C; *quem ego inimicissimum hunc conjugationi futurum esse promitto et spondeo*, C; (4) to accept an invitation, promise to come to a meal, P. C; (5) to vow, promise to a god, C; (6) to bid at a sale, Pl.

Prōmo-mpsi-mptum, 3, to bring forth, bring out, produce, — *tinum*, P. H; — *pecuniam ex arario*, C; — *medicamenta de nartheccio*, C; *vites promunt se*, Co, shoot out; (2) *met. loci e quibus argumenta promuntur*, C; (3) *met.* to bring to light, publish, relate, explain, P; *quæ conceptus mente — etiam loquendo*, Q.

Prōmontōrium -ii, n. a mountain-peak, L; (2) a promontory, C.

Prōmōta -ōrum, n. (translation of the Greek προμώτα), piteferable things, C.

Prōmōvō -ōvi -ōtum, 2, to move forwards, push onwards, — *saxa recubus*, Ca; — *assa in alterum angulum*, C; — *castra ad Carthaginem*, L; (2) to extend, enlarge, — *mania*, St; — *imperium*, O; (3) *met.* to promote, assist, *doctrina vim promovet insulam*, H; — *aliquem*, St, to promote to a situation of honour; (4) to bring to light, reveal, H; (5) to put off, delay, defer, — *nuptias alieni*, T.

Prompte, promptly, quickly, readily, Tc; (2) easily, Jr.

Prompto, 1, to give out, bring out, produce abundantly, P.

Promptuārius -a -um, — *amarium*, A. Aug, a store-room.

Promptus -a -um (*promptus*, *ptēp*, *prōmo*), visible, apparent, manifest, C; *aliud clausum in pectore, aliud — in lingua habere*, S; (2) ready, prepared, prompt, *promptissimus homo et expectans*, C; — *et profuens eloquentia*, Tc; *ad bella suscipienda Gallorum — est animus*, Ca; — *ad pericula*, C; — *in pavore*, Tc; — *in rebus gerendis*, N; — *adacisus insontes*, Tc; — *linguā ingenio*, L; — *seditioni*, Tc; (3) easy, *utriusque rei facilis est et — defensio*, C; *promptum est* followed by *inf*, O, it is easy.

Promptus -ūs, m. found only in the phrases *in promptu* (*esse, habere, ponere*, etc.), plain, visible, manifest, C. S; *insipientia est, sic iram in promptu gerere*, P; (2) ready, at hand, *ea dicam quæ mihi sunt in promptu*, C; *omnia quæ in promptu erant, diripuerit*, L; (3) easy, *occulta pericula neque facere, neque vitare, bonis in promptu est*, S, is easy to the good.

Prōmulgatio -ōnis, f. a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation, C.

Prōmulgo, 1, to publish, promulgate, — *legem*, C; — *rogationem*, C.

Prōmulsus -ūs, f. any dish which was taken as a relish or stimulant to the appetite before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), C.

Prōmus -i, m. the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, P. Co.

Prōmūtus -a -um, advanced, lent by anticipation, Ca.

Prōnās -i, m. (-os -i, m. πρόας), the porch of a temple, Vt.

Prōnecto, 3, to wear longer, to lengthen, F. Aug.

Prōnepos -ōtis, m. a great-grandson, C.

Prōneptis -is, f. a great-granddaughter, Pr.

Prōnus -e, = *pronus*, a -um, q. a.

Prōnca -æ, f. (πρόνοια), providence, C.

Prōnomen -inis, n. a pronoun, Vr. Q.

Prōnuntiatio -ōnis, f. a figure of speech, consisting in calling an object by an unfamiliar name, Aug.

Prōnuba -æ, f. a matron who performed for a

bride the same offices as a bridesmaid among us, Ct; hence applied to Juno, V.

Prōnuntiatio -ōnis, f. a making known publicly, publication, C; the decision of a judge, C; the proclamation of a crier, P. Aug; (2) in rhetoric, delivery, action, C; (3) in logic, a proposition, C.

Prōnunciator -ōris, m. a relater, *Thucydes rerum gestarum* —, C.

Prōnunciatum -i, n. in logic, a proposition, C.

Prōnuncio, 1, to make publicly known, publish, proclaim, announce, — *sententiam*, C, to pronounce an opinion; *is igitur iudex ita pronunciat*, C, decided; *pracones victorum nemina magni vocis pronunciant*, C; (2) to nominate publicly to an office, — *eos praetores*, L; (3) to pronounce, deliver, recite publicly, C; (4) to relate, tell, *dolore prohibeor, quæ gesta sunt* —, Ca.

Prōnuper, lately, P.

Prōnūrus -ūs, f. a grandson's wife; granddaughter-in-law, O.

Prōnus -a -um, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down, prone, C; *pendens in terbera telo admonuit bijugos*, V, leaning forward to the blow; so of persons, swiftly running, O; applied to things, — *ad fastigiata tigna*, Ca; *Anzur urbs — in paludes*, L, sinking in the marshes; (2) of the heavenly bodies, inclining to the west, setting, — *Orion*, H; (3) of places, turned towards, looking towards, *campestris loca Aquiloni* —, Co; (4) *met.* inclined to, prone to, disposed to, — *ad luctum*, C; *bore ad demandum* —, Vr, easy to be tamed; — *in obsequium plus æquo*, H; — *deterioribus*, Tc; (5) *met.* inclined to, favourable to, well disposed to, *alicui*, St; — *in aliquem*, Tc; (6) *met.* easy, *omnia — victoribus*, Tc.

Prōoimior, 1, dep. to make an introduction, preface, Pl.

Prōoimium -ii, n. (προοίμιον), a preface, introduction, C; (2) *met.* a beginning, Jr.

Prōpāgatio -ōnis, f. a propagating, propagation, C; (2) an extension, enlargement, C.

Prōpāgator -ōris, m. an extender, enlarger, — *provincia*, C.

Prōpāgo, 1, to propagate, C. Co. Pl; (2) to extend, enlarge, — *finēs provincie*, C; (3) to extend in point of time, prolong, preserve, *meus consulatus multa secula propagavit reipublica*, C; — *imperium consuli in annum*, L, for a year.

Prōpāgo -ōnis, f. a sucker, layer, shoot, which can be used for propagating a plant, C; (2) of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity, — *Romana*, V; — *blanda catulorum*, Lc.

Prōpālam, publicly, in public, C; — *aliquid dicere*, L.

Prōpātulus -a -um, open, free, uncovered; *locus apertus et* —, C; hence *subst.* *prōpātulum* -i, n. an open place, unroofed space, C; in *propatulo ædium*, L, in the open courts; in *propatulo*, S, publicly.

Prōpe, (i.) *adv.* near, high, hard by, *quis homo est, qui nostras ades accepit* — ? P; — *ab*, C, near to; *bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit*, C; (2) near in point of time, *prope est quando (quum, ut, etc.)*, the time approaches when; *prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet*, P; (3) nearly, almost, *ut me — de ritæ meæ statu deducerent*, C; *eques Romanorum — annos nonaginta natus*, C. — (ii.) *prep.* with *acc.* near, — *oppidum*, Ca; (2) near in point of time, — *lucem*, St, near daybreak; (3) in other senses, *res — n -tum fuerat*, L; — *seditionem ventus est*, Tc. — (iii.) *comp.* *prōplus*, nearer, closer, more nearly, — *spectare aliquid*, H; — *urbem*, C; *ad partem insulæ quæ est — solis occasum*, C; *met.* — *ad ea quæ a te dicta sunt, agamus*, C. — (iv.) *superl.* proxime (proximate), nearest, very near, close by, *exercitum habere quam — hostem*, C; most recently, very recently, *civitates quæ — bellum fecerant*, Ca; in succession, next, next after, C.

Prōpēdem, at an early day, very soon, C.

Prōpello -pūli -pulsum, 3, to drive before one, drive forward, drive forth, drive away, propel,

tonis statum concedimus, C; insula — Siciliam, C; (2) on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from, parere legibus — metum, O; — frigora, frumenta in agris matura non erant, Ca; — hoc, — quod, Co. Vr, on this account, on which account; — quos civit, C, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life.

Propterē, on that account, therefore, C.

Proptidius -a -um, covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, P.

Proptidum -il, n. a shameful action, P; (2) used as a term of reproach, villain, P. C.

Propugnaculum -i, n. a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence, navis ita magna, ut propugnaculo ceteris possit esse, C; pontesque et — jungunt, V; (2) met. a defence, protection, rampart, C.

Propugnatio -ōnis, f. the defence, defending of any place, P. Aug; (2) met. nostra — ac defensio dignitatis tuae, C.

Propugnator -ōris, m. a defender, combatant, soldier, classis infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum; (2) met. — patrimonii sui, C.

Propugno, 1. to skirmish to the front, Ca; (2) to fight for, defend, — pro suo partu, C; (2) met. fortitudo est virtus propugnans pro equitate, C.

Propulsio -ōnis, f. a driving back, repelling, warding off, — huius periculi, C.

Propulsor -ōris, m. one who drives back, repels, wards off, P. Aug.

Propulso, 1. to drive back, repel, ward off, — hostem, Ca; — populum ab ingressione fori, C; (2) met. — frigus, famem, C; — omnem suspicionem a se, C.

Propulsus -ūs, m. a driving back, thrusting back, Se.

Proptileum -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway (especially used of the celebrated entrances to the temple of Pallas at Athens), C.

Proquestor -ōris, m. a proquestor, one who acts for a questor, C.

Proquam, eid. pro.

Prora -ae, f. (πρύμα), the prow, bow of a ship, C; (2) meton. a ship, V.

Prorepto -psi -ptum, 3. to creep forward, advance imperceptibly, cum proreperint primis animalia terris, H; to creep to any place, St; (2) of inanimate objects, come slowly forth, ne palmites libero caesuri in luxuriam prorepant, Co.

Prorepta -ae, m. (προρεπτή), a person who stood on the prow to keep a look-out, P.

Proreus -ei, m. (προρεΐς), O, = proreta, g.r.

Proripio -ripiti -reptum, 3. to snatch, tear, drag forward, hominem proripi iubet, C; — se, S, to rush forward; (2) — se, to rush, hurry to any place, — se in publicum, L; — se in silvam, St.

Prorito, 1. to tease, irritate into coming, forth, Pl; (2) to cutiege, allure, Co. Se.

Prorogatio -ōnis, f. a prolongation of a term of office, L; (2) a deferring of a fixed time, prolongation, C.

Prorogativus -a -um, allowing of delay, Se.

Prorogo, 1. to prolong, — imperium, C; — provinciam, C, the period of administration in the province; — vitam hominibus, Pt; (2) to keep, preserve, H. Pl; (3) to put off, — dies ad soledum, C; (4) to propagate, — familiam, P. Aug.

Prosum, forwards, rursus —, T, to and fro, backwards and forwards; (3) straightforwardly, straight on, P; (4) at all, praedones — parent nemini, P, no one at all, — nihil intelligo, T, nothing at all.

Prostrus, forwards, straightforwardly, P; (2) straightforwardly, directly, P; (3) utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely, — perii, P; nullo modo — assentior, C, by no means; venies expectatus non solum nobis, sed — omnibus, C; in a word, to sum up all, — multa facietis, multosque lepos inerat, S.

Prostrumpo -rupi -ruptum, 3. (1.) act. to cause to break forth, haul out, cast out, Aelno... atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, V; met. prorupta audacia, C, unbridled impudence; (ii.) neut. to burst forth, break forth, — per medios, C; praedius

Tigellina incendium proruperat, Te, a fire had broken out; (2) met. eo — hominum cupiditatem, C.

Proruo -ui -utum, 3. to tear down, throw down, cast to the ground, overthrow, destroy, Ca; — Albam a fundamentis, L; — ac profligare hostem, Te; — se, T, to rush out, hasten forth; (ii.) neut. to rush forward, fall upon an enemy, Ca; to fall to the ground, motu terre oppidum proruit, Te.

Prosa -ae, f. (Prorsa), a goddess, who helped women in childbed, Vr; (2) prosa oratio, or abs prosa -ae, f. prose (opp. to poetry), Q.

Proscenium -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, the stage, Vt. V. P.

Proscindere -scindi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to split, tear open, cut open, P. Aug; (2) especially in agriculture, to break up fallow land, plough up, — terram, C; hence = arare, valdis terram proscinde iuvenis, V; poet. — equor, Ct, to plough the waters; (3) to reproach bitterly, satirize, — equestrum ordinem, St.

Proscissio -ōnis, f. a ploughing for the first time, Co.

Proscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to make publicly known in writing, publish in writing, — legem, C; (2) to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise, Claudius proscripti insulam; vendidit, erit P. Calpurnius, C; (3) — aliquem, C, to confiscate the property of any one, punish by confiscation; (4) aliquem, C, to outlaw, proscribe.

Proscriptio -ōnis, f. an advertisement of sale, C; (2) a proscription, outlawry, C.

Proscriptor -ōris, m. one who outlaws another, C.

Proscriptorio, 4. to desire to declare any one an outlaw, C.

Proscindo -cili -etum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, P. Aug; (2) — solum, Pl, to plough up; (3) to cut off the portions of a victim which are offered to the god, to offer sacrifice, — exta, L.

Prosectum -i, n. the part of a victim cut off in order to be offered to the god, the entrails, Vr. O.

Prosecla -ae, f. a common prostitute, P.

Prosemino, 1. to sow, and met. to disseminate, propagate, C.

**Prosentio -si -sum, 4. to see, notice beforehand, P.*

Prosequor -cūtus (quūtus), 3. dep. to follow, accompany out of friendship or civility, is me nec prosequentem Apameam prosequutus est, C; neque exsequias prosequere meas, O; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — fugientes, Ca; — hostes, Ca; (3) of inanimate objects, to follow, go after, go with, accompany, amicos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum, C; prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus, V; (4) met. to imitate, C; (5) met. to honour with, bestow upon, show towards, — aliquem honorificis verbis, C; — virtutem alicuius gratia memorat, C; — aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, C; (6) met. of discourse, to prosecute, continue any thing, to go on, non prosequar longius quam mea fides postulabit, C; — pascua versu, V.

Prosero -seri -sūtum, 3. to produce by sowing, — segatem, P. Aug.

Proserpina -ae, f. (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and forcibly carried off by Pluto to be his queen in the lower world; hence meton. the lower world, world of spirits, H.

Proserpinia -ae, f. a plant also called polygonon, g.r., Pl.

Proserpo, 3. to creep forwards, crawl forth, P.

Proseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a place of prayer, held sacred by the Jews, Jr.

**Proscies -ei, f. Vr, = prosectum, g.r.*

Prosilio -ui (-ivi -ii), 4. to spring forward, leap forth, C; — ex tabernaculo, L; — ab sede, L; — in concionem, L; — ad flumen, St; (2) of inanimate things, — lacrima, M; — scintilla, O, fructus in altitudinem —, Co, shoot up; (3) met. to break loose, vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, H.

Proslambanomenos -i, m. (προσλαμβάνομενος), the note A in music, Vt.

Prōsōcr-ēri, *m.* a wife's grandfather, O.
Prōsōdia-ē, *f.* (προσῳδία), the accent of a word or syllable, Vr.

Prōsōpōpēia-ē, *f.* (προσωποποιία), personification, Q; (2) a dramatizing, Q.

Prospecto, 1. to look forward, look forth, behold, look out, *qui mania defensabant intenti praelium equestre prospectabant*, S; — *pontum*, O, gaze at; (2) to look about one, P; (3) of places, to look towards, be situate towards, *villa quae subjectos sinus editissima* —, Tc; *locus late prospectus*, Tc, from which there is a wide prospect; (4) *met.* to look for, hope, expect, — *exsilium*, C; *te quoque fata prospectant paria*, V, a like fate awaits.

Prospectus-ūs, *m.* an outlook, view, prospect, *cum sepius densissimis interjectis — impediretur*, Ca; (2) view, sight, in *prospectum* P. L., C; *cum jam extremi essent in prospectu*, Ca, were within sight.

Prospēculor, 1. dep. (i.) *neut.* to look out to a distance, Aug; to explore, reconnoitre, L; (ii.) *act.* to look for, wait for, — *adventum imperatoris*, L.

Prosper-ēra-ērum (prospērus -a -um), according to one's wish, fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous, — *adversaque fortuna*, C; — *exitus consequi*, C; — *nomina*, Pl, well-omened; *subst.* prospēra-ōrum, *n.* prosperity, good fortune, Tc.

Prospēre, prosperously, fortunately, favourably, C.

Prospergo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, — *aliquid aqua*, Tc.

Prospērītas-ātis, *f.* prosperity, good fortune, C.

Prospēro, 1. to make fortunate or prosperous, to prosper, *veneratus deos, ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent*, Tc.

Prospērus -a -um, = prosper, *q.v.*

Prospiciētia-ē, *f.* foresight, precaution, C.

Prospicō -exi -ectum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to look forward, look to a distance, *facile erat ex castris — in urbem*, Ca; — *multum*, C, to have a wide prospect; (2) to look out, be upon the watch, N. Ph; (3) to exercise foresight and precaution, to take forethought, *consulte vobis, prospicite patriae*, C; *quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite*, C. — (ii.) *act.* to see, behold, gaze upon from afar, — *Italiam*, V; (of places) to look towards, be situate towards, *domus, longos quae prospiciat agros*, II; to look at attentively, N; (2) to foresee, — *tempestatem futuram*, C, to provide beforehand; — *sedem senectutis vestrae*, L.

Prospiciūs -a -um, visible at a distance, P. Aug.

Prostias-ūdis, *f.* (προστιάς), a vestibule, Vr.

Prosterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down, T; — *se*, to prostrate one's self; *silus se ad pedes meos prosternens*, C; *hostem prostravit*, C, to prostrate, completely overthrow; (2) *met.* to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin, — *omnia cupiditate ac furore*, C; *afflicta et prostrata virtus*, C; (3) to defile lustfully, ravish, St.

Prostibula-ē, *f.* prostibulum -i, *n.* P, a common prostitute.

Prostitūdo -di -ūtum, 3. to expose publicly to lewdness, prostitute, P. Ct; *met.* — *vocem ingrato forō*, O.

Prostitūtus -a -um (prope, prostitūdo), prostituted, M; *subst.* -a -ae, *f.* a prostitute, Pl.

Prosto -sti -ātum, 1. * to stand forward, project, Lc; (2) of the seller of goods, to expose one's wares, trade, P; (of the goods) to be exposed for sale, II; (3) especially, to sell one's person, prostitute one's self, Sc. Jr; *met.* O.

Prostylas -on (προστυλος), having a porch or colonnade in front, Vr.

Prostūbico, 3. to dig up, throw up, — *terram*, V; (2) to prepare, form beforehand, P. Aug.

Prosum -sui, prode -e, to be useful, advantageous to, *et committitur ei, qui nec sibi nec alteri prosumt*, C; *quid in tibi fingere prodest?* O, what ad-

vantage is it to me! especially, of medicines, to be effectual, do good, Pl.

Prōtīgion -ii, *n.* an esteemed kind of wine, Pl.

Prōtectum -i, *n.* the eaves of a roof, Pl.

Prōtēgō -xi -ctum, 3. to cover in front, cover, *tabernacula protecta hederā*, Ca; — *aliquem scuto*, Ca, to cover, protect; (2) *met.* to cover, protect, — *facientem et spoliatum*, C; — *viros optimos*, Pl; (3) *met.* to cover over so as to conceal, hide, Aug.

Prōtēlo, 1. to drive off, put to flight, rout, A. Aug; — *aliquem saeviticiis diclis*, T.

Prōtēlum -i, *n.* a yoke of oxen, team, — *bovm*, Pl; (2) *met.* a series, succession, Lc.

Prōtēndo -di -tum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out, — *brachia in mare*, O; — *cervicem fortiter*, Tc; and in a middle sense, *inter digitos medius longissime protenditur*, Pl, projects, is the longest.

Prōtēnus (prōtēnus), forward, further, further on, *ut pergeret* —, C; *ipse capellas — ager ago*, V; (2) without interruption, continuously, uninterruptedly, P. Pl; (3) immediately, directly, on the spot, *hostes — ex eo loco ad flumen contendunt*, Ca; *id — ab ipsa curatione faciendum est*, Cl, immediately after; also followed by *ut*, *quam*, etc.

Prōtēro -trivi -trītum, 3. to trample under foot, tread down, *equitatus hostium aceros — incipit*, Ca; (2) hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat, H; *protrita hostium acies*, Tc; — *aliquem*, C, to trample down, destroy utterly; (3) to push forwards, drive forwards, *ver proterit astlas interitura*, H.

Prōtērrō -rāi -itum, 2. to frighten away, scare away, — *filium hinc*, T; *Themistoclem patitiū pulsum atque proterritum*, C.

Prōterve, boldly, impudently, shamelessly, C; (2) in a good sense, courageously, P.

Prōtervitas -ātis, *f.* boldness, impudence, wantonness, pertness, T. C. II.

Prōtervus -a -um, violent, vehement, — *venti*, II; — *stella canis*, O; (2) *met.* bold, impudent, shameless, wanton, pert, — *homines*, C; — *juvenes*, II.

* Prōthyme (προθυμία), willingly, with pleasure, P.

Prōthymia-ē, *f.* (προθυμία), willingness, readiness, P.

Prōthūra -ōrum, *n.* (προθύρα), the passage or lobby between the outer door of a house, which was usually open, and the inner door which gave access to the rooms, Vr.

Prōtinam (prōtēnam), immediately, directly, at once, P.

Prōtinus = protenus, *q.v.*

Prōtollo, 3. to put forth, stretch forth, — *manum*, P; (2) *met.* to extend, lengthen, *prolongare*, — *vitam in cristinum*, P; — *mortem sibi*, P, to put off.

* Prōtōnat, *impers.* it thunders forth, P. Aug.

Prōtopraxia-ē, *f.* (πρωτοπραξία), a precedence over other creditors, right of prior payment, Pl.

Prōtōtōmus -a -um (πρωτοτομος), first cut off, — *caules*, Co; — *coliculi*, M, and *als.* *coliculi* -ōrum, *m.* M, the earliest cabbage-sprouts.

Prōtrāho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw, drag forth; to drag to a place, *hinc in convivium Sex. Ocrinum protrahi iussit*, C; (2) *met.* to draw forth, reveal forth, — *aliquid in lucem*, Lc; hence, to bring, make known, betray, *metus, ne damnatus antea se nefandi facinoris protraheret*, L; (3) *met.* to extend in point of time, protract, defer, — *se differre stipendia multum*, St.

Prōtrāpium -i, *n.* (πρωτόπιον), the juice which runs from the grapes before they are pressed, Pl.

Prōtrādo -di -sum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth, C; (2) to put off, defer, — *convitia*, C.

Prōturbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel, C; — *hostes telis miribusque saxis*, L; (2) *met.* to disturb, concius *protrahitur*, Tc, is walked.

Prōtūpium -i, *n.* (πρωτόπιον), a pattern, model, P.

Prout, *vul.* pro.

Prōvāctus -a -um (πρωπρό, provāctus), advanced,

— *senectus*, Tc; — *atate*, C, or *abs.* advanced in life.

Prövêho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, conduct forward, to convey, transport; and in pass. form with middle signification, *prövêhor* -vetus, 3. *dep.* to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place; in *Hispaniâ alvos apum milis provehunt*, Pl; *Nasidius cum classe freto Sicilia provehitur*, Ca; *sepius a terrâ prorecta naves*, Ca; (2) *met.* — *quosdam infimî generis ad amplissimos honores*, St; *vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus*, II; *sensio ne esse longius prorectum quam proposita ratio postularct*, C, that I have gone further than, etc.

Prövênô -vêni -ventum, 4. to come forth, — in scenam, P, to appear upon the stage; (2) to arise, exist, be produced, *nec aliud ibi animal provenit*, Pl; *insula, in quâ candidum plumbum provenit*, Pl; (3) to come up, shoot forth, grow, thrive, *frumentum propter siccitatem angustius provenerat*, Ca; (4) *met.* to come forth, arise, occur, happen, *et ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt*, Pl; *tranquille cuncta et ut proveniant sine malo*, P; (5) *met.* to result, turn out, and especially, to turn out well, succeed, prosper, P. T. Tc.

Prövëntus -ûs, m. a coming forth, growing, growth, thriving, product, crop, V; — *rosarum*, Pl; — *olei*, Pl; — *lactis*, Pl; (2) a supply, large number, — *poëtarum*, Pl; (3) fortunate result, success, Ca. L.

Prövêrbum -ii, n. a proverb, *quod jam in proverbiis consuetudinem venit*, C, *quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio*, C.

Prövêrsus -a -um, with face forward, straight-forward, P.

Prövêre, with forethought, providently, P.

Prövêdens -ntis (*ptep.* *prövêdô*), provident, exercising forethought, C.

Prövêdenter, providently, with forethought, C. S.

Prövêdëntia -æ, f. foresight, foreknowledge, — *est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit*, C; (2) for thought, providence, *esse deos, et eorum providentiâ mundum administrari*, C.

Prövêdô -vîdi -vîsum, 2. (1.) *neut.* to look forward, see at a distance, L; (2) to act cautiously, take care, *actum est de te, nisi provides*, C; (3) to provide for, make preparation for, care for, — *rei frumentaria*, Ca; — *conditioni omnium citium*, C; — *de Brundisio*, C; followed also by *ne*, T. L. — (II.) *act.* to foresee, *medicus morbum* —, C; *est boni consilis etiam — quod futurum sit*, C; (2) to provide, make ready beforehand, — *rem frumentariam*, Ca; — *quod opus erit*, C.

Prövêdus -a -um, foreseeing, *mens — rerum futurarum*, C; (2) circumspect, cautious, provident, — *orator*, C; (3) providing, preparing beforehand, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Prövência -æ, f. a province; a portion of territory beyond the limits of Italy, ruled by proconsuls or propraetors annually sent from Rome, *quum Asiam provinciam consulari imperio obtineres*, C; *provincia Gallio M. Fonteius pravit*, C; *administrare — equitate et continentia*, C; (2) an official sphere of duty, charge, office, C; *Sincio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia cecit*, L.

Prövêncialis -e, of or relating to a province, provincial, — *administratio*, C; — *molestia*, C, arising out of the government of a province; *subst.* *provinciales* -um, c. inhabitants of the provinces, provincials, C.

Prövênciâtim, according to provinces, St.

Prövêndêmôr -ôrîs, m. a star near the constellation Virgo, which rises just before the vintage, Vt.

Prövîsio -ônîs, f. a foreseeing, foreknowledge, C; (2) foresight, circumspection, C; (3) a providing, provision for an emergency, C.

Prövîsio, 3. to look out, go to see, — *quid agat Pamphilus*, T.

Prövîsio, with forethought, circumspectly, Tc.

Prövîsor -ôrîs, m. one who foresees, Tc. (2) a provider, II.

Prövîsus -ûs, m. a seeing beforehand, foreseeing, — *periculi*, Tc; (2) a providing, provision, — *rei frumentaria*, Tc.

**Prövîvo* -ixi -ictum, 3. to live on, continue to live, Tc.

**Prövêcâtîlum* -i, n. a word which stands in place of another, Vr.

Prövêcatîo -ônîs, f. a calling forth, provocation, challenge to fight, Aug. Pl; (2) an appeal to a higher court of law, C; *magistratus sine —*, L, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Prövêcâtôr -ôrîs, m. one who challenges or summons to fight, P. Aug; (2) a class of gladiators, with the characteristic of which we are not acquainted, C.

Prövêco, 1. to call forth, call out, — *aliquem*, P; (2) to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc. — *aliquem in aleam*, P; — *ad pugnam*, C; — *Pamphilam cantatum*, T; (3) to appeal to a higher tribunal, *ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent*, C; *itemque ab omni judicio pandque provocari licere*, C; (4) *met.* to contend with, vie with, *elegia Græcos quoque provocamus*, Q; (5) *met.* to challenge, incite, — *ad hilaritatem et jocum*, St; (6) *met.* to excite, rouse, stimulate, provoke, stir up, — *aliquem beneficio*, C; — *minis et verbis*, Tc; (7) *met.* to appeal to, — *ad Catonem*, C.

Prövêlo, 1. to fly forth, Pl; (2) to rush forth, hasten forth, *subito omnibus copis* —, Ca; *ipse ad primores Romulus proolat*, L.

Prövêlvo -vôlvi -vôlûtum, 3. to roll forward, roll along, roll over and over, — *hunc in riam mediam*, T; — *congestas lapidum moles*, Tc; (2) — *se, or prorolvi*, to throw one's self at the feet of, fall down at the feet of, *stentes ad genua consulis procoluntur*, L; (3) *met.* *multi fortunis prorolcabantur*, Tc, were ruined; (4) **met.* to abase one's self, Tc.

Prövêmo, 2. to vomit forth, Lc.

Prövûlgo, 1. to make publicly known, divulge, St. *Proxênêta* -rî, m. (*πρωξεντης*), a factor, broker, agent, Sc.

Proxime, *superi.* *prôpe*, q.v.

Proxîmitas -âtis, f. nearness, vicinity, proximity, O; (2) *met.* near relationship, O; (3) *met.* similarity, O.

Proxîmo, 1. to come near, approach to, P. Aug.

Proxîmus -a -um, *superi.* *prôpor*, q.v.

Prûdens -ntis, foreseeing, foreknowing, C; (2) versed, skilled, experienced, practised in any thing, — *rei militaris*, N; *Achai locorum* —, L; — *in jure civili*, C; (3) prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious, *vir naturâ peracutus et —*, C; *elegans in dicendo, in existimando* —, C; — *animi sententia*, O; knowing, with knowledge, advisedly, purposely, frequently connected with *sciens*, *sic ego — et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus*, C.

Prûdenter, prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely, C.

Prûdëntia -æ, f. a foreseeing, — *futurorum*, C; (2) knowledge of any subject, — *juris publici*, C; — *physicorum*, C; (3) prudence, sagacity, practical wisdom, knowledge of life, — *est rerum expectandarum fugiendarumque scientia*, C; *cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum*, C.

Prûina -æ, f. hoar-frost, rime, C; (2) snow, Lc. V; (3) winter, V.

Prûinôsus -a -um, full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost, O.

Prûna -æ, f. a live coal, V.

Prûnîtus -a -um, of plum-tree wood, O.

Prûnum -i, n. a plum, Co. Pl.

Prûnus -i, f. (*προυν*), a plum-tree, Co.

Prûrigo -înîs, f. the itch, Cl. Pl; (2) a lascivious itch, lewdness, M.

Prûrîo, 4. to itch, Cl; (2) *met.* to itch for, desire any thing eagerly, P; (3) *met.* to be wanton, lewd, M.

Prûrîtus -a -um, itching, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Prūritus -ūs, *m.* the itch, Pl.
Prýkines (-is) -is, *m.* (πρύκινος), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, L. Sc.
Prýtaneum -i, *n.* (πρυτανείον), the town-hall in certain Greek cities, C.
Puile, 3. (ψάλλω), to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara, C; *docta* — *Cnia*, H.
Pultilium -ii, *n.* (ψαλίστριον), a stringed instrument, the psaltery, Aug.
Pultes -ae, *m.* (ψαλτήρ), a player on, singer to a stringed instrument, Q.
Pultra -ae, *f.* (ψάλτριά), a female player on, singer to the cithara, T. C.
Pulcras -adīs, *f.* (ψεκράς), the female slave whose business it was to anoint her mistress's hair, Jv.
Pulgma -ātis, *n.* (ψήγμα), the dross or refuse of metals, slag, Pl.
Pulphi-ma -ātis, *n.* (ψήφισμα), among the Greeks, a decree of the people, C.
Psatta -ae, *f.* (ψιττά, ψήττα), a species of plaice or sole, Pl.
Pseudanchusa -ae, *f.* (ψευδοάγχουσα), a kind of ox-tongue or bugloss, Pl.
Pseudisodómos -i, *m.* (ψευδισόδομος), masonry in which the courses were of the same height though the stones were irregular in length, Vt.
Pseudocato -ónis, *m.* a false Cato, C.
Pseudodálmisippus -i, *m.* a false Damasippus, C.
Pseudodáptēios -on (ψευδοδάπτερος), having apparently a double colonnade, Vt.
Pseudōus -i, *m.* "The Liar" (title of a comedy by Plautus).
Pseudómēnos -i, *m.* (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism, C.
Pseudonardus -i, *f.* (ψευδονάρδος), false or adulterated nard, Pl.
Pseudopēripētiōs -on (ψευδοπερίπτερος), apparently surrounded by a colonnade, Vt.
Pseudophilippus -i, *m.* a false Philip, C. L.
Pseudosmaragdus -i, *m.* (ψευδοσμάραγδος), a false emerald, Pl.
Pseudosphex -ēcis, *f.* (ψευδοσφήξ), a false wasp, Pl.
Pseudōthium -i, *n.* (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door; and hence met., a secret way, C.
Pseudorbānus -a -um, in appearance like a city, — *edificia*, Vt.
Psilothārista -ae, *m.* (ψιλοθαριστής), a player on the cithara who did not sing, St.
Psilōthrum -i, *n.* (ψιλωθρον), an unguent which causes the hair to fall off, Pl. M.
Psimylum -ii, *n.* (ψιμύλιον), white-lead, Pl.
Psittacus -i, *m.* (ψιττακος), a parrot, Pl.
Psōia -ae, *f.* (ψώρα), the mange, itch, Pl.
Psōicus -a -um (ψωικός), of or relating to the mange, Pl.
Psychōmantium (-eum) -i, *n.* (ψυχομαντήριον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, C.
Psychōtrophon -i, *n.* (ψυχοτρόφον), the plant called betony, Pl.
Psychrolūta -ae, *m.* (ψυχρολούτης), a bather in cold water, Sc.
Psyllon -ii, *n.* (ψύλλον), the plant fleabane, Pl.
Psychus -a -um (ψύχιος), — *uitis*, V, or *abs.* *psylla* -ae, *f.*, V, a species of vine; *subst.* -um -ii, *n.* a kind of wine, perhaps made of raisins, Pl.
Pteris -idīs, *f.* (περίς), a species of fern, Pl.
Pternix -icis, *f.* (πτερνίξ), the straight stem of a plant, Pl.
Pterōma -ātis, *n.* (πτέρωμα), a colonnade running out like wings on each side of a temple, Vt.
Pteron -i, *n.* (πτερόν), the side wall of a building, Vt.
Pterōtos -on (πτερωτός), winged (i.e. having handles), — *calix*, Pl.
Pterygium -ii, *n.* (περύγιον), a film growing over the eye, Cl; (2) the growing of the flesh over the nail, Pl; (3) a spot or cloud in a beryl, Pl.
Pterygōma -ātis, *n.* (περυγώμα), any thing in the shape of a wing, Vt.

Pūsāna -ae, *f.* (πυσάνη), barley crushed and cleansed from the husks, Co; (2) a drink made from such barley, barley-water, Pl.
Pūtānārū -ii, *n.* a decoction of crushed barley or rice, H.
Pūtas -adīs, *f.* (πυτάς), a species of snake, Pl.
Pūbens -ntis, arrived at puberty, P. Aug; (2) of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, V.
Pūbertas -ātis, *f.* puberty, marriageable age, St; (2) the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, C; and hence, the white down on certain plants, Pl; (3) virility, power of procreation, Tc.
Pūbes -is, *f.* the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cl. Pl; (2) the region of the groin, the private parts, V. O; (3) collectively, the youth, adult population, *cui senatus omnem Italie pubem commiserat*, C; (4) people, folk, P. Ct.
Pūbes -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, marriageable, adult, N. L; hence *subst.* *pūbēs* -um, *m.* the men, the adult population, C; (2) of plants, covered with a white down, — *folia*, V.
Pūbesco -biti, 3. to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty, *Hercules, quum primum pubesceret*, C; (2) *poet.* to be covered or clothed with any thing, *prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum*, O; (3) to grow up, arrive at maturity, *pubescunt maturitatēque assequuntur, quae oriuntur e terrā*, C.
Publīcāna -ae, *f.* the wife of a farmer of the taxes, C.
Publīcānus -i, *m.* a farmer of the taxes, publican (in the sense in which the word is used in the New Testament), C.
Publīcāto -ōnis, *f.* a confiscation, C.
Publice, publicly (*opp. privatim*), in the name or by order of the state, for the benefit of the state or public, at the public expense, C. L.
Publicus -a -um, *Clivus* —, L, or *Publicianus locus*, C, a hill in Rome.
Publicus, at the public expense, in the public service, P. T; (2) publicly, before all the world, P.
Publico, 1. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate, C. Ca; (2) to make public, publish, St; — *bibliothecas*, St, open to the public; (3) — *corpus*, P, to prostitute.
Publicola, literally "the people's friend," a surname occurring in one or two Roman families. We shall mention only P. Valerius Publicola, in conjunction with Brutus, the first consul of the Roman republic. He held that office for three years in succession, and again in 504 B.C.; shortly after which he is supposed to have died. His surname was derived from the popular character of his enactments.
Publicum -i, *n.* the public property, territory, C; (2) public purse, income, revenue, state treasury, *de publico conitari*, C, at the public expense; *bona alicuius vendere et in publicum redigere*, L, to confiscate; (3) the public weal, common weal, Pl; (4) a public place, publicity, C.
Publicus -a -um, public, of or belonging to the people or the commonwealth, at the public expense; *odit P. R. privatam luxuriam, — magnificentiam diligit*, C; *sacrificia — et privata procurant*, Ca; — *pecunia*, C; *res* —, C, the state, republic, *id. res*; (2) common, general, public, *juvenumque prodis publica cura*, H; (3) common, bad, ordinary, O.
Publicus -i, *m.* a public functionary, official person, Ca.
Publius -ii, *m.* a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.; *adj.* *Publinus* -a -um, — *sententia*, Sc, of Publius Scurus.
Pūdendus -a -um (*prpt.* *pūdeo*), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, — *vita*, O; — *ruinera*, V; — *negotiationes*, St.
Pūdēns -ntis (*prpt.* *pūdeo*), ashamed, modest, shamefaced, C.
Pūdentor, modestly, bashfully, C.
Pūdeo -ūi -itum, 2. to be ashamed, *ita nunc pūdeo atque ita nunc parco*, P; *pudet quod prius non puduit* — *imquam est*, P; usually *impers.*

pudet, pūdūt, pūdūtum est, — *aliquem; sunt homines, quos infamia sua neque pudeat neque tædeat, C.* who are neither ashamed nor wearied of their infamy; *pudet dicere hac præsentē verbum turpe, T.* I am ashamed to say.

Pūdūbundus -a -um, ashamed, shamefaced, modest, bashful, — *matrona, H.*; (2) shameful, disgraceful, P. Aug.

Pūdīce, modestly, virtuously, chaste, P. T.

Pūdīcīta -a, f. bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue, — *alienam spoliare, C.*; — *eripere alicui, C.*; — *alicuius expugnare, C.* to debauch, seduce; — *in propatulo habere, St.* to prostitute one's self.

Pūdīcus -a -um, modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous, C. H.

Pūdōr -ōris, m. the feeling of shame, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, decency, propriety, modesty, *moderator cupiditatis*, — *C.*; *quem pauperatis* — *et fuga tenet, H.* shame of poverty; (2) that which causes shame, a disgrace, *amicitia quæ impetrata gloria sibi, non pudori sit, C.* *proh pudor!* O shame! M.

Pūdella -a, f. a girl, maiden, T.; (2) a beloved maiden, girl, *circa puellis nuper idoneus, H.*; and poet. a daughter, *Danae puella, H.*; (3) a young woman, whether married or not, *puella jam virum expertes, H.*; *puella utero laborantes, H.*

Pūdellāris -e, of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly, T. O.

Pūdellārter, like a girl, girlishly, Pl.

Pūdellā -a, f. dim. a little girl, T.

Pūdellus -i, m. dim. a little boy, A. Aug.

Pūdēr -i, m. in A. Aug. writers applied to either sex; whence *pūderi* -ūrum, P. C. H. = children; (2) a male child, boy, lad (a term properly applicable only up to the 17th year, but frequently used of older persons), a puer, a *pueris, C.* from childhood, from boyhood; (3) a little son, son, V. H.; (4) a waiting boy, attendant, servant, slave, C; *Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, H.*

Pūdēra -a, f. a girl, maiden, A. Aug.

Pūdērasco, 3. to become a boy, enter upon boyhood, St.

Pūdētilis -e, youthful, boyish, puerile, C.; (2) relating to pederasty, P.; (3) puerile, childish, silly, C. T.

Pūdētilitas -atis, f. boyhood, childhood, Vr.; (2) childish behaviour, Sc.

Pūdētiliter, childishly, foolishly, silly, C.

Pūdētilia -a, f. boyhood, childhood, youth; a *pueritia, C.* from boyhood; (2) childish innocence, Vr.

Pūdēpēra -a, f. a woman in child-bed, a lying-in woman, P. C.; used adj. — *uor, Sc.*; — *verba, O.* a form of words supposed to assist a labour.

Pūdēperium -ii, n. a lying-in, labour, confinement, St. T. P.; (2) a child, infant, Vr. T. C.

Pūdētia, H. = *pueritia, q.v.*

Pūdētilus -i, m. dim. a young attendant, youthful slave, C.

Puga = *pyga, q.v.*

Pūgilis -is, m. a boxer, fighter with the cestus, pugilist, C.; *os pugilis, St.* a hardened, shameless forehead.

Pūgillatio -ōnis, f. a fight with the fist or cestus, C.

Pūgillātus -ūs, m. a fighting with the fist, pugilist, P.

Pūgillēce, like a pugilist, strongly, athletically, P.

Pūgillāres -um, m. (-a -um; n. Ct.) writing tablets, waxen tablets, Pl. Sc.

Pūgillātōrius -a -um, of or relating to the fist, — *folius, P.* struck with the fist.

Pūgillus -i, m. dim. a handful, A. Aug.

Pūcto -ōnis, m. a dagger, dirk, poniard, C; met. *plumbus*, — *C.* a weak argument.

Pūgunculū -i, m. dim. a little dagger, C.

Pugna -a, f. a fight (literally a fight with fists), a combat, battle; *res ad pugnam venient, C.* came to blows; *diuturnitate pugnae defessi prælio excedebant, Ca.*; — *equestris, C.* cavalry engagement; — *navalis, N.*; — *gladiatorum, St.*; (2) the line or

array of battle, L.; (3) met. — *doctissimorum hominum, C.*; — *inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam, C.*

Pugnācitas -atis, f. desire of fighting, pugnacity, Q. Pl.

Pugnāciter, pugnaciously, obstinately, C.

Pugnācūm -i, n. a fortified place, fortress, P.

Pugnātor -ōris, m. a fighter, combatant, soldier, L. St.

Pugnātōrius -a -um, of or relating to a fighter, — *arma, St.* sharp, fit for service.

Pugnax -acis, fond of fighting, combative, contentious, pugnacious, C.; (2) of discourse or of a speaker, contentious, quarrelsome, — *oratio, exordium, C.*; (3) obstinate, refractory, C.

*Pugnēus -a -um, of or relating to the fist, P.

Pugno, 1. to fight, combat, give battle; *qui cum hoste nostro cominus in acie saepe pugnavit, C.*; — *ex equo, C.*; — *pro commodis patriæ, C.*; *pugna summā contentione pugnata, C.* impers. *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, Ca.*; (2) met. to contend, fight, *pugnans Stoici cum Peripateticis, C.*; *ne cupias* — *puella, Pt.*; *ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnes, C.* thou contradictedst thyself; (3) met. to strive, struggle, exert one's self for, *illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, C.*

Pugnus -i, m. the fist, *manum comprimere*, — *que facere, C.*; *pugnus contundere aliquem, P.*

Pulchellus -a -um, dim. pretty, C.

Pulcher -chra -chrum (pulcer), beautiful, fair, lovely, — *puer, C.*; — *uirgo, T.*; — *unicæ, H.*; — *horti, O.*; — *fluvius, V.*; — *acclum, A. Aug.*; (2) morally lovely, excellent, admirable, C.; — *exemplum, Ca.*; — *facinus, S.*; — *poemata, H.*; — *dies, H.* lucky.

Pulchre, beautifully, admirably, excellently, fairly, nobly, *oppidum* — *munitum, P.*; — *dicere, C.*; *hostia litatur pulcherrime, C.* very favourably; *peristi* — *P.* you have done for yourself nicely; — *est mihi, C.* all's well with me. *Pulchre* used as an exclamation of approval, *bravo! well done!*

Pulchrītudo -inis, f. beauty, excellence, — *corporis, C.*; — *oratoris, C.*; — *virtutis, C.*

Pulgum (pulēgium) -ii, n. fleabane, pennyroyal, C. Co.

Pūlex -leis, m. a flea, P. Pl.

Pūlēctus -a -um, full of fleas, flea-bitten, Co.

Pullārius -ii, m. the feeder or attendant of the sacred chickens, C.

*Pullāstra -a, f. a young hen, Vr.

*Pullatio -ōnis, f. a hatching, Co.

Pullātus -a -um, clad in dirty or black garments, — *proceræ, Jr.* applied to the dress of the lower orders, — *turba, Q.*

*Pūllacētus -a -um, Aug. = *pullus, q.v.*

*Pūlligo -inis, f. a blackish colour, Pl.

Pūllinus -a -um, of or relating to young animals, — *dentes, Pl.* a colt's first teeth.

Pūllitēs -ei, f. a young brood, Vr. Co.

Pūllilāscō, 3. to shoot forth, sprout out, Co.

Pūllilo, 1. to shoot up, sprout out, V; met. — *incipiebant luxuria, N.*

Pūllulus -i, m. dim. the young of any animal, P. Aug.; (2) a young sprout, twig, Pl.

Pūllus -i, m. a young animal, — *equinus, Co.* a colt; — *raua, H.*; — *gallinæ, L.*; especially (2) a chicken, H. and the sacred chickens, C.; (3) used as a term of endearment, chicken, dove, etc. P.; — *milvius, C.* kiting (said of an avaricious man); (4) of plants, a young shoot, twig, A. Aug.

Pūllus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black, Co. H. O.; — *myrtus, H.* dark-green; — *restis, C.* a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, and generally by the lower classes; *pro. non possum togam præteritam sperare, quoniam exordium pullum videam, Q.* I cannot expect a good end from a bad beginning; *subst. pullum -i, n. O.* a dark-coloured garment; (2) met. unhappy, mournful, O.

Pūllentāris -e, of or relating to a relish, Pl.

Pūllentārium -ii, n. a relish, any thing eaten

with bread, Vr. Sc; *tu* — *quære sudando*, II, get an appetite by hard work.

Pulmentum -i, n. a relish, P. Aug; (2) in general, food, victuals, P. II.

Pulmo -ōnis, m. usually pl. pulmōnes, the lungs, C; (2) a marine animal, Pl.

Pulmōnarius -a -um, suffering from pulmonary disease, consumptive, Co.

Pulmōnēus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, P; (2) spongy, like the lungs, P. Pl.

Pulpa -æ, f. flesh, A. Aug; (2) applied to human beings (like the Hebrew idiom), — *seclerata*, Pr, wicked men; (3) the pith of wood, Pl.

Pulpāmen -inis, n. P. Aug, = pulmentarium.

Pulpāmentum -i, n. flesh, especially of fish, Pl; (2) a dainty dish, relish, C.

Pulpitum -i, n. a platform, tribune, pulpit; the part of the stage nearest the orchestra, St. II. Jv.

Puls, pultis, f. (πῦλος), a porridge or pottage of flour, pulse, etc. (said to have been the original food of the Romans, and in later ages still used in sacrifices), C.

Pulsatio -ōnis, f. a knocking, striking, beating, — *ostii*, Pr; — *scultorum*, L.

Pulsator -ōris, m. a striker, — *citharæ*, P. Aug.

Pulso, l. to strike, beat, knock, beat off; *victores ad pulsandos homines exercitissimi*, C; *si riza est, ubi tu pulsas, ego capulo tantum*, Jv; — *tellurem pede libero*, H; — *muos ariete*, H; (2) met. to strike against, put into violent motion, disquiet, *multa quæ meum pectus pulcant*, P; (3) met. to accuse, P. Aug.

Pulsus -ūs, m. a pushing, beating, striking; blow, push, stroke; — *remorum*, C; — *pedum*, V, a footstep; — *lyræ*, O, a playing on the lyre; — *canarum*, Pl, a pulse.

Pultarius -ii, m. a vessel in which pottage (*puls*) was served, with a broad bottom and narrow mouth; hence applied to similarly shaped vessels used for other purposes, Pl. Co; a cupping-glass, Cl.

Pultatio -ōnis, f. a knocking at a door, P.

Pulticella -æ, f. dim. pottage, porridge, Cl. Co.

Pultiphagōides -æ, m. pultiphagus -i, m. a pottage-eater (words invented by P. as equivalent to Roman), *vid.* puls.

Pulto, l. to knock, beat, strike, — *pectus digitis*, Q; — *ostium, fores*, T; — *januam*, P.

Pulveratio -ōnis, f. the pulverizing of the soil round the roots of vines, Co.

Pulverēus -a -um, full of dust, dusty, — *nubes*, V, dust-clouds; — *solum*, O; (2) act. raising dust, O; — *equi*, P. Aug.

Pulvō, l. to strew with dust, cover with dust, P; especially, to cover vines with dust as a protection against the sun and rain, Co. Pl.

Pulvērulentus -a -um, full of dust, dusty, C; met. — *præmia militie*, O, earned by hard work.

Pulvillus -i, m. dim. a little pillow, H.

Pulvinar -aris, n. a couch covered with splendid cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium, q.v.; *nunc Salaribus ornare — deorum tempus erat dapibus*, H; *ad omnia — supplicatio decreta est*, C, at all the temples; hence, a state couch for any distinguished person (e.g. decreed to Cæsar), C; the emperor's seat at the circus, St; — *genale*, Ct, the marriage-bed.

Pulvinarium -ii, n. L, = pulvinar, q.v.; (2) *an anchorage, P.

Pulvinatus -a -um, swelling in form like the splendid cushions of the pulvinar, q.v.; curved; — *calyx*, Pl; — *capitula columnarum*, Vt.

Pulvinulus -i, m. dim. a slight elevation of the soil, Co.

Pulvius -i, m. a pillow, cushion, P. C; (2) in agriculture, a ridge of earth; raised bed in a garden, Vr. Co; (3) an elevation of brick-work in a barn, Co; (4) a foundation of stone in the midst of water, on which a pillar is to be erected, Vt; (5) part of a catapult, Vt.

Pulvis -eris, m. (f. Pt.) dust, *multus erat in*

calceis —, C; — *eruditus*, C, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams; applied to the ashes or dust of the dead, H; *sulcos in pulvere ducere*, Jv, to labour in vain; (2) place of exercise, scene of action, arena, C; *exercetur equis domitanque in pulvere currus*, V; met. labour, effort, H.

Pulvisculus -i, m. dim. fine dust, P. Aug; *cum pulvisculo*, P, wholly, entirely, down to the least trifle.

Pumex -icis, m. (f. Ct.) pumice-stone, O. H; and, as it was used for polishing, poet. of carefully polished verses, Pt; *quam a pumice postulare*, P, to ask money from one who has none; (2) any kind of soft stone, O.

Pumiceus -a -um, made of pumice-stone, O; met. — *oculi*, P, dry, not inclined to weep.

Pumico, l. to polish with pumice-stone; hence *prtep.* pumicatus -a -um, polished, effeminate, Pl.

Pumicosus -a -um, like pumice-stone, porous, Pl.

Pumillo -ōnis, c. (pumillo, pumillus), a dwarf, Sc. M; applied to chickens, Co. Pl; to plants, Pl.

Pumula -æ, f. a species of vine, Pl.

Punctim, by stabbing, by thrusting, L. (*opp.* cæsium).

Punctio -ōnis, f. a sharp pain, pricking pain, Pl. Cl.

Punctioneula -æ, f. a slight pricking pain, Sc.

Punctum -i, n. a little hole, small puncture, M; (2) a small spot, point, Pl; (3) a mathematical point, C; (4) a spot upon dice, St; (5) a vote; hence poet. applause, *omne tulit — qui miscuit utile dulci*, H; (6) a very small portion of any thing; hence, a small weight, Pr; — *temporis*, C, a moment, instant; of discourse, a small section, short clause, C.

Punctus -a -um (*prtep.* pungo), puncto tempore, Lc, = puncto temporis, in an instant.

Punctus -ūs, m. a pricking, puncture, Pl; (2) *a point, Pl.

Pango, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. to prick, puncture, stab, C; — *corpus*, Lc, *to pierce; (2) to sting, bite, Pl. Lc; (3) met. to sting, vex, annoy, mortify, *epistola illa ita me pupigit, ut somnum mihi ademerit*, C; *si paupertas momordit, si inominia pupugit*, C.

Pūficēus -a -um, reddish; reddish-purple, V. O.

Pūficus, Pūfice, *vid.* Pūni.

Pūnio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. dep. (pūnio, pūnior), to punish, — *aliquem*, C; — *peccata*, C; (2) to avenge, *ira est cupiditas puniendi doloris*, C.

Pūnitio -ōnis, f. a punishing, punishment, P. Aug.

Pūnior -ōris, m. a punisher, avenger, C.

Pūpa -æ, f. a little girl, M; (2) a doll, Vr. Pr.

Pūpilla -æ, f. dim. an orphan girl, female ward, C; (2) the pupil of the eye, C.

Pūpillaris -e, of or relating to a ward, — *pecunia*, L; — *ætas*, St, minority.

Pūpillus -i, m. dim. an orphan boy, ward, C.

Pūppis -is, f. the poop or stern of a vessel, C; met. *sedebamus in puppi*, C, I sat at the helm of the state, C; (2) a ship, V. O; the constellation of the Ship, C; (3) *met. the back, P.

Pūpūla -æ, f. dim. the pupil of the eye, C.

Pūpūlus -i, m. a little boy, Ct.

Pūpus -i, m. a boy, child, Vr; used as a term of endearment, St.

Pūre, purely, unspotted, unmixed, cleanly, — *eludere vasa*, P; *quam purissime fiat*, A. Aug, as cleanly as possible; (2) met. purely, chastely, — *deos venerari*, C; — *apparere*, H, clearly, plainly.

Purgābilis -e, easy to be cleansed, Pl.

Pūrgamen -inis, n. that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, sweepings, filth, O; (2) a means of purgation or expiation, O.

Pūrgamentum -i, n. that which is cleaned out, swept away; sweepings, rubbish, filth; *Cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis*, L.

Pūrgatio -ōnis, f. a cleaning out, cleansing, Pl; (2) a means of purgation or expiation, O.

— *menstrua*, Pl, the monthly courses; — *alvi*, C, purging; (2) a religious expiation, Pl; (3) an excusing, justification, T. C.

Purgatus -a -um (*pr̄p̄c*, purgo), cleansed, clean, H; (2) excused, justified, S.

Purgito, 1. to cleanse, purify, P; (2) *met.* to justify one's self, P.

Purgo, 1. to clean, cleanse, — *locum*, C; — *arca longis liquoribus*, C; (2) to purge the body, either by emetics or opening medicines, Cl. H; (3) to clear out of the way, — *rudera*, St, and especially, in medicine, to remove by purging, — *pituitas*, Pl; (4) *met.* to purge, cleanse, purify, *educ tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem*, C; (5) *met.* to excuse, defend, justify one's self, *quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipie excusationem*, C; *Brutus per literas purgat Cæsarem de interitu Marcelli*, C; — *crimina*, C, to contravene, contradict; (6) *met.* to purge, purify religiously, — *agras*, Tb.

Purificatio -onis, f, a religious purification, Pl.

Purifico, 1. to clean, cleanse, Pl; (2) to purify religiously, St. P)

Puriter, purely, clearly, Ct.

Purpura -æ, f, (*πορφύρα*), the purple fish, Pl; (2) the purple dye, purple, Pl. V; and *meton.* to denote any thing costly, P. H; (3) any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, C; (4) *met.* any lofty dignity, P. Aug.

Purpurarius -a -um, — *officina*, Pl, a purple dye house.

• *Purpurasco*, 3. to become purple, C.

Purpuratus -a -um, clad in purple, — *mulier*, P; and *subst.* a high dignitary, C. L.

Purpureus -a -um, purple, violet, reddish, C; (2) clad in purple, — *tyrannus*, H; (3) bright, glittering, beautiful, — *colores*, H; — *lumen*, V.

Purpurissatus -a -um, rouged, P.

Purpurissum -i, n, a dark-red pigment used also for rouge, P.

Purulentus, purulently, Pl.

Purulentus -a -um, exuding matter, full of matter, purulent, Cl. Pl; *subst.* *purulenta* -drum, n, pus, matter, Pl.

Purus -a -um, clean, pure, — *font*, Pt; *aëre purior ignis*, O; — *sol*, H, bright; — *terra*, C, cleared of stones, stubble, etc.; *subst.* *purum* -i, n, the clear sky, V; (2) unmixed, unadulterated, in its natural state, unwrought, unadorned, — *argentum*, C, not embossed; — *hasta*, Pt, without a head; — *toga*, Pb, without a purple stripe; (3) *met.* pure, spotless, unstained, *castus animus* — *que*, C, pure from sensual lust, undefiled; *animam* — *conservare*, C; of style, pure, *oratio Catuli sic est, ut Latine loqui pæne solus videatur*, C; — *familia*, C, that has completed the funeral ceremonies, C; (4) in law, without conditions, absolute, unconditional, C.

Pus, *puris*, n, (*πύος*), pus, white matter, Cl.

Pusillus -a -um, *dim.* very small, tiny, puny, unimportant, — *villula*, C; — *epistola*, C; — *vox*, C, weak; *subst.* *pusillum* -i, n, a trifle, a little, Aug; (2) *met.* — *animus*, C. M, a small, mean mind; — *causa*, Q.

Pusio -onis, m, a little boy, C.

Pustilla -æ, f, a pimple, blister, pustule upon the skin, Cl. Tb; (2) a bubble on boiling water, a blister upon earthenware, etc. Vt. Pl.

Pustulatus -a -um, — *argentum*, St, purified from dross and foreign substances.

Pustulosus -a -um, full of pimples, Cl.

Pusula -æ, f, a pimple, pustule, Pl; (2) the erysipelas, Co.

Pustulosus -a -um, Co. = *pustulosus*, q.v.

Pusus -i, m, a boy, Vr.

Puta (*imper. puto*), for example, suppose, Pr; *ut puta*, Sc, as for instance.

Putamen -inis, n, a cutting, paring, shred, C; — *fabæ*, ovi, Pl, shell.

Putatio -onis, f, a cutting, pruning, Vr. Co.

Putéal -ilis, n, a stone wall round the mouth of a well, C; (2) places deemed holy were sometimes

surrounded with a wall of this kind, as e.g. the Putéal Libonis at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, C.

Putéalis -e, of or relating to a well, — *undæ*, O; — *lymphæ*, Le, spring water.

Putellus -a -um, Co. = *putealis*, q.v.

Putellus -ii, m, a well-sinker, Pl.

Putto, 2. to stink, C.

Putr -tris -tre, rotten, putrid, stinking, — *poma*, O; *ferent examina putri de bove*, O; (2) loose, flabby, crumbling, — *gleba*, V; — *campus*, V; — *tellus*, Pt; — *lapis*, Pl; — *mamma*, H; — *oculi*, H, languishing.

Putresco -tū, 3. (*putresco*), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, C. H.

Putres -i, m, a well; *ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi*, C; (2) an excavation, pit, V, for storing grain, Vr; a shaft in a mine, Pl; a subterranean dungeon, P.

Putredil -drum, m, (-æ -drum, f.) pits, originally on the Esquiline Hill, in which the bodies of slaves and poor people were interred, Vr.

Putride (*met.* of discourse), affectedly, C.

• *Putridulus* -a -um, somewhat tedious, troublesome, C.

Putridulus -a -um, somewhat affected in behaviour and discourse, M.

Putridus -a -um, rotten, stinking, putrid, — *caro*, C; — *fungus*, P; — *vinum*, P; (2) applied contemptuously to human beings, *homo putidus*! P, disgusting fellow! (3) of discourse, affected, unnatural, C.

Putillus -i, m, *dim.* a little lad, P.

Putisco = *putesco*, q.v.

Puto, 1. to clean, cleanse, *tellus lavare ac* —, Vr; (2) to lop, prune trees, — *vineas arboresque*, A. Aug; — *vitem*, V; (3) *met.* — *rationem*, *rationes*, to balance, settle accounts; *ut rationes cum publicanis putarent*, C; (4) *met.* to estimate, value at, *magni* — *honores*, C; *quid unum te plus quam omnes illos putem*, C; (5) *met.* to consider, reflect upon, deliberate upon, C; *dum hæc puto, prateris imprudens cillam*, T; (6) *met.* to think, be of opinion, suppose, believe, decide, judge, *noli — me quicquam maluisse quam, etc.* C; *aliquis forsam me putet non putare hoc verum*, T.

Putor -oris, m, a bad smell, stink, Vr. Le.

Putrefactus -feci, -factum, 3. (*pass.* *putrefacto* -factus -fieri), to make rotten; and *pass.* to become rotten, decay, putrefy; *humor putrefacit denosita semina*, Co; (2) to cause to crumble, make soft, — *ardentia saxa infuso aceto*, L.

Putresco, 3. to grow putrid or mouldy, decay; to rot, putrefy, Vr; (2) to crumble, Co.

Putridus -a -um, rotten, decayed, putrid, mouldy, crumbling, C. Pl.

Putror -oris, m, rottenness, putridity, Le.

Purus -a -um, pure, unmixed, unadulterated; usually found in connexion with *purus*: *purus putus est ipse*, P, it is the very man himself; *purus putus est sycophanta*, P, he is an unmixed sycophant.

Pycnocomon -i, n, (*πυκνόκομον*), a plant, perhaps scabiosa succisa, Linn. Pl.

Pycnostylos -on, a technical term applied to a colonnade in which the pillars were separated from one another only by one diameter and a half, Vt.

Pyeta -æ, m, (-es -æ, m, *πύκτης*), a boxer, pugilist, Pl. Ph.

Pyga -æ, f, (*pūga*, *πυγή*), the posteriors, rump, H.

Pygargus -i, m, (*πύγαργος*), the fish-eagle, Pl; (2) a species of antelope, Pl.

Pygmaei -drum, m, (*Πυγμαῖοι*), the Pygmies, a dwarf people supposed to inhabit Africa, Pl; *adj.* *Pygmaeus* -a -um, O.

Pylæ -drum, f, (*Πύλας*), a mountain-pass, defile, — *Tyrris*, C, that which separates Cappadocia from Cilicia; especially (2) the pass of Thermopylae, L; hence *adj.* *Pylæus* -a -um, — *concilium*, L, the Grecian congress at Thermopylae.

Pýlos -i, *f.* (Πύλος), a very ancient Greek city, the residence of Nestor; hence *adj.* **Pýlus** -a -um, *O.*, relating to Pylus or to Nestor; — *senecta*, *M.*, extreme old age; *subst.* **Pýlus** -ii, *m.* the Pylian, Nestor, *O.*

Pýra -æ, *f.* (πυρά), a funeral pyre, *V.*

Pýralis -idis, *f.* (πυράλις), an insect said to live among flames, *Pl.*

Pýramídatus -a -um, pyramidal, *C.*

Pýramis -idis, *f.* (πυράμις), a pyramid, *C.*

Pýrrhëthrum -i, *n.* (πύρεθρον), a plant, pellitory, *Pl. O.*

Pýrites -æ, *m.* (πυρίτης), flint, *Pl.*; (2) a mill-stone, *Pl.*; (3) iron pyrites, *Pl.*

Pýrðis -entos (Pýrðeis, Πυρðίς), the planet Mars, *Co.*; (2) one of the horses of the Sun, *O.*

Pýrðoscellos lapis, a species of porphyry, *Pl.*

Pýrðopus -i, *m.* (πυρρῶπος), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, *Pl. Co.*

Pýrrhicha -æ, *f.* (-εῖς, *f.* πυρρίχη), a dance in armour, *Pl. St.*

Pýrrhichus -a -um (πυρρίχιος), — *pes*, *Q.*, or *abs.*, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables (υυ).

Pýrrhécōrax -æcis, *m.* (πυρρόκοραξ), a species of crow or raven, *Pl.*

Pýthaules -æ, *m.* (πυθαύλης), a musician who accompanied on the flageolet or pipe the singing of another person, *Pl. Sc.*

Pýthion -ii, *n.* (πύθιον), an unknown species of bulb, *Pl.*

Pýthon -ōnis, *m.* (Πῖθων), the dragon killed by Apollo at Delphi, *O.*; hence *adj.* **Pýthius** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo, *C.*; *subst.*

Pýthia -æ, *f.* the prophesying priestess of the Delphian Apollo, *C.*; **Pýthia** -ōrum, *n.* the Pythian games celebrated at Delphi every four years, *O. H.*; **Pýthios** -i -um, *L.* Pythian.

Pýtisma -ātis, *n.* (πύσισμα), the wine which a taster passes slowly between his lips, *Vt.*

Pýtisso, *l.* (πυτίσω), to spit out wine in tasting, *T.*

Pýxicanthus (-os) -i, *c.* (πυξικανθα), a plant resembling the box, *Pl.*

Pýxigāthus -i, *m.* (πυξίγαθος), an excellent bover, *M.*

Pýxidātus -a -um, made like a box, *Cl.*

Pýxidēlia -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little box, casket, *Cl.*

Pýxinum -i, *n.* (πύξινον), an ointment kept in a casket of boxwood, *Cl.*

Pýxis -idis, *f.* (πύξις), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc. *C.*; (2) — *femina*, an iron pestle, *Pl.*

Quadrāgēnārius -i -um, containing the number forty, forty years old, *Sc.*

Quadrāgēm -æ -a, forty each, *C.*

Quadrāgēsimus -i -um, the fortieth, *Yr. s. c.* -a -æ, *f.* the fortieth part, *St.*; especially *wa. i. d.* mandated as a tax, *Te.*

Quadrāgēs, forty times, *C.*

Quadrāginta, forty, *C.*

Quadrāngulus -a -um, four-cornered, four-sided, quadrangular, *Pl.*

Quadrans -ntis, *m.* a fourth part, quarter, *Co.*; *heres ex quadrante*, *St.*, to the fourth part of the property; (2) the fourth part of an *As*, used as a coin = three unciae, *Pl. M.*; and as it was the price of a bath, *du m tu quadrante laratuna rex ibis*, *II.*; (3) a quarter of an acre, *Co.*; (4) a quarter of a pound, *M. Co.*; (5) the quarter of a sextarius, = three cyathi, *Cl.*

Quadrantal -ālis, *n.* a liquid measure containing 8 congi, *C.*

Quadrantilis -e, — *ci assitudo*, *Pl.*, a quarter of a foot thick.

Quadrantarius -i -um, costing a quarter of an *As*, *C.*

Quadrātio -ōnis, *f.* a quadrangle, *Vt.*

Quadrātum -i, *n.* a four sided figure, *C.*; (in astronomy), quadrature, *C.*

Quadrātus -a -um (*pl. p. quadro*), quadrangular, square, — *pes*, *Pl.* a square foot; — *satura*, *St.* stout, lusty; — *boras*, *Co.* strong, powerful; — *agmen*, *C.* a square of soldiers; *quadrato agmine*, *C. S.* in order of battle; (2) fitting, appropriate, *Q.*

Quadrīdens -ntis, *A. Aug.* having four teeth, *A. Aug.*

Quadrīennium -ii, *n.* a period of four years, *C.*

Quadrīfariā, fourfold, in four parts, *L.*

Quadrīfidus -i -um, split into four portions, *V.*

Quadrīfidum -ii, *n.* a flowing in four different directions, *Vt.*

Quadrīfōris -e, having four doors or openings, *Pl.*

Quadrīgēnum -i -um, a team of four horses, *Vt.* *L.*; applied to other animals, — *camelorum*, *St.*; especially of the racing chariots, which were usually drawn by four horses, *cuius quadrīgēnum est*, *C.*; *quum carceribus sese effudere quadrige*, *V.*; sometimes in poetry found in the *sing. M. Pl.*; (2) met. — *poetica*, *C.*

Quadrīgērius -il, *m.* the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, *C.*; used *adj.* — *habitus*, *St.* the dress of a charioteer.

Quadrīgētus -a -um, stamped with a quadrice, *L.*

Quadrīgēminus -a -um, fourfold, *Pl.*

Quadrīgēlla -æ, *f.* *Pl.* -æ -arum, *f. C.* a little team of four horses.

Quadrīgēlis -i, — *equi*, *V.* yoked four together.

Quadrīgēlus -i -um, *V.* = *quadrīgēllus*, *g. c.*

Quadrīgēlus -c, of four pounds' weight, *P.*

Quadrīmātus -ūs, *m.* the age of four years, *Pl. Co.*

Quadrīmēstris -e, of four months, *Yr. St.*

Quadrīmūs -a -um, *C.* quadrimonthly, *St.*, four years old.

Quadrīmēniūsus -i -um, of four hundred each, *C.*

Quadrīmēni -æ -a, four hundred each, *L. St.*

Quadrīmēni -i -um, four hundred each, *Pl.*

Quadrīmēniūsus -a -um, the four hundred, *Pl.*

Quadrīmēti -æ -a, four hundred, *C.*

Quadrīmēti -i -um, four hundred, *C.*

Quadrīmēti -i -um, four each, *Pl.*

Quadrīpartitio -ōnis, *f.* a division into four parts, fourfold division, *Vi.*

Quadrīpartitus -i -um, four parts, *Co.*

Quadrīpartitus -i -um, four divided, divided into four parts, fourfold, *C.*

Quadrīrimis -is, *f.* a ship with four banks of oars, *C.*

Quadrīrium -ii, *n.* a place where four roads meet, *Cl.*

Quarā, *l.* (quā) not to make square, to square, *Co.*; (2) to put into proper order, to arrange, *Co.*

Q, *q*, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, appears from MSS. and inscriptions to have been often interchanged with *C*. It not unfrequently represents the Greek *κ*: e.g. *quingue* κέντε, *equus* ἵππος, *sequor* ἔχω. For abbreviations in which *Q* is used, see Table.

Quā, where, *ad omnes introitus* — *adiri potest in eum finem*, *C.*; *plurima* — *sincerat*, *O.*; *ragari* — *celi*, *C.* whether he will; (2) *quā* . . . *quā*, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, — *dominus* — *advocatus*, *C.*; (3) in so far as, in as much as, *L. Sc.*; (4) in what manner, *hon. C.*

Quācumque, wherever, where-ever, — *iter fecit*, *C.*; *whencesoever*, *Pl.*; *whither-soever*, *C.*

Quādamrēnus (found in *H.* in *int. i.*), to a certain point, so far, *II.*; (2) in some respect, in some measure, *Pl.*

Quadrā -æ, *f.* the square plant in the base of a column, *Vt.*; any small fillet or moulding in such a base, *Vi.*; (2) a square dining-table, *Yr. V.*; (3) a small square piece of any thing, *II.*

plete, C; (ii.) *neut.* to be square, to fit exactly, to suit, *omnia in istam quadrantem*, C, correspond with; especially of accounts, to agree, come right, C.

Quadrum -i, n. a square figure, quadrangle, Co; *omnia in quadrum redigere*, C, to reduce to order.

Quadrupedans -ntis, going on four feet, galloping, V; *subst.* a galloping horse, V.

Quadrupes -edis, four-footed; usually *subst.* quadrupes -edis, m. f. n. a four-footed animal, quadruped, C.

Quadruplator -oris, m. one who multiplies by four; hence met. — *beneficiorum suorum*, Sc, a magnifier; (2) an informer, who received a fourth part of the penalty, C.

Quadruplex -leis, fourfold, quadruple, Ph.

Quadruplicatio, four times as much, Pl.

Quadruplico, l. to multiply by four, quadruple, P.

Quadruplor, l. *dep.* to be an informer, cheat, P. Quadruplus -a -um, fourfold, St; *subst.* quadruplum -i, n. four times the amount, four times as much, C.

Quarito, l. to seek eagerly, — *aliquem mari terraque*, P; (2) to inquire eagerly, P. T.

Quarere, quævisi, quæsitum, 3. to seek, search for, — *aliquem*, T; (2) to seek to obtain, strive to get, *qui honeste rem quarunt mercaturis faciendis*, C; (3) to seek or search for that which is lost, to seek for in vain, miss, C; (4) met. to search for, think upon, devise, contrive, — *remedium sibi ad aliquam rem*, C; — *prudenter exitum suæ impudentiæ*, C; (5) met. to require, demand, C, *bellum dictatoriam maiestatem quævisisset*, L; (6) met. to inquire, ask, — *ab aliquo*, C; *de aliquo*, C; *ex aliquo*, C; (7) met. to inquire into, investigate; especially of a judicial inquiry, — *de pecuniis repetundis*, C; — *de servo in dominum*, C, to interrogate under torture; (8) met. *si quævisi, si quærimus*, used in the sense of, to speak the truth, to speak honestly, *at sunt morosi et anxii et difficiles sentis, si quærimus, etiam arari*, C.

Quæstio -ōnis, f. an interrogation by torture, Te.

Quæstor -ōris, m. an investigator, inquirer, especially a judicial investigator, C.

Quæstium -i, n. a question, O.

Quæstus -a -um (*ptep.* quæro), sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary, *leges quæstiores*, Te. (*opp.* simplices); (2) unnatural, affected, *vitabit etiam quæstila, nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quæ plerumque sunt frigida*, C.

Quæstus -ūs, m. a seeking, searching, investigating, Pl.

Quæso -rei, 3. to seek for, strive to obtain, — *medicum tibi*, P; (2) to beg, beseech, intreat, followed by ut, C, by subj. P. *Decimum quæso mecum consulere faciat*, L; *quæso* is often inserted in a sentence as an interjection, I beg, I intreat, tu — *crebro ad me scribe*, C.

Quæstulus -i, m. dim. a small gain, slight profit, C.

Quæstio -ōnis, f. a seeking, searching, P; (2) an asking, inquiring, investigating; inquiry, question, — *est appetitio cognitionis*, C; *res in questionem versatur*, C, is in process of investigation; (3) a public, judicial inquiry; investigation with torture; *eum prætor — inter sicarios exercuisset*, C; — *de furto constituere*, C; — *ferre in aliquem*, C; (4) the court of inquiry, P. Aug; (5) the subject of investigation, the question, C.

Quæstionæla -æ, f. dim. a little question, C.

Quæstor -ōris, m. the quæstor, a Roman magistrate, part of whose duty consisted in managing the state finance, part in acting as judge in certain criminal trials, C.

Quæstorium -ii, n. the quæstor's tent in the camp, L; (2) the quæstor's residence in the province, C.

Quæstorius -a -um, belonging or relating to a quæstor, — *quæstorius*, C; — *porta*, L, a gate in the

camp near the quæstor's tent; *subst.* -ius -ii, m. C, one who has served the office of quæstor.

Quæstularia -æ, f. a common prostitute, Sc.

Quæstus, gainfully, profitably, Pl.

Quæstus -a -um, gainful, profitable, — *mercatura*, C; (2) fond of gain, eager after profit, — *homo*, C; (3) having gained much, rich, Pl. Te.

Quæstia -æ, f. the office or dignity of the quæstor, quæstorship, C; (2) the quæstor's money-chest, C.

Quæstus -ūs, m. a gaining, getting; profit, gain, advantage, — *ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni*, C; *quæstui deditum esse*, S, to be devoted to money-getting; *quæstui habere rempublicam*, C, to make the administration of the state an occasion of profit; *pecuniam in quæstui relinquire*, C, to put out money at interest; (2) an occupation, trade, business, P; *corpore quæstum facere*, P, to prostitute one's self; (3) met. gain, profit, C.

Quælibet, wherever you like, everywhere, P; (2) in any way you please, Ct.

Quælis -e, of what sort, what kind of; (1) interrogative, — *est istorum oratio* C; (2) relative, frequently followed or preceded by *talis*, of such a sort or kind, such as, *ut qualem te jam antea P. R. præbuisi, talem te et nobis impertias*, C; *ut res non tales, quales ante habita sint, habenda videantur*, C; in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, Ca, such a war as; (3) indefinite, quale, have some quality or other, C.

Quælescunque, quælescunque, of whatever kind, of whatever sort, — *summi civitatis viri fuerunt*, C; (2) any whatever, C.

Quælibet, quælibet, of what sort you will, P. Aug.

Quæltas -atis, f. a quality, property, C.

Quæltter, in what manner, how, Co; (2) as, just as, like as, O. Pl.

Quæltteremque, in whatever way, in any case, Co.

Quælus -i, m. (quælum -i, n. A. Aug.), a wicker-basket, V.

Quam, how, how very, as much as, — *nilhil prætermittitis in consilio dando*! C; *quam sint morosi intelligi potest*, C; *quam quisque potest*, O, according to each man's ability; so with superl. *concede huc ab isto, quam potest, longissime*, P, as far as possible; and without possum, *ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret*, Ca, as straitly as possible; (2) as, than, *tam esse clementes tyrannus, quam te importunus potest*, C; *tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus*, P, as free as thy son; *claris majoribus quam vetustis*, Te, more celebrated than old; when accompanied by *tam*, and the superl. *quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi sunt*, Vr, the fewer the better; *magis quam . . . tam magis*, P, the more . . . the more; also *tam magis . . . quam magis*, V; *libentius quam ferius*, C, with more freedom than truth; *non acior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum*, L, not more vehement than obstinate; *æquo quam*, L, as much as; follows *alius* and a negative; *ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne*, L, for no other reason than; *ne aliter, quam ego relin, meum laudet ingentium*, C; following numerals when they serve as comparatives, *dimiduum tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant*, L; *die vigesima quam creatus erat*, L, the twentieth day after; *post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant*, C; *magis* or *potius* is sometimes to be supplied, e.g. *facile bona est mulier semper, quam loquens*, P; (3) exceedingly, very, *admodum quam satis est*, P; *nam suos valde — paucos habet*, Aug.

Quamde, Le, = quam, q.v.

Quamdiu, so long as, as long as, until, — *potuit, tacuit*, Ca; *disces — roles*, C.

Quamlibet, as you please, as you will, Le; (2) however, ever so much, O; — *parrum sis*, Q, however little a thing it may be.

Quamobrem, on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why (used both interrogatively, C, and relatively, C.)

Quamplures, a, very many, P.

Quamprimum, as soon as possible, very soon, C; *ut possis redeas*, P.

Quamquam, although, though, — *id est minime probandum*, C; (2) used sometimes as a particle of transition, nevertheless, notwithstanding, C.

Quamvis, (i.) *adv.* as you will, as much as you please, ever so much, — *multos nominatum profert*, C, very many; *et prater eos — enumeres multos licet*, many more; used also to express a superlative, *quamvis pernix hic est homo*, P, very, exceedingly; (ii.) *conj.* however much, although, — *prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es; tamen nisi, etc.*, C; *erat inler eos dignitate regia*, — *carebat nomine*, N.

Quānam, where indeed, where, L; (2) how ever, how, Pl.

Quando, when, (i.) interrogative, — *enim me ista curasse arbitramini*? C; (2) relative, when, at what time, non intelligitur, — *obrepit senectus*, C; (3) indefinite, at any time, ever, *quastio num: — amici nari teleribus sint anteponendi*, C; (4) since, because, P. Te. Q.

Quandocumque, whenever, as often as, C; (2) at some time or other, O.

Quandōque, whenever, as often as, C; *indignor — bonus dormitat Homerus*, C; (2) at some time or other; in due season, C; *et tu, Galba, — degustabis imperium*, Te; (3) sometimes, Cl.

Quandōquidem, since, because, C.

Quantillus -a -um, *dim.* how little! how small! how insignificant! P.

Quantitas -atis, *f.* greatness, size, number, quantity, Pl. Q.

Quanto, by how much; *quanto . . . tanto*, the more . . . the more; — *gravior oppugnatione tanto citiores*, Ca; sometimes with a positive adj. *tanto acceptius in vulgum*, — *modicus privatis adificationibus*, Te; — *ante*, C, how long previously.

Quantopere, how greatly, how much, C.

Quantulus -a -um, *dim.* how little, how small, how unimportant; — *sol nobis videtur*! C; *neut. quantulum*, C, used *adv.*

Quantulumcumque -icūcumque -amecumque, how little soever, however small, *de hac mei*, — *est, facultate, queritis*, C.

Quantum, as much as; — *possum (potest)*, C, as soon as possible; — *audio*, T, as far as I hear; — *in (ad) me*, C, as far as I am concerned; used by L. = *quanto*, *q.v.*

Quantumvis, as much as you please, ever so much, very much, C; (2) = *quamvis*, although, H; *ista — exigua sint*, Sc, however little they may be, if ever so little.

Quantus -a -um, how great, so great, as great; — *calamitates*, C, what great calamities! *tanta dimicatio — nunquam fuit*, C, as never has been before; *tanta est inter eos, quantā maxima esse potest distantia*, C, as great as possible; *quantus quantus* = *quantuscumque*, T, how great, how much soever; *in quantum*, inasmuch as, as far as, Pl; = *quot*, how many, as many, as much; *quantum est frumenti, exorauerunt*, C; *quanti*? at what price? for how much? and without the interrogation, *eide*, — *apud me sis*, C, how highly I prize thee; *quanto opere* (or sometimes in one word *quantopere*), how greatly, how much, C.

Quantuscumque -icūcumque -amecumque, however great, however much, C; *quantumcumque*, Sc, at whatever price; *neut. quantumcumque* used *adv.* by C.

Quantumlibet -tūlibet -tumlibet, as great as you will, however great, however much, O.

Quantusvis -avis -umvis, as great as you please, how great, or how much soever, *quantusvis magnas copias sustineri posse*, Ca; *portum satis amplum quantavis classi*, L.

Quāpropter, on which account, wherefore, P.T.C.

Quāquā, wherever, whithersoever, P.

Quāquam, anywhere, Lc.

Quāre, by which means, whereby, *permulta sunt quæ dici possunt*, — *intelligatur*. etc. C; (2) why?

wherefore? C; and in transitions and conclusions, wherefore, on which account, C.

Quarta -æ, *f.* a fourth part, quarter, Q.

Quartidécimāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Te.

Quartiana -æ, *f.* a quartan fever, C.

Quartarii -ōrum, m. soldiers of the fourth legion, Te.

Quartarius -ii, m. the fourth part of a sextarius, *q.v.*, L. Pl.

Quarto, the fourth time, for the fourth time, O.

Quartum -i, n. the fourth grain, *frumenta cum quarto responderint*, Co, yielded fourfold; (2) *adv.* *quartum*, for the fourth time, L.

Quartus -a -um, the fourth, C.

Quartusdecimus -a -um, the fourteenth, Te.

Quāsi, as if; — *vero venire debuerint*, C, as if they ought to have come; *philosophia laudatarum artium omnium procreatrix quadam et quasi parens*, C, and, as it were, parent; after *assimulare*, *assimulabo*, *quasi nunc czeam*, T, I will pretend to be just going out; (2) almost, all but, — *in extremā paginā*, C.

Quassillum -i, n. (-us -i, m.) *dim.* a little wicker basket, especially for holding wool, C.

Quassillius -e, that may be shaken, P.Aug.

Quassatio -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, L.

Quasso, 1. (i.) *act.* to shake violently, — *caput*, P; — *hastam*, V; (2) to shatter, break in pieces, dash to pieces, *classis ventis quassata*, V; (3) *met.* to shake, shatter, — *republicam*, C; (ii.) *neut.* to shake one's self, shake, P. V.

Quassus -ūs, m. a shaking, A.Aug.

Quātenus, how far, — *progredi debeat*, C; — *sint ridicula tractanda oratori*, C, to what extent; (2) of time, how long, C; (3) since, seeing that, — *heu nefas!* *erulum incolum odimus*, H.

Quāter, four times, V; *ter et quater*, H. V, again and again, often.

Quāterdecies, fourteen times, C.

Quāternarius -a -um, containing four, consisting of four, Co. Pl.

Quāterni -ō -a, four each; — *centesimæ*, C, interest at four per cent. monthly; (2) four together, Co.

Quāto (quassi) quassum, 3. to shake, — *caput*, L; — *alas*, V; — *scuta*, Te; — *risu populum*, H, make their sides shake with laughing; — *aliquem foras*, T, to drive out of doors; — *mania alicui*, L, to cause to totter, shatter; (2) *met.* to shake, agitate greatly, C; — *mentem*, H; — *oppida bello*, V, to harass, annoy.

Quātriduum, a period of four days, C.

Quāttor (quattor), four, C.

Quāttordécies, fourteen times, Pl.

Quāttordécim, fourteen; *sedere in quatuordecim* (sc. ordinibus), to sit on the knights' benches in the theatre, be a knight, St.

Quāttorvirātus -ūs, m. the office or dignity of the quatuorviri, Aug.

Quāttorviri -ōrum, m. a college of four magistrates; the aldermen or civic dignitaries in the colonies and municipal towns, C.

Quē (an enclitic conj. always affixed to a word), and, *Senatus populusque Romanus*, C; *que . . .* and, both . . . and, and . . . and, *terrique marique*, A.Aug, both by sea and by land; sometimes affixed to the second word of a clause when the first is only a monosyllable, *ad plurimosque*, C.

Quēis, quis = quibus.

Quēmadmodum, in what manner, how; interrogative, C, *providi — salvi esse possemus*, C; (2) as, just as, C; as, as for instance, Q.

Quēo, quivī (quī), quitem, 4. to be able, I can; *non quēo reliqua scribere*, C; *non quē sentire dolorem*, Lc.

Quercetum -i, n. an oak-wood, H.

Quercūs -a -um, oaken; — *coronæ*, Te, of oak leaves.

Quercus -ūs, *f.* the oak, C; (2) *met.* of articles made of oak; a ship, P.Aug; a javelin, P.Aug; a drinking-cup, P.Aug; (3) acorns, Jr.

Querēla -a, *f.* a complaint; *vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam*, C. gives some occasion of complaint; *epistola pleni stomachi et querelam*, C; (2) a plaintive lullaby, P. Aug; (3) a plaintive note or noise of animals, plaintive music, *et ceterum in limo rana cecinere querelam*, V; (4) indisposition, disease, complaint, Sc.

Querēbundus -a -um, complaining, plaintive, -roz, C.

Querēmōna -a, *f.* a complaining, complaint, -de tuis injuriis, C.

Queritor, 1. *dep.* to complain excessively, Te. Pl.

Querneus -a -um, of or relating to the oak, oaken, Co. St.

Quernus -a -um, V. O. = *querneus*, q. r.

Queror, *questus*, 3. *dep.* to complain, bewail, lament, - *injuriam*, C; - *de Milone*, C; - *cum patribus conscriptis*, C; - *apud nocerum*, P; - *patri*, Jr; - *se relicta esse*, C; (2) applied to the plaintive notes of any animal or of a musical instrument, V. O.

Quei quēdilla -a, *f.* a species of duck, Vr.

Queiquētilānus -a -um, of or belonging to an oak-wood, Te. Pl.

Quētilus -a -um, complaining, plaintive, querulous, - *senex*, H; (2) applied to the soft and plaintive notes of animals or musical instruments, V. O.

Questus -ūs, *m.* a complaining, complaint, C; applied to the nightingale's song, V.

Qui, *quæ*, *quod*, (1.) *interrogative*, who? which? what! what manner of? what kind of? (distinguished from *quis* by being used as an adj.) *qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest*? C; *qui color, nitor, vestitus*? T; in indirect questions, *scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status*, C; *tu te collige, et qui sis considera*, C. - (1.) *relative*, who, which, that, *coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant*, L; sometimes agrees in gender with the following word, *exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur*, C; asks a question with the enclitic *ne*, *quemne ego vidi*? T, whom have I seen? - (1.) *indefinite*, any, *queritur num quod officium aliud alio majus sit*, C.

Qui, *wherewith*, *wherefrom*, in *tantâ paupertate decessit, ut qui effertur, viz reliquerit*, N; (2) in wishes = *utinam*, O that! *qui istum dii perdat*! P; (3) how? in what manner? C; (4) why? - *non*? P, why not? (5) in stating a price, = *quanti*, for how much, P; (6) whence, *ne, qui hoc mihi eveniat*, scio, T.

Quia, because, C; - *nam*? P. T, why? wherefore? *Quicumque*, *quæcumque*, *quodcumque*, whoever, whichever, whatever, - *is est, ei me profiteor inimicum*, C; *quoscumque de te queri audivi, quæcumque potui ratione placari*, C, in every possible way; *ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere*, N, every thing that he chose; (2) = *qualicumque*, of whatever kind, C; (3) all, every possible, *quæ sanari poterunt, quæcumque ratione sanabo*, C.

Quidam, *quidam*, *quoddam* (*quiddam*), certain persons or things, some, *quidam de collegis nostri* is, C; *quoddam tempore*, C, at a certain time, once upon a time; *quiddam* followed by *gen.* used *subst.* something, somewhat, - *mal*, C.

Quidem, indeed, even, *tantum doleo; et mirifice et*, C; in his locis post solstitium *Camelea oritur et aliquot diebus*, C; *ne . . . quidem*, Ca, not even; *neque . . . quidem*, and that not . . . *id quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure locutus est*, C, and he not obscurely; (2) at least, for certain, *non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc tempore*, C; (3) for example, N.

Quidni! why not! C.

Quies -ētis, *f.* rest, repose, quiet, *mors laborum ac miseriarum* - *est*, C; (2) a quiet or private life, N; (3) peace, S; met. - *centorum*, V; (4) rest in sleep, sleep, *ire in quietem*, C, to go to sleep; (5) the rest of death, death, V. Pt; (6) a dream, P. Aug; (7) a place of repose, Lc.

Quiesco -ēti -ētum, 3. to rest, repose, remain quiet, *renovat pristina bella, nec potest* - C; (2) to be politically quiet, remain neutral, C; (3) to

sleep, C; (4) of inanimate things, to be still, quiet, motionless, - *aquora*, V; - *venti*, Pl; (5) *met.* to suffer any thing to be done, quietly allow, C; to leave off, desist, - *hanc rem petere*, P.

Quiesce, quietly, peaceably, C.

Quiesus -a -um (*ptep.* *quiesco*), quiet, reposeful, peaceful, - *animus*, C; - *homo*, C; (2) politically quiet, neutral, N; (3) quiet in disposition, unambitious, Pl; (4) tame, quiet, - *equi*, Vr; (5) sleeping, asleep, Te; (6) of inanimate objects, - *amnes*, H, gently flowing; - *respublica*, C, tranquil, peaceful.

Quilibet, *quellbet*, *quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), any you will, any one, any thing; - *minima res*, C, any the least thing; *quibuslibet temporibus*, L, at all times; *subst. quilibet*, any thing and every thing, H; (2) often with a contemptuous shade of meaning, *neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit*, not an insignificant enemy, Pl.

Quinatus -ās, *m.* the age of five years, Pl.

Quin, that not, but that, *ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent*, T; *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, C, I cannot do otherwise than send to you; *nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus*, C, nothing is wanting to make me most wretched; especially following verbs which express doubt, hesitation, ignorance, *non esse dubium quin*, etc., Ca, not doubtful that; *quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint*? C, who does not know that . . . ? *non quin . . . scā quod*, C, not as if . . . but that; (2) to add emphasis, yea, truly, certainly, *hercle quin tu recte dicis*, P; (3) interrogative, why not? C. L.

Quinam, *quænam*, *quodnam*, who, which, what then? *quinam homo*? what man, pray? P.

Quinarius -a -um, containing five, Pl; - *numus*, or *abs.*, Vr, half a denarius.

Quincunālis -e, containing five-twelfths of any whole, Pl; (2) planted in the form of a quincunx, Pl.

Quincunx -cis, *m.* five-twelfths of any whole; as of an As, H, an acre, Co, a pound, Co, a sextarius, M, an inheritance, Pl; (2) the form

of the five spots on dice . . . ; and hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted, C. Q.

**Quincupēdāl* -ālis, *n.* a measure-rod five feet long, M.

Quincuplex -icis, fivefold, M.

Quindécies, fifteen times, C.

Quindécim, fifteen, Ca.

Quindécimprini -ōrum, *m.* the fifteen first men in a municipal town, Ca.

Quindécimvir -i, *m.* one of a college of fifteen magistrates, especially - *Sibyllini*, II, who had charge of the Sibylline books; - *agris dandis*, Pl, an agrarian commission.

Quindécimvīrālis -e, of or relating to the quindécimviri, Te.

Quindēni = *quinidēni*, q. v.

Quingēnārius -a -um, - *cohortes*, P. Aug, of 500 men; - *thorax*, Pl, 500 pounds in weight.

Quingēni -a, a five hundred each, C; (2) five hundred, Co.

Quingentēsimus -a -um, the five hundredth, C.

Quingenti -ō -a, five hundred, P. H.

Quingentes, five hundred times, C.

Quini -ō -a, five each, C; five, P. V.

Quindēni -ō -a, fifteen each, L. Q; fifteen, P.

**Quinvicēni* -ō -a, twenty-five each, L.

Quinquagēnārius -a -um, containing fifty, Pl; -

homo, Q, fifty years old.

Quinquagēni -ō -a, fifty each, C.

Quinquagēsimus -a -um, the fiftieth, C; *subst.*

-a -a, *f.* the fiftieth part, C.

Quinquages, fifty times, Pl. Cl.

Quinquaginta, fifty, C.

Quinquātrius -ūm, *f.* quinquātrīa -ūm, *n.* a festival of Minerva, celebrated annually from the 19th to the 23rd of May, C.

by gen. in the phrase, — *civis facere possum*, C, as well as I can.

Quādsque, until, St.

Quēca, therefore, on that account, C.

Quēcumque, whithersoever, C.

Quod, that, in that, because, *cum tibi agam gratias — me ritare cogisti*, C; (2) wherefore, why, that, *ne causā quid sit, quod quisquam te querit*, P; (3) as respects that, as to that, — *scribis*, C, as to that which you write; (4) although, — *non Tarrarius domus est mihi sulta columinis*, Pl; (5) since, *div est quod*, P; (6) used with other conjunctions, merely to connect clauses, — *si*, C, but if; *quod nisi*, N; *quod utinam*! C, how I wish; *quod ubi*, C, but when; (7) after verbs of perceiving and declaring, used instead of the inf. *scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem*, P.

Quōdammodo, in a certain way, in a certain measure, C.

Quōlibet, whithersoever you please, Lc. O.

Quōminus, that not (used after verbs of hindering), *Memem credo prohibuisse — de te cetum haberemus, quid ageres*, C.

Quōmodo, in what manner, how, *hæc negotia — se habeant, ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo*, C.

Quōmōcumque, in what way soever, howsoever, C; (2) however it may be, be it as it may, P.

Quōmōdum, in what manner then? C.

Quōnam, whither then, whither pray, P. Ca.

Quondam, once on a time, heretofore, finally, C; (2) at certain times, sometimes, C; (3) at some future time, one day, H.

Quōnam, since, seeing that, whereas, because, C; *de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere cœperunt, — civitati consulere non possent*, Ca.

Quōnam, any whither, to any place, P. T.

Quōquam, to any place, any whither, C. P.

Quōque, also (stands after the word to which it immediately refers), *me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum — sefellisse*, C.

Quōquē, wherever, whithersoever, to whatever place, C; — *do, necum erit*, C.

Quōquōmodo, in whatever manner, howsoever, — *se res habeant*, C.

Quōquōversus, in every direction, C. Ca.

Quorsum (quorsus), whither, to what place, usually met *sed — hæc pertinet*, C; (2) to what purpose? with what view? to what end? — *tandem, aut cur ista queris*? C.

Quōt, how many! — *calamitates*! C; in combination with *tot*, as many, so many, *quot homines, tot causas*, C; (2) all, every, *quot diebus*, daily, every day; *quot annis*, C, yearly.

Quōtannis, *vid.* quot.

Quotēcumque, as many as, as many soever, Ct.

Quōtēni — *to* — *a*, how many each, C.

Quōtidianus — *a* — *um*, every day, daily, C; (2) customary, usual, common, T. C; *adv.* quōtidiano, Pl, daily.

Quōtidie, daily, every day, C.

Quōties, how often, V; in combination with *toties*, as often, so often, C.

Quōtiescumque, how often soever, C.

Quōtiesque, Co. = quōtiescumque.

Quotquot, however many, as many soever as, C. Ct.

Quōtūmus — *a* — *um*, of what number, *quotūmas ædes dixerit, ego incerto scio*, P.

Quōtus — *a* — *um*, in number? of what number? how many! C; *hora quōta est?* what o'clock is it? *tu, quōtus esse relis, rescribe*, H, how many guests you would like to be invited with you; *quōtusque*, how many, asks an ironical question, and may therefore often be translated, how few! C.

Quōtescumque — *icumque* — *umcumque*, whatever in number, how great or how small soever, Tb. O.

Quōtesque, *vid.* quōtes.

Quōvis, anywhither, anywhere, — *gentium*, T, anywhere in the world.

Quōusque, until when, how long, how far, C.

Quum (cum), when, whenever, after, since, as soon as, *qui non injuriam propulsa a suis, — potest, injuste facit*, C; *præclare facis quum eorum tenes memoriam*, C; *Zenonem, quum Athenas essem, audiebam frequenter*, C; *multi anni sunt, quum ille in ære vivo est*, C, since; *quum primum sapere cepit, acerbissimos dolores percipit*, C, as soon as; (2) *quummaxime*, especially, particularly, C; (3) *quum . . . tum*, when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also, *solvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis*, C; *Fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum præcipue in bello plurimum potest*, Ca; (3) since, because, *quæ cum ita sint*, C, since these things are so.

R, r, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. Originally the letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as may be seen in the various terminations, *arbor, arbos*; *honor, honos*; *quæso for quæro*; *hesternus*, from *heri*; *ustum* from *uro*, etc. It is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive *libellus* from *liber*, in *intelligo* from *inter-lego*, etc. For abbreviations in which *l* is used *vid.* Table of Abbreviations.

Rābide, madly, savagely, fiercely, *rabidly*, C.

Rābidas — *a* — *um*, raging, raving, *rabid*, mad, savage, fierce, C; — *tigres*, V; — *canes*, Lc.

Rābies — *ei*, *f.* madness; especially canine madness, Co. Pl; applied to other animals, Co; and also to men, P; (2) *met.* wild passion, rage, fury, — *animi*, C; *Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambos*, H.

Rābiose, madly, furiously, C.

*Rābiosulus — *a* — *um*, *dim.* somewhat raging, furious, C.

Rābiosus — *a* — *um*, raging, furious, savage, mad; — *canis*, H.; — *fortitudo*, C.

*Rābo, 3, to rage, A. Aug.

Rābo — *ōnis*, = arrhobo, *q.v.*

Rābula — *æ*, *m.* a bawling advocate, pettifogger, C.

Rācēmarius — *a* — *um*, — *pumpini*, Co, unfruitful vine-tendrils.

*Rācēmatus — *a* — *um*, bearing berries, Pl.

Rācēmifer — *era* — *erum*, bearing berries; — *ura*, O; — *Bacchus*, O, grape-crowned.

*Rācēmor, 1, *dep.* to glean after the vintage; *met.* Vr.

Rācēmōsus — *a* — *um*, full of berries, full of clusters, Pl.

Rācēmus — *i*, *m.* the fruit-stall of grapes and other fruit growing in bunches, Pl; more frequently a bunch or cluster of berries, especially of grapes, V. O. Pt.

Rādīatio — *ōnis*, *f.* a gleaming, glittering, radiation of light, Pl.

*Rādīesco, 3, to put forth roots, strike root, Sc.

Rādīctus, roots and all, utterly, — *effodere herbas malas*, A. Aug; *met.* — *tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem*, C; — *extrahere religionem ex animis hominum*, C.

Rādīcor, 1, *dep.* to strike root, take root, Co.

*Rādīcōsus — *i* — *um*, having many roots, Pl.

Rādīcula — *æ*, *f.* *dim.* a little root, C; (2) the plant *scorwort*, Pl; (3) a radish, Co.

Rādīo, 1, (i.) *act.* to provide with spokes, *rota radiata*, Vr; (2) found only *pass.* *rādior*, to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiate; and very frequently *ptcp.* *rādīatus* — *a* — *um*, gleaming, beaming, shining, — *sol*, C; (ii.) *neut.* to shine, gleam, beam, *scilicet in tenebris fulgent radiantque*

oculi, Pl; hence *prtep. rādians -ntis*, gleaming, beaming, radiant, C; — *lumina solis*, O.

Rādīolus -i, *m. dim.* a species of olive, Co.

Rādīus -ii, *m.* a stake, rod, Pl. L; (2) *meton.* (a) the spoke of a wheel, Pl. V, (b) a mathematical measuring-rod, C, (c) the radius of a circle, C, (d) a weaver's shuttle, O. Le, (e) the spur or sting in birds and fish, Pl, (f) a species of olive, V. Co, (g) the radius, a bone of the fore-arm, Cl, (h) a ray, beam of light, C. V; a flash of lightning, V.

Rādīx -icis, *f.* a root, *arbores ab radicibus subruere*, Ca; especially (2) any edible root, a radish, H; (3) *met.* the root or lowest part of any thing, the foot of a mountain, in *radicibus Caucasii natus*, C; — *linguae*, O, the root of the tongue; — *plumae*, O; (4) *met.* *virtus altissimis deficiat radicibus*, C; *ex usdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum*, C, a native of the same place; *ab radicibus*, Ca. Ph, = *radicitus*, *g.v.*

Rādō -si -sum, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave, — *caput et supercilia*, C, to shave the head and eyebrows; — *caput*, as a sign of slavery, L; of grief, St; in pursuance of a vow, Jv; — *signa*, Le, to plane; (2) *poet.* to graze, brush along, *ripas radentia flumina rodunt*, Le; *ista tonstrix radit*, M, cheats, cozens; to grate upon, offend, — *teneras curculas mordaci iero*, Pr.

Rādūla -æ, *f.* a scraper, Co.

Raja -æ, *f.* a fish, the ray, Pl.

Rallum -i, *n.* a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Pl.

Rallus -a -um, — *tunica*, P, thin, of fine texture.

Rāmīle -is, *n.* usually *pl.* twigs, branches, brushwood, O.

Ramentum -i, *n.* usually *pl.* shavings, splinters, chips, Co. Pl; *met.* *omne aurum cum ramento*, P, every fraction, every halfpenny.

Rāmēus -a -um, of or relating to branches, — *fragmenta*, V, = *ramalia*, *g.v.*

Rāmex -icis, *m.*, in *pl.* the vessels of the lungs, P; (2) a rupture, Cl. Pl.

Rāmīcōsus -a -um, suffering from a rupture, Pl. *Rammes* (*Rhamnenses*) -*um*, *m.* one of the three tribes or centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus, supposed to represent the Latin element in the old Roman state, L. O. H.

Rāmōsus -a -um, full of boughs, branching, branchy, — *arbor*, Le; *met.* — *cornua cervi*, V.

Rāmīlōsus -a -um, full of little boughs, Pl.

Rāmūlus -i, *m. dim.* a little branch, twig, C.

Rāmūs -i, *m.* a bough, branch, twig, C; (2) *meton.* (a) a branch of a stag's antlers, Ca, (b) a branch of a mountain-range, Pl, (c) a club, Pt, (d) the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; — *Samii*, Pr; (3) *met.* C.

Rāna -æ, *f.* a frog, V. H; also, the tree-frog, Pl; (2) a sea-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, Linn. *marina*, C; (3) a disease on the tongue of animals, Co.

Ranceus -ntis, stinking, putrid, Le.

Rancidūlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat stinking, putrid, Jv; *met.* — *quiddam locus*, Pr.

Rancidus -a -um, stinking, rancid, Le. H; (2) *met.* disgusting, offensive, Pl. Jv.

Ranuucūlus -i, *m. dim.* a little frog, C; (2) a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Pl.

Rāpa -æ, *f.* Co. = *rapum*, *g.v.*

Rāpācia -ōrum, *n.* turnip-tops, Pl.

Rāpācida -æ, *m.* a robber, P.

Rāpāctas -ātis, *f.* love of robbery, rapacity, C.

Rāpax -ācis, greedy of plunder, violently seizing upon any thing, rapacious, C. P; — *Canara*, H, greedy after gifts, — *ignis*, O; — *mors*, Tb; (2) *met.* seizing upon, appropriating to one's self, *nihil est appetentius similitum sui nec rapacius quam natura*, C.

Rāphānūs -a -um (ράφανος), — *oleum*, Pl, made from radishes.

Rāphāntis -idis, *f.* (ράφαντις), a sword-lily, Pl.

Rāphānus -i, *m.* (ράφαρος), a radish, Pl. Co.

Rāpētus -a -um, of or relating to turnips, A. Aug.

Rāpēdē, hurriedly, quickly, rapidly, C.

Rāpīditas -ātis, *f.* rapid flow, rapidity, — *fluminis*, Ca.

Rāpīdus -a -um, tearing, violently sciring, — *leones*, Le; applied to dogs of the chase, — *agmen*, O; to fierce heat, V; to the sea as all-devouring, Tb; especially (2) of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid, — *fluvius*, P; — *equi*, O; — *torrens*, V; (3) *met.* — *oratio*, C.

Rāpīna -æ, *f.* robbery, plunder, rapine, C; (2) booty, plunder, V.

Rāpīna -æ, *f.* a turnip-field, Co; (2) *meton.* a turnip, A. Aug.

Rāpīnātor -ōris, *m.* a robber, plunderer, Vr.

Rāpīo -pūi -ptum, 3. to tear, snatch, drag away hastily or violently; take away by force, *quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? P; — torrem ab aris*, O; — *hastam de vulnere*, V; — *te domum*, P; — *in us*, P. H; — *ad consulem*, L; — *virgines ad stuprum*, L, to commit a rape; — *arma*, V, to fly to arms; (2) to carry off as a robber, seize, ravish, *ut tantum haberet quantum rapere potuisset*, C; *virgines rapi jussit*, C; *rapiō vivere*, L, to live by plunder; (3) of death, to carry off, especially prematurely, *improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes*, H; (4) *met.* *cum de rebus grandioribus dicas, ipse res verba rapiunt*, C; *tribunus, qui nos Sullanus in iridum rapit*, C; *opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errore*, C; — *victoria gloriam in se*, L; (5) *met.* to carry away, transport with passion; to attract violently to any thing, *quoniam Caesar amentia quadam raperetur*, C; *qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapiuntur*, C; (6) to seize violently, snatch, — *illicitas voluptates*, Te; *rapimus amici occasionem de die*, H; — *viam*, O, to hasten.

Rāpīstrum -i, *n.* a wild-turnip, Co.

Rāpīum, rapaciously, violently, Pl; (2) hastily, quickly, hurriedly, *hæc scripti* —, C.

Rāpīō -ōnis, *f.* a carrying off, abduction, C.

Rāpīo, 1. to drag off violently, C; — *Ilectora circa muros*, V; — *nubila cæli turbine*, O; (2) to rob, plunder, Te; (3) *met.* — *diros in crimina*, Pl, to accuse; *amor me raplat*, P, transports me.

Rāpīor -ōris, *m.* a robber, ravisher, plunderer, P. H. V. Te.

Rāpīus -ūs, *m.* a tearing off, rending away, O; (2) a carrying off, abduction, rape, C.

Rāpīūlum -i, *n. dim.* a little turnip, H.

Rāpūm -i, *n.* a turnip, Vr. Co.

Rāre, thinly, far apart, Co; (2) rarely, seldom, P.

Rārefācīo -fēcī -factum, 3. to make thin, loose; to rarefy, Le.

Rārenter, rarely, seldom, A. Aug.

Rāresco, 3. to become rare, thin, loose; to lose in density; — *humor aquai ab astu*, Le; *ubi angusti rarefacent claustra Pelori*, V, open themselves, expand.

Rāpīpīlus -a -um, having thin hair, Co.

Rāritas -ātis, *f.* want of density, rarity, looseness of texture, distance apart, C; (2) *severitas*, rarity, C; — *capillorum*, St; — *stellarum*, Pl.

Rāritudo -inis, *f.* Vr. Co. = *raritas*, *g.v.*

Rāro, seldom, rarely, C.

Rārus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, rare (*opp.* *densus*), — *relia*, V; — *crinū*, O; — *manus*, Q, with outspread fingers; (2) scattered, scanty, far apart, *vides habitari in terrâ raris et angustis in locis*, C; (3) in military phrase, scattered, wide apart, dispersed (*opp.* *confectus*), *ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant*, Ca; (4) few in number, happening seldom, rare, *raris ac prope nullis portibus*, Ca; *in omni arte optimum quicque rarissimum*, C; *Oceanus raris navibus editur*, Te; (5) rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind, Pl. O.

Rāsīlis -e, having a smooth surface, polished, scraped, V. O.

Rāsīs -is, *f.* a kind of pitch, Co.

Rāsīto, 1. to shave, — *faciem quotidie*, St.

Rastellus -i, *m. dim.* a wooden rake, Vr. Co.

Rastrum -i, n., pl. frequently rastri -orum, m. an agricultural instrument with teeth; most resembling in form and use a toothed hoe, V.

Rāsūra -ae, f. a scraping, shaving, Co.

Rāsus -us, m. a scraping, shaving, Vr.

Rātio -ōnis, f. a reckoning, account, computation, calculation, postquam comedit rem, post — putat, P; direptio ejus pecunie, cujus — in edo Opis confecta est, C; auri — constat, C, comes right, is correct; — ducere, C, to compute, calculate; ut quæstor sine pratore possit rationem referre, C, give in an account; so frequently pl. C; (2) a list, catalogue, account, C; (3) a sum, number, quid quod ego desudavi? hem ista ratio maxuma est, Pl; (4) a business transaction, matter, affair, de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, C; hæc res non solum ex domesticis est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, C; ad eam — existimabam æquis aptam et naturam et personam meam, C; mea (tuæ) rationes, C, my (thy) interest, advantage; (5) met. an account, reckoning, calculation, quod post-equam iste cognovit, hanc rationem habere cepit, C, to make this calculation; semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, C; (6) met. a relation with, reference to, agricola — habent cum terrâ, C, have to do with the soil; qua — tibi cum eo interesserat? C; — habere (ducere) aliquid rei, C, to have respect, consideration, regard for any thing; to have a care for, C; obtestatur ut sue salutis — habeant, Ca; (7) met. a plan, mode of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way, ita fiet ut ita tua — existimetur astuta, neminem hoc consilium necessarium, C; sæpe jam scribendi totum consilium — que mutari, C; ut rei militaris — atque ordo postulabat, Ca; (8) met. the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason, homo autem rationis est particeps, C; meus est — et consilium in sensibus est, C; Ariovistus magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vixisse, Ca; (9) met. the reason, motive of any thing; nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, C; si mei consilii causam — que cognoverit, C; ad eam sententiam hæc quoque — eos deduxit, Ca; (10) met. reasonableness, propriety, modo et ratione omnia facere, C, moderately and reasonably; (11) met. philosophical theory, doctrine, system of knowledge; erat enim tunc hæc nova et ignota —, solem lumen oppositum solere desicere, C; (12) met. a view, opinion, T. C; (13) met. an adduction of proof, reasoning, C.

Ratiōcinatio -ōnis, f. a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, C; (2) a reasoning, ratiōcinatio, argument, syllogism, C; (3) in rhetoric, an interrogative argument or reasoning, Aug; (4) in architecture, theory (opp. fabrica, præctice of architecture), Vt.

Ratiōcinātivus -a -um, argumentative, syllogistic, C.

Ratiōcinātor -ōris, m. a calculator, accountant, C.

Ratiōcinum -ii, n. a calculation, Co.

Ratiōcitor, l. dep. to compute, calculate, C; (2) to argue, infer, conclude, C.

Ratiōnābilis -e, reasonable, Se.

Ratiōnābilis -e, reasonable, rational, homo est animal —, Q; — philosophia, Se; — pars philosophicæ, Q, logic; — disciplina, Cl, scientific theory.

Ratiōnāliter, by means of reason, reasonably, Se.

Ratiōnārium -ii, n. a statistical account, — imperii, St.

Rātis -is, f. a raft, C. Ca; (2) used poet. = ship, boat, vessel, V; flumen rātibus jungere, L, to make a bridge of boats.

Ratiūcula -ae, f. a little reckoning, account, P; (2) a poor, insufficient reason, C; (3) a little argument, syllogism, conclusion, C.

Rātus -a -um (præp. rati), fixed, prescribed, settled, determined, certain, unalterable, valid, astrorum in omni æternitate rati inmutabilesque cursus, C; (2) pro rati portione (parte), secundum ratam partem (portionem), or ab. pro ratâ, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, pro-

portionally, Ca. C; (3) ratum aliquid facere (efficere), to ratify, confirm, make valid, C; — habere, ducere, to consider valid, C; ita quæ te misse scribis, non solum rata mihi crunt, sed etiam grata, C.

Raucæ -ae, f. a species of worm, Pl.

Raucosus -a -um, hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Le.

Raucitas -itatis, f. hoarseness, Cl. Pl.

Raucus -a -um, hoarse, C; applied both to men and animals, V. II; (2) of inanimate things, hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull sounding, — cornu, Pt; — murmur undæ, V.

Raudus -ëris, n. (rōdus, rōdus), a rough mass or lump; especially a lump of metal used as a coin, Vr.

Raudusculum -i, n. dim. a small sum of money, C.

Rāvulus -a -um, darkish, greyish, — oculi, Co.

Rāvō, 4. to talk one's self hoarse, P.

Rāvis -is, f. hoarseness; — ad rāvim, P, till one is hoarse.

Rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, C.

Rēa -ae, f. vid. reus.

Rēapse, indeed, in truth, really, C.

Rēatus -us, m. the state or condition of an accused person, M.

Rebellatio -ōnis, f. Te. = rebellio, q.v.

Rebellatrix -icis, f. rebelling, raising insurrection again; — Germania, O.

Rebellō -ōnis, f. a renewing of war, rebellion, revolt, C.

Rebellis -e, renewing the war, rebel, V. O. Te; met. — amor, O.

*Rebellum -ii, n. L. = rebellio, q.v.

Rēbello, 1. to renew the war, revolt, rebel, L; met. — vitia, Pl.

Rēbilo, 3. to go back, return, P.

Rēbilo, 1. to echo, resound, V.

*Rēcalcitro, 1. (of a horse) to kick backwards, lash out, recalcitrate, II.

Rēcalco, 1. to tread, trample again, Co.

Rēcālico, 2. to be warm again, V.

Rēcālesco -lūi, 3. to become warm again, C; met. O.

Rēcālescō -feci -factum, 3. to make warm again, O.

*Rēcalvus -a -um, P, Rēcalvaster -tri, Se, having a high bald forehead.

Rēcādesco -dūi, 3. to become white again, O;

(2) to become hot again, begin to glow, O.

Rēcāno, 3. *to sing back, call back by singing, Pl; (2) *to disenchanted, Pl.

Rēcānto, 1. (I.) neut. to resound, echo, M; (2) to recal, recant, recantata opprobria, H; (3) to charm away, O.

Rēcādo -essi -essum, 3. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire, centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt, Ca; illum ne a Mutinâ quidem recessisse, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, secreta parentis Anchisæ domus recessit, V; procehniur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt, V; recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, — carnes ab ossibus, Pl; (4) met. — ab officio, — a verbo, C; — res ab utilitatē consuetudine, L.

Rēcello, 3. to spring back, fly back, Le. L.

Rēcens -antis, new, fresh, young, recent, — a provincâ, C, fresh from the province; — injuriarum memoria, Ca; — flores, II; — præta, V, fresh, green; followed by ab, fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to, Homerus, qui — ab illorum ætate fuit, C; sometimes without the prep. — prætūra, Te; recenti re, P, forthwith; subst. recentiores, m. modern authors, C; (2) recens, adv. lately, but now, recently, Le. P.

Rēcensco -sui -sum (-sittum), 2. to count from the beginning, to review, muster, examine, Ca;

— captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, L; — legiones, L; (2) met. to renew in thought or word, go through, recount, — fortia facta, O; — fata fortunæque tirum, V.

Recensio -ōnis, *f.* a reviewing, mustering, enumeration, *C.*

Recensus -ūs, *m.* Sc. = recensio, *g.v.*

Receptaculum -i, *n.* a place of reception, reservoir, receptacle, *C.*; (2) a place of refuge, shelter, *C.*; *castella diruit, ne receptacula hostibus essent, L.*

Receptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives or harbours a fugitive or criminal, *C.*

Receptio -ōnis, *f.* a receiving, reception, *P.*
Recepto, *l.* to receive eagerly or frequently, — *aliquem ad se, T.* to receive frequent visits; (2) to draw back, *hastam — obsessis harentem, V.*

Receptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives or harbours, *latronum — locus, C.*; — *prædorum, Te.*

Receptus -ūs, *m.* a drawing back, taking back, *Q. L.*; (2) in military phrase, a retreat, falling back, *ut expeditum ad suos — habeant, Ca.*; *Cæsar receptum cant fuisse, Ca.* ordered the signal of retreat; *met. habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum, Ca.*

Recessim, backwards, *P.*

Recessio -ōnis, *f.* a going back, recession, *Vt.*

Recessus -ūs, *m.* a going back, receding, retreating; applied to the ebbing of the tide, *C.*; (2) *meton.* a distant, retired, secret place, a recess, *C.*; (3) *met. C. Q.*

Reclamus -i, *m.* a system of blocks or pulleys for raising weights, *Vt.*

Reclivus -a -um, returning, repeated, — *sebris, Cl.*; *poet. — Pergama, V.* rebuilt.

Reclido -clidi -ctum, *3.* to fall back, *quia et recidunt omnia in terras, C.*; (2) *met. — in graviorem morbum, L.* to relapse; — *in eandem fortunam, C.* omnes in te istæ recidunt contumelia, *P.* will fall back upon thyself; *amittens parva in ipsum —, C.*; (3) to fall, happen, occur, light upon, *illa omnia ex latitâ ad lacrimas —, C.*; — *at nihilum, C.* to come to nought; — *in nostrum annum, C.*

Reclido -idi -ctum, *3.* to cut off, cut away, *V.*; — *malleolos, Pl.*; — *barbam, O.*; — *columnas, H.* to hew out; (2) *met.* to cut off, abbreviate, retrench, *C.*; — *nulla ex orationibus Ciceronis, Q.*; *mercedes scenicozum, St.*

Recingo -nxi -netum, *3.* to ungird, — *tunicas, O.*; *pass. form recingor, O.* I strip myself.

Reclino -ndi -entum, *3.* (*x.*) *neut.* to resound, echo, *C.*; (*ix.*) *act.* to cause to resound, utter, sing, *parvæ recinentis onem, H.*

Receptio -cēpi -ceptum, *3.* to take back, get back, recover, receive, *si velit suos —, obsides sibi remittat, Ca.*; — *suas res amissas, L.*; — *ensem, V.* to draw back, draw out; — *milités desessos, Ca.* to draw back, cause to retreat; — *se,* to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake one's self to any body or place, — *se e fano, P.*; — *se ex hisce locis, C.*; — *se ad nos, C.*; — *se ad oppidum Ilerdam, Ca.*; — *se in Galliam, Ca.* used by *P.* in this sense without the pronoun, *ruisum in portum recipimus, P.*; (2) in business, to keep back, retain, reserve a portion, *posticulum recepti, quum ades vendidit, P.*; (3) *met.* to get back, regain, recover, et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *O.*; — *animos ex pavore, L.* to regain courage; — *anhelitum, P.* to recover breath; — *se ad frugem donam, C.*; — *se ad reliquum cogitationem belli, Ca.*; and abs. *se —, C.* to recover one's self; (4) to receive, accept, take to one's self, *ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque recipere, C.*; *hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Ca.*; — *aliquem ad epulas, C.*; — *Tarquiniū in civitatem, C.*; — *exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, C.*; (5) to receive money, — *pecuniam ex navis recigilibus, C.*; (6) *met.* to receive, accept, admit, allow, — *tua dicta in aures, P.*; — *fabulas, C.* to receive, believe; *nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, C.* admits, allows of; (7) *met.* to receive, accept a task, undertake, take upon one's self, — *causam Siciliæ, C.*; — *officium, C.* hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for, *pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, C.*; *ea quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, C.*; (8) of the preter,

— *nomen, C.* to entertain, receive an accusation against any one.

Receptio -ōnis, *f.* a returning or retrogression by the same path, *Pl.*

Receptio -ōnis, *l.* (*r.*) *act.* to move backwards and forwards, *L.*; *pass. reciprocari, L.* to turn back, move backwards; *met. C.*; (*ix.*) *neut.* to move backwards and forwards, *L.*; applied to the ebb and flow of the tide, *Pl.*

Receptio -a -um, returning, going back in the same path; applied to the tides, *Pl.*; (2) *met. — voces, Pl.* reverberating, echoes.

Reclamentum -i, *n.* a chip, shaving, *Pl.*

Reclato -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, *Pl.*

Reclusus -a -um (*ptep. reclido*), short, abridged, *Aug.*

Reclatio -ōnis, *f.* a reading aloud, recitation, *C. Pl.*

Reclator -ōris, *m.* a reader aloud, reciter, *C.*
Reclto, *l.* to read a document in a public court of law, read aloud, read publicly, *C.*; (2) to read aloud, recite any literary work, *H. Pl.*

Reclamatio -ōnis, *f.* a crying against, loud disapprobation, *C.*

Reclamto, *l.* to cry against loudly, violently contradict, *C.*

Reclamo, *l.* to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly, *quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, C.*; (2) *poet.* to echo, resound, *V.*; (3) to call loudly, *P. Aug.*

Reclinis -e, leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, *O. M.*

Reclino, *l.* to bend back; cause to lean back, — *caput atque humeros, C.*; — *se, Ca.* or *reclinari, Q. H.* to lean back, recline; (2) *met. nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, H.* releases me from labour.

Recludo -si -sum, *3.* to reopen, open, — *ostium, Le.*; — *portam, V.* — *humum, Te.* to excavate; — *tellurem unco dente, V.* turn over, cultivate; — *ensem, V.* to draw from the scabbard; (2) *met. obrietas operis recudit, H.* reveals.

Reclūto, *l.* to think over again, consider, deliberate upon, — *de re, C.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*
Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*
Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*
Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*
Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Reclūto -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum, C.*; (2) investigation, inspection, *L.*

Récondo -didi -ditum, 3. to lay back, put back, lay up in store, hide, conceal, — *gladium in vaginam*, C; — *uras in amphoras*, Co; — *gladium lateri*, O, to bury the sword in his side; (2) met. *mens alta recondit, e quibus memoria oritur*, C, lays up.

Récondūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, — *agrum H.S. ducentis*, Pl, to undertake to cure.

Réconfo, 1. to rekindle, Lc.

Récoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil again, C; (2) to melt, smelt, forge again, — *patrios fornacibus enses*, V.

Récordatio -ōnis, *f.* a recollection, remembrance, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Récoror, 1. *dep.* to remember, recollect, — *aliquid*, C; — *alicujus rei*, C; *de aliquā re*, C.

Récorrigo -rexī -rectum, 3. to correct, amend again, Sc.

Récrutino, 1. to put off from day to day, Co.

Récrutatio -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, — *ab aggritudine*, Pl, a recovery.

Récrementum -i, *n.* dross, slag, refuse, — *plumbi*, Co.

Récroo, 1. to create again, Lc. Pl; (2) to restore to a sound condition of mind or body; and pass. *recrari*, to be restored, refreshed, C; — *ex vulnerē*, L, to get well, recover; met. — *afflictos animos bonorum*, C; — *se ex magno timore*, C.

Récropo, 1. to echo, resound, Ct.

Récresco -ovi -ctum, 3. to grow again, L.

Récridescere -dūi, 3. to become raw again; (of wounds) to break out again, C; met. *recrudescere Manilianū seditione*, L.

Recte, straightway, directly, C.

Recte, in a straight line (whether horizontal or perpendicular), C; (2) rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably, C; — *esse apud aliquem*, C, it goes well with, it is all right with; — *vendere*, C, advantageously, at a high price; (3) prefixed to *adj.* right, very, *locus — ferax*, A. Aug; (4) in answers, right! excellent! admirable! P. T; (5) used also as a polite refusal of an offer or as a courteous evasion, P. T.

Recto -ōnis, *f.* a ruling, governing, C.

Rector -ōris, *m.* a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader, C; a steersman, V; a driver, L; — *caelestium deum*, Ct, Jupiter; — *pelagi, maris*, O, Neptune; the leader of an army, Te; a schoolmaster, teacher, Pl. St; (2) met. *animus ille — dominusque nostri*, Sc.

Rectrix -icis, *f.* a female ruler, governess, directress, Co. Pl.

Rectus -a -um, straight (whether horizontally or vertically), upright, — *via*, P; — *curvus hinc in Africam*, L; — *linea*, C, perpendicular; — *homines*, Ct, erect; (2) met. right, correct, proper, suitable, *sermo — et secundum naturam cunctiatus*, C; *nominitus — expendere numos*, H, on good security; (3) morally right, lawful, good, virtuous, honest, *nec quicquam nisi honestum et — ab altero postulare*, C.

Réctibūts -ūs, *m.* a falling down, Pl.

Réctibo, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline, C.

Réclumbo -clūbīl, 3. to lie backwards, recline, — *in cubiculo*, C; especially, to recline at table, H. Ph; (2) of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down, V. H.

Récupératio -ōnis, *f.* a recovery, C.

Récupérator -ōris, *m.* a recoverer, — *urbis*, To; (2) *recuperatores*, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, C.

Récupératōrius -a -um, of or relating to the recuperators, *g.e.*, C.

Récupero, 1. to get again, regain, recover, — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C; — *se*, Vr, to recover, restore one's self.

Récuro, 1. to restore by care, — *me*, Ct; — *chartam*, Pl, prepare carefully.

Récuro -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back, — *ad aliquem*, C; — *in aliquid*, C; (2) met. to come back, return, *recui*, C.

Récursio, 1. to run back, hasten back, return, P; met. *cura recurat*, V.

Récursus -ūs, *m.* a return, coming back, retreat, L. O.

Récurvo, 1. to bend or curve backwards, O.

Récursus -a -um, bent or curved backwards, V. O.

Récusatio -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, C; (2) in legal phrase, a protest, C.

Récuso, 1. to refuse, decline, — *uxorem*, T; — *disceptatorem*, C; — *periculum*, Ca; — *mori*, Ca; — *præceptis parere*, V; — *de aliquā re*, C; — *quin alii a nobis dissentiant*, C; — *quominus omnes mea legant*, C; (2) to make a legal objection, protest against, C.

Récussus -ūs, *m.* a striking back, rebound, Pl.

Récussio -ussi -usum, 3. to strike back, beat back, V.

Récitatus -a -um, circumcised, — *Judei*, M; — *colla*, M, smooth-shorn.

Rédambulō, 1. to walk back, return, P.

Rédamo, 1. to love again, return love for love, C.

Rédargūo -dī, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict, — *aliquid*, *aliquem*, C.

Rédauspicio, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly used by P. = to return.

Reddātio -ōnis, *f.* the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis, C.

Reddo -didi -ditum, 3. to give back, restore;

reddere est quod debeas ei cuius est volenti dare, Sc; — *aliquid*, C; — *obsides*, *captivos*, L, he

returned to the banquet; (2) to give up, deliver, yield, resign, impart, render, pay, — *mihī abs te*

epistolam, C; — *gratiam alicui*, S, to thank; — *debitum naturæ morbo*, N, to die a natural death;

— *animas*, V, to die; — *tura Lari*, Tb, offer incense; — *rationem*, C, to give an account; — *sonum*, Q, *rorem*, V, to utter; — *altum*, Ct, — *urina*, Pl, to void; — *alicuius jus*, Q, to give his rights

to; — *peccatis veniam*, H; — *judicium*, T, Ca, to institute a judicial inquiry; (3) *ea quæ legeram*

Græce, Latine —, C, to translate; also, to repeat, report, tell, Q; *poet.* to answer, V; (4) to imitate,

represent, — *in loquendo paternam elegantiam*, Q; (5) to render, make, *et patronum et dominum reddam mortales miserrimos*, P, *studium tutiorem et opulentiorē vitam* —, C, to render life more safe,

etc.

Rédemptio -ōnis, *f.* a buying off, ransoming, redemption, L; (2) — *judicii*, C, a corrupting

by bribery, buying by bribes; (3) a farming of taxes, C.

Rédempto, 1. to ransom, redeem, Te.

Rédemptor -ōris, *m.* a contractor, C.

Rédemptoria -æ, *f.* a contracting, L.

Rédō -di -ditum, 4. to go back, come back, return, — *e provinciā*, C; — *a Cæsare*, C; — *exsilio*, P; — *veram in rian*, P; — *ad parentes denuo*, P;

— *Romam*, C; of inanimate things, *eum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint*, C; (2) met. *ut in pristinum statum redissent*, Ca; — *eum aliquo in gratiam*, C; in *memoriam*, P, to recollect; — *ad se atque ad mores suos*, C; — *ad sanitatem*, C; (3) met.

of discourse, to return to the previous subject, *sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurum*, C; (4) of revenue, income, to come in, *pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat*, N; (5) to come to, be brought to,

pilis omissis, ad gladios redierunt, Ca, they betook themselves to their swords; *ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona*, T, have come, descended to me; in *eum jam res rediit locum*, T, the affair was

already brought into that position.

Rédhālo, 1. to breathe out again, Lc.

Rédhibeo -di -ditum, 2. to give back, return, P; (2) in business, to give back, return a damaged

article, C.

Rédigo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, bring back, lead back, — *tauros in gregem*, Vr; — *hostium*

equitatum in castra, L; (2) *met.* — *rem in pristinam belli rationem, Ca;* — *in memoriam, C,* to recollect to memory; (3) to raise or collect a sum of money; — *pecuniam ex bonis patris, C;* *quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit consul, ac redegit in publicum, L,* paid into the public treasury; (4) to bring or reduce to a state or condition; to make, render such and such; — *Eduos in servitutem, Ca;* — *civitatem in ditionem potestatemque P. R., C;* — *ella quae invenimus, in ordinem, C;* — *victoriam ad vanum et irritum, L,* make fruitless; — *Galliam sub imperium P. R., Ca;* *eo redigit me, ut quid agerem, egomet nesciam, T;* (5) with numerals, to reduce, lessen, bring within a certain number, *ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Ca.*

Rēdmēctulum -i, n. a long lappet or fillet attached to a head-dress, *C.*

Rēdmō -i -itum, 4. to bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown; — *sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? C.*

Rēdmō -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy back, *C;* (2) to buy off, ransom, redeem a captive or slave, — *captos e servitute, C;* hence *pecuniā se a iudicibus -i, C;* — *se ab inquisitoribus pecuniā, St;* (3) in general, to buy, *St,* and especially, to farm, contract, hire, — *vectigalia, Ca;* — *picarias de censoribus, C;* (4) to buy, obtain, get any thing desirable, — *vitam omnium civium, C;* — *pacem Ariovisti, Ca;* (5) to buy off, avert, remove an evil, — *acerbitatem a republicā, C;* (6) to pay for, make good, atone for, — *multa desideria crimina morte, Aug.*

Rēdintēgrāto -ōnis, f. restoration, renewal, *Aug.*

Rēdintēgro, 1. to restore, renew, repair, — *demitutas copias, Ca;* — *prælitum, Ca;* — *memoriam, C;* — *spem, Ca;* — *pacem, L.*

**Rēdpiscor, 3. dep.* to get, obtain again, *P.*

Rēdtio -ōnis, f. a going back, coming back, returning, return, *P. Ca. C.*

Rēditus -ūs, m. a coming back, going back, return, — *in locum, C;* — *ad aliquem, C;* (2) returns, income, revenue, *N. Pl.*

Rēdvā = reduvā, g.v.

Rēdvivus -a -um, renewed, renovated; applied to old building materials used a second time, *Vt. C.*

Rēdūlo -ū, 2. (r.) act. to emit an odour, smell of, — *vinum, C,* to smell of wine; *met.* — *antiquitatem, C,* to be redolent of antiquity; (*ii.*) *ment. redolent thymo fragrantia mella, V;* *met. mihi quidem ex illius orationibus — ipsa Athenaei videntur, C.*

**Rēdmittus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again, C.*

Rēdōno, 1. to give back, *II;* (2) to leave unpunished for the sake of any one, — *aliquem aliquid, H.*

Rēdōrdor, 4. dep. to unravel, unweave, *Pl.*

Rēdōrmō, 4. to sleep again, *Cl. Pl.*

Rēdormitatio -ōnis, f. a going to sleep again, *Pl.*

Rēduco -xi -etum, 3. to bring back, lead back, — *aliquem ex errore in viam, P;* — *de exilio, C;* — *ab exilio, Q;* — *ad aliquem, C;* — *uxorem, T,* to take a wife back again; *in jaculando brachia reducimus, Q,* draw back; (2) — *aliquem domum, C,* to escort, accompany home, as a compliment; in military language, to draw back troops, cause to retreat, *Ca;* (3) *met.* — *aliquem in gratiam, C;* — *propinquum ad officium, N;* *tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis riresque, H;* (4) = redigere, to reduce to a certain state or condition, — *cicatrices in colorem, Pl;* — *corpus sensim ad matrem, Pl.*

Rēductio -ōnis, f. a bringing back, — *regis Alexandrini, C,* restoration.

Rēductor -ōnis, m. one who brings back, *L.*

Rēductus -a -um (præp. reduco), of places, retired, sequestered, — *latris, V;* applied to a painting, *reductoria, Q,* the background; *subst. rēductum -trum, n. (opp. producta,* translation of *ἀποτροπή (va),* things not to be preferred, *C.*

Rēducōro, 1. to make sore again, *Co.*

Rēducens -a -um, bent backwards, bowed, curved, Pl. O.

Rēdundans -ntis (præp. rēdundo), overflowing, *redundant; adv. rēdundanter, Pl.*

Rēdundantia -æ, f. an overflowing, *Vt;* of discourse, *redundance, superfluity, C.*

Rēdundatio -ōnis, f. an overflowing, — *stomachi, Pl.* a rising in the stomach.

Rēdundo, 1. to overflow, stream over, *si lacus Albanus redundasset, C;* *quum pituita edundat aut bilis, C;* and hence — *aliquid re,* to overflow with, — *sanguine hostium Africa, C;* (2) *met. Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, C,* copious, diffuse; — *vitia Atheniensium in nostram civitatem, C,* inundate our state; *cujus gloria ad me pars aliqua pio necessitudine nostrā redundat, Pl,* redounds to me; — *aliquid re,* to abound in, and *abs.* to be very abundant, abound, *ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, C.*

**Rēdūresco, 3.* to become hard again, *Vt.*

Rēdvā -æ, f. (rēdvā), a loosening of the skin round the nails; *prov. intelligo me curare, qui quum capiti mederi debeam, rēdvāmi cūrem, C,* attend to a trifle in presence of great danger.

Rēdux -icis, bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter and Fortuna, *O, M;* (2) *pass.* brought back, returned (from slavery, captivity, etc.), *C.*

Rēfectio -ōnis, f. a repairing, restoration, *St. Co;* (2) recovery from illness, *Cl. Q.*

Rēfector -ōris, a repairer, restorer, *St.*

Rēfello -felli, 3. to refute, confute, disprove, — *aliquem, aliquid, C.*

Rēferō -si -tum, 4. to stuff quite full, fill full, — *cloacas corporibus civium, C;* *que Crassus per angustas referat in oratione suā, C;* — *libros puerilibus fabulis, C.*

Rēferō, 1. to strike back, strike again, *P. O.*

Rēferō -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry back, bring back, bear back, give back; carry, bear to a place; *me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, C;* *lectica impo-* *nit tres servi domum retulerunt, St;* — *pecunias in templum, Ca;* — *signa militaria ad Casarem, Ca;* — *se,* to betake one's self back again, return; *Noniam se retulit, C;* (2) to pay back, repay, pay a debt, — *argentum, P;* — *ava octonis idibus, H,* pay school-fees; (3) in military language, — *pedem,* to draw back, yield, retreat; *his imperat, ut simulatione timoris paulatim cedant, ac pedem referant, Ca;* so also — *gradum, L;* (4) *met.* — *voem, sonum, C,* to emit, utter; *O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos, V,* restore; — *oculos animumque ad aliquem, C,* to direct towards; — *animum ad veritatem, C;* especially, to reply; — *the common phrase, — gratiam, C,* to thank; (5) *met.* to repeat, renew, restore, *institutum, consuetudinem, C;* — *quasdam caerimonias ex longo intervallo, L;* (6) *met.* to report, relate, tell (either verbally or in writing), *C;* *quale referat Cicero de homine prælongo, Q;* and especially, to reply, reply, *C;* (7) *met.* to make an official report, announce officially; *cujus orationem legati domum referunt, Ca;* — *responsu ad aliquem, Ca;* and especially, — *ad senatum de aliquā re, C, S,* to make a motion in the senate respecting any thing, call the attention of the senate to any matter; (8) *met.* to note down, register, record, — *in tabulis quodcumque commodum est, C;* — *quid in libelli m, C;* — *pecuniam operi publico, C,* to enter as spent in, put down to; so *met. Caesar in decorum numerum relatus est, St,* was placed among the gods; (9) *met.* — *aliquid ad aliquid, to refer to, ascribe to; — omnia ad igneam vim, C;* — *omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, C.*

Rēfert, rtūlit, rēferre, impers. it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest, *hoc meā refert, C. P. T,* this concerns me; *non ascripsi id, quod tuū nihil referebat? C;* without the personal pronoun, *illud permagni referre arbitror, T,* to be of great consequence; *ne illud*

quidem referat, consul an dictator an prator responderit, L; quid meminisse id referat? P; quid enim referat, qua me ratione cogitis? C; sometimes with both subject and object, quid id ad me aut ad meam rem referat? P; dic, quid referat intra naturae fines cicerenti, jugera centum an mille aret, II.

Referus -a -um (*ptep. refercio*), quite full, replete, abundantly furnished, — *aliqua re, C; with gen. of persons, refera Gallia negotiatorum est, C; — de aliqua re, C.*

Refero, 2, to boil over, *Pl; met. C.*

Refervesco, 3, to boil up, bubble up, *C.*

Refillo, 1, to unbuckle, unclasp, *II.*

Refello -feci -fectum, 3, to renew, repair, restore, renovate, resist, *C; — muros, classem, nares, pontem, Ca; (2) in business, to get back, get again a sum of money, — aliquid ex tuis possessionibus, C; cetera vendenda quæstori data; quod inde restitutum est, militi dicitur, L, and the produce divided among the soldiers; (3) — consulem, prætorum, tribunum, C, L, to re-appoint, re-elect; (4) to restore to bodily strength, refresh, — exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Ca; — saucios cum curâ, S; reficit aciem oculorum smaragdus, Pl; so of mental restoration, nunc exster aspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam, C; refecti sunt militum animi, L.*

Refingo -xi -xum, 3, to tear loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten, *C; especially, to tear down the tables of the law; hence, to repeal, abrogate, — leges, C.*

Refingo, 3, to form anew, *V.*

Refugio, 1, to ask back, demand again, *Ct.*

Refatus -us, *m.* a blowing against, *Pl; a contrary wind, C.*

Reflecto -xi -xum, 3, to bend backwards, turn back, *Pl. V; (2) met. to turn back, divert from a purpose, quem neque fides neque iuramentum reflexit, T; — animum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam, C, turn my mind to.*

Reflo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to blow back, blow against, blow contrary, *C; (ii.) act.* to blow out again, exhale again, *I.e.*

Refloresco -rui, 3, to begin to bloom again, *Pl.*

Reflo -xi -xum, 3, to flow back, to overflow, *V. O.*

Reflo -xi -xum, flowing back, *O. Pl.*

Refillo, 1, to warm up again, reinvigorate, *So.*

Refodio -fodi -fossam, 3, to dig out again, excavate, *Co.*

Reformatio -onis, *f.* a reformation, — *morum, Sc.*

Reformator -oris, *m.* a reformer, *Pl.*

Reformidatio -onis, *f.* excessive dread, fear, terror, *C.*

Reformido, 1, to dread, fear, be afraid of, — *aliquam rem, C; — ea dicere, C; (2) of plants, met. tum brachia (ritum) tonde; ante reformidant ferrum, V, are injured by the knife; so of wounds, — molles quoque tactum saucia membra, O, shun the touch.*

Reformo, 1, to form again, mould anew, alter in form, *O; (2) met. to reform, amend, Pl.*

Refoveo -fovi -fotum, 2, to warm again, cherish again; revivify; — *corpus, O; — vires, Te; (2) met. — provincias infernis certaminibus fessas, Te.*

Refractarius -a -um, somewhat contentious, stubborn, *C.*

Refractarius -a -um, stubborn, refractory, contentious, *Sc.*

Refragor, 1, *dep.* in politics, to oppose, withstand, — *petitum, C; — homini amicitissimo, C; and generally, to oppose, Q. Pl.*

Refractio -onis, *f.* a bridling, restraining, — *dolore, Sc.*

Refrico, 1, to hold back, rein in, — *equos, P. Aug; and generally, to hold back, restrain, curâ illi refrenat aquas obliquæ flumina sistit, O; met. — libidines, C; — indomitam licentiam, II.*

Refrico -ui -atum, 1, to rub again, scratch again,

gall, — Appii vulnera, C; (2) met. to rake up again, excite again, renew; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, C; sic tuis sceleribus reipublicæ præterita fata refreabitis? C; — dolorem oratione, C; (3) neut. to break out again, C.

Refrigeratio -onis, *f.* a cooling, coolness, *C.*

Refrigeratorius -a -um, cooling, *Pl.*

Refrigeratrix -icis, *f.* she that cools, — *natura, Pl.*

Refrigeri, 1, to make cold again, to cool, *C; pass. refrigerari, C, to cool, grow cool; (2) met. to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence pass. to be cold, exhausted, languid, defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, C; — testem, Q, to cool down, reduce to silence.*

Refrigesco -frigi, 3, to grow cold, cool down, become cool, *O. Co; (2) met. to lose warmth, zeal, vigour, grow cool; belli apparatus refrigerescit, C; — oratio, Q.*

Refringo -frēgi -fractum, 3, to break again, break open, — *claustra, C; — carcerem, L; (2) to break in pieces, V. Ct; (3) met. to break, break in pieces, destroy, — rim fluminis, Ca; — Teutonias opes, Pl; — Achizos, II; — cerba, P. Aug, to speak inarticulately.*

Refusa faba, a bean which at the seed-time was taken home to be offered to some god, for a good omen, *Pl.*

Refugio -fugi, 3. (i.) *neut.* to flee away, take to flight, escape; *hostes velocissime refugiebant, Ca; — ad suos, Ca; — in portum, Ca; — Syracusas, C; (2) of places, to retire from, be at some distance from, refugit ab litore templum, V; (3) met. — a genere hoc toto sermonis, C; — ab illi quæ la dunt ad ea quæ prosunt, C; (ii.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, run away from, — *impetum, C; — iudicem, C; met. — vicinia iurgia, II; — hæc ritia, Q.**

Refugium -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, a refuge, *L; met. C.*

Refugus -a -um, flying, fugitive, receding, *nee Tantalus undam captavit refugam, O; subst. — us — i, m. To, a fugitive.*

Refulgeo -ulsi, 2, to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter, *L. V; (2) met. splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Pl; Jovis tutela refulgens, II.*

Refundo -fudi -fusum, 3, to pour back, cause to flow back, *C; æquorque refundit in æquor, O; — sanguinem, O; luna glaciem refundit, Pl, melts; (2) of things not fluid, saxa fremunt laterique illisa refunditur alga, V, is beaten back.*

Refutatio -onis, *f.* a refutation, confutation, *C.*

Refutatus -us, *m. Lc.* = refutatio, *g.r.*

Refuto, 1, to drive back, press back, — *illas nationes, C; (2) met. to resist, oppose, repel, repress, — clamorem, C; — cupidinem, C; — libidinem, C; (3) met. to confute, refute, disprove, — aliquid, C; — sceleratorum perjuræ testimoniis, C; — aliquos domesticis testibus, C.*

Regallio -i, *m. dim.* a small bird, perhaps the wren, *St.*

Regalis -e, royal, regal, kingly; — *genus civitatis, C, monarchical; — ornatus, C, becoming a king.*

Regalter, royally, regally, *L. O.*

Regio, 1, to thaw, warm, — *solum ædificii, Co*

Regemo, 3, to resound with sighs and groans *P. Aug.*

Regero, 1, to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, *Pl; (2) met. to produce again represent, resemble, — avum Æthiopem, Pl.*

Regermatio -onis, *f.* a budding again, putting forth of buds again, *Pl.*

Regermatio, 1, to put forth buds again, germinate again, *Pl.*

Regero -gressi -gestum, 3, to carry back, bear back, bring back, — *terram a fossâ, L; — terram Co, to throw up; and subst. regestum — i, n. earth thrown up; (2) of written records, to enter register, Q; (3) met. to throw back, oppose return, retort, — *concreta, II; — invidiam, Q.**

Rēgia -ae, *f.* a palace, royal residence, court, C; and especially, the royal residence of Numa, near the temple of Vesta, on the Via Sacra, subsequently used for sacerdotal purposes, C. L.; the royal tent, L; (2) *sc. urbs*, the metropolis, city which was the royal residence, H; (3) = basilica, *g.v.* a hall, room supported by pillars, St.

Rēgie, royally, P; arbitrarily, C.

Rēgificus -a -um, royal, princely, splendid, V; *adv.* regiffice, A. Aug.

Rēgigno, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lc.

Rēgillus -a -um, *dim.* royal, — *inducula*, P.

Rēgimen -inis, *n.* a guiding, leading, — *equarum exercere*, Te; (2) *poet.* a rudder, O; (3) *met.* guidance, rule, government, direction, — *totius magistratus penes Aspium erat*, L; especially the government of a state, Te; and concrete, a leader, ruler, governor, L.

Rēgina -ae, *f.* a queen, P. C; (2) applied to goddesses, V. H. O; (3) a king's daughter, princess, V. O; (4) an illustrious, noble lady, mistress, P. P. Aug; (5) *met.* *justitia* — *virtutum*, C.

Rēgio -ōnis, *f.* a direction, line, *si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit*, C; *recta regione*, C. L. in a straight line, as the crow flies; *e regione*, C. (a) in a straight line, (b) in the opposite direction, over against; *luna quum est e regione solis*, C; *quum fere e regione castris poneret*, Ca; (2) a boundary line, boundary; usually *pl.* C; (3) a region, quarter, district, either of the sky or earth, C. H; a region, country, territory, district, frequently *pl.* *que — est maritima omnis*, Ca; *in quatuor — dividi Macedonia*, C; (4) one of the quarters or districts into which Rome and the adjacent country was divided, Te; (5) *met.* sphere, department, C. P.

Rēgiōnātum, according to districts, provinces, L. **Rēgius** -a -um, royal, regal, kingly, — *amici*, C, the period of monarchy at Rome; — *ales*, C, the eagle; (2) *met.* royal, splendid, magnificent, P. H.

Rēgiūtino, 1. to unglue, separate, Co.

Regnātor -ōris, *m.* a ruler, governor, king, V. Te; * -trix -icis, *f.* Te.

Regno, 1. (i.) *neut.* to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign, C; — *tacitis Amyclis*, V; — *Grajas per urbes*, V; — *in nos*, Te; — *agrestium populorum*, H; (2) to be master, rule, command, and especially to rule arbitrarily, tyrannically, *equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas*, C; so of inanimate objects, — *ignis*, V; (3) *met.* — *cloquentia*, Q; (ii.) *act.* to rule over, reign over, *terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo*, V.

Regnum -i, *n.* royal power or authority, royalty, C; (2) authority, mastery, supremacy, government, *sibi a Cesare regnum civitatis deferri*, Ca; and, as the idea of monarchy was odious to the Romans, generally used in an invidious sense, *Athala Sp. Melium regnum appetentem interemit*, C; (3) *meton.* a kingdom, C. Ca; (4) any territorial possession, estate, C.

Rēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to guide, direct, *Deus est qui regit et moderatur et movet corpus*, C; — *ratem arce*, O; *equum*, L; *errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo*, Ct; (2) — *finis*, to mark out boundaries, C; (3) *met.* to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer, C; — *mundum*, C; — *republicam*, C; — *populus imperio*, V.

Rēgrēdior -gressus, 3. to go back, retreat, *step back, ut regredi quam progredi mallent*, C; especially in military language, to retreat, Ca; (2) *met.* C. S.

Rēgressio -ōnis, *f.* a going back; *met.* repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Q.

Rēgressus -ūs, *m.* a going back, return, C; in military language, a retreat, L. Te; (2) *met.* — *ab ira*, L; — *ad penitendum*, N.

Rēgula -ae, *f.* a carpenter's straight rule, C; (2) a straight bar of wood or metal, used for whatever purpose, Ca. Co; as *e.g.* the side bar of a triglyph, Vt; (3) *met.* a rule, pattern, model, C.

Rēgūlaris -e, — *as*, Pl, that may be formed into bars.

Rēgūlus -i, *m. dim.* a petty king, prince, L; (2) the queen bee, Vr; (3) a king's son, prince, L.

Rēgulus, M. Atilius Regulus, *vid.* Atilius.

Rēgusto, 1. to taste again, taste repeatedly, Pr; *met.* — *laudationem Lollii*, C.

Rēgyro, 1. to return in a cycle, P. Aug.

Rēgiōnēus -a -um, that is to be rejected (transl. of ἀπορριπνέμενος), C.

Rējectio -ōnis, *f.* a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up, — *sanguinis*, Pl, a spitting of blood; (2) *met.* a casting out, rejection, C; (3) in law, the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a judge, — *judicium*, C; and hence *relet rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire*, Q, by making a selection.

Rējecto, 1. to cast back, throw back, reject, Lc.

Rējelo -jēci -jectum, 3. to cast back, throw back, — *telum in hostes*, Ca; — *vestem ex humeris*, V; — *togam ab humero*, L; to throw back, throw over the shoulders; — *capillum circa caput negligenter*, T; — *sanguinem ore*, Pl, to spit blood; — *rimum*, St, to vomit; — *aliquem*, T, to drive back; — *se in illum*, T, threw himself into his arms; (2) to drive back, repel an enemy, — *eos in urbem*, Ca; of ships, *rejici*, Ca, to be driven back by adverse weather; (3) *met.* to cast off, drive away, reject, C; to reject with scorn and contempt, C; especially — *judices*, C, to challenge, set aside as judges; — *aliquid (aliquem) ad senatum (consules, populum, etc.)*, to refer a person or thing to another magistracy or jurisdiction, C; very rarely, — *se aliquo*, C, to throw one's self into a thing, apply to it earnestly.

Rējēctulus -a -um (rējēctulus), that is to be rejected, useless, — *ores*, A. Aug; — *vacca*, Vr.

Rēlabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to slide, glide, flow, fall back, O. V; *met.* *nunc in Aristippi furim praecpta relabor*, H.

Rēlanguesco -gūi, 3. to become faint, languid, O; of the wind, to become calm; of a star, to grow pale, be obscured, Pl; *met.* C. Ca.

Rēlatō -ōnis, *f.* a carrying back, bringing back, Q; (2) *met.* — *criminis*, C, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser; — *gratie*, Sc, a repaying; (3) *met.* a report, proposition made to the senate, C; and hence generally, a report, narrative, Q; (4) *met.* a reference, relation of one thing to another, Q.

Rēlatōr -ōris, *m.* a reporter (said of the consul, in bringing a matter under the consideration of the senate), Aug.

Rēlatūs -ūs, *m.* an official report, proposition, Te; (2) a recital, delivery, Te.

Rēlaxatio -ōnis, *f.* a relaxation, — *animi*, C.

Rēlaxo, 1. to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax, *alectum astringitur, tum relaxatur*, C; *disolvunt nodos omnes et vincula relaxant*, Lc; (2) *met.* to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, entwine, relax, — *animos*, C; *animus somno relaxatus*, C; *animi cum plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint*, C, shall have freed themselves; *insaniquum relaxantur*, C, when they have a lucid interval.

Rēlētatio -ōnis, *f.* a banishing, banishment, C.

Rēlēgo, 1. to send away, put out of the way, remove, — *filium in pradia rustica*, C; (2) especially, to banish (yet expressing a milder form of punishment than *deportatio* and *exsilium*), C; hence *met.* *ambitione relegata* to *dicere pauca*, Pollio, H; *apud quem ille donat Samnithum relegaverat*, C; (3) to refer, ascribe, — *orationem relictam honesteque iter ad philosophos*, Q; — *culpam in hominem*, Q.

Rēlēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to gather up, collect again, O; (2) to travel, sail through, traverse again, — *Hellespontiacas aquas*, O; (3) to read through again, — *Trojanū belli scriptorem*, H; — *scripta*, O.

Rēlentesco, 3. to become languid, feeble again, — *amor*, O.

Rēlēvo, 1. to lift, raise up again, — *e terra cer-*

pus, O; (2) *met.* to make light, — *epistolam gratiorem pellectione*, C; (3) to relieve, free from an evil; to lessen, diminish, relieve an evil, *si zotes comminam casum misericordiâ hominum*, C; — *laborem requie*, O.

Rēlicto -ōnis, *f.* a leaving, deserting, — *reipublice*, C.

Rēlictus = *reliquus*, *q.v.*

* *Rēligatō* -ōnis, *f.* — *cittum*, C, the tying up, training.

Rēligō -ōnis, *f.* religion, worship of the gods, religious awe, piety, C; (2) religious scruples, moral scrupulosity, conscientiousness, C; — *jurisjurandi*, or *abs.*, regard paid to an oath, the obligation of an oath, C; (3) the sacredness of any religious place or object, C; and hence concrete, a holy place, sanctuary, C.

Rēligiōse, religiously, piously, conscientiously, scrupulously, C.

Rēligiosus -a -um, religious, god-fearing, pious, C; (2) conscientious, religiously strict, scrupulous, L. Co; and hence, scrupulous, conscientious, exact, in other than religious matters, C; (3) applied to religious places and objects, holy, sacred, C.

Rēligo, 1. to tie, fasten behind, *trahit Hectorē ad currum religatum Achillis*, C; — *manus post terga*, St; (2) to moor a ship to the shore, — *naves ad terram*, Ca; (3) *poet.* to unbind, untie, Ct.

Rēliſo -lēvi -ſtum, 3. to take off the patch, unseat, open, — *dolia omnia*, T.

Rēliquo -liquo -lietum, 3. to leave behind, leave, — *aliquem castris pro praesidio*, Ca; — *me serum in servitute pro te*, P; *quod neque post tergum hostem* — *volebat*, Ca; (2) of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind, *ea mortua est; reliquit filiam adolescentulam*, T; *moritur Quintius, heredem testamentum reliquit hunc P. Quintum*, C; — *mihi haec quae habeo omnia*, T; so of posthumous works, — *scriptum in Originibus*, C; (3) to leave remaining, to let remain, *relinquebatur una per Sequanos via*, Ca; *citra turpis no morti quidem honestae locum reliquit*, C; with two acc., to leave behind in a certain state, *cum Plautus locum reliquit integrum*, T; has left untouched; (4) to leave, desert, forsake, abandon, Ca; and thus *met.* — *animam*, T; — *citiam*, V; and especially, to leave in the lurch, abandon in a difficulty, P. T.

Rēliquo -arum, *f.* remains, relics, remainder, remnant, C. Ca; especially (2) the fragments of food, remains of a feast, C; (3) the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt on the funeral pyre, C; (4) those parts of an offering which were not burnt, St; (5) the excrements, Sc; (6) *met.* C.

Rēliquus -a -um, that which is left behind, remaining, left, *spes*, C; *subst.* *rēliquo* -i, *n.* — *arum*, *n.* the rest, the remainder, C; hence the phrases, *reliquum est ut*, or followed by *subj.* only, it remains that . . . C; *nihil est reliquū*, C, nothing remains; *reliquum facere*, C, to leave remaining; *nullum minus cuique reliquum fecisti*, Ct, thou hast left no duty unperformed; especially applied to an outstanding debt, *pecuniam reliquum ad diem solvere*, C; (2) in respect of time, yet remaining, future, — *gloria*, C; *in reliquum tempus*, C; (3) the remainder, the rest, — *pars crederetis*, Ca; — *multitudo*, C; *reliqui omnes*, C, all the rest.

Rēliquo -entis, 3. *dep.* to speak back, answer, Vr.

Rēliquo -xi, 2. to gleam back, to glitter, shine, — *stella*, C.

Rēliquesco -lusi, 3. to become bright again, begin to shine again, C. L.

Rēliſtor, 1. *dep.* to strive against, struggle against, O; *met.* to be reluctant, Pl.

Rēliſtor -co -crui, 3. to grow thin again, St.

* *Rēliſtō* -lēdo, 3. to revile again, St.

Rēliſtō, 3. to chew the cud, ruminate, Pl.

Rēliſtō -mans, 2. to remain behind, remain; — *Rome*, C; — *in exercitu*, C; — *ad urbem*, Ca; — *domi*, Ca; *apud aliquem*, C; (2) to remain, abide, continue, *exponit igitur priorem conditionem* —

post mortem, C; *equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt*, Ca.

Rēmālo, 1. to flow back, Le.

Rēmāſio -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, continuing in one place, C.

Rēmāſibilis -e, returning, — *saxum*, P. Aug, the rock of Sisypheus.

Rēmēdum -ii, *n.* a medicine, drug, remedy, Ca; (2) *met.* — *sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem*, C; — *miseriarum*, T; — *infirmis memoriarum*, Q.

Rēmō, 1. to get back, come back, return, — *in patriam*, O; — *ad Argos*, V; — *domum*, O; *met.* — *avum peractum*, II, to live over again.

Rēmōtor -mensus, 4. to measure over again, measure back, — *astra rite*, V, to observe carefully, — *iter*, P. Aug; — *stadia*, Pl, to traverse again; (2) to give back, throw up a fluid, — *vinum omne comitu*, Sc; (3) *met.* — *facta ad dicta*, Sc, to repeat; (4) to measure against, — *frumentum pecuniae*, Q, corn against money.

Rēmex -igis, *m.* a rower, C; *remex* sometimes collectively = *remiges*, the crew of rowers, V. Pl.

* *Rēmīgālo* -ōnis, *f.* a rowing, C.

Rēmīgālo -ii, *n.* a rowing, P; (2) *meton.* the oars, oarage of a vessel, P; *prov. nico remigio rem gero*, P, I do just as I like; *poet.* applied to the wings of birds, Le; also, the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, C.

Rēmīgo, 1. to row, C. Ca.

Rēmīgro, 1. to wander back, come back, return, — *domum*, P; — *in domum suam*, C; — *Romam*, C.

Rēmīniscor, 3. *dep.* to call to mind, recollect, remember, — *aliquid*, C; — *alicuius rei*, N. Ca.

Rēmīſco -ſcui -ſtum (-ſtum), 2. to mix again, mix up, mingle, Sc. II.

Rēmīſſarius -a -um, that can be easily pushed back; — *testis*, A. Aug, a sliding bolt.

Rēmīſſe, gently, mildly, negligently, C.

Rēmīſſio -ōnis, *f.* a letting down, relaxing, — *superciliorum*, C; (2) *met.* a relaxing, remission, slackening, flagging, laxness, mildness, C; — *rociis*, Q; — *laboris*, V; — *febris*, St; especially, the remission of punishment, — *paenae*, C; a letting off, excusing, — *tributi*, Te.

Rēmīſſus -a -um (*prcp.* *rēmīſſo*), relaxed, languid, — *corpus*, M; (2) *met.* mild, gentle, impassive, C; negligent, remiss, inactive, C. N; cheerful, merry, lively, C; and applied to inanimate things, gentle, — *ventus*, Ca.

Rēmīſſo -miſi -miſſum, 3. to send back, send, — *mulieres Romam*, C; *obsides alieui*, Ca; — *pila*, Ca, to throw back; (2) to give back, yield, produce, *rocem nemora remittunt*, V, echo; *lactis plurimum ficus remittit*, Co; *rasa donec aruginem remittunt*, Co, give out rust; hence *met.* — *opinionem animo*, C, to give up, put away; — *manum*, Sc; — *brachia*, V, to draw back; — *causam ad senatum*, Te, to remit, refer; (3) to let go back, relax, — *habens*, C; — *frena equo*, O; — *arcum*, II; — *brachia*, V, to allow to sink down; so also *tunica remissa*, O; — *vincula*, O, to loosen; (4) to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate, *spes animos a certamine remisit*, L; *se remittere*, N; *remitti*, Pl; to leave off work; refresh one's self, *cantus remittunt animum*, C, relieve, calm the mind; *se remittere*, or neut. *remittere*, to abate, become milder, cease; *quum remiserant dolores*, C; *dolores se remittunt*, T; *centus remisit*, Ca; to give up, yield, concede, resign, — *alicui edes*, P; — *alicui legonem*, Aug; — *provinciam*, C; to allow, permit, *remittentibus tributis, comitum sunt habita*, L; to remit a penalty, forgive a fault, — *multani*, C; — *parnam*, L.

Rēmōſſor, 4. *dep.* to press back, push back, move back, O.

Rēmōllesco, 3. to become soft again, O; *met.* to become effeminate, Ca.

Rēmōllo, 4. to make soft again, C. Ca.

Rēmōra -æ, *f.* a delay, hindrance, *P.*

*Rēmōrāmen -inis, *n.* a delay, *O.*

Rēmōrdō -di -sum, 2. to bite again; *met.* to annoy, disquiet, *Lc. II.*

Rēmōr, 1. *dep. (i.) neut.* to remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter; — *ibi corpora*, *Lc*; *perge, ne remorare, Ct*; (*i.*) *act.* to delay, obstruct, hinder, *C*; *nox atque præda castorum hostes, quominus victoriâ uterentur, remorata sunt, S*; *ne complexæ remorantur iocunda puellar, Pt.*

Rēmōte, *afar off, at a distance, remotely, C.*

Rēmōtio -ōnis, *f.* a putting away, removing, — *criminus, C.*

Rēmōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move back, remove, take away, put away, *pecora propter bellum finitimæ civitates longius removerant, Ca*; — *casti a sex multa ab oppido, L*; — *quæ natura occultavit ab oculis, C*; — *se ex urbe in montes, H*; (2) *met.* — *moram, P*; to do away with delay; — *sumptum, C*; *emota joco, C*, joking apart; *remore isthac, C*, say no more of that; — *suspicionem a se, C*; — *se ex negotiis publicis, C*, to withdraw from politics; — *se ab amicitia alienus, C.*

Rēmōtus -a -um (*ptep.* rēmōvō), distant, *afar off, remote, C*; (2) *met.* — *a memoriâ, C*; *scientia, quæ est remota ab iustitiâ, C*, severed from, distinct from; *fabula a veritate remota, Q*; *homo — a dialecticis, C*, not versed in; — *a culpâ, C*, free from.

Rēmōgō, 4. to bellow again, bellow back, roar back, resound, echo, *V. O.*

Rēmōlēō -si -sum, 2. to stroke back, — *caudam, V*; (2) *met.* to soothe, *P. Aug.*

Rēmōluc -i, *n.* a tow-rope, towing cable, *Ca.*

Rēmōnēratiō -ōnis, *f.* a recompense, remuneration, *C.*

Rēmōnōr, 1. *dep.* to recompense, repay, remunerate, — *aliquem aliquâ re, C. Ca*; — *aliquid, L.*

Rēmōrhūro, 1. to murmur against, murmur back, *V.*

Rēmūs -i, *m.* an oar, *C. Ca.*

Rēmūs -i, *m.* the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, and slain by him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city, *C.*

Rēmario, 1. to relate again, *V.*

Rēmascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to be born again, arise, grow again, *C.*

Rēmivō, 1. to sail back, *C.*

Rēmō, 2. to unspin, unravel that which has been spun, *O.*

Rēnes -um, *m.* the reins, kidneys, *C.*

Rēmōdō, 2. to shine, gleam back; to glitter, be bright, *nec domus argenteo fulget, aurique cendet, Lc*; (2) *met.* to beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, *adpessis prædam torquibus exiguis remidet, H*; (3) to smile, laugh, *Tiberius torvus aut falsum cendens cultu, Tc.*

Rēmōdesco, 3. to glitter, *Lc.*

Rēmōtus -ūs, *m.* opposition, resistance, *Cl.*

Rēmōtor, 3. *dep.* to oppose, withstand, resist, *L.*

Rēmō, 1. to swim back, *H.*

Rēmō (rēmō) -ōnis, *m.* an animal of Northern Europe, perhaps the rein-deer, *Ca.*

Rēmōdō, 1. to unbind, untie, — *comam, H.*

*Rēmōvāmen -inis, *n.* a renewal, new condition, *O.*

Rēmōvātio -ōnis, *f.* a renewing, renewal, renovation, — *mundi, C*; (2) compound interest, *C.*

Rēmōvō, 1. to renew, *C.*

Rēmōvō, 1. to renew, renovate, restore, *C*; (2) to reckon compound interest, *C*; (3) *met.* to renew, recommence, — *seclus, C*; — *bellum, C*; — *dolorem, V*, to renew by speaking; (4) *met.* to renew in strength, refresh, renovate, — *animum auditoris, C.*

Rēmōmērō, 1. to count over, *renumeraverunt sagittas Cæsari, Ca*, counted before Cæsar; (2) to pay, pay back, repay, *P. T.*

Rēmōnēratiō -ōnis, *f.* a proclamation, declaration, public announcement, *C.*

Rēmōnō, 1. (rēmōtio), to bring back void,

report, — *abste responsum, T*; used *impers.* *postquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tullie filie tua, Aug.*, after I was informed; (2) to make an official announcement or declaration; to report, — *postulata Cæsaris, Ca*; — *legationem, C. L*, to report the result of an embassy; *capti sunt præcone renunciari, quem quæque tribus fecerat edilem, Vr*; (3) to disclaim, protest against, refuse, renounce, *C*; — *amicitiam alicui, L*; — *civibus officus, Q.*

Rēmōnō -i, *m.* one that brings back word, reporter, *P.*

Rēmō -ūi -ūtum, 3. to shake the head as a sign of disapproval; to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; *inveniente deo, O*, against the will of the god, used by *C. act.* — *comitum, to decline a banquet.*

Rēmōto, 1. to refuse, deny, decline, *Lc.*

*Rēmōtus -ūs, *m.* a denial, refusal, *Pl.*

Rēmō, 3. *dep.* to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge, *C.*

Rēmōgūla -ŕum, *n.* the bolts or fastenings of a door, *C*; *met.* restraints, limits, *C.*

*Rēmōpandirostrus -a -um, having turned up snouts or beaks, *A. Aug.*

Rēmōpango -a -um, bent backwards, *C. Pl.*

Rēmōpango, 3. to set, plant, *C.*

Rēmōrābilis -e, that can be repaired or restored, — *damnum, O.*

Rēmōrātor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, renewer, *P. Aug.*

Rēmōr, 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from, — *id facere, Lc.*

Rēmōro, 1. to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew, *C*; — *bibliothecas incendio absumptas, St*; (2) to barter for, purchase with, *vina Syria reparata merce, H*; (3) *met.* — *tribuniciam potestatem, L*; — *animos, L*, to encourage, reinvigorate.

Rēmōrastriō -ōnis, *f.* a digging up again, trenching or delving again, *C.*

Rēmōrastriō, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, *Vr. Co.*

Rēmōpecto -xi -sum, 3. to comb again, *P. Aug.*

Rēmōpō, 1. to go back, retreat, *Lc.*

Rēmōpello -pūli (reppūli) -pulsum, 3. to drive back, press back, push back, repel, repulse, — *hostes a ponte, Ca*; — *aliquem inde, C*; — *hostes in silvas, Ca*; *juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsi, O*, spurning the ground with his feet, (2) *met.* to drive away, repel, — *aliquem a consulatione, C*; — *cognitione legum, C*; — *ab hac spe, Ca*; — *periculum, tim, C*; *fraudem, O.*

Rēmōpō, 1. to weigh against, weigh back, — *pensa, O*; (2) to weigh an equal sum (i. e. to pay for), *cui pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, C*, to whom money was paid for the head of Gracchus; (3) *met.* to repay, recompense, requite, *hac vitam servatâ dote rependit, O*, — *pictum vitæ, Pt*; — *damna formæ ingenio, O*, make up for.

Rēmōpens -ntis, sudden, unexpected, *C.*

Rēmōpō, 1. to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, *Co.*

Rēmōpente, suddenly, unexpectedly, *C.*

Rēmōpentiō, *C.* = *repente, g.v.*

Rēmōpentiō -a -um, sudden, unlooked for, unexpected, *C*; — *homines, C*, suddenly become known.

*Rēmōpercussio -ōnis, *f.* a rebounding; — *cienom, id sicutum, Lc*, reflection.

Rēmōpercussus -ūs, *m.* a rebounding, reverberation of light, air, sound, etc.; hence, echo, reflection, *Pl. Tc.*

Rēmōpercussio -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, beat back, drive back, cause to rebound (used of light, sound, etc.), — *lumen, V*; *montis anfractu percussæ voces, Tc*, resounding from; (2) *met.* *Q*; — *orationes dictæ, Pl.*

Rēmōpō -pēri (reppēri) -pertum, 4. to find, meet with, *C*; — *parentes, T*; *met.* *cervæ amicitia difficillime percipiuntur in us, qui, etc. C*; *Aristolochia nomen ex antenore reperit, C*, derived its name; (2) with double acc., to find, discover, experience a person or thing to be such and such, *Cr*; *quem paucos epernas meretricibus fideles et bene ama-*

tores, T; (3) to find out, invent, discover, — *sibi aliquam astutum*, P; Zeno nihil novi reperiens, C. Repertor -ōris, m. a discoverer, inventor, Vr. O. V.

Repertum -i, n. a discovery, Lc. Repetentia -re, f. a recollection, remembrance, Lc.

Repetitio -ōnis, f. repetition, Q; and especially in rhetoric, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, C. (translation of the Greek ἀναφορά).

*Reptitor -ōris, m. one who reclaims or demands back again, O.

Reptō -tri (-ti) -itum, 3. to strive after again, attack again, fall upon again, — *mulam calcibus*, Sc; (2) to bring an action against again, prosecute again, St; (3) to seek again, return to, revisit, — *fratresque circumque*, O; — *castra*, L; — *in Africam*, L; (4) to bring back, fetch back, — *impedimenta*, Ca; (5) met. to begin again, repeat, recommence, resume, renew, — *prætermissa*, C; — *retra consilia*, C; *de mutatione literarum nihil hic necesse est*, Q; *præp. reptitit -a -um*, used adv. repeatedly, again and again, O; in discourse, to deduce, derive from, begin, C. Q; — *aliquid memoriam*, — *memoriam aliquid rei*, C, to recollect, remember; *obscuro, Caesar, repetit temporis illius memoriam*, C; (6) to ask again, ask back, demand payment of a debt, — *bona sua*, C, — *obside*, Ca, met. — *pænas ab aliquo*, C, to exact penalties from, (7) — *res* (said of the Fitiæ), to ask of an enemy compensation for booty, to demand satisfaction, C. L; — *res*, C, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal; *pecuniam repetundam*, or abs. *repetundæ*, C, money extorted from the provinces by their governors, *lex repetundarum pecuniarum*, C, the law against extortion, *cum de pecunias repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferatur*, C, when any one is accused of extortion.

Replēo -tri -itum, 2. to fill again, fill full, make full, make complete, — *exhaustas domos*, C, — *exhaustum ærarum innocentium bonis*, Pl, — *exercitum*, L, *quod vocat deat, plangere replam*, O, made up with, (2) met. *memoria ac montes genuit sitisque replēbat*, Lc; *repleri scientiæ*, C, to be filled with knowledge.

Replētus -a -um, filled, full, replete, *referto foro replētisque omnibus templis*, C; — *aliqua rei*, C; — *aliquis rei*, L.

*Replexus -a -um, bent back, turned back, Pl. Replēto -ōnis, f. an unrolling again, reopening of a book, C.

Replleo, 1. to fold back, unroll, — *sarculus ad eitis caput*, A Aug, bend back, (2) met. from the unrolling of a book, — *memoriam temporum*, C; — *Epitulum*, Sc, to open the works of.

*Replum -i, n. the frame or case of a door, Vt. R. plumbo, 1. to free from lead, Sc.

*Repluro, 3. to rain again, Sc.

Repro -pri -ptum, 3 (ἐρπω), to creep, crawl, — *cochleæ inter saxa*, S, applied to men, N; to slow travellers, H; to gentle streams, Co; to clouds, Lc, to fire, Lc, to the roots of plants, Co, met. *sermone repentes per humum*, H, a vulgar, prosaic style.

*Reprobo, 4. to cleanse again, — *frumentum*, Co. Repono -pō -ti -pō -itum (repositum), 3. to put, place, lay, set a thing back in its former place, to replace, — *suo quemque loco lapidem*, C; — *pecuniam in thesauris*, L; — *femur*, Cl, to set; — *non in scelestis*, V, to restore; — *raptos et elatæ pontes*, Tc, to rebuild, (2) met. to bring back, — *aliquid in memoriam*, Q; *semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam?* Jv, repay, requite; (3) to bend back, — *mollia crura*, V, — *cericem*, Q, (4) to lay up in store, lay by, preserve, C, — *Cæcubum ad festas dapes*, H, met. manet altâ mente repositum iudicium Paridis, V, (5) to put in the place of, *non puto te mess epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas*, C, (6) to lay aside, put aside, *quum arma omnia reposita essent*, Ca; — *caelus artemque*, V; (7) to lay down, put, place, repose, *grues in tergo præ-*

volantium: colla et capita reponunt, C, *ligna super foco large reponens*, H; met. to place, rest upon, repose, — *spem omnem in virtute*, Ca; *in tristâ mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono*, C; — *sidera in decurum numero*, C, to reckon among.

Reporto, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back, — *cardelaborum secum in Syriam*, C, *narcis quibus n ilites reportari possent*, Ca; — *exercitum Britan-niâ*, C; — *pedem*, V, to return; (2) to bring back as a victor, get, obtain, — *nihil præter laudem*, C; — *triumphum*, Pl; (3) met. — *spem bonam certantique*, H; especially, to bring back word, bring news, report, V. Pt.

Reposco, 3. to ask back again, demand back, reclaim, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C, (2) met. to ask, demand, claim, — *attentas aures animamque*, Lc; — *responsa cuncta ordine suo*, V; — *ab altero rationem citæ*, C.

Repositorium -ii, n. a kind of covered box in which the Romans brought many dishes to table at once, Pl.

Repositus -a -um (repositus, præp. reprobo), remote, distant, V.

Reptis -ōrum, n. a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, H.

Repræsentatio -ōnis, f. a representation, a lively description, Q; (2) payment in cash, C.

Repræsentare, 1. to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, make manifest, *ardens Concorviæ, quod ipsum templum repræsentat memoriam consularis mei*, C, — *iram dei*, L; (2) to pay cash, pay ready money, C; (3) met. to perform any action without delay, do any thing on the spot, — *iniquitatem suam*, C; *si repræsentari morte meâ libertas civitatis potest*, C, could be brought back.

Reprehendo -di -sum, 3. to catch in order to hold back, to seize, hold fast; — *hunc priorem pallio*, P; — *quodam rianu*, L; (2) met. *revoat virtus, vel polius reprehendit manu*, C; *quain possit vestros quisque n - cursus*, Pt, (3) met. to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend, — *aliquem in aliquo re*, C; *aliquem de aliquo re*, C; *aliqui d in aliquo*, C, (4) met. to refute, C.

Reprehensio -ōnis, f. a holding back, check in speaking, C; more frequently (2) blame, censure, reprehension, — *aliquis rei*, C, (3) *n etiam a fault*, Q, (4) a refuting, refutation, C.

*Reprehensio, 1. to hold back eagerly, to hold fast, L.

Reprehensor -ōris, m. a censorer, reprover, C; (2) an improver, reformer, — *comitiarum*, C.

Repressor -ōris, m. a repressor, — *advis quotidianæ*, C.

Reprobo -pres -i -pressum, 3. to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C; (2) met. to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress, — *eius furorem exsultantem*, C; — *animi incitationem atque alacritatem*, Ca; — *objurgationem*, C.

Reprobo, 1. to disapprove, C.

Repromissio -ōnis, f. a counter-promise, C.

Repromitto -mit -m -itum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, P, C, (2) to promise again, make a fresh promise, St.

Reptabundus -a -um, creeping, crawling, St.

Reptatio -ōnis, f. a creeping, crawling, Q.

Reptatus -us, m. a creeping, applied to the growth of plants, — *titulum*, Pl.

Repto, 1. to creep, crawl, Pl; applied to slow walkers or travellers, Lc. H.

*Rupresco, 3. to grow young and vigorous again, Co.

Repuclatio -ōnis, f. a refusal, rejection, repudiation, C.

Repuclio, 1. (of married or betrothed persons) to repudiate, divorce, — *uxorem*, St, (2) met. to refuse, reject disallow, repudiate, C.

*Repudiosus -a -um, — *nuptia*, P, scandalous, blameworthy.

Repudium -ii, n. a separation between married

♂ betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce, — *re-
nunciare, remittere*, P. T.

Rēpūserāco, 3. to become a boy again, C; *met.*
to sport, frolic like a child, C.

*Rēpugnantē, unwillingly, repugnantly, C.

Rēpugnantia -a, *f. natura hanc dedit — apibus*,
Pl, means of resistance, i.e. sting; (2) a contra-
dictory, discordance (*opp. concordia*), — *rerum*, C.

*Rēpugnatōrius -a -um, of or relating to resist-
ance, Vt.

Rēpugnā, 1. to oppose, resist, withstand, espe-
cially of military resistance, C. Ca; hence in
general, *consules neque concedebant, neque valde
repugnabant*, C; *adversante et repugnante natura*,
C; — *alicui*, C; — *contra veritatem*, C; — *ali-
quem*, O; (2) to be naturally opposed or repug-
nant to, *simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime*, C.

Rēpulsēco, 3. to sprout out again, Co.

Rēpullūlo, 1. to sprout out again, Pl.

Rēpulsā -re, *f. a repulse in soliciting an office*,
a rejection, Ca, C; (2) a denial, refusal, *amor cres-
cit dolore repulsā*, O.

Rēpulsans -ntis, beating back; echoing, — *colles
verba*, Lc.

Rēpulsus -ūs, *m.* a striking back; hence the re-
flection of light; echoing of sound, C.

*Rēpūmācō -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing smooth again,
repolishing, Pl.

*Rēpungo, 3. to prick again, goad again, —
leviter illorum animos, C.

Rēpurgo, 1. to cleanse again, — *iter*, L; — *al-
veum Tiberis*, St; (2) to clear away, purge out, O.

Rēpūtātio -ōnis, *f.* a consideration, reflecting
upon, pondering, Tc, Pl.

Rēpūto, 1. to reckon, count, compute, C; (2) to
think over, consider, ponder, *haec ille reputans et
dies noctesque cogitans*, C; — *secum aliquid*, T;
cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, C; — *quid
ille rellet*, C.

Rēquies -ētis, *f.* rest, repose (applied both to
mind and body), C.

Rēquiesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. (i.) *neut.* to rest, repose,
— *in sella*, C; — *sub umbrā*, V; — *aures a strepitu
hostili*, L; — *vitis in ulmo*, O, rests upon, is sup-
ported by; especially of the dead, to rest in the
grave, C; *met. ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque
periculis requiebit*, S; — *in Caesaris sermone*,
C; (ii.) *act.* to allow to repose, leave at rest, Pt.

Rēquētus -a -um (*ptep. rēquiesco*), rested, re-
freshed, L; (2) not fresh, that has stood some
time, — *lac*, Co.

*Rēquīro, 1. to inquire after, P.

Rēquiro -quīsi -si, quīsitum, 3. to seek,
search for again, — *aliquem, aliquid*, P. T. Ca, C;
zumbae exultant ad requirendos cibos, C; (2) to
miss, need, feel the want of, require; — *majo-
rum prudentiam in aliqua re*, C, to desire, con-
sider necessary; *virtus nullam voluptatem requirit*,
C; (3) to ask for, inquire after, — *aliquid ab* (ex)
aliquo, C; to investigate, — *rationes*, C; to find
out by inquiry, *quum requisisset ubinam esset*, N.
Rēquīsitum -i, *n.* an inquiry, Q; (2) need, ne-
cessity, S.

Rēs, rei, a thing, object, matter, affair, circum-
stance, *divina humanaque res*, C; *pulcherrima
rerum eloquentia*, Q; *si res postulabat*, C, if the
position of affairs shall require; *hominis nulla re
bona digna*, C, good for nothing; *e re natā*, T, pro-
ceeding from, C, pro re, L, according to circumstances;
res populi Romani periclitare, L, to narrate the
affairs of the Roman people, write the history of
Rome; (2) emphatic, the thing itself, the real
thing, the reality, *aut consilio aut re juvare*, T;
rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, C; *hos
deos non re, sed opinione esse*, C; *quantum distet
argumentatio ab re ipsa esse a certitate*, C; (3)
possessions, property, wealth, — *facere*, H; — *au-
gere*, C; (4) interest, advantage, benefit, *consulere
suis sibi*, N; *in rem suam convertere*, C; *ex re
publica*, C, for the public benefit, C, L; (5) ground,
reason; only in the phrase, *ea (hac) re, ob causā
(hanc) rem*, C, on this account, on that account,

therefore; (6) business, affairs, *rem cum aliquo
transigere*, C; (7) a law-suit, cause, action, *utrum
rem an item dici oportere*, C; (8) *res publica*
(usually written in one word), the republic, the
state, commonwealth, government, C.

*Rēsario, 4. to rage again, O.

*Rēsālūtio -ōnis, *f.* a greeting in return, St.

Rēsālūto, 1. to salute again, return a greeting,
C, M.

Rēsānesco, 3. to become sound again, to heal, O.

Rēsarcio -sarsi -sartum, 4. to patch again, mend
again, repair, T, Co.

*Rēsarrō, 4. to hoe again, Pl.

Rēsceīdo -scēdi -scēsum, 3. to tear off again,
tear away again, cut off, cut away, — *callum ac
loricam falsibus*, Ca; — *restem a membris*, Ib;
hence, to open; — *locum praedictis firmatur atque
omni ratione oblatum*, C; (2) *met.* to rescind,
repeal, abrogate, make invalid a law, decree, etc.
— *acta M. Antonii*, C; — *totam triennii pre-
turan*, C; — *et irritas facere omnes istius inju-
rias*, O.

Rescisco -ivi (-ii) -itum, 3. to find out, ascertain,
aliquid, C.

Resciō -psi -ptum, 3. to write again, write
back, answer in writing, — *ad literas*, C; — *ad
aliquem*, C; — *alicui*, C; — *epistolam ad aliquem*,
C; (2) of the emperor, to answer a petition in
writing, St; hence *re-scriptum -i, n.* Tc, an imper-
ial rescript; (3) in book-keeping, to put to a
person's credit, C; (4)* to transfer from one class
of soldiers to another, — *deciman legionem ad
equum*, Ca, make cavalry of the tenth legion; (5)
to write over again, copy, St; (6)* to enrol soldiers
a second time, L.

Rēsēcō -cēdi -ctum, 1. to cut off, cut away, again,
— *palpebras*, C; — *longos capillos ferro*, O; (2)
met. to cut off, put away, remove, — *libidinem*, C;
— *crimina quaedam cum primā barbā*, Jv; *epistola
brevis spem longam rescēcit*, H.

Rēsēcō, 1. to adjure repeatedly, implore again
and again, P; (2) to free from a curse, N.

*Rēsēcō -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, Co.

Rēsēda -a, *f.* a plant, *reseda alba*, Linn. Pl.

*Rēsēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Pl.

Rēsēgmīna -um, *n.* cuttings, prunings, Pl.

*Rēsēmīno, 1. to sow again; *poet.* beget, produce
again, O.

Rēsēquor -cūtus (-quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow,
pursue, — *aliquem*, O, to follow in discourse,
answer.

Rēsēro -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, P, J
again, Vr, Co.

Rēsēro, 1. to unclose, open, — *fortes*, Tb, O; —
limina, V; — *januam*, O; *met.* — *rem januam*,
ut pateat omnibus, C; *ubi, Janu biceps, longum re-
servaveris annum*, O, begun, opened; (2) to reveal
that which is unknown, O.

Rēservo, 1. to lay up, keep back, reserve,
keep, — *aliquid ad aliquid*, C; — *hoc consilium ad
extremum*, Ca; — *eos ad eam rem*, C; — *clivum*,
in aliud tempus, Ca; — *cetera praesentis servare*,
C; *retinere et reservare honorem tam expediti
sili*, Tc.

Rēsēs -idis, that which remains motionless, in-
active, inert; — *aqua*, V, stagnant water; —
caseus in corpore, V, undigested; — *plūs in
urbe*, L.

Rēsēs -eīs, *m.* a vine-branch that has been
pruned, Co.

Rēsēdo -cēdi -scēsum, 2. to remain + thing, to
abide, reside, rest; *residuum*, C, left over, *met.*
in oppido aliquem mallem residere, quam arcesse,
C, to have settled; (2) to sit idle, be idle, P, C;
and hence, to celebrate a festival or holiday, P, C;
(3) *met.* to remain behind, to left in rear, *et
spiritum est, et existeret annus et aliquid
— reserum*, C; — *illa pars fructuosa*, C;
Rēsēdo -cēdi -scēsum, 3. to sit down, settle, sit
of birds, Pl; (2) of wandering things, to settle
settled, *in montes resedunt*, C; *re sedent a fano
rivi*, Tc; (3) *met.* to sink down, fall, subside

omnisque repente resedit flatus, V; *cum tumor animi resedisset*, C; — *impetus animorum ardorque*, L.

Rēsidūm -i, n. the remains, rest, residuum, C.

Rēsiduus -a -um, remaining, left behind, over and above, C.

Rēsigo, 1. to unseal, open, — *literas*, P. C; (2) *met.* to cancel, annul, destroy, — *omnem tabularum fidem*, C; (3) *met.* to reveal, — *venientia fata*, O; (4) *met.* to give up, resign, H.

Rēsilio -ti -ultum, 4. to leap back, spring back, — *in gelidos lacus*, O; — *velites ad manipulos*, L; (2) of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound, draw back, shrink back, *Le. O. Pl*; (3) *met.* C; *resiliendum ab us que non recipiunt*, Q.

Rēsimus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up, — *nares*, O. *Le.*

Rēina -æ, f. resin, Pl.

Rēsiniācus -a -um, resinous, Pl.

Rēsiniātus -a -um, — *vinum*, M, flavoured with resin; — *in cutis*, Jv, smeared with resin to take hairs off the skin.

Rēsiniōsus -a -um, full of resin, resinous, Co. Pl.

Rēsipio, 3. to have a smack, taste, flavour of any thing, Pl. Co; *mustum resipit ferrum*, Vr; *met. Lycinus minime resipiens patriam*, C.

Rēsipisco -ivi (-it), 3. to recover one's senses, come to one's self again, P. T. C.

Rēsisto -stiti, 3. to remain standing, remain behind, remain, stand still, halt, Ca; *negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse*, C, had stopped to talk; of discourse, *sed ego in hoc resisto*, C, stop here; an *inopia narium ibi restitisset*, Ca, he had remained behind; (2) to resist, oppose, withstand, — *hostibus*, Ca; — *dolori*, C; — *contra veritatem*, C; *restitit ne statua poneretur*, N.

Rēsolutio -ōnis, f. a relaxing, making weak; hence a weakness, looseness, — *ventris stomachi, oculorum*, Cl.

Rēsolutus -a -um (*ptcp.* *rēsolvō*), relaxed, effeminate, Co. M.

Rēsolvō -solvi -solutum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open; — *cinclas vestes*, O; — *equos*, O, to unyoke; — *vulnera*, Q, to undidage; — *oras*, L, to cast off from the shore; *ignis aurum resolvit*, *Le.* melts; so, — *margaritas in tabem*, Pl, to dissolve; — *glebam in pulvere*, Co, to reduce to powder; — *nebulas*, O, to dissipate; (2) to relax physically, weaken, make languid, V. O; (3) to pay a debt, P; (4) *met.* to loosen, annul, cancel, destroy, *teque piacula nulla solvent*, H, set thee free; — *transitum animi*, Pl; (5) *met.* to relax, soften, — *disciplinam militarem*, To; also *met.* to pay, C.

Rēsōnābilis -c, resounding, resonant, O.

Rēsōnantia -æ, f. a resounding, echo, Vt.

Rēsōno, 1. (i.) *nc.t.* to sound back, resound, echo, *terrenum sic ex poculo cecit, ut id resonaret*, C; — *ades lateplangoribus*, V; *met.* C; (ii.) *act.* to resound, echo, C, *formosam — doces Amaryllida sylas*, H.

Rēsōnus -a -um, resounding, echoing, O.

Rēsorbō, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again, *quaque vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque resorbet*, O.

Respecto, 1. to look eagerly back, look anxiously about one, *quid respectas? nihil periculi est*, T, to gaze upon eagerly; — *sine fine Cæsarem*, Aug; (2) *met.* to have a care or respect towards, — *aliquem*, V, to wait for, expect; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C.

Respectus -ūs, m. a looking back, C; *sine respiratione ac — pugnant*, L; (2) *met.* a refuge, place of refuge, C; (3) *met.* care, regard, respect, consideration towards, *Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit*, L.

Respergo -si, -sum, 3. to besprinkle, sprinkle over, — *simulacrum sanguine*, C; (2) *met.* *servili probro resperci* est, *Te.*

Respersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling over, C.

Respersus -ūs, m. Pl. = *respersio*, g.v.
Respicio -exi -ectum, 3. to look back, look behind, *Eurydice suam respicit Orpheus*, O; *met. quoad longissime potest mens mea — spatium præteriti temporis*, C; (2) to have respect to, to consider, regard, provide for, *ut respiciam generum meum*, C; — *commoda populi*, C; (3) to belong to, *ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat*, Ca, he was commander-in-chief; (4) to look towards with desire, hope, expect, — *spem ab Romanis*, L; (5) to see, perceive, *respicio, vos nihili meam gratiam facere*, P.

Respirāmen -ipis, n. the wind-pipe, O.

Respiratio -ōnis, f. a taking breath, respiration, C; (2) a pause in a speech, where the speaker takes breath, C; (3) an exhalation, — *aquarum*, C.

Respiratus -ūs, m. a taking breath, C.

Respiro, 1. to breathe back, blow back, blow in a contrary direction, *quod nisi respirent venti*, *Le.*; (2) to take breath, breathe, respire, C; (3) to take breath, recover one's self after any violent exertion, C; — *a metu capiti*, C; applied by C. to the effort, emotion itself, *opugnatio respiravit*, O, took breath, declined in violence.

Resplendō, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, V.

Respondēdo -di -sum, 2. to promise in return; only found in the phrase *par pari* —, P. T. C; much more frequently, (2) to answer, reply, respond, — *orationi Cæponis*, C; — *ad ea quæ quæsitæ erant*, C; — *adversus utrosque*, L; — *contra illa, quæ supra diximus*, Q; *met. sara et solitudines vocis respondent*, C; (3) especially applied to the answers of oracles, legal advisers, etc. C; (4) to answer to one's name, i.e. to appear, be present, *quum ad nomen nemo responderet*, L; hence, in general, to appear, be at hand, *ut si, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus*, C; (5) to answer to, correspond with, *ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant*, C; — *fortuna meis optatis*, C; *ubi haudquaquam ad spem eventus respondit*, L.

Responsio -ōnis, f. a reply, answer, C; (2) in rhetoric, *sibi ipsi* —, C, self-confutation.

Responsio, 1. (of legal advisers) to give an answer, opinion, C.

Responso, 1. to answer, reply, respond, P; (2) *met.* to respond, V; (3) to correspond to, accord with, H; (4) — *cupidiōibus*, H, to withstand.

* *Responso* -ōris, m. an answer, respondent, P.

Responsum -i, n. an answer, reply, response, C; (2) the response of an oracle, the opinion of a lawyer, C. Q.

Responsus -ūs, m. correspondence, symmetry, Vt.

Respublica, *vid. res.*

Respō -di, 3. to spit back, vomit forth, reject, *quas (reliquias cibi) natura respuit*, C; — *liquorem ab se*, Vt; (2) to reject, refuse, i.e. *quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respiciant*, C; — *omnem et defensionem et deprecationem legatorum*, L; *quos (poetas) et præsens et postera respual ætas*, H; *non respuit Cæsar conditionem*, Ca.

Restagnatio -ōnis, f. an overflowing, — *Luphratis*, Pl.

Restagno, 1. to overflow, L; applied to the place, *late is locus restagnat*, Ca.

Restauro, 1. to restore, replace, repair, rebuild, — *adem Feneris*, *Te.*

Restitūlis -c, that is cultivated every year, — *ager*, Vr; — *vinetum*, Co.

Resticula -æ, f. a thin rope or cord, Vr.

Restitilo, 1. — *mihi quiddam quasi animulæ*, C, to instil.

* *Restinctio* -ōnis, f. — *sitis*, C, a slaking, quenching.

Restinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to extinguish, quench, — *ignem*, C; — *situm*, C; (2) *met.* to extinguish, destroy, annihilate, — *morbum, nauseam*, Pl; — *oriens incendium belli sanguine suo*, C; — *cupiditates iracundiasque eloquentiæ*, C.

Restio -ōnis, *m.* a rope-maker, *St*; used by *P.* = one who is scourged with ropes.

Restipulatio -ōnis, *f.* a reciprocal engagement, *C.*

Restipulor, 1. to promise, engage in return, *C.*

Restis -is, *f.* a rope, cord, *P. T.*; (2) *restes alii*, *capiis*, *Pl.* the leaves of garlic or onions, *Pl. M.*

Restito, 1. to remain behind, loiter, linger, *P. T.*

***Restitrix** -icis, *f.* she that remains behind, loiters, *P.*

Restitutio -ūti -utur, 3. to put in its former place, replace, restore, *senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turba deiecerat, restitueretur*, *C.* — *oppida vicisque*, *Ca.* — *aliquem a limine mortis*, *Ct.* (2) *met.* — *rem prolapsam*, *L.* — *tribunician intercessionem armis*, *Ca.* — *pugnam omnibus locis*, *Ca.* — *reterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam*, *C.* (3) to give back, restore to any person his property, — *amissa cuique*, *Ca.* — *agrum Veientibus*, *L.* (4) to restore, reinstate a person who has been punished in his previous offices and dignities, *ut omnes qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, restituerentur*, *Ca.* — *tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem*, *Ca.* (5) — *judicia*, *C.* to reverse, annul a decision.

Restitutio -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, — *Capitolii*, *St.* especially, the reinstatement of a banished person in his previous property and offices, — *damnatorum*, *C.*

Restitutor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, *C.*

Resto -sisti, 1. to remain behind, remain standing, stand still, *Pl.* (2) to resist, oppose, withstand, *L. T.* (3) to remain, remain over, *C.* frequently *restat ut*, *L. C.* it remains to . . . *restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere*, *T.* (4) with especial reference to the future, to remain for, await a person, *C.*

Restrictio, sparingly, *C.* (2) accurately, strictly, *C.*

Restrictus -a -um (*ptcp.* *restringo*), close, tight, — *toga*, *St.* (2) close, stingy, *C.* (3) modest, moderate, *Pl.* (4) morally strict, severe, *Te.*

Restringo -inxī -ictum, 3. to bind back, bind fast, bind tight, *restrictis ad terga manibus*, *Pl.* (2) *met.* to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, *Pl. Te.* (3) to unloose, open, untie, *P.*

Resulto, 1. to spring back, rebound, — *tela irrita galea ciliquoque*, *V.* and especially of sound, to echo, resound, *V.* (2) applied to the objects which reverberate the sound, *pulsati colles clamore resultant*, *V.*

Resumo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take again, take back, resume, — *librum in manus*, *Q.* (2) *met.* — *curas*, *Q.* — *interruptum somnum*, *St.* — *pugnam*, *Te.*

Resupino, 1. to bend, turn backwards, *T.* — *nares planā manu*, *Q.* — *valvas*, *Pt.* to break open; *resupinati cessantia tympana Galli*, *Jv.* prostrate from intoxication.

Resupinus -a -um, bent backwards, lying on one's back, lying face upwards, *O. Sc.* (2) *met.* slothful, effeminate, *Q.*

Resurgo -sui rexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again, *O. Te.* — *obruta cymba de mediis aquis*, *O.* (2) *met.* *quum res Romana contra spem totaque ejus velut resurgeret*, *L.* ingeminant curae, *fursusque resurgens sacri amor*, *V.*

Resuscito, 1. to resuscitate, — *reterem tram*, *O.*

***Rē-ūtus** -a -um, ripped open, *St.*

Retardatio -ōnis, *f.* a retarding, protracting, *C.*

Retardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain, — *aliquem in viā*, *C.* — *aliquem a scribendo*, *C.* to hinder, prevent; in middle signification, *motus stellarum retardantur*, *C.*

***Rē-ixio**, 1. to censure in return, *St.*

Rete -is, *n.* a net, *C.*

Rētego -xi -ctum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, — *thecam numariam*, *C.* (2) *met.* to reveal, discover, — *arcanum consilium*, *H.*

Rētendo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to slacken, unbend, — *arcum*, *O.*

Rētentio -ōnis, *f.* a holding in, — *auriga*, *C.* *met.* — *assensionis*, *C.* a withholding.

Rētento, 1. to hold firmly back, hold fast, *P. L.* — *admissos equos*; (2) to preserve, maintain, *mens divina quae penitus sensus hominum vitaeque retentat*, *C.*

Rētento, 1. to try, attempt again, *O. Sc.*

Rētexo -vxi -xtum, 3. to unweave, unravel, — *tela*, *C.* (2) *met.* to dissolve, cancel, annul, do away with, — *istius praetura*, *C.* — *orationem meam*, *C.* — *scriptorum quaque*, *H.* to revise, correct; (3) to weave again, renew, repeat, *prope- randa relexite fata*, *O.*

Rētārius -ii, *m.* a gladiator furnished with a net, in which he strove to entangle his adversary, *Q.*

Rētēcentia -ae, *f.* silence, reticence, *C.* (2) the rhetorical figure called *Asiopoiesis*, *C.*

Rētēco -cui, 2. (1.) *neut.* to be silent, keep silence, — *de utriusque vestrum errore*, *C.* — *alieu*, to be silent, give no answer to a question, *L. Te.* (1.) *act.* — *aliquid*, to be silent respecting, keep back anything, *C.*

Rētēclātus -a -um, like a net, reticulated, *Vr. Pt.*

Rētēclum -i, *n. dim.* a little net, a bag of network used for carrying certain articles, a reticule, *C. H. Jv.* (2) a cap of network to confine the hair, *Vr.*

Rētēnāculum -i, *n.* a rope, cable, cord, *V. H.* and *met.* a bond, tie, — *vita astringere*, *Pl.*

Rētēns -ntis (*ptcp.* *rētēns*), tenacious of any thing, — *sui juris dignitatisque*, *C.*

***Rētēntia** -ae, *f.* a retaining in the memory, recollection, *Le.*

Rētēno -ui -tentum, 2. to hold back, hold fast, retain, — *aliquem*, *C.* *biduum tempestate retentus*, *Ca.* detained by the weather; *agere sunt retenti quin oppidum irrumperent*, *Ca.* (2) *met.* *pudore et liberalitate liberos retinere*, *T.* to keep within bounds; — *aliquem in officio*, *C.* — *animos sociorum in fide*, *L.* (3) to hold fast, keep, preserve, — *oppidum*, *Ca.* — *amicos observantia*, *C.* — *ius suum*, *C.* — *pristinam virtutem*, *Ca.*

***Rētēnio**, 4. to resound, *Vr.*

Rētis -is, *f.* = *rete*, *g.v.*

Rētōndeo -di -sum, 2. to reap, mow again, — *segetes*, *Pl.*

Rētōrqueo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back, — *oculos saepe ad hanc urbem*, *C.* — *caput in sua terga*, *O.* — *brachia tergo*, *H.* (2) *met.* — *animum ad praeterita*, *Sc.*

Rētōresco, 3. to become dry again, *Co.*

***Rētōride**, dryly, *Pl.*

Rētōridus -a -um, parched up, dried up, — *et muscosa prata*, *Vr.*

***Rētōstus** -a -um, roasted, *Pl.*

Rētōrctatio -ōnis, *f.* refusal, denial, *sine ulla*, *C.*

***Rētōrctio** -ōnis, *f.* a drawing back, — *graduum*, *Vt.* the breadth of a flight of steps.

Rētōrcto, 1. to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew; — *ferrum*, *V.* — *arma*, *L.* (2) *met.* to treat of again, *hac omittamus, augemus enim doctorem et tractando*, *C.* (3) to draw back, refuse, be reluctant, *Cl.* — *dicta*, *V.* to retract; *ptcp.* *rētōrctatus* -a -um, revised, corrected, amended, *C.*

Rētōrctus -a -um (*ptcp.* *rētōrctus*), afar off, distant, remote, *L.*

Rētōrctio -xi -ctum, 3. to draw back, withdraw, — *aliquem*, *C.* — *aliquem in urbem*, *Ca.* — *ma-* *nium*, *C.* — *se*, *C.* especially to bring back a deserter, *Ca. C.* (2) *met.* — *aliquem a republica*, *C.* — *aliquem ex magnis detrimentis*, *St.* (3) to draw again, to drag again, — *aliquem postero die ad eodem cruciatus*, *Te.* — *Treiros in arma*, *Te.*

Rētōrctio -ui -ctum, 3. to give again, afford again, give in return, restore, repay, *C. L.*

Rētōrctum -i, *n.* the refuse of pressed olives, *Vr.* dross of metals, *Cl.*

Rētōrctus, back, behind (chiefly with

verbs of motion), *sedire, regredi*, etc. but also with other verbs, *quid — atque a tergo fieret*, C; (2) of time, in times past, formerly, C; (3) in other significations, *honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine eâ sint, longo et retro ponenda censeat*, C.
Rētrōdūgo -tgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, — *capillos*, Q; met. — *ordinem*, Q, to reverse.

Rētrōdūco, 4. to go back, return, Sc.
Rētrōgrādūtor, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Pl.

Rētrōgrādus -a -um, retrograde, going backwards, Sc.

Rētrorsum, backwards, behind, H; (2) on the contrary, in reversed order, C.

Rētrorsus, P. Aug. = *retorsum*, g. v.

Rētrōspicio -speci -spectum, 3. to look back upon, Vt.

Rētrōversus -a -um (*rētrorsus*), turned backwards, reversed, O. Pl.

Rētrōdo -si -sum, 3. to push back, thrust back, P; hence *ptcp.* *rētrūsus* -a -um, C, remote, distant, resequered.

Rētundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. to beat back, especially any thing sharp; hence, to make blunt, dull, — *ferrum*, C; — *gladios in rempublicam distractos*, C; (2) met. to weaken, weaken, check, repress, C; — *mucronem ingenii quotidianā pugnā*, Q; — *impetum erumpentium*, L; — *superbiam*, Pl.

Rētūsus -a -um (*ptcp.* *rētūdo*), dull, blunt, — *securis*, Pl; (2) met. *alica terra acuta ingenia gignant*, *alica retusa*, C.

Rēunctor -ōris, m. a rubber in of ointment, a physician's assistant, Pl.

Rēus -i, m. *rēa* -re, f. an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant, — *facere aliquem*, C, to accuse; *reum fieri*, C, to be accused; *referre in reos*, C (said of the pretor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons; *aliquem ex reis eximere*, C, to strike out the name; (2) one who is bound, answerable for any thing; — *roti*, V, bound to fulfil any vow (i. e. having obtained the object of my wishes).

Rēvalesco -lūi, 3. to become well again, be restored to health, O; met. Te.

Rēvōho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back, C; — *tela ad Grajos*, O; in the passive form, to ride, sail, be carried back, *equo citato ad urbem revecetur*, L; met. *ad paulo superiorem ætatem reveceti sumus*, C.

Rēvello -vulsi -vulsus, 3. to tear, pull, pluck away, — *tela de corporis*, C; — *caput a cervice*, V; — *saxum e monte*, O; — *acem temone*, O; (2) met. *horatifici verbis omnes injurias recellimus superiores*, C.

Rēvōlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare, — *caput*, St; — *frontem*, Te.

Rēvōlo -vūli -ventum, 4. to come back, return, — *domum*, C; — *in urbem*, T; *cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam*, P.

Rēvōra, indeed, in truth, truly, C.

Rēverberō, 1. to beat back, cause to rebound, reverberate, Co.

Rēverendus -a -um (*ptcp.* *rēvērōr*), that is to be revered, reverend, O. Jr.

Rēvērens -nus (*ptcp.* *rēvērōr*), respectful, reverent, — *erga aliquem*, Te. St.

Rēvērenter, reverently, respectfully, Pl. Te.

Rēvērentia -re, f. reverence, respect, fear, awe, — *adversus aliquem*, C; — *judicium*, Q; — *legum*, Jr.

Rēvērōr -itū, 3. dep. to feel awe or respect before; to revere, reverence; — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquem*, P. Te; — *calum tirorum*, L.

Rēvērro, 3. to sweep out again, P.

Rēvērsio -ōnis, f. a turning back on the way, C; (2) a returning, recurrence, — *sebrum*, C; (3) in grammar, the technical term (= ἀναστροφή) for the inversion of words, Q.

Rēvertor -sus, 3. dep. to turn back, return, — *ex itinere*, C; — *a Fabricio porte*, H; — *ad aliquem*, P; — *domum*, C; of inanimate things, — *luna ad*

signum quoddam, Lc; (2) met. to return, come back, revert, — *ad superiorem consuetudinem*, C; — *ad sanitatem*, Ca; and especially in discourse, to return, revert to a subject, C.

**Rēvīdēo*, 2. to see again, P.

**Rēvīlesco*, 3. to lose value again, decline in value, Sc.

Rēvīnco -vīnxi -vinctum, 4. to bind back, tie behind, bind fast, bind round, *ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ*, Ca; — *aliquem ad sazæ*, O; (2) met. — *mentem amore*, Ct; (3) to unbind, unfasten, Co.

Rēvīnco -vīci -victum, f. to reconquer, subdue again, H; (2) met. to refute, convict, C.

Rēvīresco -rūi, 3. to grow green again, — *læsc silvæ*, O; (2) met. to grow strong, vigorous again, become young again, flourish again, revive, C. Te.
Rēvīsto, 1. to visit repeatedly, revisit, Pl.

Rēvīso, 3. (i.) neut. to look back at, come again to see, revisit, — *ad me*, P; (ii.) act. — *aliquem*, C; — *rem Gallicanam*, C.

Rēvīviso -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive, C; met. *omnes civitates suis legibus et judiciis usæ revixerunt*, C.

**Rēvōcabilis* -e, that can be revoked or called back, Pl. O.

Rēvōcāmen -inis, n. a calling back, recal, O.

Rēvōcātio -ōnis, f. a calling back, revocation, recalling, C.

**Rēvōcator* -ōris, m. one who calls back, a recaller, Q.

Rēvōco, 1. to call back, recal, — *aliquem ex itinere*, C; *Cæsar in Italian revocabatur*, Ca; so of inanimate objects, — *oculos*, O; — *pedem*, V; — *gradum*, V, to turn away; especially (2) to recal or withdraw soldiers from a march, expedition, etc. C. Ca; (3) to call back an actor to repeat something, to encore, C; (1) met. to call back, bring back, regain, recover, *quæ studia remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocari*, C; — *antiquam duramque militiam*, T; — *se*, C, to recover one's self, collect one's self; — *aliquem a tanto scelere*, C; — *jani lapsos ab errore*, Q; — *se rursus ad magnitatem*, C, to betake one's self again; (5) — *ad aliquid*, to refer to, regard as belonging to; — *omnia ad scientiam*, C; (6) to call back, take back, revoke, — *promissum suum*, Sc; (7) to invite in return, O; (8) to call or summon again, L. St.

Rēvōlo, 1. to fly back, C; met. — *telum*, O.

Rēvōlūbilis -e, that can be rolled back, O.

Rēvolvō -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll; *draco revolvens scæ*, C; *rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens*, V, measuring back again; and in pass. form, to return, *itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum*, C; — *dies*, V; — *secula*, O, to return, revolve; (2) to unroll or open a book, L; (3) met. in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo videri esse, T, to have returned to the same mode of life; — *ad seposita argumenta*, C; (4) met. to return to in thought or speech, reflect upon, repeat, revolve in one's mind, V.

Rēvōlo, 1. to fly back, C; met. — *telum*, O.

Rēvōlūbilis -e, that can be rolled back, O.

Rēvolvō -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll; *draco revolvens scæ*, C; *rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens*, V, measuring back again; and in pass. form, to return, *itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum*, C; — *dies*, V; — *secula*, O, to return, revolve; (2) to unroll or open a book, L; (3) met. in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo videri esse, T, to have returned to the same mode of life; — *ad seposita argumenta*, C; (4) met. to return to in thought or speech, reflect upon, repeat, revolve in one's mind, V.

Rēvōmo -vi, 3. to vomit up, disgorge, V. Pl.

**Rēvōlūo* -ōnis, f. a tearing away, Pl.

Rex, *rēgis*, m. a king, C; applied in some cases to priests, e. g. *rex Nemorensis*, St, the priest of Diana Aricina; (2) especially the Persian king (like the Greek βασιλεύς), T. N; (3) Jupiter, as king of gods and men, C; — *aquarum*, O, Neptune; — *umbrarum silentium*, O, Pluto; (4) met. the eagle, king of birds, Pl; the queen bee, V; the lion, Ph; and generally, very powerful, wealthy, or fortunate person, P. H.

Rhacōma -re, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Pl.

Rhāgides -um, f. *rhāgālia* -ōrum, n. (ράγιδες), a kind of sores or ulcers, Pl.

Rhāgion -ii, n. (ράγιον), a kind of small spider, Pl.

Rhamnos -i, f. (ῥάμνος), buckthorn, Pl.

Rhamnus -untis, f. (ῥαμνός), a village of Attica, where the godless Nemesis was worshipped; hence *adj.* *Rhamnūsus* -a -um, — *virgo*, Ct, or

- abs. O*, Nemesis; also *Rhamnūtis -idis*, *f. O*, Nemesis.
- Rhapſon -ii*, *n.* (ῥαψῖον), a plant, = leontopetalon, *g.v.*, Pl.
- Rhapsōdia -æ*, *f.* (ῥαψῳδία), a rhapsody, a book of the Iliad, N.
- Rhēda -æ*, *f.* a four-wheeled travelling carriage, Ca. C.
- Rhēdārius -a -um*, of or relating to a rhēda, Vr; *subst. -us -i*, *m. C.*, a coachman.
- Rhētor -ōris*, *m.* (ῥήτωρ), a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, C; (2) an orator, N.
- Rhētorica -æ*, *f.* rhētoricē -ēs, *f.* the art of eloquence, rhetoric, C.
- Rhētorice*, rhetorically, oratorically, C.
- Rhētoricus -a -um* (ῥητορικὸς), of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical, C; *subst. rhētorici -ōrum*, *m. (sc. libri)*, rhetorical works, Q; so also *rhētorica -ōrum*, *n. C.*
- Rheumāticus -i*, *m.* (ῥευματικός), one that has a cold, a rheumatic person, Pl.
- Rheumatismus -i*, *m.* (ῥευματισμός), rheumatism, Pl.
- Rhīna -æ*, *f.* (ῥίνη), a kind of shark, Pl.
- Rhīnion -ii*, *n.* (ῥίμιον), a salve for removing scars, Cl.
- Rhīnōceros -ōtis*, *m.* (ῥινόκερος), a rhinoceros, Pl. M; prov. *nasum rhinocerotis habere*, M, to turn up the nose, sneer at every thing; (2) *meton.* a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Jr.
- Rhizias -æ*, *m.* (ῥίζιας), juice extracted from a root, Pl.
- Rhizōtōmōmēna -ōrum*, *n.* (ῥιζοτομούμενα), the title of a medical work, containing instructions for making medicines of roots chopped small, Pl.
- Rho*, *incl.* (ῥω), the Greek name of the letter R, C.
- Rhōdānus -a -um* (ῥόδανος), made of roses, Pl.
- Rhōdodaphne -ēs*, *f.* (ῥοδοδάφνη), the oleander, Pl.
- Rhōdōdendros -i*, *f. -on -i*, *n.* (ῥοδοδένδρον) = *rhododaphne*, *g.v.*
- Rhōdōpe -ēs*, *f.* (ῥοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace; whence *adj.* *Rhōdōpeus -a -um*, Thracian, V; — *tates*, *heros*, O, Orpheus.
- Rhodōra -æ*, *f.* a plant, *Spiraea ulmaria*, Linn. Pl.
- Rhōas -īdis*, *f.* *rhōa -æ*, *f.* (ῥοάς), the wild poppy, Pl.
- Rhōtēus -a -um* (ῥοτειός), of or relating to the promontory of Rhœtium in the Troad; hence *poet.* Trojan; — *ductor*, V, Æneas.
- Rhōicus -a -um* (ῥοικός), of or belonging to the sumach, Pl.
- Rhōites -æ*, *f.* (ῥοίτης), pomegranate wine, Pl.
- Rhombus -i*, *m.* (ῥόμβος), a sort of reel used by magicians, Pt. O; (2) the turbot, H. Pl.
- Rhomphœa -æ*, *f.* (ῥομφαία), a long spear or javelin, L.
- Rhoneus -i*, *m.* (ῥόγχοος), a snorting, snoring, M; (2) *met.* a jeering, mocking, M.
- Rhopſion -i*, *n.* (ῥόψιον), a water-lily, Pl.
- Rhūs, rhūs*, *m.* (ῥόος), a plant, sumach, Pl.
- Rhyparoraphos -i*, *m.* (ῥυπαρόραφος), a painter of men, vulgar subjects, Pl.
- Rhyphodes -is*, (ῥυφώδης), dirty, — *emplastrum*, Cl. a drawing plaster.
- Rhythmicus -i*, *m.* (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches rhythm, C.
- Rhythmus -i*, *m.* (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Q.
- Rhythmion -ii*, *n.* (ῥήμιον), a drinking-horn, M.
- Rica -æ*, *f.* a veil, P. Vr.
- Ricinium -ii*, *n.* a small veil, worn especially as an article of mourning, Vr. C.
- Rictus -i*, *m.* a ; arasitic insect very troublesome to some animals, a tick, louse, A. Aug; (2) a plant, — *cich*, *g.v.*, Pl.
- Rictum -i*, *n. C. Lc.* = *rictus*, *g.r.*
- Rictus -ūs*, *m.* the opening of the mouth, the open mouth, C; of animals, the expanded jaws, O; (2) the opening of the eyes, P. Aug.
- Ridēo -si -sum*, 2. (1.) *neut.* to laugh, *circa m. hercule non puto esse, qui temporibus his — possit*, C; (2) — *ad aliquem, alicui*, to smile upon, Ct. V; so of inanimate objects, to be cheerful, pleasant, bright, *innobilis æther ridet*, Lc; — *alms æger florum coloribus*, O; (π.) *act.* to laugh at, — *aliquem, aliquid*, C; especially, — *aliquem*, P, to smile pleasantly upon; (2) to mock, laugh at, ridicule, jeer, C.
- Ridēbundus -a -um*, laughing, P.
- Ridica -æ*, *f.* a prop, stake, vine-prop, A. Aug. Co.
- * *Ridicūla -æ*, *f. dim.* a little prop or stake, Sc.
- Ridiculārius -a -um*, laughable, droll, *mitte ridicularia*, P.
- Ridicūle*, jokingly, humorously, P; (2) laughably, *ridiculously*, C.
- Ridiculōsus -a -um*, laughable, ridiculous, P.
- Ridiculus -a -um*, exciting laughter, droll, humorous, funny, facetious, — *homo*, C; — *et jocosa res*, Ct; — *dictum*, Q; *subst. ridiculus -i*, *m.* a joker, jester, P. T; *ridiculum -i*, *n. -a -ōrum*, *n.* a thing to laugh at, joke, jest, C; (2) with an idea of contempt, laughable, absurd, *ridiculous*, C.
- Rigāto -ōnis*, *f.* a watering, wetting, Co.
- Rigens -ntis* (*ptcp.* rigēto), stiff, inflexible, — *agua*, M, frozen; *met.* — *animus*, Sc.
- Rigēto -ti*, 2. to be stiff, stiffen, especially with cold; — *gelu*, *frigore*, C; — *stagnum*, Co; and *poet.* — *horridus December*, M; so, to be stiff or numb with fear, *gelido comæ terrore rigebant*, O; and generally, *vestes auro ostroque* —, V.
- Rigescō -rūt*, 3. to grow stiff, become stiff with cold, fear, etc. V. O.
- Rigide*, in a straight line, straightly, Vr; (2) rigidly, strictly, O.
- * *Rigiditas -ātis*, *f.* stiffness, rigidity of wool, Vt.
- Rigīdus -a -um*, stiff, unbending, inflexible, rigid, C; (2) *met.* stiff, rigid, severe, strict, stern, C.
- Rigo*, 1. to wet, water, moisten with any fluid, *Nilus rigat Ægyptum*, Lc; *met.* — *ora lacrimis*, V; (2) sometimes, to lead or conduct water to any place, L; and *met. hinc motus per membra rigantur*, Lc.
- Rigor -ōris*, *m.* stiffness, rigidity, numbness; so especially the stiffness produced by cold, O. Te; — *nervorum*, Cl, a cramp, spasm; (2) *met.* stiffness, inflexibility, sternness, rigour, Q. Te.
- * *Rigoritus -a -um*, stiff, upright, Pl.
- Rigūs -a -um*, watering, irrigating, — *amēta*, O; (2) *pass.* well-watered, irrigated, — *hortus*, O; — *pratium*, Co; *subst. -a -ōrum*, *n. Pl.* well-watered places.
- Rima -æ*, *f.* a crack, cleft, fissure, C; *met. plenus rimarum*, T, one who cannot keep a secret; *poet. ignea rima micans*, V, the lightning.
- Rimor*, 1. *dep.* to cleave, tear up, turn up, — *terram rastris*, V; so of animals which root or burrow in the ground, V. Co; (2) to pry into, examine; *haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, et exa catulis*, Jr; *partes rimatur apertas, qua vulnus latet ferat*, V; (3) *met.* to examine thoroughly, investigate, C.
- Rimōsus -a -um*, full of cracks, chinks, fissures, V. Pl; *quæ rimosā bene deponuntur in curæ*, H, that cannot keep a secret.
- Rimula -æ*, *f. dim.* a little crack or chink, C.
- Ringer -ctus*, 3. *dep.* to show the teeth by gnawing the mouth; and hence *met.* to snarl, growl, be displeased at, T.
- Ripa -æ*, *f.* the bank of a river, C; rarely used for the sea-shore, Co.
- * *Ripārius -a -um*, — *hirundo*, Pl, the sand-martin, frequenting river-banks.
- * *Ripāla -æ*, *f. dim.* a little bank of a river, C.
- Riceus -i*, *m.* (ῥίκιος), a box, chest, trunk, T.
- * *Rictō -ōis*, *f.* laughing, laughter, P.
- Rictor -ōris*, *m.* a laugher, mocker, H.
- Rictus -ūs*, *m.* laughing, laughter; — *excitatus*, C, to excite laughter; — *edere*, C, to laugh.

rite, with the proper religious ceremonies, religiously, H. L., (2) properly, duly, fitly, C., (3) usually, in the ordinary manner, Lc. H.

Ritus -ūs, *m.* religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, C.; (2) generally, a custom, usage, observance, *qui peccidum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt*, C., after the manner of beasts; *ritu latronum vivere*, C.

Rivulus -e, *of or relating to a brook, Co.*

Rivulus -is, *m.* a rival in love, rival suitor, C. H.

Rivalitas -ātis, *f.* rivalry, C.

Rivulus -i, *m. dim.* a small brook, rivulet, *met.* C.

Rivus -i, *m.* a small stream, brook, C.; — *agua*, Lc. H.; (2) a water-pipe or channel, Vt.; (3) *met.* — *lactis*, H.; — *sanguinis*, V., — *lacrimarum*, O.

Rixa -e, *f.* a quarrel, brawl, strife, C. H.

Rixator -ōris, *m.* a quarreller, brawler, C.

Rixor, 1. *dep.* to quarrel, brawl, — *cum aliquo de amicitia*, C., (2) *met.* to clash, disagree, *consonantes asperiores in commissis verbis am rixantur*, Q.

* **Rixosus** -a -um, quarrelsome, — *ares*, Co.

* **Röbligendus** -a -um, rusty, P, *met.* — *dentibus cuncta rodit*, M, with envious teeth

Röbligus -inis, *f.* rust, P. V. Pl.; (2) blight on grain, Vr. Co.; (3) a sediment that collects on mill-stones, Pl.; (4) dirt on the teeth, O.

Röbligus -i, *m.* the god who preserved the grain of the Romans from mildew, whose festival, the *Röbligalia*, was celebrated annually on the 25th of April, Vr. Pl.

Röbustus -a -um, oaken, O Co

Röburo, 1. to strengthen, make firm, Lc., — *enim cibo*, Co., — *nidus stramento*, Pl, *met.* — *gravitatem constantia*, C.

Röbur (röbus, A. Aug.) -ōris, *n.* a hard kind of oak; and hence applied to any hard-wooded tree, C. Ca.; (2) *meton.* of things made of oak or other hard wood (as oaken benches), C, the Trojan horse, V; a lance, V, a club, O, (3) *met.* hardness, strength, firmness, — *ferris*, Lc. V; — *navium*, L; and especially of moral strength, firmness, constancy, *alter virtutis robore firmior quam alatus*, C; — *incredibile animi*, C, (4) concrete, the strength, pith of any thing; of soldiers, the flower of the army, C. Ca.

* **Röburnus** -a -um, of the oaks, oaken, Co.

Röbustus -a -um, of oak-wood, oaken, Vr. Co. L; (2) *met.* strong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust, — *cibus*, Cl, nourishing, *si cesses usu atque atale robustior*, C; *corpore amplo atque robusto*, St; — *et solida eloquentia*, C

Rödo -si -um, 3 to gnaw, nibble at, — *ruos ungues*, H; (2) to rub away, diminish, *ripas flumina*, Lc; (3) *met.* to detract from, calumniate, — *absentem amicum*, H.

Rödus = *raudus*, q v

Röglis -e, of or relating to the funeral pile, O.

Röglatio -ōnis, *f.* a proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people, — *ferre (de aliquo, in aliquem) ad populum*, C; (2) interrogation, as a rhetorical figure, C; (3) a request, entreaty, C.

Röglituncula -e, *f. dim.* a little project of law, Aug., (2) a small question, C.

Röglitor -ōris, *m.* a collector of votes at an election, poll-clerk, C; (2) a proposer, C, (3) a suppliant, beggar, M.

Röglitus -ūs, *m.* a request, entreaty, C.

* **Röglitatio** -ōnis, *f.* a proposition, project of law, P.

Rögitō, 1. to ask, inquire, beg eagerly, P T

Rögo, 1. to ask, inquire, question, — *aliquem aliquid*, P. T, to question any one about any thing, — *de aliquo re*, C, *rogant me serri, quo eam?* P, *quid rei um atque accersit curo et rogo*, H, (2) — *aliquem sententiam*, C, to ask any person's opinion, — *populum*, — *legem*, C, to propose a law, bring forward a bill in the comitia; — *populum magistratum*, — *magistratum*, C, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; — *milites sacramento*, C, to admit them an oath to the troops; (3) to ask, entreat, beseech,

request, — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquid ab aliquo*, C; *ut id facias, te etiam aliquid rogo*, C; *rogat frater ne abeas longius*, T.

Röguis -i, *m.* a funeral pile, C. O.

Röma -e, *f.* (Römun), Rome; hence *adj.* **Römanus** -a -um, C, Roman; — *ludi*, or *ludi magni*, celebrated annually on the 4th of September; other adj. are **Römanicus** -a -um, A. Aug., **Römanensis** -e, A. Aug., **Römanulus** -a -um, Vr, **Römanulus** -a -um, Vr, Roman

Römulus -i, *m.* the founder and first king of Rome, received at his death among the gods, and worshipped under the name of Quirinus; *adj.* **Römulus** -a -um, O, — *fera*, Jv, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus; **Römulus** -a -um, V. O, *subst.* **Römulidae** -arum, *m.* the progeny of Romulus, the Romans, V.

Römrh -örum, *m.* a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, L.

Rörratio -ōnis, *f.* a falling of dew, Pl.

Rörridus -a -um, bedewed, Pt.

Rörrifer -tra -erum, dew-binging, Lc.

Röro, 1. (1.) *act.* to let fall, cause the dew, O; more frequently impers, *rorat*, Co, the dew falls; (2) to drip, drop, be moist, *rorant pennae*, O; *capilli rorantes*, O, (3) *act.* to bedew, cover with dew, *rorata rosea*, O, hence *met.* to moisten, water, — *ora lacrimis*, Lc; *popula rorantia*, C, which allow only drops to escape.

Rörrulentus -a -um, bedewed, dewy, Co.

Rös, *ros*, *m.* dew, Cr. V. O, (2) any dripping, dropping moisture, — *lacrimarum*, O, blood, V; perfumes, O, (3) *ros marinus* (often written in one word), *marinus ros*, Co, *ros maris*, O, *rose-ma* 13.

Rösa -e, *f.* a rose, C, and collectively, a garland or wreath of roses, C; used by P. as a term of endearment, (2) oil of roses, Cl.

Röscicus -a -um, made of roses, Pl, *subst.* -um -i, *n.* oil of roses

Röscarius -a -um, made of roses, St; *subst.* -um -i, *n.* a rose-garden, rosary, V. O.

Röscidus -a -um, bedewed, dewy, Vr V, — *humor*, Pl, dew, — *dea*, O, Aurora, *met.* V.

Röscius. (1.) Sex Roscius, a citizen of Ameria, who was accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero on the first occasion in which he appeared in a criminal case. It shows the independence of the young orator that he undertook the cause in direct opposition to the wishes of Sulla, and by his eloquence procured the acquittal of his client — (2) Q Roscius, a celebrated tragic actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero, who acted as his counsel in a civil suit.

Röscium -i, *n.* a garden of roses, V.

Röscus -a -um, made of roses, V. Sc; (2) rose-coloured, rosy, V Ct Pl.

Röscio -ōnis, *f.* a corrosion, Cl. Pl.

Rösmarinum, *rad* ros

Röstellum -i, *n.* a little beak or snout, Co.

Röstrius -a -um, having a beak, *e. a.* a curved point; — *falces*, Co, — *proa*, Pl, — *navis*, C; — *corona*, Pl, a crown ornamented with ships' prows, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, — *columna*, Q, the pillar, adorned with ships' prows erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius.

Röstrum -i, *n.* the snout of an animal; bill or beak of a bird, C O Pl, (2) *meton.* the point of a billhook or pruning-knife, C, a ploughshare, Pl; and especially the beak or curved prow of a ship, Ct, (3) *pl.* **Röstrum** -orum, *n.* the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with ships' prows), C

Röta -e, *f.* a wheel, P; — *figularis*, P, or *abs.* H, a potter's wheel, (2) a wheel used as an instrument of torture among the Greeks, C; (3) *meton.* a chariot, *si rota defuerit, tu pede cape viam*, O, (4) *meton.* the disk of the sun, Ie Sc, (5) *meton.* a kind of sea-fish, Pl, (6) *met.* — *fortune*, C, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune; *imparibus recta*

Thalia totis, O, in eleciac measure, alternate hex-
anac or pentameter.

**Rōtāto* -ōnis, *f.* revolving like a wheel, rota-
tion, Vt.

Rōtātus -ūs, *m.* P. Aug. = rotatio, *g.v.*

Rōto, 1. (1.) *act.* to whirl round, cause to revolve
like a wheel; — *ensem fulmineum*, V, to brandish,
pass. form, *rotari*, to revolve like a wheel, rotate,
O, (II.) *neut.* to rotate, V.

Rōtū -ae, *f. dim.* a little wheel, P.

Rōtundatio -ōnis, *f.* a making round; *linea ro-
tundationis*, Vt, the circumference of a circle.

Rōtunde, roundly, spherically, Co; (2) of ex-
pression, well-rounded, elegantly, C.

Rōtunditas -ātis, *f.* roundness, rotundity, Pl.

Rōtundo, 1. to round, make round, C; applied
met. to a round sum of money, *nulle talenta rotun-
dentur*, II, let the sum of 1,000 talents be com-
pleted.

Rōtundus -a -um, round, rotund, circular,
spherical, — *stellae*, C; — *bacca*, H; (2) *met. fortis*,
et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, II, a com-
plete self-consistent character; especially of style,
well-rounded, elaborated, elegant, C.

Rōbōfacio -fieri -factum, 3. to redden, make
red, O.

**Rōbellūnus* -a -um, reddish, somewhat red, Co.

Rōbellio -ōnis, *f.* a fish of a reddish hue, Pl.

Rōbellus -a -um, *dim.* reddish, somewhat red,
Pl. M.

Rōbens -ntis (*ptcp.* *rōbō*), red, reddish, Lc.

Rō, (2) red with shame, blushing, Tb.

Rōbo, 2. to be red, Lc. O. V, (2) to be red with
shame, blush, C. H.

Rōber -bra -brum, red, ruddy, H. V. O; *Rubrum
Maris*, C, the Red Sea.

Rōbesco -bui, 3. to grow red, become red, V. O.

Rōbōta -ae, *f.* a species of poisonous frog in-
habiting thorn-bushes, Pl. Jv.

Rōbōta -ōrum, *n.* bramble-bushes, O.

Rōbeus -a -um, red, reddish, Vi. Co.

**Rōbūcus* -a -um, — *fiscina*, V, made of bramble-
twigs.

Rōbūa -ae, *f.* madder, Vr.

**Rōbūcundulus* -a -um, somewhat reddish, Jv.

Rōbūcundus -a -um, red, reddish, ruddy, rubi-
cund, H. V.

Rōbūdus -a -um, red, reddish, ruddy, P.

Rōbigō, etc. = *robigo*, *g.v.*

Rōbor -ōris, *m.* redness (applied to every shade
of red colour), C, especially (2) the redness of
shame, a blush, C. L, hence *meton.* shame,
modesty, bashfulness, C; and (like pudor, *g.v.*) the
cause of shame, disgrace, C. O.

Rōbrier -ae, *f.* red earth; and especially, red
ochre, P. H, (2) the title or rubric of a law
which was written in red ink; and hence, the law
itself, Q.

Rōbriōsus -a -um, full of red earth, Co.

Rōbūus -i, *m.* a bramble-bush, V. Ca; (2) a black-
berry, Pt.

**Rōciātrix* -icis, *f.* — *mentha*, M, causing belch-
ing.

Ructo, 1. (1.) *neut.* to belch, eructate, C; (II.)
act. to belch up, — *acida*, Pl, *met.* — *versus*, H.

Ructoi, 1. *dep.* Vr. H = *ructo*, *g.v.*

**Ructiōsus* -a -um, full of belching, Aug.

Ructus -ūs, *m.* a belch, belching, eructation,
P. C.

Rūdoctus -a -um, — *terra*, locus, A. Aug, dry,
poor, barren

Rūdēns -ntis, *m.* (f. P.) a strong rope, cable, C.

Rūdriācio -ōnis, *f.* a covering with rubbish, Vt.

Rūdriō, 1. to cover with rubbish, Pl.

**Rūdriārius* -ii, *m.* a gladiator who had served
his time, a discharged gladiator, St; *vid.* *rudis*.

Rūalēlla -ae, *f.* a small wooden spoon used in
cooling, Co. Pl

Rūalimentum -i, *n.* the first trial or beginning
in any thing, an attempt, essay; — *militare*, L, —
belli, V, — *poneat*, L, to make a first attempt, get
through the rudiments.

Rūdis -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncul-
tivated, — *ager*, Co; — *campus*, V; — *indigesta-
que moles*, O, chaos; — *lana*, O; — *herba*, uca,
M, wild; (2) *met.* rude, uncultivated, unrefined,
unskilled, inexperienced, C; followed
sometimes by *in* with abl. — *in disserendo*, C; by
abl. only, — *arte*, O; by gen. — *Græcarum litera-
rum*, C.

Rūdis -is, *f.* a small stick or staff used for stir-
ring and mixing liquids in cooking, A. Aug, (2)
used by gladiators and soldiers in practising
fencing, L; such a staff was given to a gladiator on
his discharge from service, *tam bonus gladiator
rudem tam cito acceptus*? C; hence *rude donari*,
O, to be discharged.

Rūdo, 4. to below, roar, V.

Rūdus -ēris, *n.* broken fragments of stone used
for making floors, Vt. Pl; (2) rubbish from ruined
buildings, Te.

Rūresco, 3. to grow reddish, Pl.

Rūfo, 1. to make reddish, Pl.

Rūfūlus -a -um, *dim.* reddish, somewhat red, P.

Pl; (2) — *tribun*, such as were chosen by the
general himself (*opp.* *tribuni comitum*), L.

Rūfus -a -um, red, ruddy, reddish, P. T.

Rūga -ae, *f.* a wrinkle in the face, C; (2) a crease,
fold, plait of any kind, Pl.

Rūgo, 1. to fold, wrinkle, Pl.

Rūgōsus -a -um, full of wrinkles, wrinkled, H.

O; (2) full of folds or creases, Co. O.

**Rūidus* -a -um, rough, uneven, Pl.

Rūina -ae, *f.* a falling down, fall, — *jumentorum
sarcinae* *unigue*, L; especially the falling down of
a building, C, *repentim rūinā pars eius turris
concidit*, Ca; (2) *met.* fall, ruin, disaster, cala-
mity, catastrophe, destruction, *ut communis rūinā
patrui opprimeretur*, L; frequently *pl. prater-
mitto rūinas fortunarum tuarum*, C; (3) concrete,
usually *pl.* that which is fallen down, rubbish,
ruins, — *templorum*, L.

Rūinosus -a -um, falling down, ruinous, C;
(2) ruined, O.

Rūmex -icis, *f.* sorrel, Pl.

**Rūmifico*, 1. to report, represent in rumour, —
Alcmanem *probum*, P.

Rūmīna -ae, *f.* a goddess, whose temple stood
near the fig-tree under which the she-wolf had
suckled Romulus and Remus, Vr; hence *adj.* *Rū-
minālis* -e, — *ficus*, L; also called *Rūmina ficus*,
O, the fig-tree above mentioned

**Rūminālis* -e, chewing the cud, Pl.

Rūmināto -ōnis, *f.* literally, a chewing the cud;
met. a repetition, return, Pl; (2) a repeated con-
sideration, ruminating upon, C.

Rūmīno, 1. *rūminor*, 1. *dep.* to chew the cud,
rūminate, V. Pl, (2) *met.* to repeat, relate again,
Vr.

Rūmis -is, *f.* the breast which gives suck, a
teat, Vr.

Rūmor -ōris, *m.* a report, rumour, common
talk, hearsay, *rem ad senatum refert, jam antea
vulgi rumoribus exagitatum*, C; *rem te taliter bene
gessisse rumor erat*, C; — *de Aduoim defecit*,
Ca; — *de aliquo*, C, (2) common opinion popular
judgment, C; *qui erit — populi, si ad feceris*? T,
omnem infima plebis — affectat, Te.

Rūmpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, 3. to break, break in
pieces, burst, rend, tear a-und, — *imella*, C, —
montem aceto, Jr; — *obstantum claustra*, H, —
præcordia ferro, O, to pierce; *ferro rumpenda* *per
hostes est via*, V; (2) *met.* to break, destroy,
make void, annul, — *federa*, Lc. C; — *sacra* *enti
religionem*, L, — *ius gentium*, L, — *nuptias*, H,
— *silentia*, V. H; — *tacitum nitatem*, Te.

**Rūmpōtinctum* -i, *n.* a place planted with low
bushes, intended to support vines, Co

Rūmpōt *us* -a -um, serving to support vines,
Co, *subst.* -us -i, *f.* the maple-tree, Pl.

Rūmpus -i, *m.* a vine-tender, Vr.

Rūmuscūlus -i, *m. dim.* a trifling rumour, un-
important report, C.

Rūna -ae, *f.* a species of missile, C.

Runcellus -ōnis, *f.* the thinning of young plants, *Co.*; (2) the plants thinned, *Co.*

Runcator -ōris, *m.* one who thins or weeds young plants, *Co.*

Runcina -m, *f.* (ῥυκίνη), a plane, *Vr.*

Runcino, 1. to plane, plane off, *Pl.*

Runco, 1. to weed, thin out, *Vr. Co.*

Ruo, rūi, rūitum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to fall, fall down, fall to the ground, *C.*; *parietes ruunt; edificantur aedes tota denno*, *P.*; — *Troja alto a culmine*, *V.*; — *calum imbris immodicus*, *M.*; *prov. quid si nunc calum ruat?* *T.* what if the sky should fall! (2) to hasten, rush, run, *C.*; *in aquam caeci ruebant*, *L.*; — *de montibus annes*, *V.*; (3) *met.* to fall, be ruined, *qua cum occidunt, nemo est quin intelligat, rueret illam rempublicam*, *C.*; (4) *met.* to rush, hasten, *C.*; — *in exitum*, *Tc.*; — *in sua fata*, *O.*; (1.) *act.* to cast down, hurl to the ground, — *naces*, *Lc.*; — *aliquem*, *T.*; (2) to cast up from below, throw up, — *totum mure a sedibus imis*, *V.*

Rupes -is, *f.* a rock, *Ca. L.*

Rapicæpra -æ, *f.* a chamæis, *Pl.*

Rupior -ōris, *m.* a breaker, violator, — *faderis*, *L.*

Ruricola -æ, inhabiting, cultivating the country, — *bores*, *Lc.*; — *deus*, *O.* Priapus; *subst. -a -æ, m.* a countryman, *Co.*

Rurigena -æ, *m.* one born in the country, a countryman, rustic, *O.*

Ruro, 1. *P.*, rūror, 1. *dep.* *Vr.* to live in the country.

Rursus or **rursum**, backwards, — *ac prorsus*, *Vr.*; — *corsum*, *P.* backwards and forwards; (2) on the other hand, on the contrary, in return, *C.*; (3) again, once more, anew, *C.*

Rūs, rūris, *n.* the country (in opposition to the town), lands, country-seat, villa; farm, *quum rūs homines eunt*, *P.* go to the country; *rure redire*, *P.* to come back to town.

Rurcarius -a -um, — *falcular*, *A.* Aug, for weeding out butcher's broom.

Rurcum -i, *n.* butcher's broom, *Pl. V.*

Rurshus -a -um, clad in red, *Pl.*

Russus -a -um, red, russet, *Lc. Ct.*

Rusticinus -a -um, of or relating to the country, rustic, *C.*

Rusticillo -ōnis, *f.* a living in the country, *C.*; (2) agriculture, *Co.*

Rustice, like a rustic, in a countryfied manner, *C.*

Rusticollas -ātis, *f.* a countryfied manner, rusticity, rustic mode of life, *Pl. Q.*

Rusticor, 1. *dep.* to live in the country, to rusticize, *C.*; (2) to practise husbandry, *Co.*

Rusticulus -a -um, somewhat rustic, boorish; *met.* — *libellus*, *M.*; *subst. -us -i, m.* a countryman, rustic, *C.*; — *-æ, f.* a hen, *Co. Pl.*

Rusticus -a -um, of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic, *C.*; (2) *met.* plain, simple in manners and mode of life, but more frequently, boorish, clownish, rude, *C.*

Rusticus -i, *m.* a countryman, rustic, *C.*; *f. -a -æ, O.* a country maiden.

Ruta -æ, *f.* (ῥύτις), the herb rue, *Co. Pl.*; (2) *met.* unpleasantness, *C.*

Ruta cæsa -gram, *n.* (also *ruta et cæsa*), minerals and timber on an estate, reserved by the owner to himself in the event of a sale, *C.*

Rutabulum -i, *n.* a fire-hovel, *St.*; (2) a spoon for mixing and stirring liquids, *Co.*

Rutatus -a -um, — *mustum*, *Pl.* flavoured with rue.

Rutians -antis (ῥυτις), shining with ruddy gleam, *Pl.*

Ruticeo, 3. to become reddish, *Pl.*

Rutillo, 1. (1.) *act.* to make reddish, dyo red, *L. St.*; (1.) *neut.* to be reddish, shine with a ruddy gleam, *V.*

Rutulus -a -um, reddish, ruddy, auburn, *O. V.*

Ruturum -i, *n.* a shovell, *L.*

Rutula -æ, *f.* dim. a little bit of rue, *C.*

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς); but it also sometimes represents the Greek aspirate, e.g. *ser* = Σ, *sal* = Σ, *serpo* = Σ, *sus* = Σ, etc. It is occasionally interchanged with *t* and *r*. For abbreviations in which *S* is used, *vid. Table*.

Sabbatus -ii, *m.* (Σαββάτος), a surname of Bacchus, *C.*

Sabbata -grum, *n.* (Σαββάτα), the Sabbath or rest day of the Jews, *O. Jr.*

Sabbatarius -ii, *m.* an observer of the Sabbath, a Jew, *M.*

Sabelli -drum, *m.* an ancient and usually poetic name of the Sabines, *H.*; hence *adj.* **Sabellus** -a -um, *L. V.* **Sabellus** -a -um, *V.* Sabine.

Sabini -drum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, conterminous with the Latins; hence *adj.* **Sabinus** -a -um, — *herba*, *Pl.* the herb savin; **Sabinus** -i, *m.* **Sabina** -æ, *f.* a Sabine; **Sabinum** -i, *n.* Sabine wine, *H.*; *adv.* **Sabine**, *V.* in the Sabine tongue.

Sabulæta -drum, *n.* sandy places, *Pl.*

Sabulo -ōnis, *m.* gravel, *Vr. Co.*

Sabulosus -a -um, abounding in sand, sandy, *Co. Pl.*

Sabulum -i, *n.* = *sabulo*, *q.v.*

Saburra -æ, *f.* sand used as ballast, *V. L.*

Saburralls -e, made of sand, *Vt.*

Saburro, 1. to load with ballast, *Pl.*; (2) *met.* *ubi saburrati sumus*, *P.* stuffed full.

Sacal, *indcl.* Egyptian amber, *Pl.*

Saccarius -a -um, — *navis*, *Aug.* laden with sacks.

Saccellus -i, *m.* dim. a little bag or sack, *Cl.*

Saccharon -i, *n.* (σάκχαρον), a saccharine juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, *Pl.*

Sacculperum -ii, *n.* a pocket or fob for a purse, *P.*

Sacco, 1. to strain or filter through a bag, *Lc. Pl.*

Sacculus -i, *m.* dim. a small bag or sack, *Pl. Jr.*

Saccus -i, *m.* (σάκος), a sack, bag, *C.*; a purse, *II.*; also used for straining wine through, *M.*

Sacellum -i, *n.* dim. a small unroofed shrine or chapel dedicated to some god, *C.*

Sacer -era -crum (*pl.* *saceres*, *P. Vr.*), sacred, holy, consecrated, *adificiis omnibus, publicis, priatis, sacris, profanis, peperit*, *C.*; — *aedes*, *C.*; — *sanguis*, *Ct.* of the victim sacrificed; — *urna Veneris*, *P.* sacred to Venus; also with the dat. *sacra Jovi quercus*, *O.* and without a direct reference to a deity, — *quadam patris memoria*, *Q.*

(2) devoted to destruction, accused, *L.*; infamous, detestable, horrible, — *james auri*, *V.*

Sacerdos -ōtis, *c.* a priest, priestess, *C.*; — *Diane Ephesia*, *P.*; — *Vesta*, *O.* a Vestal virgin.

Sacerdotalis -e, of or relating to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, *Pl.*

Sacerdotium -ii, *n.* the office or dignity of a priest, priesthood, *C.*

Sacerdotula -æ, *f.* dim. a young priestess, *Vr.*

Sicoma -itis, *n.* (σημα), a counterpoise, weight, *Vt.*

Siccondia -ii, *m.* a species of Indian amethyst, *Pl.*

Sicophanium -ii, *n.* (σικαννον), the gum of an umbelliferous plant, *Pl.*

Sicramentum -i, *n.* the money deposited as security for costs and damages, with the trespassers, by the parties in a suit, *C.*; (2) *meton.* an action, suit, *C.*; (3) the engagement entered into by newly enlisted soldiers, *L.*; (4) the military oath of allegiance, *milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet*, *Ca.*; and generally, an oath, *H.*

Sicrarium -ii, *n.* a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple; and sometimes used as a place of worship, a chapel, oratory, *ante ipsum* — *Bona Dea*, *C.*

Sacerdus -a -um (*ptep. sacer*), sacred, holy, consecrated, V.

Sacerdōla -a, m. a sacrificing priest, Tc.

Sacerifer -era -erum, carrying sacred things, O.

Sacerificialis -e, of or relating to the sacrifices, Tc.

Sacerificatio -ōnis, f. a sacrificing, C.

Sacrificium -ii, n. a sacrifice, C.

Sacrifico, 1. (*sacrificor*, 1. *dep. Vr.*) to sacrifice, C; — *alicui deo*, P; — *ignavam suam*, O.

Sacrificulus -i, m. a sacrificing priest, L.

Sacrificus -a -um, of or relating to a sacrifice, O.

Sacrilegium -ii, n. robbery of a temple, sacrilege, Q. L; profanity, impiety, Sc.

Sacrilegus -a -um, stealing that which is consecrated, sacrilegious, C; (2) profane, impious, sacrilegious, T. Tb. O; used *subst.* as a term of reproach, P. T.

Sacrum -ii, n. Scythian amber, Pl.

Sacro, 1. to dedicate to a god, consecrate, — *laurum Phæbo*, V; and hence, to devote to destruction, to declare accursed; (2) to consecrate, devote to any person or purpose, C. V; (3) to consecrate, make holy, make inviolable, C; *secus*, *quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse*, L; (4) to immortalize, *hunc Lesbio — plectro*, H.

Sacrosanctus -a -um, consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence, holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the people), *ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti*, L; — *possessions*, C; and met. — *alicujus memoria*, Pl.

Sacrum -i, n. that which is holy, consecrated, sacred; a religious object or act; and in the pl. religious rites, religious worship, *metuens velut contingere sacrum*, H; *sacrum facere Junoni*, Pl; to sacrifice to Juno; *sacra Cæris majores nostri religione confici carminibusque voluerunt*, C, the rites or mysteries of Cæcis; *prov. inter sacrum saxumque stare*, P, to stand between the victim and the knife, be in great peril; *hereditas sine sacris*, P, great profit with little trouble (as the keeping up of the *sacra privata* was often attended with expense).

Sæculum = *seculum*, q. v.

Sæpe (*comp. sæpius, superl. sæpissime*), often, oftentimes, frequently, C; *sæpenumero*, repeatedly, again and again, C. Ca.

Sæpiusculum, somewhat often, P.

Sæve, cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, P.

Sæviduus -a -um, — *dicta*, T, fiercely, barbarously spoken.

Sævo -li -itum, 4. to rage, be fierce, furious, in *aliquem*, in *aliquid*, L; — *alicui*, O; (2) of animals, — *equus*, Lc; — *lupus*, O; — *panthera*, Ph; of inanimate things, — *pelagus*, T; — *mare ventis*, St; — *amor*, V; — *dolor*, Pt; — *venenum in præcordiis*, H.

Sæviter, P, = *sæve*, q. v.

Sævitia -æ, f. ferocity of animals, — *canum*, Pl;

(2) applied to men, fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity, — *judicis*, C; — *credulorum*, Tc; — *hostium*, L; — *eadem Appii in militibus quæ domi*, L; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, — *maris*, Pl; — *hiemis*, Co; — *annonæ*, Tc, high price of provisions.

Sævus -a -um, raging, wild, violent, fierce (of animals), — *leones*, Lc; — *lupi*, Tb; (2) (of men), raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh, — *gens*, C; — *vor*, P; — *mater Cupidinum*, H; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, — *fluctus*, P; — *hiems*, L; — *tyrpana*, H, fiercely sounding; — *horror*, V; — *ira*, Pt.

Sæga -æ, f. a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, C. O; (2) a bawd, procurer, A. Aug.

Sægitas -itatis, f. keenness, acuteness of the senses (e.g. of the sense of smell in dogs), C; (2) mental acuteness, sagacity, C.

Sægitifer, sharply, keenly (originally applied to the nose of a snail), C; (2) acutely, sagaciously, C.

Sagatus -a -um, clothed with a *sagum*, q. v. C; (2) made of thick woollen cloth, Co.

Sagax -acis, having keen senses; and especially, keen-scented, — *canes*, C; (2) of mental acuteness, acute, clever, sagacious, *quid est homini sagaci ac bonæ mente melius* ? C; — *ad hæc pericula perspicenda*, A. Aug; *utrum sagax rerum*, H; — *quondam centura eideret*, O.

Sagionon -i, n. a kind of Indian opal, Pl.

Sagina -æ, f. a feeding, fattening, feasting, — *anserum*, Vr. Co; *qui multitudinem illam non avtoritate sed sagina tenebat*, C; (2) *meton.* (a) food, fodder, nourishment, Tc, (b) a fattened animal, P, (c) fatness, corpulence, Q.

Saginarium -ii, n. a feeding place, stall for fattening animals, Vr.

Saginatō -ōnis, f. a feeding, fattening, Pl.

Sagino, 1. to fatten, feed up, cram, — *boves ad sacrificia*, Vr; so met. *saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur*, L; — *aliquem sanguine rapublicæ*, C.

Sagio, 4. to perceive, feel keenly; *sagire sententia acute est*, C.

Sagitta -æ, f. an arrow, C; (2) *meton.* (a) the extreme or thin end of a vine-tendril, Co, (b) the plant arrow-head, Pl, (c) a constellation so called, C.

Sagittarius -a -um, of or relating to arrows; — *calamus*, Pl, fit for making arrows.

Sagittarius -ii, m. an archer, C. Ca; (2) a constellation so called, C.

Sagittifer -era -erum, carrying arrows, armed with arrows, V. Ct.

Sagittipotens -ntis, m. the constellation Sagittarius, C.

Sagmen -inis, n. a bunch of sacred herbs which were carried by Roman fetiales and ambassadors as a token of their inviolability, L.

Sagmātus -a -um, clothed in a *sagum*, q. v. St.

Sagulum -i, n. *dim.* of *sagum*, q. v. C. Ca.

Sagum -i, n. (*σάγος*), a mantle made of coarse wool, often with the nap left on, Tc; usually a military garment, Ca; and symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence *sagax sumere*, C; *ad sagire*, C, to take up arms, prepare for war; in *sagis eris*, C, to be in arms; *saga ponere*, L, to lay down arms.

Sagus -a -um, prophetic, soothsaying, P. Ave.

Sal, salis, m. (in sing. sometimes n.) salt, C; (2) *meton.* (a) the salt sea, the sea, Lc. V, (b) a spot like a grain of salt upon precious stones, Pl; (3) *met. wit, humour, facetious conversation*, P. *Sapientia omnes sale facetisque superbat*, C; good taste, N; (4) pungency of flavour, Pl.

Salacitas -itatis, f. lustfulness, lecherousness, Pl.

Salacis -ōnis, m. (*σαλακίς*), a haughty, insolent man; a swaggerer, boaster, C.

Salamandra -æ, f. (*σαλαμάνδρα*), a salamander, Pl.

Salaputium -ii, n. a little dwarf, mannikin (*sat.* designation of a very small man), Ct.

Salarius -a -um, of or relating to salt, — *annonæ*, L; — *via*, L, or abs. *Salaria*, C, a road leading from Rome into the Sabine country; (2) *sal.*

Salarius -ii, m. a dealer in salt-fish, M; *salarius* -ii, n. the rations (not only of salt but of other necessaries), served out to soldiers and civil servants of the state; hence, pay, wages, salary, St. Tc.

Salix -icis (of male animals), desiring the female, lustful, lecherous, — *aries*, O; (2) excluding lust, — *eruca*, O.

Salsbra -æ, f. a rough, uneven road, Pl. H; especially (2) applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness, *proci cunctis oratio; cuncta ad extenuis hæret in salebra*, C, it sticks fast.

Salschreus -a -um, rugged, rough, — *erectio*, Q.

Salsuma -orum, n. salted meat, Pl. L. C. Ca.

Salsumarius -ii, m. one who makes or sells pickles, Co.

Salsus -us, of or relating to the salt or priests of Mars, H. C; and since their prayers were accompanied by feasts, (2) *met. salsus*, suntuosus, luxurious, — *apex*, H.

Sālātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a priest of Mars, *C.*

Sāncstrum -i, *n.* a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, *Pl.*

Sālctārus -a -um, of or relating to willows, *Pl.*; *subst.* -ūs -ii, *m.* one who takes care of willows or osier-beds, *Co.*

Sālctum -i, *n.* a plantation or grove of willows, *C. V.*

Sālētens -um, *f.* (*ptcp.* sālō), springs, fountains, *C.*

Sālignus -a -um (sālignēus), made of willow-wood, *H. O.*

Sālī -drum, *m.* a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied with armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March, *C.*

Sālīllum -i, *n. dim.* a little salt-cellar, *Ct.*

Sālīne -drum, *f.* salt-works, brine-pits, *C. Pl.*

***Sālīnārus** -a -um, of or relating to salt-works, *Vt.*

Sālīnum -i, *n.* a salt-cellar, *P. H.*

Sālīo, *a.* to salt, pickle, *A. Aug.*

Sālīo -ti, saltum, *a.* (1.) *neut.* to spring, leap, jump, bound, — *de muro*, *L.*; — *in aquas*, *O.*; — *super tallum*, *L.*; *saliunt in gurgite rāne*, *O.*; of water, *V.* to spring forth; *cor salt*, *P.* throbs, palpitates; so also, — *pectora trepidō motu*, *O.*; (11.) *act.* (of male animals) to leap, cover, *Vr. O.*

Sālīsūdi -drum, *m.* a jocose name applied by *Ct.* to the *Sālī*, *q.v.*

***Sālītīra** -e, *f.* a putting in salt, pickling, *Co.*

Sālīnen -e, *f.* wild or Celtic maid, *Pl. V.*

Sālīva -e, *f.* spittle, saliva, *Ct. Jv.*; hence of any similar moisture or secretion, *Pl.*; (2) *met.* taste, appetite, *Pt.*; *alicui — morere*, *Sc.* to make the mouth water.

***Sālīvārus** -a -um, slimy, *Pl.*

Sālīvātum -i, *n.* a medicine producing salivation, *Co.*

Sālīvo, *i.* to spit out, *Pl.*; (2) to salivate, treat by salivation, *Co.*

Sālīvōsus -a -um, slimy, *Pl.*

Sālīx -icis, *f.* a willow, *V. Pl.*

Sālūstus. *C.* Sallustius Crispus, the celebrated historian, was born at Amiternum in the year 86 *b.c.* and, having been quaestor, filled the office of tribune of the people in 52. In 50 he was ejected from the senate by the censors, it is said on the ground of adultery; but in 47, being praetor elect, was of course restored to that dignity. He went with Caesar to the African campaign of 46, and was appointed by him governor of Numidia, an office which he administered to the great advantage of his own private fortune. He died in the year 34. The extant works of Sallust consist of two short historical books; one narrating the war against Jugurtha; the other detailing the Catilinarian conspiracy. His style is concise and vigorous, though sometimes obscure, and affecting the use of obsolete words. The tradition of antiquity represents his personal character in a very unfavourable light, which, however, is not confirmed by any of the positive facts in our possession.

Sālmacīdus -a -um, — *aqua*, *Pl.* salt.

Sālmo -ōnis, *m.* a salmon, *Pl.*

Sālpr -e, *f.* a kind of stock-fish, *Pl.*

Sālprānārus -a -um, of or relating to salt-fish, *Co. Pl.*; *subst.* -ūs -ii, *m.* a dealer in salt-fish, *Aug.*

Sālpe, wittily, humorously, facetiously, *C. Q.*

Sālprōpens -ntis, mighty at sea; — *frater Jovis*, *P.* Neptune.

Sālītūdō -inis, *f.* saltiness, *Vt.*

Sālītūgō -inis, *f. L. Vt. Pl.* = sālītudo, *q.v.*

Sālītra -e, *f.* a salting, pickling, *Co.*; *met.* — *animae*, *P.* ill humour; (2) brine, *Vr.*; (3) salt-fish, *Co.*

Sālūs -a -um, salted, salt, *P. T.*; — *caseus*, *Co.*; — *Auctus*, *P.* — *unda*, *Le.*; — *sudor*, *V.*; (2) *met.* witty, humorous, facetious, satirical, *C.*

Sālūtio -ōnis, *f.* a dancing, dance, *C.*

Sālūtōr -ōris, *m.* a dancer, *C.*

Sālūtōrius -a -um, of or relating to dancing, saltatory, *C.*

Sālūtātrix -icis, *f.* a female dancer, *C.*

Sālūtūs -ūs, *m.* a dancing, dance, *L.*

Saltem, at least; *si illud non licet*, — *hoc licebit*, *T.*; *cripe mihi hunc dolorem*, *aut minus* —, *C.*; (2) with negatives, *non*, *neque*, *not* even, *non* even, *L. Q.*

Sālto, *i.* to dance frequently or vigorously, *Q.*

Salto, *i.* (1.) *neut.* to dance (which was accompanied among the ancients by pantomimic gestures), *C.*; — *ad tibicinis modos*, *L.*; (11.) *act.* to represent in pantomimic dancing, — *Cyclopa*, *II.*; — *Turnum Virgili*, *St.*

Sālūtōsus -a -um, wooded, well-wooded, *S. L.*

Sālūtūs -ūs, *m.* a spring, leap, bound, *C.*

Salus -ūs, *m.* a woodland pasture, forest glade, forest, wood, *C.*; (2) a portion of land containing 800 jugera, *Vr.*

Sālūbris -e (sālūber), healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome, — *locus*, *C.*; — *aqua*, *II.*; — *astates*, *II.*; — *et moderatus cultus atque victus*, *C.*; *met.* — *consilia*, *C.*; — *corpori*, *C.*; — *ad aliquid*, *A. Aug.*; (2) healthful, healthy, sound, — *corpus*, *L. S.*

Sālūbritas -atis, *f.* wholesomeness, salubrity, *C.*, (2) healthiness, health, *Te.*

Sālūbiter, healthfully, wholesomely, advantageously, *C. L.*

Sālūm -i, *n.* (σάλος), the open sea, ocean, *C.*; and hence, a road where ships lie at some distance from the shore, *N.*; (2) *poet.* the sea, *Pl. V.*; (3) the motion of a ship at sea, *Ca.*

Sālūs -ūtis, *f.* health, *medicinā aliquem ad — reducere*, *C.*; (2) well-being, weal, good-fortune, *utilitati — que servire*, *C.*; used as a term of endearment, *P.*; (3) deliverance from death or any other peril, — *offerre republicā*, *C.*; hence a means of deliverance, *nulla salus reipublice reperiri potest*, *C.*; (4) safety, security, *C.*; (5) a greeting, salute, salutation, *impertit tibi multam salutem*, *C.*, greets thee heartily; *met.* — *dicere foro et curiae*, *C.* to bid farewell to.

Sālūtāris -e, salutary, beneficial, wholesome, advantageous, *ut que mala perniciosaeque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus*, *C.*; — *hominum generi universo*, *C.*; — *ad ortus puerorum*, *C.*; — *contra serpentes*, *Pl.*; — *litera*, *C.* the letter A (as standing for *absolvo* on voting tickets).

Sālūtārter, beneficially, advantageously, *C.*

Sālūtātio -ōnis, *f.* a greeting, salutation, *C.*; (2) a call, visit of ceremony, *C.*

Sālūtātōr -ōris, *m.* a greeter, *P. Aug.*; (2) one who pays complimentary visits, *C.*

Sālūtātōrius -a -um, — *cubilia*, *Pl.* hall of audience.

Sālūtātrix -icis, *f.* she that greets or pays ceremonial visits, *M. Jv.*

Sālūtifer -era -erum, health-bringing, salubrious, *O. M.*

Sālūtīgērdus -a -um, — *pueri*, *P.* carrying complimentary messages.

Sālūtō, *i.* to preserve untouched, keep safe, *Pl.*; (2) to greet, salute, — *aliquem*, *C.*; — *sternutamentis*, *Pl.* to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes; sometimes, to bid farewell to, — *aliquem*, *P.*; (3) to pay a call, make a complimentary visit, *C.*

Salve, well, in good health; especially in the expression *salutem salutem*? are you quite well? is all well with you? *P. T. L.*

Salvēō, *z.* to be well in health (found chiefly in the forms *salve*, *salveto*, *salvete*, *salvete jubeo*); used by the Romans as a greeting or salutation, good day! I hope you are well, etc.; (2) sometimes used at parting, farewell, adieu, good-bye, *P. C.*

Salvia -e, *f.* the herb sage, *Pl.*

Salvus -a -um, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, — *atque incolumis*, *Ca.*; — *et sanus*, *P.* safe and sound; with *abl. abs.* saving, without infraction of, *salva lege*, *C.*; *salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae*, *C.*; also, *salvis rebus*, *C.* while

- affairs were yet unchanged; (2) in colloquial language, *salvus sum*, P, I'm all right, all's well with me; so *ne sim* — *si* . . . C, may I die if . . . ; *salvus sis*, P, used for the *imper.* *salve*.
- Sambūca -æ, *f.* (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, P; (2) a machine for storming fortifications, Vt.
- Sambūcūs -a -um, made of elder-wood, Pl.
- *Sambūcina -æ, *f.* P, sambūcistrīa -æ, *f.* L, a female harp-player.
- Sambūcus -i, *f.* an elder-tree, Pl.
- Samēra -æ, *f.* (samēra), the seed of the elm, Co. Pl.
- Sāmīōlus -a -um, *dim.* — *poterion*, P, of Samian earthenware.
- Sanninūm -ii, *n.* a region of central Italy; hence *adj.* Sannīs -Itis, Samnite, L; and *subst.* Sannītes -um, *m.* the Samnites, C; and especially a class of gladiators so called from being armed with Samnite weapons, C; Sannītīcus -a -um, St.
- Sāmos -i, *f.* (Σάμος, Σάμος), an island in the Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Sāmūs -a -um, — *viv.* *senex*, O, P, thagoras; — *lapis*, Pl, a stone used for polishing gold; — *vas*, P; — *capēdēs*, C, made of Samian earthenware; and *abs.* Sāmīa -ōrum, *n.* Aug. Samian ware.
- Sampsā -æ, *f.* the pulp of olives out of which the oil is expressed, Co.
- Sampsūchīnus -a -um (σαμψύχινος), — *oleum*, Pl, made of marjoram.
- Sampsūchum -i, *n.* (σαμψύχον), marjoram, Pl. Co.
- Sānābllis -e, that can be healed, curable, C. O.
- Sānātō -ōnis, *f.* a healing, curing, C.
- Sancaptis -īdis, *f.* a fictitious spice, P.
- Sancio -xi -ctum, 4, to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act, — *legem*, C; — *fœdus sanguine altējus*, L; *Solon capite sanxit, si qui* . . . C, Solon ordained, on pain of death, . . . ; (2) to sanction, render valid by law, — *acta Cæsarīs*, C; *quæ conjuncto necessitudinem eorum sanxit*, N, strengthened, confirmed; (3) to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty, — *incestum supplicio*, C.
- Sancte, piously, conscientiously, scrupulously, — *obse rare promissa*, C, sacredly.
- Sanctīmonīa -æ, *f.* moral purity, chastity, sanctity, C.
- Sanctio -ōnis, *f.* the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty, *legum sanctionem pœnamque recitare*, C.
- Sanctitas -ātis, *f.* inviolability, sanctity, — *tribunatūs*, C, — *templi*, L, *Te*; (2) moral purity, chastity, piety, virtue, sanctity, — *est scientia colendorum deorum*, C.
- Sanctitudo -īnis, *f.* A. Aug. = sanctitas, *q.v.*
- *Sanctor -ōris, *m.* — *legum*, *Te*, an ordainer.
- Sanctūrium -i, *n.* the private cabinet of a prince, Pl.
- Sanctus -a -um (*præp.* sanctō), sacred, inviolable, — *tribunū plebis*, C; — *officiū*, C; (2) venerable, holy, d vine, — *stella Mercurii*, C; *sanctē deorum*, V; so, of the senate, *sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium*, C; — *vates*, V, the Sibyl; (3) pious, virtuous, holy, blameless, — *homo*, C; — *virgo*, II, a Vestal virgin; — *conjug*, V, chaste.
- Sandūcia -æ, *f.* a kind of white corn, Pl.
- Sandāllarius -a -um, of or relating to sandals, — *Apollo*, St, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers.
- Sandāllēriū -æ -ūrum, *f.* female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, P.
- Sandālla -īdis, *f.* a kind of palm-tree, Pl.
- Sandālium -i, *n.* (σανδάλιον), a lady's slipper, sandal, T.
- Sandāpila -æ, *f.* a kind of beer used by poor persons, St.
- Sandārica -æ, *f.* (σανδάρικη), sandarach, a kind of red dye, Pt; (2) = erithace, *q.v.*, Pl.
- Sandāricitūs -a -um, mixed with sandarach, Pl.
- Sandārcus -i, *f.* an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's eye, Pl.
- Sandix -īcis, *f.* (sandix, σάνδις, σάνδεξ), vermillion, or a similar colour, Pl.
- Sāne, reasonably, rationally, sensibly, P, H; (2) indeed (used emphatically), *sane vellem*, C, I could indeed wish; (3) in answers, surely, to be sure, T, C; (4) in concessions, to be sure, certainly, *sint falsa* —, C; (5) with imperatives, then, if you will, *age* —, T, C; *abi* —, T, (E) very, exceedingly, — *bene*, C; — *commode*, P.
- Sānesco, 3, to become sound, healthy, to heal, Cl, Co.
- Sanguen, A. Aug. = sanguis, *q.v.*
- *Sanguicūlus -i, *m.* *dim.* a black pudding, Pl.
- Sanguinālis = sanguinarius, *q.v.*
- Sanguinārius -a -um, of or relating to blood, — *herba*, Pl, Co, a herb that stanches blood; (2) blood-thirsty, sanguinary, — *juventus*, C.
- Sanguinēus -a -um, bloody, C; (2) blood-red, V.
- Sanguino, 1, to be blood-thirsty, *Te*.
- Sanguinolentus -a -um, bloody, Tb, O; (2) blood-red, O.
- Sanguis -īnis, *m.* blood, — *per venas in omne corpus diffunditur*, C; (2) blood, race, family, stock, *sanguine conjuncti*, C, blood-relations; *genus alto a sanguine Teucri*, V; hence *poet.* offspring, progeny, *clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis*, II, Æneas; (3) *met.* vital power, life, — *cicittas*, C; *missus est* — *invidiæ sine dolore*, C; *illa dicta, quamquam plena sanguinis*, Q, full of force.
- Sanguisuga -æ, *f.* a leech, Cl.
- Sānles -ti, *f.* diseased blood, bloody matter, V, O; (2) the slaver of a serpent, V; matter flowing from the ear, Pl; the liquor of the purple-fish, Pl; the watery part of olives, Co.
- Sānūs -a -um, full of good health, Pl.
- Sānitas -ātis, *f.* physical health, C; *ulcera sanitati restituere*, Pl, to cure; (2) a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity, *ad se convertere, redire*, C; (3) of discourse, a naturalness of style, reasonableness, — *summi oratoris*, C.
- Sanna -æ, *f.* (σάννα), a mocking grimace, Pr.
- Sannio -ōnis, *m.* one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, C.
- Sano, 1, to heal, cure, restore to health, — *aliquem*, C; — *vulnera*, C; (2) *met.* to heal, restore, repair, — *voluntates consceleratas*, C; — *mentis militum*, Ca.
- Santerna -æ, *f.* borax, prepared for soldering gold, Pl.
- Sānus -a -um, sound, healthy, — *pars corporis*, C; (2) *met.* sound, uninjured, — *respublica*, C; — *armamenta*, P; (3) of sound mind, rational, sane, — *mens*, *homo*, C; *pro sano loqui*, P, to talk like a reasonable being; (4) applied to discourse, sound, sensible, natural, C.
- Sāpa -æ, *f.* new wine, or must, boiled to one-third of its bulk, O, Vr.
- Sāperda -æ, *m.* a small fish eaten as a pickle, perhaps a sardine, Pr.
- Sāpiens -ntis (*præp.* sāpio), wise, sensible, prudent, judicious, *rex æquus ac* —, C; so, *subst.* a sensible, judicious person, *dictum sapientis est*, T, a word to the wise is enough; (applied to abstract things) — *excusatio*, C; — *mores*, P; (2) used in the sense of the Greek σοφός, a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage, *sapient enim mulam peperisse ab itro, quam sapientem fuisse*, C; so especially of the seven wise men of Greece, C.
- Sāpienter, wisely, discreetly judiciously, C.
- Sāpientia -æ, *f.* good sense, discernment, prudence, *sapientia prima est stultitiæ caruisse*, II; (2) wisdom, especially practical wisdom or philosophy, knowledge of the world, *principes omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφία Græci vocant*, C; — *mater omnium bonarum rerum*, C; — *quæ ars vivendi putanda est*, C.
- Sāpiētpōtēs -ntis, mighty in wisdom, A. Aug.
- Sāpinus -a -um, of or relating to the aspinus, *q.v.*, Pl, Co.
- Sāpinus -i, *f.* a species of pine or fir, Vr; (2) the lower, smooth part of the trunk of a fir-tree, Vt.
- Sāpio -ivi (-i), 3, (i.) *neut.* to taste, have a sa-

sapor or taste, *certo serio*, *occisam sape sapere plus multo avari*, P; *mella* — *herbam*, Pl, taste of honey; so also, of smells, *meliora unguenta sunt, quæ terram quam ei oculum sapunt*, C, (2) *met.* to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discreet, wise, *qui quæquam primum* — *capit*, C, *si anpis*, P. T, if you are wise (a phrase often inserted in the middle of a sentence); (ii.) *act.* to understand thoroughly, know, *recte ego rem meam sapio*, P; — *nihi*, C.

Sapor — *ōnis*, m. so ap, Pl.
Sapor — *ōris*, m. taste, flavour, savour, C; — *dulcis*, II, — *asperimus*, Pl; (2) *poet.* = *gustatus*, the sense of taste, I, o; (3) *pl.* tasty things, titbits, delicacies, Tb Pl; (4) *n* scent, Pl; (5) *met.* of discourse, C.

Sapphirinus — *i* — *um* (σαφειρινος), — *lapis*, Pl, the sapphire.

Sapphirus — *i*, f. (σαφειρος), the sapphire, Pl.

Saprophūgo, S. (σαπροφαγῖν), to eat putrid food, M.

Sapros — *on* (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Pl.

Sarcina — *æ*, f. a bundle, pack, package, P. II. C; (2) *met.* the burden of the womb, an unborn child, O; (3) *met.* a load of cares, sufferings, etc. O.

Sarcinarius — *a* — *um*, — *jumenta*, C, pack-horses, beasts of burden.

Sarcinator — *ōnis*, m. P. — *trix* — *is*, f. Vr, a patcher, merder, cobbler.

Sarcinatus — *a* — *um*, loaded, burdened, P.

Sarcinilla — *æ*, f. dim. a little bundle or package, Jr.

Sarcio, *sarcis*, *sartum*, 4 to mend, patch, repair, — *dola*, A Aug, — *odes*, P; — *rupta intestina*, Pl; (2) *met.* to make good, repair, — *damna*, C, — *acceptum deliramentum*, C.

Sarcion — *is*, n. (σαρκιον), a flaw in an emerald, I.

Sarcocola — *æ*, f. (σαρκονα), a kind of Persian gum, Pl.

Sarcophagus — *i* — *um* (σαρκοφάγος), literally, flesh-eating, — *lapis*, Pl, a kind of stone used for coffins, which were believed to consume the body, hence *subst.* — *us* — *i*, m. a coffin, sarcophagus, Jr.

Sarcotista — *ōnis*, f. a hoeing, Pl.

Sarcolum — *i*, n. a weeding-hoe; a lighter implement than the *ligo*, q. v. Co. Pl.

Sarda — *æ*, f. a small fish used as a pickle, perhaps a sardine, Co; (2) a precious stone, perhaps cornelian, Pl.

Sarclithites — *æ*, m. (σαρδαίτης), a cornelian apate, Pl.

Sardoa herba, f. a poisonous kind of crowfoot or ranunculus, V.

Sardonyx — *ichus* (σαρδόνυξ), a precious stone, the sardonyx, Pl Jr.

Sarcus — *i*, m. a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans, Pl O.

Sari, n. v. d. l. (σαρί), a plant which grows by the Nile, Pl.

Sariva — *æ*, f. (σαρίσα), the long Macedonian pike, L.

Sarcophphōres — *i*, m. (σαρκοφάγορες), a Macedonian pikeman, L.

Sarimen — *is*, n. P. = *sarmentum*, q. v.

Sarmentifus — *a* — *um*, of or relating to twigs, brushwood, etc. Co.

Sarmentosus — *i* — *um*, full of twigs or small branches, Pl.

Sarmentum — *i*, n. twigs, boughs, small branches, brushwood (both when green and when bound up into fascis), C.

Sarra — *æ*, f. the city of Tyre, V. hence *civ.* *Sarranus* — *a* — *um*, (a) Tyrian, V, (b) Carthaginian, P Aug.

Sartecum — *i*, n. a cart, wagon, Jr; (2) the constellation *Charles's Wain* Jr.

Sartor — *is* (sart) — *trum*, 4. to hoe, and thence, to weed, I. Co.

Sartill — *is*, f. a hoeing, weeding, Co.

Sartitor — *is*, m. one who hoes up weeds, Jr.

Sartitorius — *a* — *um*, of or relating to hoeing, weeding, Co.

Sartitura — *æ*, f. (sartūra), Co. = *sartitio*, q. v.

Sartigo — *inis*, f. a frying-pan, Pl. Jr; *met.* — *loquendi*, Pr, medley, hotch-potch.

Sartor = *sartitor*, q. v.

Sartūra — *æ*, f. a mending, repairing, restoring, Co.

Sartus — *a* — *um* (*præp.* *sarcio*), mended, repaired; only found in the phrase *sartus tectus*, C, ut *3^o Curium sartum et tectum, ut avari, ab omniq. incommodo sincerum integrumq. conserces*, V; *sarta tecta*, n. pl. C, buildings in thorough repair, in good condition.

Sat, (i.) *adj.* enough, sufficient, *tantum, quantum* — *est*, C; followed by *ger.* *sat saluti* 'st, P; by *inf.* *nonne id* — *erat, accipere ab illo injuriam*, T; (ii.) *adv.* enough, sufficiently; with verbs, — *scio*, P. T; — *bibere*, V; with *adj.* — *bonus*, C; with other *adv.* — *dum*, C.

Sātīgus — *a* — *um*, anxious, Sc.

Sātīgus, I. (found also in *imesis*) to have enough to do, have one's hands full, *agilas sat rerum tuarum*, P; *suarum rerum satagilat*, T.

Sātīgus — *i* — *um*, 3 to satisfy or pay a creditor, P; (2) to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble or need, C.

Sātīlles — *itis*, c a guard, attendant, and pl. guards, escort, suite, train; — *alcovius*, C, *contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Annulæ traderentur*, S, *aurum per medios ire satellites amat*, II, so *poet.* *Joris pinnata* —, C, the eagle; — *Orci*, II, (Cerberus, also (with a suggestion of contempt) serviceable attendant, satellite, accomplice, C.

Sātīs — *itis*, f. a sufficiency, abundance, I, c P; (2) satiety, satisfied desire, longing, *si forte jam* — *amoris in uore ex nulla copia cepisset*, L.

Sātīto, to satiety, Vt.

Sātīctus — *itis*, f. a sufficiency, abundance, P. Vt; (2) satiety, longing, — *cibi*, C, *met.* *mihi um desiderium tenet urbis*, — *ai tem prœmior, C*; *studiorum omium satietas citæ si cit satietatem*, C.

Sātīne, *Sātūr* = *satiene*, P. T.

Sātīo, I. to satisfy with food, satiate, *ut animo quieto satiari desideria natura*, C; — *situm*, M; — *canes sanguine herili*, O, hence *met.* — *solum stercore*, Co; — *ignes odoribus*, O, (2) to satisfy any desire, *neque enim expletur unquam, nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis*, C; — *libidines*, C, especially *præp.* *per se sātītus* — *i* — *um*, satisfied, content, glutted with — *ne satietus tironum panis*, *insepultus proicit*, L.

Sātīo — *ōnis*, f. a sowing, setting, planting, C.

Sātīra — *æ*, f. (sātūra), saurical poetry, *sātīre*, II.

Sātīs, (i.) *adj.* enough, sufficient, — *est mihi aliq. quid*, T. G; *duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi* —, T; — *est aliq. ad aliq. d. T. L*; — *superque habere*, C, enough and more than enough; followed by *gen.* *ea amicitia non habet firmitatis*, C; *ad eandem temporis* — *habere*, C; (ii.) *acc.* with verbs, — *sapere*, P; — *consequi*, C, *ut in ille homo nos ludibrio habet* P, with *adj.* *dices* — *suum*, P; — *mita restant*, C; with other *adv.* — *honeste*, C; *abs d. hoc* —, C, enough of this; (2) particular phrases are, *satis ago* = *satisco*, *satagito*, q. v.; — *accipere*, C, to take bail, security; — *exigere*, to exact b; l; — *petere*, to demand bail, — *carere*, to give bail; (iii.) *comp.* *illius*, better, more advantageous, *scire* — *est quam loqui seruum*, P; *mori* — *esse*, C.

Sātīscō — *ōnis*, f. a giving bail or security, C.

Sātīo, *rad.* *satīre*.

Sātīscō — *scel* — *factum*, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction, — *alieni peccatis*, C; — *reipublicæ*, C; — *in pure civili*, C; especially (2) to satisfy, pay a creditor, — *elicti*, C; to give satisfaction, make an apology to an injured or insulted person, — *mihi pro his in re injuriis*, C.

Sātīsfactio — *ōnis*, f. the apology, satisfaction

Scalptūra -æ, *f.* a cutting in stone, — *gemmarum*, Pl; (2) cut or carved work, Vt.

***Scapturatum** -i, *n.* a piece of carving, carved work, Pl.

***Scapturio**, 4. to desire to scratch, to scratch, P. Scamius -a -um (σκῆμῖος), crooked-legged, St.

Scamillus -i, *m.* dim. a little bench, Vt. Scammonia -æ, *f.* (-ium -i, *n.* A. Aug. -ium -ii, *n.* Pl. σκαμνία) scammony, Pl. C.

Scammonites -æ, *m.* scammony-wine, Pl. Scamnum -i, *n.* a bed-step, stool, bench, O. Cl. M; (2) an unploughed ridge of earth, Co.

Scandix -icis, *f.* (σκανδῖς) chervil, Pl. Scando -di -sup, 3. (i.) *act.* to ascend, climb, climb up, — malos, C; — arcem et Capitolium, I; met. scandit aratas vitiosas nares cura, II; (ii.) neut. to climb, — in domos superas, O; — per conjuncta a diffidia, Te.

Scandula -æ, *f.* dim. a shingle or roofing-board, Pl. Vt.

Scansilis -e, that can be climbed, accessible, Pl. Scansio -onis, *f.* a climbing up, ascending, Vr.

*Scansorius -a -um, — *genus machinarum*, Vt, relating to, adapted for climbing.

Scapha -æ, *f.* (σκάφη) a small boat, skiff, P. C. Scaphie -tes, *f.* (σκάφη) a circular hollow sundial, Vt.

Scaphium -ii, *n.* (σκάφιον) a shallow bowl, especially used as a drinking vessel, P. C.

Scapula -drum, *f.* the shoulder-blades, Cl. Pl; (2) in general, the shoulders, back, P.

Scapus -i, *m.* (σκάπος) a stalk, stem, shaft; the stalk of a plant, Vr. Co; the cylinder on which a book was rolled up, Pl; a weaver's beam, Le; the shaft of a column, Vt; the shaft or stem of a candle-labrum, Pl; the post of a door, Vt.

Scabibus -i, *m.* (σκαβῖνος) a beetle, chafer, Pl. Scarrificatio -onis, *f.* a scratching up, scarrifying, Pl. Co.

Scarrifico, 1. (σκαρρίφωμαι) to scratch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarrify, Pl. Co.

Scarus -i, *m.* (σκάρος) a salt-water fish, much esteemed by the Romans, II. Pl.

Scatbra -æ, *f.* a spouting up, bubbling up of water, — aque, V; — fontium, Pl.

Scatbo, 2. to gush forth, spout out, bubble up, fons scati, Le; (2) met. to swarm, abound, cuncti scati in Hispaniâ, Pl; thus with abl. or gen. arx exaltens fontibus, L; — tota ferme Hispania metallis, Pl; * — terra ferarum, Le; met. uulca et plurimis scatet remedius, Pl.

Scaturlines -um, *f.* gushing waters, I. Scaturlingus -a -um, — terra, Co, full of springs or gushing waters, Co.

Scaturo, 4. to gush forth, — fontibus, Co; met. — aliqua re, Aug.

Scavrus -a -um (σκαυρος), having projecting or swollen ankles, II.

Scaurus, a surname in the patrician Gens A. milia. (1.) A. milius Scaurus, born 163 B.C., cons. 115, 107, cen. 109; the founder of his family, was an aristocratic partisan, of great abilities and influence, and a speaker of considerable reputation. He is frequently mentioned by Sallust, in consequence of his negotiations with Jurethra, which were not always the most creditable to his pecuniary disinterestedness. — (ii.) M. A. milius Scaurus, son of the preceding, was defended by Cicero, in an oration no longer extant, against a charge of extortion in the government of the province of Bœthia.

Sciron -ontis, *m.* (σκήρων), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the place of the last lamb, Pl.

Scelerate, wickedly, impiously, C.

Sceleratus -a -um (præp. sceleris), polluted, profaned by guilt, — terra, V; — limina Thracum, O; (2) impious, wicked, profane, infamous; especially subst. a wretch, miscreant, C; (3) wretched, unlick, calamitous, noxious, P. V.

Scellro, 1. to pollute, profane with guilt, parces — manus, V.

Scellrösus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accused, T. Le.

Scelleste, wickedly, impiously, C.

Scelustus -a -um, wicked, accused, infamous, — facinus, C; scelestissimum te arbitror, P; especially used subst. as a term of reproach, P. T; (2) knavish, roguish, P; (3) unlucky, wretched, pernicious, P.

Scelltyrbe -tes, *f.* (σκελοτύρβη), lameness in the knee or ankle, Pl.

Scellus -eris, *n.* a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence, C; (2) of animals, a bad quality, vice, fault, Pl; (3) used as a term of reproach, scoundrel, P. T; (4) a calamity, misfortune, P. T.

Scena -æ, *f.* (σκηνα, σκηνή), the stage of a theatre, C; in pl. aut Agamemnonis scenis agitatus Orestes, V, on the stage; (2) met. the public stage, publicity, C; (3) met. a deceptive outward appearance, Aug.

Scenalis -e, of or relating to the stage, Le.

*Scenice, like an actor, theatrically, Q.

Scenicus -a -um (σκηνικός), of or relating to the stage, theatrical, scenic, — artifices, C; actores, Q, players, actors; — gestus, C; — modulatio, Q; subst. scenicus -i, *m.* an actor.

Scenographia -æ, *f.* (σκηνογραφία), a perspective drawing, Vt.

Sceptifer -era -erum, sceptre-bearing, O.

Sceptriger -era -erum, P. Aug. = sceptifer, g. r. Sceptrum -i, *n.* (σκήπτρον), a sceptre, royal wand or staff, C; so jestingly, — pædagogorum, M; (2) met. dominion, kingdom, royal authority, V.

Sceptichus -i, *m.* (σκηπτοχός), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts, Te.

Scheda -æ, *f.* (σχέδη), a strip of papyrus bark, Pl; a leaf of paper, C.

Schéma -æ, *f.* (-a -itis, *n.* σχήμα), figure, form, gait, general appearance of any person, ego huc processi sic cum servili schémâ, P; (2) a figure of speech, Q.

Schematismos -i, *m.* (σχηματισμός), a figurative mode of speaking, Q.

Schidia -æ, *f.* (σχιδιαι), chips, shavings, splinters, Vt.

Schistos -a -on (σχιστός), cleft, cloven, split; — lapis, Pl, a kind of stone which splits easily.

Schoeneus -ei, *m.* (Σχοεινός), a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta; hence adj. Schoeneus -a -um, — virgo, or abs. O. Atalanta; also Schoeneis -idis, *f.* O. Atalanta.

Schoenobites -æ, *m.* (σχοινοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, Jr.

Schœnus -i, *m.* (σχοινός), a rush (apparently aromatic, as it was used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent), P; (2) a Persian measure of distance, Pl.

Schöla -æ, *f.* (σχολή), learned leisure, learned conversation, debate, dispute, lecture, C; (2) a place where learned disputations are carried on, a school, C; (3) the disciples of any particular teacher, a sect, school, C; (4) * a room in the bath where bathers waited before washing, Vt.

Schölasticus -a -um (σχολαστικός), of or relating to a school, scholastic, — controversia, Q; subst. scholasticus -i, *m.* a lecturer in the schools, teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician, Te. Pl.

Schödeus -ei, *m.* schöna -æ, *f.* (σκαίδης, σκαίνα), the male and female of a salt-water fish, perhaps Salmo Thymallus, Linn. Pl.

Schöens -ntis (præp. scelo), knowing, knowingly, purposely, intentionally, aperte ludificari et calumniari sciens non videatur, C; (2) knowing, skilful, experienced, quæ navis scientissimo gubernatore utitur, C; — locorum, S; acquainted with, — Latine lingua, Te; — citharæ, H; — flectere equum, II.

Schöenter, wisely, skilfully, expertly, C.

Schöentia -æ, *f.* a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with, — regionum, C; — futurorum malorum, C; memoria et scientia comprehendit, C; sometimes passes over into the objective sense of science, branch of knowledge, hujus — con-

diator, Sc, i.e. of medicine; — *rei militaris*, Ca; — *coloratorum deorum*, C; *tot artes, tantæ scientiæ*, C. Scilicet (contracted from *scire licet*), it is plain, it is clear; evidently, naturally, of course, certainly, undoubtedly; *tam ego homo sum quam tu*; — *ita res est*, P, of course, to be sure; thus used *abs.* as an answer to a question; (2) ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth, *id populus curat scilicet*, T, much the people trouble themselves about that! (3) to wit, namely, St.

Scilla -æ, f. (σκιλλα, squilla), a sea-leek, squill, Pl; (1) a prawn, shrimp, C. Pl.

Scillinus -a -um (σκιλλινος), — *acetum*, Pl, made of squills.

Scillites -æ, m. wine flavoured with squills, Co. Scilliticus -a -um, Co. = scillinus, g.v.

Scin' = scisne.

Scincos -i, m. (σκήκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Pl.

Scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split, — *crines*, V; — *capillos*, O; — *epistolam*, C; — *estem tibi de corpore*, Pt; — *lignum cuneis*, V, split, cleave; — *penulam alieni*, C, to tear the cloak (i.e. beseech unfortunately); (2) met. — *verba fletu*, O; *scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus*, V.

Scintilla -æ, f. dim. a spark, Lc. V. O; (2) met. — *ingenti*, C; — *terribili belli*, C.

* Scintillatio -ōnis, f. a sparkling; — *oculorum*, Pl, a disease in the eyes.

Scintillo, 1. to sparkle, glitter, Lc. V.

Scintillula -æ, f. dim. a little spark, C.

Scio -ivi (-ii) -itum, a. to know; *hæc scivisti et me celavisti*? P; — *istarum rerum nihil*, C; *quod sciam*, C, as far as I know; *an vero nihil certum sciri possit*, C; *scio, tibi ita placere*, C; *scimus Atitium appellatum esse sapientem*, C; *cum scialis, quo quoque res inclinet*, C; *haud scio an . . . vid. an*; (2) to know, have learned, be acquainted with, — *omnes linguas*, P; — *litteras*, C; — *Græce*, C, to understand Greek; — *fidibus*, T, to be skilled in harp-playing; — *de legibus instituendis*, C.

Sciōtheriscon -i, n. (σκιωθηρίσκον), a sundial, Pl.

Scipio -ōnis, m. a staff, wand, sceptre, P. Ct; — *eburneus*, L, carried before triumphant generals.

Scipio, the name of a patrician family belonging to the Gens Cornelia. We shall mention, (1.) P. Cornelius Scipio, cons. b.c. 218; was, during his consulship, opposed to Hannibal in his Italian campaign; defeated by that general, and severely wounded in a battle near the river Ticinus. From the following year 217 to 211, Scipio and his brother Cneius carried on the war in Spain against Hasdrubal. Their success appears to have been various; but finally, in the year 211, their armies were destroyed, and both the generals perished. — (11.) P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, son of the above, born 234 b.c., cons. 205, 194, cens. 199, is said to have begun his splendid career by saving his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus. He was a tribune of the soldiers at the fatal defeat of Cannæ, and, after the battle, assumed with Appius Claudius the command of the routed army. In 210 he was elected to fill the place of his father and uncle, who had fallen in Spain, and proceeded thither with a proconsular commission. In three years, not only by his military skill, but by the moderation of his conduct to the Spaniards, he succeeded in completely destroying the Carthaginian ascendancy in that country, and returned to Rome in 206, to be unanimously elected consul for the ensuing year. His plan, which after a time he induced the senate to allow him to execute, was to carry the war into Africa. He landed not far from Utica, in 204, there passed the winter in a fortified camp, and in the spring of the ensuing year gained such successes as to induce the Carthaginians to recall Hannibal from Italy. A decisive battle took place near Zama, in October, 202, and Scipio was completely victorious. In 201, a treaty was signed concluding the war, and the Roman general returned to Italy in triumph. He made no ill use of his extraordi-

nary power and popularity, and declined many of the honours which the people wished to confer upon him. He was censor 193, a second time consul in 194, and had the title of princeps senatus formally bestowed upon him in many succeeding censorships. In 190, Africanus, in order to advance the interests of his brother L. Scipio, who was then consul, offered to serve as legatus under him in the war against Antiochus. He was once more successful; but on his return to Rome, he was formally accused, at the instigation of M. Porcius Cato, of having received bribes from the enemy. He disdained to answer the charge, but detailed in a long and eloquent speech, in which he engaged in his behalf the sympathies of all his hearers, his services to the state, and immediately retired to his country-seat. He never returned to Rome, and died at Liternum about the year 185.—(III.) P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, son of L. Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and adopted son of P. Scipio, eldest son of the great Africanus; born about 185, cons. 147, 134, cens. 142. He first distinguished himself in the war in Spain, where he served as military tribune in 151, in which capacity also he went to Africa on the breaking out of the third Punic war in 149. In 147 he was elected consul, with the sole command against Carthage; and the city was taken and burnt in the spring of the following year, while its conqueror returned to Rome in triumph, having amply earned the surname Africanus, which he had inherited. In 142 he was censor, and in 134 was again elected consul, in order that he might take the management of the war in Spain. The heroic defence and capture of Numantia form the principal incidents of this campaign. The rest of Scipio's life was spent in a civic struggle against his brothers-in-law the Græci, and their intended reforms. He incurred the popular hatred by the vigour with which he espoused the aristocratic cause, and is said to have been murdered by some of his political opponents. It is certain that his death, which was sudden, was attended by many suspicious circumstances. The younger Scipio was remarkable among his contemporaries by his devotion to literature; he was the friend of the Greek historian Polybius, who accompanied him in all his campaigns, and is recorded to have been on familiar terms with Lucilius and Terence.—*Subst.* Scipiades -æ, m. a descendant of the Scipios, a Scipio, Lc. Pt.

Scirpæ -æ, f. a basket-wagon; a large basket of rushes forming the body of a wagon, V.

Scirpæus -a -um, made of rushes, P.

Scirpoculus -a -um, made of rushes, A. Aug; *subst.* -us -i, m. a rush-basket, Vr. Co.

Scirpo, 1. to weave or plait of rushes, Vr.

Scirpus -i, m. a rush, bulrush, Pl; prov. *nodum in scirpo quærere*, P, to look for a difficulty where none is.

Scirrhomā -ātis, n. (σκιρρημα), a hard swelling or tumour, Pl.

Scirrhus -i, m. = scirrhomā, g.v.

Sciscellator -ōris, m. an inquirer, investigator, M.

Sciscellor, 1. *dep.* (sciscello, 1. P.) to investigate, inquire into, examine into, -a, interrogate, — *aliquid ex aliquo*, C; — *consulis voluntatem*, L; — *de aliquâ re*, C; *procut hinc libet prius, quid sit, sciscellari*, T.

Scisco, sciri, scitum, 3. to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, P; (2) of the people, to accept, approve a proposition; decree, ordain; *multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populo*, C; *rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scirit*, P; hence (of an individual) to approve, assent to, vote for, — *legem*, C.

Scissilis -e, that can be easily cleft, broken, etc. Cl.

Scissūra -æ, f. a splitting, cleaving, rending, Sc.

Scissamentā -ōrum, n. dainties, titbits, P.

Scitte, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly, C.

Scitor, 1. *dep.* to inquire into, investigate, — *causar*, V., — *digna relatu* O.

Scitulus -a -um, neat, pretty, elegant, — *facies*, P.

Scitum -i, *n* a decree; usually in combination with *plebis*, *plebiscitum*, a decree of the people, C; also — *populi*, C, and in one word *populiscitum*, C; (2) used by Sc as a transposition of the Greek *δογμα*, a philosophical tenet or opinion.

Scitus -us, *m.* (*prius scitico*), clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit, — *sycofanta*, Pl; sometimes with *gen.* — *Sthenelus pugnandi*, Q, so of inanimate and abstract things, — *sermo*, C, — *interrogationes*, Q, so ab^{sc} *scitum*, a clever saying, *scitum est illud* Catonis, C.

Scitus -us, *m.* *plebis* —, = *plebiscitum*, a decree of the people, C.

Scivurus -i, *m* (*σκίουρος*), a squirrel, Pl

Scobina -æ, *f* a species of file, Vr.

Scobis -is, *f* shing, cuttings, chips, shavings, sawdust, Cl H Pl.

Scolice -æ, *f.* (*σκωληκία*), a species of verdigris, Pl.

Scolēlon -ii, *n.* (*σκωληκίον*), a kind of scarlet berry, Pl.

Scolopendra -æ, *f* (*σκολοτεινδρα*), a kind of multipedee, scolopendra, Pl

Scolymus -i, *m* (*σκόλυμος*), a species of edible thistle, Pl.

Scomber -brn, *m* (*σκόμβρος*), a species of tunny-fish, a mackerel, Pl Co

Scorpi -æ, *f* — *regia*, Pl, a plant, a species of goose-foot, (2) usually pl. *scorpi* -rum, *f* thorn twig or branches, A Aug, (3) a besom or broom, P, hence *propter scopas dissolvere*, C, to untie a broom, i e throw any thing into confusion

Scopes -um, *f.* (*σκόπερ*), a kind of owl, Pl.

Scopio -onis, *f.* the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Co

Scorpius -ærum, *f* a small broom or besom, Co
Scorpiūstus -a -um, rocky, full of cliffs, craggy, — *locus*, C.

Scorpius -i, *m* (*σκοπελος*), a rock, crag, cliff, especially a rock in the sea, *ut pars remigum ad scorpius alisa iterkeretur*, Cl, (2) *met* a rock, cliff (as symbolical of danger, difficulty, peril), *quite ad* — *e tranquillo inferat*, T, — *libidinis*, C.

Scopos -i, *m* (*σκοπος*), a mark set up to shoot at, St.

Scordion -ii, *n* (*σκόρδιοι*), a plant having an odour of garlic, Pl

Scorfa -æ, *f.* (*σکورια*), dross or slag arising from the smelting of metals, Pl

Scorpiaria -æ, *f* (*σκορπαινα*), a sea-scorpion, Pl.

Scorpio -onis, *m* (*scorpius* -i, *m* *scorpios* -i, *m* *scorpius*), a scorpion, Pl, (2) a constellation so called, (3) a prickly salt-water fish, *Cottus scorpio*, Linn Pl, (4) a prickly plant, *Spartium scorpius*, Linn; (5) a military engine for throwing missiles, Ca

Scorpion -ii, *n.* a plant also called thelyphonon, g.v.

Scorpiūstus -a -um, of or relating to a scorpion, Pl

Scorpiūstus -i, *n.* (*σκορπιουρος*), a plant, scorpion's tail, Pl.

Scortator -oris, *m.* a whoremonger, fornicator, P. II.

Scorticus -a -um, of or relating to hides, leather; made of leather, Vr. Cl, *subst.* *scortica* -æ, *f.* a leathern garment, Sc M.

Scortillum -i, *n* *dim* a little harlot, Ct.

Scortor, 1 *dep* to whore, P.

Scortum -i, *n* a skin, hide, Vr; (2) a whore, harlot, P C, applied to a male prostitute, P C

Scotia -æ, *f.* (*σκότια*), a hollow moulding in the base of a column, Vr, (2) a groove or gutter on the under edge of a Doric cornice, Vr

***Scortator** -oris, *m.* one who hawks, hems, clears his throat, P

***Scortatus** -us, *m.* a hawking, hemming, T.

***Scro**, 1. to hawk, hem, clear one's throat, P.
Scro -æ, *m.* a clerk or secretary in a public office, scribe, C

Scrobila -æ, *f* a kind of tart, P.

Scrobo -psi -ptum, 3 to engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines, — *linam*, C, *stigmata fugitum* —, Q, to brand a fugitive slave, (2) to draw, sketch, make an outline of, *scribetur tibi forma et situs agris*, II; (3) to write, — *literam*, C, especially to write a letter to, — *alicui*, C, — *ad aliquem*, C, — *ad aliquem de aliquo*, C, to recommend in writing any one to any one; and hence, to beg, intreat, command by letter, C; (4) to write, prepare, complete in writing, — *libros*, C, — *leges*, C, — *senatusconsultum*, C, to commit to writing; (5) to appoint in writing, — *aliquem heredem*, C; (6) — *alicui numos*, P, to set down as received from any one, to borrow, (7) to describe, celebrate in poetry, — *aliquem*, C, (8) to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc — *supplementum legionibus*, C; (9) to style or entitle in writing, — *se const* *him*, L

Scrobulum -ii, *n.* a box or case, easel, especially for books and papers, S II

Scriptio -onis, *f.* a writing, the act of writing, C, (2) writing, written composition, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum* —, C.

Scriptito, 1. to write frequently, C.

Scriptor -oris, *m.* a writer, clerk, secretary, C; (2) a writer, author, — *verum*, C L, an historian; — *carminum*, Q, — *Trojan bellis*, H, — *legum*, C, a drawer up, enactor.

Scriptorius -i -um, of or relating to writing, Cl.

***Scriptula** -arum, *n.* *dim.* the lines on a draught-board, O

Scriptum -i, *n* that which is engraved, drawn, or written; *duodecim scripta*, a draughtboard, C; (2) a writing, book, work, frequently pl. *quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt* C, *de scripto dicere*, C, to read or deliver from a MS, (3) — *legis*, or ab^{sc} *scriptum*, a written decree, law, C.

Scriptura -æ, *f.* a writing, Pl. St; (2) a composing in writing, written composition, C, and hence, that which is written, a treatise, work, T; (3) tax upon pastures, money paid for pasturing cattle, C, (4) a disposition by will, C. Q.

Scrupulum = *scrupulum*, g.v.

Scrubdulus -i, *m* *dim*, a little ditch, Vr Co.

Scrubus -is, *m.* *f.* (*serobus*), a ditch, O. Co; *met.* the grave, Ic. M.

Scro -æ, *f.* a breeding sow, Vr Co

***Scroffiparus** -i, *m.* a breeder of pigs, P.

Serotum -i, *n.* the bag of the testicles, Cl.

Serapda -æ, *f.* a hobbler, lumber (a term applied to unchaste women), P Vr.

Seraplus -a -um, consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough, V.

Serapulus -i -um, rough, rugged, P.

***Serapularis** -c, amounting to a scruple in weight

***Serapularium**, bi scruples, Pl

Serapulose, accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Q Pl.

Serapulositas -atis, *f.* scrupulosity, painful exactitude, Co.

Serapulosus -i -um, full of sharp stones, rough, rugged, C; (2) anxious, exact, accurate, scrupulous, Q

Serapulus -i, *m* *scrupulum* -i, *n.* *dim* the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, Vr, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, or the 288th part of a *jugum*, Vr, and sometimes applied to any very minute measure, Pl, (2) *met.* uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, scruple, — *alicui injucere*, C; *exime hunc mihi scrupulum*, Pl

Serapus -i, *m* anxiety, disquiet, care, C.

Serati -orum, *n* snippers, trash, trumpery, H.

Seratio -onis, *f.* a searching, investigating, Sc.

Seruator -oris, *m.* one who searches, investigates, examines, St.

Serutor, 1. *dep* to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect, — *domos*, 2 o

apothecas, naves, C; — occulta saltum, Te; (2) to look for any thing, — venas melini inter saxa, Pl; (3) met. to search into, examine, — interiores et reconditas literas, C; — animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, Te; (4) met. to look for, — finem principia per Chaldaeos, Te; — sua Cæsariæque fata, To.

Sculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to hew, carve stone, wood, etc. *non est e saxo sculptus, C.*

Sculponēo -ārum, *f.* a poor kind of wooden shoes, P.

Sculptilis -e, carved, hewn, cut, O.

Sculptura -m, *f.* a hewing, carving in stone or wood, sculpture, Q. Pl.

Scurra -m, *m.* a city gentleman, dandy, beau, P; (2) a jester, buffoon; a species of parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation, P. C. H.

Scurrilis -e, like a buffoon, mocking, jeering, scurrilous, C.

Scurrilitas -ātis, *f.* buffoonery, scurrility, Q.

Scurrilliter, like a buffoon, scurrilously, Pl.

Scurror, 1. *dep.* to play the buffoon, H.

*Scutula -is, *n.* the thong or strap of a sling, L.

*Scutarius -i, *m.* a shield-maker, P.

Scutatus -a -um, armed with a shield, Ca.

Scutella -m, *f. dim.* a little flat dish or salver, C.

Scuttea -m, *f.* a whip with a leathern lash, Jv. O.

*Scutigerulus -i, *m.* a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, P.

Scutra -m, *f.* a tray, dish, salver, P.

Scutiseum -i, *n. dim.* a small tray or salver, A. Aug.

Scutula -m, *f. dim.* a small tray or dish, M; (2) any diamond or lozenge shaped figure, as in a tiled pavement, Vt; a checked pattern in cloth, Pl.

Scutilla -m, *f. dim.* (σκυτάλη), a roller for moving heavy weights, Ca; (2) a secret letter among the Macedonians, written on a strip of parchment, rolled obliquely on a roller, N.

Scutillatus -a -um, lozenge or diamond shaped (applied to fabrics woven in checks), Jv.

Scutillum -i, *n. dim.* a little shield, C; (2) the shoulder-blade, Cl.

Scutum -i, *n.* (σάκος), a long four-cornered shield, made of wood covered with hides, Ca; (2) *met.* shield, defence, protection, L.

Scyrnus -i, *m.* (σκύρνος), a young animal, — leonum, Le.

Scyphus -i, *m.* (σκόφος), a drinking-cup, goblet, P. C.

Scythia -m, *f.* a secret letter, *vid.* scutula.

Scythium -i, *n.* a means to facilitate the taking of colour in dyeing or staining, Pl.

Scythia -m, *f.* (Σαυία), the land of the Scythians, Scythia; hence *adj.* Scythæ -m, Scythæ -m, *c.* Scythicus -a -um, Scythian; *subst.* Scythiæ -m, *m. C.* a Scythian; Scythiæ -idis, *f. O.* Scythissa -m, *f. N.* a Scythian woman.

Scythium -i, *n.* = iteomelis, *q.v.*, Pl.

*Sēbo, 1. to make of tallow, — candelas, Co.

Sēbōsus -a -um, full of tallow, tallowy, Pl.

Sēbō -i, *n.* tallow, suet, *f. it.* grease, P. Co.

Secale -is, *n.* a species of grain, perhaps 1ye, Pl.

*Secamenta -ōrum, *n.* carved work, Pl.

Secēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go apart, go away, withdraw; *secedant boni, C; — de viā, P; — in adiutū partem adiutū, S; poet.* of inanimate objects, luna quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Le; (2) especially, to withdraw, retire, secede from public life, St; (3) to revolt, rebel, withdraw in rebellion, C; — in Sacrum montem, L; (4) *met.* — a corpore sensus, Ct.

Secerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart, — cælum ab aere, O; — se a bonis, C; — inermes ab amatis, L; (2) *met.* to separate mentally, quæstingui, — animum a corpore, C; — sua a publicis consiliis, L; — honestum turpi, H.

Secespita -m, *f.* a sacrificial knife, St.

Secessio -ōnis, *f.* a going on one side, C; (2) a political secession, revolt, rebellion, C.

Secessus -ūs, *m.* a going away, — atrium, Pl,

migration; (2) retirement, solitude, *mediū m tempus in otio secessuque egit, St; est in secessu longo locus, V,* in a deeply sequestered spot; (3) a political secession, rebellion, Pl.

Secūdo -di -sum, 3. to shut away, shut up apart, seclude, C; (2) to sever, separate, *Cæsar munitiones flumen a monte seclussit, C; (3) met.* to shut out, exclude from, a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus, C.

*Secūsōrium -ii, *n.* a place for shutting up birds, Vr.

Secūsus -a -um (*ptep.* secūdo), separated, severed, distant, C.

Sēco -cū -ctum, 1. to cut, cut off, cut in pieces, C. Ca; especially, to cut surgically, perform a surgical operation, — varices Mario, C; (2) to cut, geld, castrate, M; (3) to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt, — tenerus plantas, V; — crura, O; si quem podagra secat, Ct, torments; (4) to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse, quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, V; — medios Æthiopes, Pl; — medium agmen, V; — athera pennis, V; (5) *met.* to lash in words, satirize, Pr; (6) *met.* to divide, quum causas in plura genera secernunt, C; of disputes, to settle, decide, — lites, H.

Secreto, secretly, apart, privately, Co. C.

Secritum -i, *n.* solitude, retirement; and concrete, a retired, solitary place, O. Q; (2) a secret, mystery, St. Te.

Secritus -a -um (*ptep.* secerno), separate, apart, L; (2) of places, retired, remote, solitary, sequestered, H. Q. Te; (3) hidden, concealed, secret, V. Te; (4) especial, unusual, rare, Q; (5) followed by *abl.* deprived of, without, Le.

Secra -m, *f.* a trodden path; hence *met.* a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan, nos qui hunc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus, C; sequi ejus auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, C; (2) a philosophical school, sect, C. Q.

Scetarius -a -um, cut, gelded, P.

Scetator -ōris, *m.* a follower, hanger on; frequently *pl.* a suite of attendants, quid opus est scetatoribus! C; (2) a member of a sect or school, St. Te.

Scetilis -e, cut, cloven, O; — parimenta, Vt, made up of small pieces, mosaic; (2) that can be cut or cloven, Jv. M.

Secūto -ōnis, *f.* a cutting, section, Vt; (2) a surgical operation, Pl; (3) the division or distribution of confiscated property, C; (4) in rhetoric, a division or section of a speech, Q.

Secutus -a -um, that can be cut or chopped, P, — porrum, Co.

Sector -ōris, *m.* a cutter; — collorum, C, a cut-throat; (2) a buyer of confiscated or other public property, C.

Sector, 1. *dep.* to follow eagerly, continually, pursue; to accompany as an attendant or follower, C; (2) to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursue, V. H; (3) *met.* to strive after, pursue eagerly, — prædam, Ca; — voluptatem, Q; — eminentes virtutes, Te.

*Sectrix -icis, *f.* a female purchaser of confiscated or other public property, Pl.

Secūra -m, *f.* a cutting, Vr. Pl; (2) a digging, cutting in the earth, — ex arve, Ca, copper-mines.

Secūbitus -ūs, *m.* a sleeping alone, Ct.

Secūbo -ni, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self, Ct. L; (2) to live a solitary life, Pt.

Secūlarius -e, of or relating to an age or century; — ludi, St, the secular games (celebrated at intervals of 110 years, though the precise period was very irregularly observed).

Secūlum -i, *n.* (seculum, sæculum), a generation, the race (whether of men or animals), Le; (2) a general duration of a generation, 33, years; a generation considered as a measure of time, C; (3) the age, the times, the spirit of the age, non ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus set, P; in id — Romuli cecidit ætas, cum jam plena Græcia poetarum esset,

C; (4) an age, century, C; and hence for an indefinitely long period of time, an age, *aliquot seculis* post P. Scipio bello Punico tertio Carthaginem cepit, C.

Secum, *vid. cum*.

Secundūni -ūrum, *m.* soldiers of the second legion, L. Tc.

Secundarius -a -um, belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality, C. Co.

Secundo, in the second place, C; (2) for the second time, Aug.

Secundo, 1. * to make favourable, adapt, accommodate, P; (2) to favour, bless, assist, second, V. O.

Secundum, (1.) *adv.* afterwards, behind, P; (2) secondly, in the next place, Vr; (3) for the second time, L. (ii.) *prep.* with acc. close behind, — *aram*, P; (2) along, close along, by, *iter facere* — *mare*, C; (3) of time, after, — *comitia*, C; (4) in succession, after, next to, — *te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine*, C; *heres — filiam*, C, next after the daughter; (5) according to, in accordance with, — *naturam vivere*, C; (6) in law, in favour of to the advantage of, — *aliquem decernere*, C.

Secundus -a -um, following; — *lucine*, A. Aug. on the following day; — *mensa*, C, the dessert; (2) in succession, following the first, second, — *partes*, O, the second part in a drama; *secundus a fine*, O, last but one; *subst. secundus -ūrum*, Cl, the after-birth; (3) next or second in rank, C; *Ajax heros ab Achille* —, H; and hence, second-rate, inferior, subordinate, Sc. H; (4) of wind or tide, following (i.e. favourable), *secundo flumine*, Ca, with the stream; — *ventus*, C. Ca; (5) met. favourable, propitious, fortunate, — *populo aliqui facere*, C, with the people's approbation; — *dii*, L. V; — *auspicia*, C; — *fortuna*, C. (opp. *adversus*), abs. *secundus*, H, good fortune.

Secūre, composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, St; (2) securely, safely, Pl.

Secūrifidus -a -um, shaped like a swallow's tail, Vt.

Secūrifidus -m, f. dim. a little axe, P. M; (2) in carpentry, a mortise, dovetail, Vt.

Secūridaea -m, f. a weed which grows among lentils, Pl.

Secūris -era -ūrum, *secūris* -era -ūrum, carrying an axe, O.

Secūris -is, f. an axe, hatchet; used as a weapon of war, V; for felling trees, Ct; for household purposes, P; (2) especially the axe carried by the hectors in their fasces, head-man's axe, C. L; (3) met. *graviores reipublice infligere securim*, C, to give a deathblow; *Gallia securibus subjecta*, Ca, completely subdued.

Secūritas -utis, f. the absence of care or anxiety, peace of mind, — *qua est animi tanquam tranquillitas*, C; (2) carelessness, indifference, Q; (3) freedom from danger, security, Tc.

Securus -a -um, free from care, unanxious, unconcerned, fearless, tranquil, — *de aliquo re*, C. L; — *ab aliquo re*, St; *ne sis — futuri*, O; (2) of inanimate things, untroubled, cheerful, *deos securum agere utrum*, Le; — *dies*, Tb; — *constrivum*, Sc; (3) careless, indifferent, heedless, C; (4) safe, secure, *qui nullum locum quietum aut — esse sinneret*, L.

Secus, n. indel. (= *sexus*), sex, *virile* — *nunquam ullum habui*, P, any male offspring.

Secus, (1.) *adv.* otherwise, *si bonus est, obnoxius sum*; *sin — est, faciam uti iubes*, P; *recte secus te, recte an secus*, C, rightly or otherwise; followed by *quam*, *ne quid fiat — quam volumus*, C; frequently with a preceding negative, *non (nec, haud) secus ac (atque, quam)*, not otherwise than, just as; *nunquam — habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata*, T; (2) otherwise than it ought to be, ill, badly, *etiam si — acciderit*, C; (3) comp. *secus*, otherwise; *nihilominus*, no otherwise, used sometimes = *nihilominus*, nevertheless, notwithstanding, T. Ca. — (ii.) *prep.* with acc., by, near, close by, A. Aug; affixed to several pronouns, *alterinsecus*, on the

other side; *utrinsecus*, on both sides; *cumsecus*, on all sides.

Secūtor -ōris, m. a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius, Jv.

Sed, but; *non modo (solum, tantum) . . . sed etiam*, not only . . . but also: in a similar sense, *non modo . . . sed*, C; *non . . . sed etiam*, L; made emphatic by the addition of *enim, enimvero*, C. L; (2) used to take up the thread of discourse after a parenthesis, but, I say, C; (3) in affirmative answers, *Sed gives emphasis*, P; so also *sed etiam*; *avarissimæ sed etiam crudelissimæ*, C, and also, but also.

* *Sedāmen -inis, n.* a sedative, Sc.

Sedāte, quietly, composedly, *sedately*, P. C.

Sedātio -ōnis, f. an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion, C.

Sedātus -a -um (*ptcp. sedō*), quiet, composed, tranquil, *sedate*, C.

* *Sedēles*, sixteen times, Pl.

Sedētem, sixteen, P. Ca.

* *Sedētia -æ, f. dim.* a low seat or stool, C.

Sedentarius -a -um, sitting, *sedentary*, P. Co.

Sedēo, *sedī*, *sedum*, 2. to sit, *quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedant, ego potissimum surrexerim*, C; — *in illā tuā sedecula*, C; — *in equo*, C; — *sede regiā*, L; (2) to sit in council, sit in judgment, *isidem consulibus sedentibus lata lex est*, C; (3) to remain sitting, be inactive, lazy; — *in illā lotos dies*, C; *sedemus desides domi*, L; (4) met. to sink down, settle, subside, — *nebula campo*, L; *sedisse immensos montes*, Tc; (5) met. to rest, settle, remain fast, — *toga-humero*, Q; — *aliquid fideliter in animo*, Sc.

Sedes -is, f. a seat, stool, chair, throne, C; (2) an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; *sedes fundatur Veueri*, V, a temple; — *secleratorum*, C, the infernal regions; *non si priores Maenius tenet sedes Homerus*, H, the first place or rank; (3) place, seat, spot, base, foundation; *turrim convellimus altis sedibus*, V; *suas sedibus convulsas Roma*, C; *montes moliri sede sua*, L; (4) the seat, posteriors, Pl.

Sedile -is, n. a seat, V; usually *pl. sedilia*, a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere, H; — *igneæ*, St; (2) a sitting down, sitting still, Cl.

* *Seditumētum -i, n.* a settling, sediment, Pl.

Seditio -ōnis, f. a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition; *ea dissensio civium quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios — dicitur*, C; *ne qua in castris — oriretur*, Ca; (2) dissension, disagreement, discord, — *domestica*, L.

Seditiosē, seditiously, C.

Seditiosus -a -um, seditious, turbulent, — *civis*, C; — *oratio*, Ca; (2) causing dissension or discord, C.

Sedo, 1. to cause to settle, — *pulcerem*, Ph; (2) met. to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish, — *bellum, pugnam, tempestatem*, C; — *incendia*, L; — *incidium*, C; — *iripetum populi*, C; — *iram*, P; — *seditionem*, C; — *fluctus*, C.

Sedūco -xi -ctum, 3. to take on one side; especially, in order to speak with a person, P. C; (2) to draw away, draw to one's self, *dum avaritia — aliquid cupit*, Sc; (3) to separate, sever, *seducit terras unda duas*, O; — *aliquem ab aliquo*, O; (4) to remove to a distance, — *ocellos*, Pl, to turn away, avert.

Seductio -ōnis, f. a leading or drawing aside, — *testium*, C.

Seductus -a -um (*ptcp. sedūco*), remote, distant, O. Sc.

Sedūle, Co. = *sedulo*, g.v.

Sedūlitas -itatis, f. assiduity, business, sedulousness, zeal, officiousness, C. H.

Sedūlo, busily, zealously, sedulously, earnestly, carefully, P. T; (2) purposely, designedly, P. T.

Sedūlus -a -um, busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous, C; — *puer*, H; — *labor*, Sc; (2) too busy, officious, obtrusive, H. Tb.

Sēdum -i, *n.* the plant called houseleek, Pl.
Sēges -ētus, *f.* a sown field, C; (2) the standing corn, growing crop in a field, V. Co; (3) met. *quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae?* C; (4) met. a crop, product, O.
Sēgestre -is, *n.* a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins for enveloping goods, Vr. Pl.
Segmen -inis, *n.* a cutting, shred, segment, Vt.
Segmentatus -a -um, ornamented with strips of tinsel or other gay material, Jv.
Segmentum -i, *n.* a piece cut off, cutting, shred, segment, Pl; (2) a zone or region of the earth, Pl; (3) pl. strips of tinsel or similar material sown on to women's dresses as an ornament, O. Jv.
**Segnipes* -ēdis, slow-footed, Jv.
Segnis -e, slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory, *laudat promptos, segniores castigat*, Ca; — *bellum*, L, sluggishly prosecuted; — *mors*, L, a lingering death by poison; so with ad and acc. *segnior ad respondendum*, C; *nec ad citharam segnis nec ad arcum*, O: with in; *non in Venerem — nocturnaque praelia*, V.
Segnitas -atis, *f.* sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness, A. Aug.
Segniter (segne), sluggishly, slothfully, slowly, L. H. Te.
Segniffa -ae, *f.* (-es -ēi, *f.*) sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness, C.
Segrēgis -e, separate, apart, Sc.
Sēgrēgo, l. to separate from the flock, segregate, — *ores*, Ph; (2) to separate, sever, remove, — *aliquem a numero civium*, C; — *aliquem ab aliquo*, P; — *aliquem e senatu*, P; (3) met. — *virtutem a summo bono*, C; — *suspicionem et culpam ab se*, P.
**Segillum* -i, *n.* the external indication of a gold-mine, Pl.
Sējūgātus -a -um, disjoined, separated, C.
Sējūgis -is, *m.* a chariot drawn by six horses abreast, L.
**Sējunctio*, separately, Tb.
Sējunctio -ōnis, *f.* a separation, severance, C.
Sējungo -xī -nctum, 3. to separate, sever, disjoin, C; *Alpes quae Italiam a Gallia —*, N; (2) met. to distinguish, — *liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione*, C.
Seligo -inis, *f.* a plant resembling savin, Pl.
Sēlus, *n.* (selar), a species of fiery meteor, Sc.
Selectio -ōnis, *f.* a choosing out, selection, C.
Sēlectitis -idis, *f.* (σεληνίτις), a species of selete, Pl.
Sēlectum -ii, *n.* a kind of ivy, Pl.
Sēlbra -ae, *f.* half a pound, Vr. L.
Sēlgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose, choose out, select, C; *judices selecti*, C, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case.
Sēlnōides -is (σελινόειδης), like parsley, Pl.
Sēlquastrum -tri, *n.* a seat, stool, Vr.
Sella -ae, *f.* dim. a seat, stool, settle, C; — *curulis*, or abs. sella, the curule seat, used only by the highest magistrates; — *pertusa*, A. Aug; — *familiarica*, Vr, a night-stool; — *gestatoria*, St, a sedan-chair.
Sellaria -ae, *f.* a room furnished with seats or settles, St.
**Sēllariolus* -a -um, — *popinae*, M, furnished with seats for lewd purposes.
**Sēllarius* -il, *m.* one who practises lewdness on a seat or settle, Te.
Sēllisternium -il, *n.* a religious banquet in honour of a goddess, Te. (conf. lectisternium).
Sellula -ae, *f.* dim. a little seat, Te.
Sēllularius -a -um, of or relating to a seat or to sedentary occupation, C. L.
Sēmbella -ae, *f.* a coin of the value of half a libella, q. v., Vr.
Sēmel, once, a single time, — *atque iterum ac iterum*, C; *semel ac rursus*, Pl, twenty-one times, Pl; (2) the first time, firstly; followed by *iterum*, deinde, &c; (3) once, once for all, C; and of discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly, C; (4) once, ever,

at any time, quod — *dixi haud mutabo*, P; *me accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, quoniam a te sint liberati timore*, Ca.
Sēmen -inis, *n.* the seed of plants and animals, C. O; *semen spargere manu*, C; and especially spelt-seed, spelt, Co; (2) a cutting, slip, sucker, used for propagation, V. Co; (3) a stock, race, C; *ipsa regio semine orta*, L; (4) offspring, child, progeny, O; (5) met. — *bellorum civitium*, C; and frequently pl. *semina discordiae*, Te; — *future luxuria*, L.
Sēmenifer -era -erum, seed-bearing, fruitful, V.
Sēmentis -is, *f.* a sowing, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*, C; (2) met. — *malorum*, C; (3) the seed-time, Co; (4) the seed sown, Co; (5) *sementes*, the young growing corn, O.
Sēmentivus -a -um, of or relating to the seed or seed-time, Vr. O; — *pira*, Vr, pears which do not ripen till the end of autumn.
**Sēmento*, l. to bear seed, Pl.
Sēmentris -e, six-monthly, half-yearly, C.
Sēmentrum -ii, *n.* a half moon h, Co.
Sēmēsus -a -um, half-eaten, half-consumed, V.
**Sēmīdūpērtus* -a -um, half-open, O.
Sēmīambustus -a -um, half-burnt, St.
Sēmīālmus -e (sēmīālmus -a -um), half-alive, half-dead, V. Sc.
**Sēmīdūpērtus* -a -um, half-open, L.
Sēmībarbārus -a -um, semibarbarous, St.
Sēmībō -bōvis, *m.* half-ox; — *vir*, O, the Minotaur.
Sēmīcānāticūlus -i, *m.* the half of the groove on a triglyph, Vt.
Sēmīcāper -pri, *m.* half-goat, O.
Sēmīcinctum -ii, *n.* a girdle of half the usual width, M.
**Sēmīcīrclūlātus* -a -um, semicircular, Cl.
Sēmīcīrclūs -i, *m.* a semicircle, Cl.
Sēmīcoctus -a -um, half-boiled, Co. Pl.
Sēmīcōnātus -a -um (sēmīcōnus), half-burnt, O.
Sēmīcōrus -a -um, half-raw, St. Co.
**Sēmīcūbītālīs* -e, half a cubit in length, L.
Sēmīdīvūs -a -um, half-divine, demigod, O.
Sēmīdīgītālīs -e, of the size of half a finger, Vt.
Sēmīdoctus -a -um, half-taught, half-learned, C. P.
Sēmīfermis -e (sēmīfermus -a -um), half-armed, half-equipped, L. Te.
Sēmīscūs = semecus, q. v.
Sēmīfactus -a -um, half-done, half-finished, Te.
**Sēmīfastīgīum* -ii, *n.* the half of the roof ridge of a building, Vt.
Sēmīfer -era -erum, half-animal, half-bestial, O. V; (2) half-wild, V. Pl.
Sēmīformis -e, half-formed, Co.
**Sēmīfultus* -a -um, half-propped, M.
Sēmīfūnūm -ii, *n.* a thin rope or cord, A. Aug.
Sēmīgermānus -a -um, half-German, L.
Sēmīgræcus -a -um, half-Greek, St. Vr.
**Sēmīgravis* -e, half-intoxicated, L.
Sēmīstro, l. to go away, depart, remove from any place, C.
Sēmīlūans -ntis, half-gaping, half-open, — *labellum*, Ct.
Sēmīhūmā -inis, *m.* half-human, O; (2) half-will, V.
Sēmīhōra -ae, *f.* half an hour, C.
**Sēmīhūānis* -e, half-empty, Pl.
Sēmīlūcērum -i, *n.* half an acre of land, Co.
Sēmīlūcer -era -erum, half-torn, half-mangled, O.
**Sēmīlūter* -tris, *m.* half a brick, Vt.
**Sēmīlūtus* -a -um, half-warped, Ct.
**Sēmīlūter* -hōra -hōrum, half-fret, C.
Sēmīlūxa -ae, *m.* half a sutler, L, used as a term of reproach.
**Sēmīlūlūs* -a -um, half-wet, half-moist, Co.
Sēmīlūmīnā -a -um, half-manner, half in the sea, Le.
Sēmīlūx -tris, *m.* half-male, hermaphrodite, O. L; (2) castrated, — *ores*, O.
Sēmīlūpā -erum, *n.* half-metopes, Vt.

Sēmimortuus -a -um, half-dead, Ct.
Sēminalis -e, of or relating to seed, *seminālis*, Co.
Sēmīnārium -ii, *n.* a plantation, nursery, Vr. Co.; (2) met. — *reipublica*, C; — *senatūs*, L; — *seclerum omnium*, L.
Sēmīnārius -a -um, of or relating to seed, A. Aug.
***Sēmīnatio** -ōnis, *f.* a fructifying, fructification, Vr.
Sēmīnator -ōris, *m.* a producer, begetter, C.
Sēmīnax -ēdis, half-dead, V. L.
Sēmīnum -ii, *n.* a race or breed of animals, P.
Sēmīno, 1. to sow, Co; (2) to beget, procreate, P. Co.
Sēmīnūdus -a -um, half-naked, L.
Sēmīorbis -is, *m.* a semicircle, Sc.
***Sēmīpāgānus** -i, *m.* half a rustic, Pr.
Sēmīpēdālīs -e, half a foot in any dimension, Vt. Co.
Sēmīpēdānus -a -um, Co. = *semipedalis*, *q.v.*
Sēmīperfectus -a -um, half-finished, St.
Sēmīpēs -pēdis, *m.* a half-foot, Vr. Vt.
***Sēmīpiscīna** -e, *f.* a small fishpond, Vr.
Sēmīpiēnus -a -um, half-full, C.
***Sēmīpūtātus** -a -um, half-pruned, — *citis*, V.
Sēmīrāsus -a -um, half-shaven, half-shorn, Ct.
***Sēmīrēductus** -a -um, half bent back, O.
***Sēmīrēfectus** -a -um, half-repaired, O.
Sēmīrūtus -a -um, half-ruined, half-pulled down, half-destroyed, L. Te.
Sēmīs -issis, *m.* (sometimes *semis*, *incl.*) the half of any thing; especially half an As, C; (2) *usura semissium*, Co, interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly, = 6 per cent. per ann.; (3) half an acre, L. Pl; (4) half a foot, six inches, Co.
***Sēmīsēnex** -nis, *m.* an elderly man, P.
Sēmīspēlūtus -a -um, half-buried, O.
Sēmīsomnus -a -um, half-asleep, drowsy, P. C.
Sēmīspīnus -a -um, half-inclined backwards, O.
Sēmīta -e, *f.* a narrow path, footpath, footway, — *angustissimē*, C; (2) met. *Æsopi semitam feci viam*, Ph, I have amplified the materials in Æsop; *nunc pol in rectam rediī semitam*, P, I have got upon the right track.
Sēmītactus -a -um, half-touched, M.
***Sēmītārius** -a -um, frequenting lanes or by-paths, Ct.
Sēmītectus -a -um, half-covered, Sc.
Sēmītēritus -a -um, — *frumenta*, Co, half-thrashed out.
Sēmīustilo, 1. to half-burn, C.
Sēmīustus -a -um, half-burnt, V. L. Te.
Sēmīvītus -a -um, *ura*, Co, half-withered, half-shrivelled.
Sēmīvir -i, *m.* half-man, half-animal, O; (2) half-man, half-woman, hermaphrodite, O; (3) castrated, gelded, Jv; (4) effeminate, unmanly, V.
Sēmīvīvus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead, C.
Sēmīvōcālīs -e, half-sounding, Vr; (2) in grammar, *subst.* a semivowel, Q.
***Sēmīzōnārius** -ii, *m.* a maker of narrow girdles, P.
Sēmīzōnālīs -e, containing a half-bushel, A. Aug.
Sēmīzōnūs -ii, *m.* a half-bushel, Co. M.
Sēmōtus -a -um (*prēp. sēmōtō*), remote, distant, Ca; met. *omnis dīrām naturā — a nostris rebus*, L.
Sēmōtō -mōri -mōtum, 2. to move away, sever, separate, T; met. *Strato ab eā disciplinā omnino sēmōtendus est*, C.
Sēmper, always, at all times, C; found with *subst.* in a signification almost adj. *heri sēmpēr lenitās*, T, the constant mildness.
Sēmpervivum -i, *n.* the plant house-leek, Pl.
Sēmptērne, *sempiterno*, *sempiternum*, perpetually, always, P. Vt.
Sēmptērnis -a -um, continual, perpetual, everlasting, C.
Sēmpronīa Gens, a very ancient family at Rome, both patrician and plebeian. The members of it who are best known bore the cognomen Gracchus, *q.v.*

Sēmuncia -e, *f.* a half ounce, i.e. 1-24th of an As; hence 1-24th of any whole, *heres ex semuncia*, C; 1-24th of an acre, Co; of a pound, L.
***Sēmuncālīs** -e, weighing half an ounce, Pl.
Sēmuncārius -a -um, — *senus*, L, one-half per cent. per annum.
Sēnāclum -i, *n.* a senate-house, hail of council, Vr.
***Sēnāriolus** -i, *m.* a little, trifling senarian verse, C.
Sēnārius -a -um, — *versus*, Q, or *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a senarian verse (verse consisting of six feet, usually iambs).
Sēnātor -ōris, *m.* a member of the Roman senate, senator, C. L.
Sēnātorius -a -um, of or relating to a senator, senatorial; — *gradus*, C; — *subsellia*, C; *subst.* *senātorius* -i, *m.* S. a senator.
Sēnātus -ūs, *m.* (-us -i, *m.*) the Roman senate, C; *princeps senātūs*, L, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list; in *senatum venire*, C, to become a senator; *senatu morere*, C, to expel from the senate; *senatusconsultum*, C, a formal resolution of the senate; (2) a meeting, assembly of the senate, — *habere*, *dimittere*, C; — *frequens*, C, a full house; *datur alicui senatus*, C, obtains an audience of the senate.
Senatusconsultum, *vid. senatus*.
Sēneca. (1.) M. Annæus Seneca, a rhetorician of the Augustan age, born at Corduba in Spain, but who passed many years of his life at Rome. Some portions of his rhetorical works are still extant and printed with the remains of his more celebrated son. They possess but little value. — (II.) L. Annæus Seneca, son of the foregoing, was also born at Corduba, in the reign of Augustus, but for the most part lived and died at Rome. He is politically known as the tutor of Nero, to whose cruelty and ingratitude he finally fell a victim, being compelled to commit suicide A.D. 65. The crimes of the pupil have cast an unfavourable shade over the character of the preceptor; and there is certainly a strong contrast between the Stoic principles professed by Seneca and the great splendour of his mode of life. His works, which are chiefly philosophical, are written in a pointed and vigorous but somewhat affected style, and distinguished by the practical character as well as justness of the thoughts expressed. He is also supposed to be the author of ten extant tragedies, which do not show any great degree of poetic or dramatic power.
Sēnēfō -ōnis, *m.* = *crigeron*, *q.v.*, Pl.
Sēnēcta -e, *f.* old age, extreme age, T. V; (2) the cast-off skin of the serpent, Pl.
Sēnēctus -a -um, old, aged, P. L.
Sēnēctus -ūtis, *f.* age, old age, C; *poet.* applied to inanimate things = *vetustas*, O; (2) the cast-off skin of the serpent, Pl.
Sēnō, 2. to be old, Ct.
Sēnēscō -nūi, 3. to grow old, become old, C; (2) *met.* to lose strength, become weak, decay, waste away, *Hannibalem jam et famū — et viribus*, L; so, of inanimate things, *luta senescens*, C, waning; — *ager continuū messe*, O; — *bellum*, L; — *morbus*, C.
Sēnēs, senile, old, aged (applied both to persons and things), P. T. C; (2) *subst.* an old man, C.
Sēni -ō -a, six each, C; (2) = sex, six, O. II.
Sēnilis -e, of or relating to an old man, senile, C.
***Sēniliter**, like an old man, Q.
Sēnio -ōnis, *m.* the number six upon dice, St.
Sēnior, comp. of *senex*, *q.v.*
Sēnium -ii, *n.* the weakness, decay of old age, *omni morbo senioque carere*, C; hence *met.* decline, decay, — *luna*, Pl, waning; — *lentæ relict tabis*, C; (3) moroseness, peevishness, chagrin, vexation, — *morum*, Sc; (4) sometimes used as a term of reproach, *ut illum dī deaque senium perdant*, T.
Sēnsibīlis -e, that can be perceived by the senses; *vox auditū*, Vt, audible.
***Sēnsibīlius** -i, *m. dim.* a little sentence, Q.

Sensifer -ēra -fūrum, producing sensation, *Le.*

Sensilis -e, endowed with sensation, *Le.*

Sensim, gradually, by degrees, slowly, *C.*

Sensus -ūs, *m.* physical feeling or sensation, — *doloris*, *C.*; (2) the capability of sensation, sense; — *videndi*, *C.*, the sense of sight; (3) feeling, emotion, sentiment, moral feeling, opinion, mode of thinking, *oratio a nostris sensibus abhorrebat*, *C.*; — *communis*, *C.*, the moral feeling common to mankind; (4) mind, reason, mental powers, senses, *omnes eripere alicui sensus*, *Ct.*; (5) the sense, signification of a word, sentence, discourse, *C. Q.*; (6) a thought expressed in words, sentence, *Q.*

Sententia -a, *f.* an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expression), — *fronte tegere*, *C.*; *in sententiā manere*, *C.*; *ex sententiā*, *C.*, to one's mind; *meū sententiā*, *C.*, in my opinion; (2) an expressed opinion, vote, — *dicere*, *C.*; *ferre*, *C.*; *dare*, *L.*; a judicial opinion or decision, *C.*; *ex animi mei sententiā jurare*, *C.*, to the best of my knowledge and belief; (3) the meaning, signification of a word or sentence, *C.*; (4) a thought expressed in words, a sentence, maxim, aphorism, *C. Q.*

Sententiola -a, *f.* a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, *C. Q.*

Sententiōse, sentimentally, *C.*

*Sententiōsus -a -um, pithy, *sententious*, *C.*

Sentietum -i, *n.* a thorn-bush, *P.*

Sentina -a, *f.* bilge-water in the hold of a ship, *Ca.*; (2) *met.* the lowest of the people, rabble, dregs of the population, *C.*

Sentio -ī -sum, *4.* of the physical senses, to feel, perceive, have a sensation of, — *suavitatem cibi*, *C.*; — *dolorem*, *Le.*; — *colorem*, to see; (2) to feel, experience the effect of any thing, *sentiet qui vir siem*, *T.*; of inanimate things, *gemma ignem non sentiens*, *Pl.*; (3) mentally, to perceive, remark, observe, notice, *quod sentio, quam sit exiguum*, *C.*; *de protectione eorum senserunt*, *Ca.*, observed their departure; (4) to think, be of opinion, judge, *si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus*, *C.*; *tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar*, *C.*; — *quid de republicā*, *C.*; (5) to give an opinion or decision about any thing, vote, *C.*

Sentio -is, *m.* a thorn-bush, briar; usually *pl.* *Le.*

V. O.

Sentisco, *3.* to perceive, observe, *Le.*

Sentus -a -um, thorny, rough, — *loca*, *V.*

Sorsum (sorsus), especially, *omnibus gratiam habeo et — tibi*, *T.*; (2) followed by *ab*, apart from, separately from, *ab rege exercitum ducere*, *S.*; *abs te — sentio*, *P.*, I am of a different opinion.

Sorsus -a -um, separate, apart *A. Aug.*

Separ -āris, separate, distinct, *P. Aug.*

*Sēparāte, separately, *C.*

Sēparātim, apart, separately, distinct from, different, *nihil accidit ei — a reliquis civibus*, *C.*; *castra — habebant*, *L.*

Sēparātio -ōnis, *f.* separation, severance; *sui facti ab illā definitione —*, *C.*

Sēparātus -a -um (*prtep.* sēparō), separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, *C.*; *privati ac — agri apud eos nihil est*, *Ca.*; — *ab aliqū v. r.*, *Q.*

Sēparō, *1.* to disjoin, sever, separate, — *aliquid ab aliqū v. r.*, *C.*; *Sexton Abydenū separat urbe frutum*, *O.*; (2) *met.* to except, distinguish, — *a pergruis suis historiis bella ea*, *C.*; — *avum consilium ab reliquis*, *Ca.*, to make a separate resolution.

Sēpēlibilis -e, that can be burned; *met.* that can be concealed, *P.*

Sēpēlio -pēlii (-pēlli) -pultum, *4.* to bury, *C.*; (2) *met.* to bury; put an end to, ruin, destroy; *cerno animo sepulturi patriam*, *C.*; — *dolorem*, *C.*; (3) *met.* sepulchred, buried, sunk, immersed in any thing, — *somno cinoque*, *V.*

Sēpēs -is, *f.* (sepex), a hedge, fence, *C. Ca.*

Sēpētia -a, *f.* (senzia), the cuttle-fish, *C.*

Sēpimentum -i, *n.* an inclosure, fence, *C.*

Sēpulo -pī -ptum, *4.* to hedge in, fence round, inclose, — *segetem*, *Ca.*; — *urbem muribus*, *C.*; — *oculos muribus tenuissimis*, *C.*; (2) *met.* — *in-*

venta memoriā, *C.*; *quibus praeidiis philosophiae septus sim*, *C.*; — *legem difficultate abrogationis*, *C.*

Sēpōlia -a, *f. dim.* a small cuttle-fish, *P.*

Sēpōno -pōsi -pōitum, *3.* to put, lay on one side; place apart, separate; *quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum*, *C.*; to put aside for any purpose, — *captivum pecuniam in adfectionem impuli*, *L.*; — *primulas magno Jovi*, *O.*; (2) to remove out of the way, banish, — *aliquem in insulam*, *Te.*; (3) *met.* — *materiam senectutis*, *Te.*, lay by for old age; *seponamus id, quod primum se obtulerit*, *Q.*

Sēpōsitus -a -um (*prtep.* sēpōno), distant, remote, *Pl. M.*; (2) choice, select, — *vestis*, *Tb.*

Sēps, sēpis, *c.* (σῆψ), a species of venomous serpent, *Pl.*; (2) an insect, perhaps the wood-louse, *Pl.*

*Sēpse, *C.* = seipse.

Septem (ēpta), seven, *C.*

September -bris, *m.* — *mensis*, *C.*, or *abs.* the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), September.

Septemfluvius -a -um, having a sevenfold flood, — *Nilus*, *O.*

Septemgeminus -a -um, sevenfold, — *Nilus*, *Ct.*

*Septempedālis -e, — *statua*, *P.*, seven feet high.

Septemplex -lois, sevenfold, *V. O.*

Septemvir -i, *m.*, usually *pl.*, a college of seven magistrates; a commission of seven persons, appointed for various purposes, *C.*

Septemvīrālis -e, of or relating to the septemviri, *C.*; *subst.* septemvīrāles, *m.* = septemviri, *q. r.*

Septemvīrātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a septemvir, *C.*

Septēvīrūs -a -um, containing the number seven, *C.*

Septēndēcim (septēndēcim) seventeen, *C.*

Septēni -m -a, seven each, *C. L.*; (2) = septem, seven, *O. Pl.*

Septentrionalis -e, northern, *Vr. Sc.*; *subst.* -is -um, *n.* northern regions, *Pl.*

Septentrō -ōnis, *m.*, usually *pl.*, the seven stars, i. e. the constellation of Charles's Wain, *C.*; in the sing. — *major*, — *minor*, *Vt.*, the Great and Little Bear; (2) the North, *C. Ca. V.*; (3) a north wind, *C.*

Septicius -a -um (σηπτικός), causing putrefaction, *Pl.*

Septies, seven times, *C.*

Septimāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the seventh legion, *Pl. Te.*

Septimānus -a -um, — *nona*, *Vr.*, falling on the seventh day of the month.

Septimontialis -e, of or relating to the festival called Septimontium, *q. r.*, *St.*

Septimontium -i, *n.* the circuit of the seven hills on which Rome was built, *Vr.*; (2) the festival of the Seven Hills, annually celebrated in December, *Vr.*

Septimus -a -um (septimius), the seventh; *adv.* septimum, septimo, for the seventh time, *C.*

*Septingēnarius -a -um, — *greges*, *Vr.*, containing seven hundred.

Septingēni -m -a, seven hundred each, *Pl.*

*Septingēntismus -a -um, the seven hundredth, *L.*

Septingēti -m -a, seven hundred, *C.*

Septingentes, seven hundred times, *Pl.*

Septio -ōnis, *f.* a hedging, fencing round, inclosing, *Vt.*

Septizonium -ii, *n.* a lofty building in Rome consisting of seven stories of columns, see *note* another, *St.*

Septuagēni -m -a, seventy each, *Pl. Co.*

Septuagēntismus -a -um, the sevenhundredth, *C.*

Septuaginta, seventy times, *Co.*

Septuaginta, seventy, *C. Co.*

Septuagēnis -e, seven-yearly, septennial, *P.*

Septum -i, *n.* a hedge, fence, inclosure, barrier, usually *pl.*, *quibus septis Lellius circumdatus est*, *C.*; — *evolutionis*, *Vr.*, a path for keeping wild beasts; *eo septa*, *Co.*, a f. bound; (2) especially *septuagēnum*, *n.* the inclosure within which the votes of the people were taken, *C. O.*

Septuaginta, *m.* seven-twelfths of unity, — *ju-geri*, *Co.*

Sepulchralis, *-e*, of or belonging to a sepulchre, *sepulchral*, *O.*

Sépulcrum, *-i*, *n.* a place of burial, *Ct.*

Sépulcrum, *-i*, *n.* (sepulchrum), a place of burial, grave, sepulchre, *C.*; — *legere*, *C.* to read the epitaph on a grave-stone; (2) *met.* *Troja nefas, commune — Europa Asiaque, Ct.*

Sépultura, *-æ*, *f.* a burying, burial, interment, sepulture, *C. L.*

Séquax, *-acis*, following easily or eagerly; — *equus*, *O.*; — *unda*, *V.* following each other rapidly; — *hedera*, *Pr.* quickly spreading itself; — *cure*, *Le.* following men everywhere; (2) easily worked, pliable, ductile, *bituminum — ac lenta natura, Pl.*

Séquester, *-tris*, *m.* **séquester**, *-tri*, *m.* the person in whose hands the parties to a suit deposited the subject of contention, *P.*; (2) in cases of bribery, an agent, go-between, through whose hands the money passed, *C.*; (3) a mediator, *St.* in which sense we find also a *f.* form *séquestra*, *-æ*, *P. Aug.*

Séquus = *secus*, *comp.* of *seus*, *q. v.*

Séquor, *scéctus* (scéctus), *3. dep.* to follow, accompany, *qui ex urbe anticitate causâ Caesarem secuti, Ca.*; — *testigia alicujus, O.*; *abi pre, jam ego sequar, P.*; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *hostes, Ca.*; — *feras, O.*; (3) to follow in time or order; ensue, *C. V.*; (4) of a possession or inheritance, — *aliquem*, to fall to, fall to the share of, *ut victorem res sequeretur, L.*; (5) to go to or towards a place, *Formias nunc sequimur, C.*; (6) *met.* to follow, succeed, *patrem sequitur liberi, L.*; (7) *met.* to follow a leader, authority, example, advice; — *Polybium nostrum, C.*; — *scietum, C.*; — *autoritatem et consilium tuum, C.*; — *sententiam Scipionis, Ca.*; (8) *met.* to strive after, aim at anything, — *justitiam, C.*; — *salubritatem, C.*; — *gratiam Caesaris, Ca.*; (9) *met.* in discourse, to follow, come next, *C.*; (10) *met.* to follow logically, *si hæc enunciatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, C.*

Séra, *-æ*, *f.* a padlock, *P. O. Co.* (according to others, a moveable bar or bolt).

Sérénitas, *-atis*, *f.* clearness, serenity; especially, clear, bright, fair weather, — *cali, C.*; (2) *met.* — *fortunæ, L.*

Sérénio, *1.* to make clear, serene, — *calum, V.*; (2) *met.* — *nubila animi, Pl.*

Sérénus, *-a -um*, clear, bright, fair, serene, — *celum, C.*; — *nox, V.*; — *prælius, V.*; *subst.* *sérénus -i*, *n.* fair weather, *L. St.*; hence *adj.* — *Faronius, P.* bringing fair weather; (2) *met.* cheerful, tranquil, serene, *frons tranquilla et —, C.*; — *animus, O.*

Séres, *-um*, *m.* (Σέρης), the Chinese; hence *adj.* **Sériceus**, *-a -um*, Chinese; — *restis, Pl.* silken; and *adv.* **Sérice**, *-orum*, *n.* *Pt.* Chinese or silken garments.

Sérresco, *3.* to become dry, *Le.*

Sérresco, *3.* to turn to whey, *lac frigore serescit, Pl.*

Séria, *-æ*, *f.* a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, *Co. P.*

Sériceus, *-a -um*, clothed in Chinese or silken garments, *St.*

Sérifolium, *-i*, *n.* an aromatic plant, *Pl.*

Séries, *-is*, *f.* a row, succession, chain, series, — *juvenum, Tb.* (dancing hand in hand); (2) *met.* a succession, series, — *verum sententiarumque, C.*; — *innumerabilis annorum, H.*; (3) a genealogical line or succession, *O.*

Sério, seriously, in earnest (*opp. joco*), *P. T. L.*

Sérula, *-æ*, *f. dim.* a small jar, *Pr.*

Sérus, *-idis*, *f.* (σῆρ), a species of endive, *Pl.*

Sérus, *-a -um*, serious, earnest (used generally only of things, not of persons), *res —, C.*; *subst.* **Sérus**, *-i*, *n.* — *-orum*, *n.* earnestness, seriousness, serious matters, *P. T. L.*

Sermo, *-onis*, *m.* talk, conversation, discourse, — *conferre cum aliquo, C.*; *erat in desiderio cirila-*

tis, in ore, in sermone omnium, C. the subject of every one's conversation; (2) learned conversation, discussion, dialogue, *C.*; (3) in writing, a familiar, conversational style, — *est oratio remissa et finitima quotidiana locutioni, Aug.*; and especially of poetry written in such a style, satirical poetry, *H.*; (4) common talk, report, rumour, — *est tota Asia dissipatus, C.*; *si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, C.*; (5) manner of speaking, language, style, expression, — *eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, C.*; *quæ philosophi Græco — tractavissent, ea Latinis litteris mandavimus, C.* in the Greek language.

Sermocînatio, *-onis*, *f.* a discussion, disputation, dialogue, *Q.*

Sermocînatrix, *-icis*, *f.* the art of conversation, *Q.*

Sermocînor, *1. dep.* to converse, talk, discuss with any one, *C.*; especially, to hold a learned discourse or discussion, *St.*

Sermocînus, *-i*, *m. dim.* a report, rumour, *C.*

Séro, *séri*, *scitum*, *3.* to sow, set, plant, — *oleam et vitem, C.*; — *frumenta, Ca.*; *præp.* used *subst.* *sita -orum*, *n.* the sown fields, standing corn, *V.*; (2) of men, to beget, engender, bring forth; usually *præp.* *situs -a -um*, sprung from; *sate sanguine dictum, V.*; (3) *met.* to plant, found, establish, — *leges, instituta, C.*; — *ciuites discordias, L.*

Séro, *-ii -tum*, *3.* to join together, weave together, entwine, found in this sense only in the *præp.* *sertus -a -um*, — *coronæ, P. Aug.*; *subst.* *serta -orum*, *n.* garlands, *P. C.*; (2) *met.* to join together, connect, combine, *ex æteritate causam serens, C.*; — *tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello, S.*; *quod mihi seruis sermonem serat, P.* converses with me; *nulla inter sese vario sermone creabant, V.*; — *populares orationes, L.* to put together, prepare.

Séro, late in the day, in the evening, *eo die Lentulus venit —, C.*; (2) late, at a late period, *C.*; *comp.* *serius ocus, H.* sooner or later; (3) too late, *C.*

Sérôflus, *-a -um*, late, — *hiems, Pl.*; — *pira, Pl.* slowly ripening; — *rosarium, Co.* producing flowers at a late period.

Serpens, *-ntis*, *c.* a snake, serpent, *C.*; (2) a constellation so called, *O.*; (3) a creeping insect on the human body, louse, *Pl.*

Serpentigêna, *-æ*, *m.* offspring of a serpent, *O.*

Serpentipes, *-pêdis*, snake-footed, *O.*

Serperastrâ, *-orum*, *n.* a contrivance for keeping children's legs straight, *Vr.* applied by *C.* to officers who keep their soldiers in order.

Serpo, *-psi -ptum*, *3.* (σῆρω), to creep, crawl, *alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, C.*; (2) applied to any slow and imperceptible motion, *ritis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, C.*; *si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, Cl.*; — *dira contagia per vulgus, V.*; (3) *met.* to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly, — *malum longius, C.*; *si paulatim hæc consuetudo — ac proinde cœperit, C.*; *serpit hic rumor, C.*

Serpyllum, *-i*, *n.* (σῆρῦλλον), wild tyme, *Thymus serpyllum, Linn. Vr. Co.*

Serra, *-æ*, *f.* a saw, *C.*; (2) a kind of saw-fish, *Pl.*

Serrabilis, *-e*, that can be sawn through, *Pl.*

Serrâtula, *-æ*, *f.* betony, *Pl.*

Serratus, *-a -um*, toothed like a saw, serrated, — *dentes, Pl.*

Serrûla, *-æ*, *f. dim.* a little saw, *C.*

Serta, *-orum*, *n. rid.* sero.

Serta Campanica, or *abs. sarta -æ*, *f.* a species of clover, *A. Aug.*

Sertorius, *Q.*, a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, was born at Nursia, of respectable but obscure family. He never appears to have risen higher, in the scale of Roman civil honours, than the prætorship. He is best known by his campaigns in Spain, where he successfully resisted the ablest generals which the senate sent against

him, and even made head against the great Pompey. He was at last murdered B.C. 42 by his lieutenant Perperna.

Seritilla -æ, *f.* — *Campana*, Pl. = *serta Campanica*, *q.v.*

Serum -i, *n.* the watery part of curdled milk, whey, V. Pl.; hence (2) the watery part or serum of other things, Pl.

Serus -a -um, late; — *gratulationis*, C; — *fiens*, Co, ripening late; *subst. serum* -i, *n.* *rem in serum trahere*, L, to protract till late; — *diet*, L, late in the day, evening; — *spes*, L, long in fulfilment; *o seri studiorum!* H, late learned (*δυσμαθής*); (2) too late, — *calendæ*, C; — *pœnitentia*, Ph; *iens serus*, O, thou comest too late.

Serua -æ, *f.* a female slave, P. L.

Servilis -is, that can be preserved, Pl.; (2) that can be saved, O.

Servitor -oris, *m.* a watcher, observer, P. Aug; (2) a preserver, saviour, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *patriciæ*, L; — *mei capitis*, C.

Servitrix -icis, *f.* a female preserver, saviour, T. O.

Servilis -is, of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile; — *nuptiæ*, P; — *estris*, C; — *tumultus*, C, a servile insurrection; *nili servile habet*, H.

Servitor, slavishly, servilely, C.

Servilia Gens, a family possessing both a plebeian and a patrician birth. Of the various cognomens borne by its members, the best known are *Ahala* and *Cæpio*, *q.v.*

Servio -ivi (-i) -itum, *4.* to serve, be a servant or slave, — *alium*, L; — *apud aliquem*, C; — *servitutem*, C, (2) of land, buildings, etc. to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, C, (3) to serve, be useful, serviceable for, *chartis erunt calami*, Pl, (4) met. to subserve, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify, — *alium*, P. C; — *amori aliorum*, C; — *inacundæ*, C; — *brevitati*, C, to have regard to, seek to attain; — *tempori*, C, accommodate one's self to.

Servitium -ii, *n.* slavery, service, servitude, subjection, *militibus nostris Jugurtha servitium minari*, S; *antim imperio, corporis servitio magis utitur*, S; (2) slaves, servants, a household of slaves, used both *sing.* and *pl.* P. C.

**Servitritus* -a -um, galled by slavery, P.

Servitulus -ius, *f.* slavery, servitude, L.

Servitus -utis, *f.* the condition of a slave, slavery, — *servire alicui*, P; *mors servituti turpitudinique anteposenda*, C; (2) generally, servitude, subjection, C. Co, (3) a liability resting on a house, estate, a right possessed by some other person than the owner, C; (4) *a body of servants, suite of attendants, H.

Servo, I to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver; *vita ex hostium telis servata*, C; — *impedimenta totius exercitus*, Ca; — *in bem et cives integros incolumesque*, C; — *ordines*, L; — *fidem*, Ca; — *promissa*, C; — *pacem cum aliquo*, C; — *æquam mentem*, H; (2) to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve for future use, — *Caculia centum clavibus*, H; — *vermes in melle*, Pl; (3) to give a regard to, pay attention to, watch, *utor me omnibus servat modis*, P; — *sidera*, V, to observe, — *ne qui nocturni catus facerent*, L; (4) to observe an omen or portent, C, (5) to keep watch in a place, remain, tarry anywhere, *Amphæa sorores, centum quæ flumina servant*, V.

**Serviliola* -æ, *f.* one who attends upon slaves, P.

Servulus -i, *m.* *servila* -æ, *f.* *dim.* a slave boy or girl, young slave, P. C.

Servus -i, *m.* *serva* -æ, *f.* a slave, servant, C.

Servus -a -um, servile, slavish, — *aqua*, O, drunk by slaves, — *civitas*, L; *imitatorum* — *pecus*, H; (2) of lands or buildings, subject to rights of other persons than the owner, C.

Sesamum -i -um (*σησαμῖνος*), made of sesame, Pl.

Sesamoides -is, *n.* (*σησαμοειδής*), a plant like sesame, Pl.

Sesamum -i, *n.* *sesāma* -æ, *f.* (*σησαμῖνος*), an oily plant, a native of the East, Pl. Co.

Sesquilysses = *sesquilysses*, *q.v.*

Sesuncula -æ, *f.* an ounce and a half; 1-12th + 1-24th = 1-8th of any whole, P. Co.

**Sesunculus* -e, — *crassitudo*, Pl, thickness of an inch and a half.

Sescuplus -a -um, one and a half times as much; taken once and a half, Q. Pl.

Seschis -is, *f.* (*σεσέλις*), a plant, hartwort,esel, C.

Sesqui, one half more, half as much again, C.

Sesquialter -era -erum, once and a half, C.

**Sesquiculæaris* -e, containing one and a half culei, Co.

**Sesquicyathus* -i, *m.* a cyathus and a half, Cl.

**Sesquidigitalis* -e, of the bigness of a finger and a half, Vt.

Sesquidigitus -i, *m.* a finger's bigness and a half, Vt.

**Sesquihora* -æ, *f.* an hour and a half, Pl.

Sesquigugerum -i, *n.* an acre and a half, Pl.

Sesquihbra -æ, *f.* a pound and a half, A. Aug.

**Sesquimensis* -is, *m.* a month and a half, Vr.

Sesquimodius -ii, *m.* a bushel and a half, C.

**Sesquibolus* -i, *m.* an obolus and a half, Pl.

**Sesquicentarius* -a -um, containing 9-8ths of any thing, C.

**Sesquipæra* -æ, *f.* Co, **sesquipus* -eris, *n.* P, a day's work and a half

Sesquipedalis -is, a foot and a half long, C; hence *poet.* very long, — *dentes*, Ct; — *verba*, H

**Sesquipedānus* -a -um, Pl. = *sesquipedalis*, *q.v.*

Sesquipies -pedis, *m.* a foot and a half, Co. P.

**Sesquiplaga* -æ, *f.* a blow and a half, Tc.

Sesquiple -icis, taken one and a half times, C.

**Sesquitercius* -a -um, containing 4-3rds of any thing, C.

Sesquilysses, a Ulysses and a half (that is, an exceedingly crafty man, the name of a satire by Varro), Pl.

Sesquum -neis = *sesuncula*, *q.v.*

Sessibulum -i, *n.* a seat, stool, chair, P.

Sessilis -is, fit for sitting upon, — *sejunctum equi*, O; (2) of plants, growing close to the ground, Pl.

**Sessimodium* -ii, *n.* — *decorum*, Vt, a sitting, session, assembly.

Sessio -onis, *f.* a sitting, the act of sitting, C, (2) a place for sitting, seat, C, (3) a sitting idle, loitering in a place, C, (4) a sitting, session for discussion, C.

Sessito, I. to sit much, sit a long time, C.

**Sessiflula* -æ, *f.* a little company or assembly come together for conversation, C.

Sessor -oris, *m.* one who sits, a sitter, H. St; (2) an inhabitant, dweller, — *urbis*, N.

**Sestertilius* -i, *m.* *dim.* a little sestertee, M.

Sestertius -a -um, two and a half, found only *subst.* (i.) *ius* -ui, *m.* (*se. numus*), a silver coin, = ½ *denarius* = 2½ *asses*, C; (2) *sestertio nunci*, *n.* *numo sestertio*, for a small sum, for a traffic, C, (3) in imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 *asses*, Pl. (ii.) *sestertium* -ii, *n.* (probably formed from the frequently occurring gen. pl. of *sestertius*, *sestertiūm*) a sum of a thousand sestertees, C, (2) a measure, two feet and a half deep, Co (iii.) *Introducitur*, "On the Roman method of computing money."

Seta -æ, *f.* (*seta*), a bristle, stiff hair, C. O; applied to coarse, bristly human hair, V.

Setifera -æ, *f.* *setiferum* -ii, *n.* (*σηταῖον*), a species of medlar, Pl; (2) a kind of onion, Pl.

Stiliger -era -erum, having bristles, bristly, — *sus*, Lc. V.

Stilosus -a -um, full of bristles, bristly, — *aper*, V.

Seu, *vid. sive*.

Severe, C, *severiter*, A. Aug. seriously, gravely, austere, severely.

Severitas -utis, *f.* gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness, C.

Servitudo -inis, *f.* P. = *severitas*, *q.v.*

Sēvērūs -a -um, grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe; — *cultus*, C; *Tubero vidē* —, C; — *iudex*, C; — *in iudicando*, C; — *in filium*, C; (2) of things, — *timum*, H, strong; harsh, — *iudicia*, C; — *silentia noctis*, Lc; (3) cruel, *Nepthūnus sēvūs* — *que*, P; — *turba Eumenidum*, Pt.
Sēvō, I, to call aside, call away, — *singulos*, *hoī tatiq̄ capiti*, Ca; — *plebem in Aventinum*, C; (2) *met.* to call off, call away, separate, — *animum a voluptate*, C.

Sevum, etc. = *sebum*, etc. *g.v.*

Sex (ἑξ), six, C.

Sexagēnāriūs -a -um, containing the number sixty; and especially, sixty years old, St. Q.

Sexāgēni -a -s, sixty each, C.

Sexāgēsīmus -a -um, the sixtieth, T. C.

Sexāgēs, sixty times, C. Ca.

Sexāgīnta, sixty, C; (2) used as an indefinite round number, *Al.*

Sexangūlus -a -um, hexagonal, O.

**Sexcēnāriūs* -a -um, — *cohortes*, Ca, of six hundred men.

Sexcēni -a -s, six hundred each, C.

Sexcēntēni -a -s, Co, = *sexcenti*, *g.v.*

Sexcēntēsīmus -a -um, the six hundredth, C.

Sexcēnti -a -s, six hundred, C; (2) used to denote an indefinite round number, — *epistolae*, C, innumerable; — *causa*, P.

Sexcēntes, six hundred times, C; (2) used indefinitely, P.

**Sexcēntōplūgus* -i, *m.* one who receives innumerable stripes, P.

Sexdēcim = *sedecim*, *g.v.*

Sexennis -e, six years old, P.

Sexennium -i, *n.* a period of six years, C.

Sexies, six times, Lc; (2) for the sixth time, Aug.

Sexprīmī -ōrum, *m.* a college of magistrates in certain provincial cities, consisting of six members, C.

**Sextādēcīmāni* -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the 16th legion, Tc.

Sextans -ntis, *m.* the sixth part of an As, occurring as a coin, C; (2) the sixth of a pound, Pl; of an acre, Vr; of a sextarius, Co. M; (3) in mathematics, the sixth part of the perfect number six (*i.e.* unity), Vt.

**Sextantālis* -e, two inches thick, Vt.

Sextantiūs -a -um, — *as*, Pl, weighing only the sixth part of a pound.

**Sextārtiūs* -i, *m. dim.* a small fluid measure, pint, gill, St.

Sextārtius -il, *m.* the sixth part of a congius (about a pint), C; (2) as a dry measure, the 16th part of a modius, Co. Pl.

Sextia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, from which the first plebeian consul was chosen; *vid.* *Lateranus*.

Sextilis -is, *m.* — *mensis*, H; or *abs.* C, the ninth month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), afterwards called August.

Sextīla -a, *f.* the sixth part of an uncia, therefore 1-72nd of an As, C.

Sextus -a -um, the sixth, C; *adv.* *sextum*, C, for the sixth time.

**Sexungūla* -a, *f.* six claws (a name given by P. to a rapacious harlot).

Sexus -us, *m.* the male or female sex; applied also to animals, C; *hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit*, C; *liberi utriusque sexus*, St, *homines utriusque sexus*, Pl, hermaphrodites; (2) applied to plants, minerals, etc., Pl; (3) the sexual organs, Pl.

Si, if, frequently joined with *quod*, *quodsi*, but if, if however, C; *si ne*, *si non*, P. used = *nisi*; *si . . . si non*, C, expresses an alternative, if . . . if not; so also *si . . . si ne*, P. = *si ne . . . si ne*; (2) if indeed, *delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus*, C; (3) in expressions of a wish, if but, if only, *si nunc se ostendat*, V; (4) in comparisons, *ac si*, just as if, C, L; (5) in indirect questions and dependent clauses, whether, if, *visam, si domum est*, T; *comati si possent*, etc., Ca.

Sibilo, I. (i.) *neut.* to hiss, *serpens arrectis horret squamis et sibilat ore*, V; (ii.) *act.* — *aliquem*, C.
Sibulus -i, *m.* a hissing, *venientes — austri*, V, pl. *sibila*, *serpens horrenda sibila misit*, O; (2) a hiss of scorn or disapproval, — *metuere*, C; *Fufinus clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis consecrantur*, C.

Sibulus -a -um, hissing, V.

Sibylla -a, *f.* (Σιβυλλα), a prophetess, *Sibyl*, C; especially the Cumæan *Sibyl*, whose oracles were preserved at Rome, V.

Sibyllinus -a -um, of or relating to the *Sibyl*, *Sibylline*, — *libri*, C. L.

Sic, thus, in this manner; *sive enim sic est, sive illo modo*, C; *illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellat) in qua in populo sunt omnia*, C; thus, as follows, *ingressus est sic loqui Scipio*, C; (2) in comparisons, *so, as, Atticum sicamo, ut alterum fratrem*, C; found in the phrases *quemadmodum . . . sic*, C; *sic . . . tanquam*, C; *sic . . . quasi*, C; *sic . . . quomodo*, P; (3) in wishes, *so, sic me dii amant, ut me tuarum miseritum est fortunarum*, T; (4) so much, to such a degree, *Tarquinius sic Sercium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius*, C; (5) so, such, *salin' tu sanus es? sic sum, ut vides*, P, I am so, as you see; (6) used to give an affirmative answer, *Phanium relictam solam? sic*, T.

Sica -a, *f.* a dagger, dirk, poniard, C; used by Pl. of the edge of a wild boar's teeth.

Sicāni -ōrum, *m.* a people who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily; hence *adj.* *Sicānus* -a -um, V, Sicilian; *Sicānus* -a -um, V, *Sicānis* -idis, *f. adj.* Sicilian; *subst.* *Sicānia* -a, *f.* Sicily, O.

Sicārius -i, *m.* a stabber, assassin, C.

Siccāneus -a -um, dry, — *genus prati*, Co.

Siccānus -a -um (of plants), dry, Pl.

Siccātio -ōnis, *f.* a drying, Pl.

Sicce, thus, *so*, P.

Sicce, dryly, Co; (2) of discourse, — *dicere*, C, plainly, soberly, dryly.

Siccesco, I, to become dry, Cl. Co.

Siccline, is it thus? thus? *so!* P. T.

Siccitas -ūtis, *f.* dryness, P. Pl; especially, dryness of soil in particular places, — *paludum*, Ca; dryness of weather, drought, C. Ca; (2) used to express a state of body opp. to cold, catarrh, etc. firm health, C; (3) *met.* — *orationis*, C, plainness, simplicity, dryness.

Sicco, I. (i.) *act.* to make dry, dry, — *aliquid in sole*, Co; — *cellera*, V; — *lacrims*, Pl; — *paludes*, C; — *distentia ubera*, H, to empty; (2) to dry up a diseased humour, heal, — *suppurata*, Pl; — *tristitia vulnera*, O; (ii.) *neut.* to become dry, dry up, A. Aug.

**Siccōcellus* -a -um, having dry eyes, P.

Siccus -a -um, dry, — *solum*, Q; — *gleba*, H; *oculi*, Pt, tearless; *subst.* *siccum* -i, *n.* a dry place, the dry land, *donec i ostra tenent siccum*, V; (2) of weather, dry, without rain, *sive annus — est, sive pluvius*, Co; *sole dies referente siccus*, H; (3) of the human body, in sound, vigorous health, — *corpora*, Pl. Co; (4) dry, thirsty, P; and hence, sober, moderate, continent, C; (5) *met.* of discourse, dry, jejune, Q.

Siccilicō -i, *n.* (σικελικόν), the plant flea-bane, Pl. *Sicilia* -a, *f.* (Σικελία), the island of Sicily; *adj.*

Sicilius -a -um, C, *Siciliis* -idis, *f.* V, Sicilian.

**Sicclificō*, I, to imitate Sicilian manners, P.

**Sicclilla* -a, *f. dim.* a small sickle, P.

Sicclivus -i, *m.* the 4th part of an uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an As; thus 1-4th inch, Pl; 1-48th acre, Co; 1-48th hour, Pl.

**Siccliventa* -ōrum, *n.* that which is cut off with the sickle, after the first crop, A. Aug.

Sicclio, 4, to reap a second crop, — *prata*, Vr.

Sicclis -is, *f.* a sickle, Pl.

Sicclibi, if anywhere, wheresoever, C.

Sicclia -a, *f.* a little dagger, Ct.

Sicclunde, if from anywhere, C.

Sicclit, *Siccliti*, *as*, *sicclit dizi*, *faciam*, P; *sicclit sapiens poeta dizi*, C; followed by *ita*, *itidem*, *sic*, P. L. Ca; (2) sometimes used without a verb,

Græcia, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, C; viri in uxoribus, sicut in liberis, vile necisque habebant potestatem, Ca; (3) inasmuch as, — cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, P; (4) sicut est, sicut erat, as the case really is, in fact, sit ista res magna, sicut est, C; (5) as it were, hic locus — ali-quod fundamentum est hujus constitutionis, C; (6) sicut eram, just as I was, in the same state as I was; sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, O.

Sicyon -ōnis, f. (Σικιών), a city of Peloponnesus; hence adj. Sicyōnius -a -um, C. subst. Sicyōnia -ōni, n. a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon, Aug.

Siderālis -is, of or relating to the stars, Pl.
Siderāto -ōnis, f. a blast, blight upon plants (so called because supposed to be produced by an adverse constellation), Pl.

Siderēus -a -um, of or belonging to the stars, starry, siderial, O. V; — cælum, O, starry; — ignes, O, the stars; (2) of or relating to the sun, solar, — ignes, O; — lux, O; (3) heavenly, divine, M.

Siderion -ii, n. (σιδήριον), the plant vervain, Pl.
Siderites -æ, m. (σιδήριτης), a magnet, Pl; (2) a kind of diamond, Pl.

Sideritis -is, f. (σιδήρις) = siderion, q.v.
Sidēor, 1. to suffer from a coup-de-soleil, be planet-struck, Pl.

Sido, sidi, 3. to sit down, settle, alight, columbe super arbore sidunt, V; of inanimate things, to sink down, settle, cum piz siderit, Co; gummī in aquā sidit, Pl; (2) to settle firmly, remain fixed, ut nulla ancoræ sidant, Pl; so of a ship, to stick fast on a shoal, Pl. L; (3) to sink down, sink to destruction, non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Pt.

Sidon -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), a city of Phœnicia, V. O; hence adj. Sidōnius -a -um, V. O, Phœnician, Sidonian; — amor, Cl, of Jupiter for Europa; — duces, P. Aug, Carthaginian; and as Thebes in Bœotia was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus, — comes, O, Theban; Sidōneus -a -um, S; Sidōnis -idis, f. Europa, O, Dido, O.

Sidus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation, illi sempiterni ignes, quæ sidera et stellas vocatis, C; (2) the skv, heavens, Juppiter terram, mare, sidera movit, O; hence met. the height of fame and fortune, sublimi feriam sidera vertice, II; (3) the night, Pt; (4) that which shines, glitters (e.g. the eyes), oculi, gemine, sidera nostra, Jaces, Pt; (5) the season of the year, weather, climate, hiberno moliris sidere classem? V; tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensæ, V; (6) a star, as supposed to influence the fate of men, pestifero sidere icti, L; adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Ct.

Sigilla -ōrum, n. dim. small figures, images, appositæ patellam in quâ sigilla erant egregia, C; figures cut upon a signet-ring, C; and hence, a seal, H.

Sigillaria -ōrum, n. the last days of the Saturnalia, in which little figures were exchanged as presents, St; (2) the little images thus used, Sc; (3) a place in Rome where such images were sold, St.

Sigillatus -a -um, ornamented with small figures, C.

Sigma -ātis, n. (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence a semicircular dining-table in the original shape of that letter (C), M.

Signator -ōris, m. one who seals a document as a witness; especially the witness to a will, S.

Signatorius -a -um, of or relating to sealing; — anulus, P. Aug, a signet-ring.

Signa -æ, f. a city in Latium; hence adj. Signinus -a -um, — opus, or abs. Signinum -i, n. a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, Co. Pl.
Signifer -era -erum, bearing figures, adorned with figures; — puppis, P. Aug; (2) bearing stars, covered with constellations, — æther, Lc; — orbis, C, the zodiac; (3) subst. -er -i, m. a standard-bearer, C.

**Significabilis -e, — vox, Vr, significant, conveying a meaning.*

Significans -ntis (ptcp. significo), of discourse, expressive, graphic, significant, distinct, clear, locorum dilucida et — descriptio, Q.

Significanter, plainly, distinctly, significantly, graphically, Q.

Significatio -æ, f. significance, expressiveness, — verborum, Q.

Significatio -ōnis, f. a showing, pointing out, indicating; sign, token, indication; i adus protecta — et quasi denunciatio calamitatum, C; celeriter ignibus significatione factâ, Ca; qui cum testamentum mutare cuperet, in ipsâ — hujus voluntatis est mortuus, C; (2) a sign of assent, approbation, C; (3) a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Pl; (4) in rhetoric, — est, qua plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Aug; (5) the meaning, signification of a word, C. Q.

Significatus -ūs, m. a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Vt. Pl.

Significo, 1. to give a sign, indication; to indicate, notify; a plebe plausu maximo quum eret mihi gratulatio significata, C; Adiu manus habere, dedicationem — incipiunt, Ca, conellamini et — de fugâ Romanis caperunt, Ca; (2) to indicate that which is to come; — futura, C; to give signs of, indicate a change of weather, ventus Africus tempestatem significat, Co; (3) of words, to mean, signify, C.

Signo, 1. to put a mark upon, mark, designate, — humum limite, O; — mania aatro, O, to mark out; cæli regionem in cortice signant, V, cut in, inscribe; — saxum carmine, O; (2) to mark with a seal, seal, seal up, C. O; (3) to coin, stamp money, argentum signatum, C. Q, coined silver; (4) met. to signify, express, quentes suis verbis signare nostra volvere Græci, Q; oratores ea eadem appellatione signarunt, Q; (5) met. to observe, notice, V.

Signum -i, n. a sign, mark, token, — et note locorum, C; — imprimere pecori, V; — pedum sequi, O, to follow the foot-steps; — doloris ostendere, C; (2) especially a military standard, flag, banner, Ca; sometimes used for the eagle, which was the general standard of the legion, Ca; but more properly, the standard of each manipule and cohort, C; (3) melon, the troop, company, cohort, S. L; (4) the signal, order, command given by the general, C. Ca; (5) a sign, token, indication of the future, C; (6) a figure, image, statue, C; (7) a seal, signet, literæ integris signis pratoribus traduntur, C; (8) a group of stars, constellation, C. H.

Sil, silis, n. a kind of yellow earth, ochre, Pl.

Silicæus -a -um, like ochre, — color, Pl.

Silanus -i, m. (Σιλανός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from a head of Silenus), Lc.

Silaus -i, m. a species of parsley, Pl.

Silens -ntis (ptcp. silēo), still, tranquil, quiet, silent, — nox, O; adj. silentes, V. O, the dead; — sarmentum, vineæ, Co, not yet sprouting

Silentium -ii, n. silence, stillness, quietness, audire aliquid magno silentio, C; — fieri jubet, C; animadvertere cum silentio, T, to notice in silence; the stillness of night, — noctis, Ca. L; — ruris, O; (2) freedom from disturbance; and hence, completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices, C; (3) quiet, repose, inactivity, — perpetuum judicium ac forti, C; vitam silentio transire, S.

Silēo -ūi, 2. to be still, noiseless, silent, sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, St; — de aliquâ re, C; — aliquid, C; (2) of inanimate objects, silēt aura, Co; aer, O; nox, V; (3) to be quiet, inactive, recti, silent leges inter arma, G; si quando ambula silēt, C.

Siler -ēris, n. a species of willow, Pl. V.

SileSCO, 3. to become silent, grow still, T. V.

Silex -leis, m. a flint, C; used as a symbol of hard-heartedness, non silice nati sumus, C; (2) post. a rock, cliff, Lc. V.

Silicernium -ii, n. a funeral feast (applied in mockery to an infirm old man), T.

**Silicæus -a -um, silty, Vl.*

Silicifera -æ, f. a plant called fenugreek, Pl.

**Silicula* -a, *f. dim.* a little pod or husk, *Yr.*
Siliginus -a -um, made of wheat, wheaten, *Yr.*
Pl.

Siligo -inis, *f.* a kind of very white wheat, *Co;*
Triticum hibernum, *Linn*; (2) wheaten flour,
Pl. Jv.

Siliqua -a, *f.* a husk, pod, shell, *Pl. Yr;* *pl. siliqua* -arum, *H.* pulse; (2) *siliqua Græca*, the carob-tree, *Co;* (3) fenugreek, *Co.*

Siliquastrum -i, *n.* pepperwort, *Pl.*

Siliquor, *L. dep.* to get pods, *Pl.*

Silius, *C.* *Silius Italicus*, born about A.D. 25, was a successful lawyer, a wealthy man, attained the honour of the consulship 68, and having passed safely through all the difficulties of those troubled times, died at the advanced age of seventy-five. He is known to us as the author of an epic poem on the Second Punic War, in seventeen books, the whole of which is still extant. Its chief value consists in the incidental, historical, and geographical information which it affords; as a poem it presents few attractions to modern readers.

Silybium -i, *m.* (σίλυβος) a piece of parchment attached to a book, in which were written the title and the author's name, *C.*

Silphium -i, *n.* (σίλιφιον) = *lasercpitium*, *g.v.*

Silurus -i, *m.* (σίλουρος) a species of river-fish, *Pl. Jv.*

Silus -a -um, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, *C.*

Silva -a, *f.* (sylva), a wood, forest, *C;* *silecarum dea*, *O.* Diana; (2) a plantation, *C;* (3) *poet.* a tree, trees, *V;* (4) met. *horrida sicca silva comæ*, *Jv;* *omnis ubertas et quasi — dicendi*, *C.* abundance, copiousness; — *rerum*, *C.* great quantity.

Silvæus -a -um, of or relating to a forest or wood, *A. Aug;* (2) of plants and animals, wild, *Yr.*

Silveco, *3.* (of a vine) to run wild, *C. Co.*

Silvestris -e, sylvan, covered with trees, wooded, woody, *collis apertus, ab superiore parte —*, *Ca;* — *locus*, *Co;* — *homines*, *H.* living in the woods; (2) of animals and plants, wild, growing wild, *tauri silvestres majores agrestibus*, *Pl.*

Silvæola -a, *c.* inhabiting the woods, *Pt. V.*

**Silvæultrix* -icis, *f.* inhabiting the woods, *Ct.*

**Silvifragus* -i -um, shattering the woods, *Lc.*

Silviger -era -arum, wooded, covered with forests, — *montes*, *Pl.*

Silvæus -a -um, well-wooded, abounding in forests, *L. Pl.*

Silyula -a, *f. dim.* a little wood, thicket, *Co.*

Silybum -i, *n.* (σίλυβον) a plant resembling a thistle, *Pl.*

Sima -a, *f.* an architectural moulding, frequently used in cornices, *Vt.*

Simia -a, *f.* (simias -i, *m.*) an ape, monkey, *C.*

Simila -a, *f.* the finest wheaten flour, *Cl. M.*

Similago -inis, *f. Pl.* = *simila*, *g.v.*

Similis -e, like, resembling, similar, — *patris*, *C;* — *patri*, *C;* *si similes Iulio tribunos haberet*, *L;* *homines inter se quum formâ tum moribus similes*, *C;* followed by *atque*, *ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit*, *suas injurias persequantur*, *Ca;* so also followed by *ut si*, *C;* *tangam si*, *C.*

Similitas -atis, *f.* likeness, similarity, resemblance, *Vt.*

Similiter, in like manner, similarly, *C;* followed by *atque*, *C;* *ut si*, *C.*

Similitudo -inis, *f.* likeness, similitude, resemblance, *est inter ipsos —*, *C;* *est homini cum deo —*, *C;* concrete, *similitudines*, *C.* similar things; (2) a metaphor, simile, *ut — istam persequar*, *C. Q.*

Similo = *simulo*, *g.v.*

Simplex -icis, simple, uncompounded, unmixed, — *natura animantis*, *C;* *quædam sunt in rebus —*, *quædam copulata*, *C;* — *esca*, *H;* — *ius*, *H;* — *genus mortis*, *L.* without torture; *arctis Alpibus impositas decet ac per vires simplici*, *H.* more than once; (2) morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless, *C;* animal *sine fraude solisque innocuum*, — *O.*

Simplexitas -atis, *f.* simplicity, simpleness, *Pl.*

Pl.

Le. Pl; (2) moral simplicity, straightforwardness, plainness, guilelessness, *L. O. Q.*

Simpliter, simply, plainly, straightforwardly, directly, *frondes — posita*, *O;* *si est — breviterque dicendum*, *C;* (2) frankly, candidly, artlessly, *me amice — que reprehenderent*, *Pl.*

Simplus -a -um, simple, *P. Aug.*; more frequently *subst.* (a) *simplum* -i, *n.* that which is single, a single number (*opp.* *duplum*), *C.* (b) *simpla* -a, *f.* the simple purchase-money, *Yr.*

Simplum -i, *n.* a ladle; *prov. excitare fluctus in simplulo*, *C.* to make much ado about nothing.

Simpluvium -ii, *n.* a sacrificial vessel, *C.*

Simul, at once, at the same time as, — *venire*, *C;* — *commonefacere*, *Ca;* *testamentum obsignari — cum Clodio*, *C;* — *et ostendi*, *C;* — *inflatus exacerbatque*, *L;* — *honoribus atque virtutibus*, *L;* followed by *abl.* — *septemviris*, *Te;* (2) *simul . . . simul*, at once . . . at once, partly . . . partly; *in crepando — teneritatem*, — *ignaviam*, *L;* (3) *simul atque*, *simulac*, as soon as, *simulacque cognovimus est*, *C;* in the same sense, *simul ut expectetis sumus*, *C.*

Simulacrum -i, *n.* an image, likeness, portrait, effigy, *hominis effigiem — que servare*, *C;* *deorum — sanctissimæ*, *C;* adv. *ad simulacrum*, after the likeness, pattern of, — *templi Veneris*, *St;* (2) a reflection in a mirror, shade, form, in *equâ quomque apparent nobis —*, *Lc;* — *pallentia visa sub obscurum noctis*, *V;* the mental idea or conception of an object, *Lc;* a description of character, portraiture in writing, *L;* (3) a shadow, semblance, appearance, — *aliquid, ac vestigium civitatis*, *C;* — *libertatis*, *Tb.*

Simulamen -inis, *n.* an invitation, *O.*

Simulans -ntis (*ptep.* *simulo*), imitating, imitative, — *ales*, *O.*

Simulatio, in appearance, feignedly, *C.*

Simulatio -onis, *f.* the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show, *imitatio — que virtutis*, *C;* — *timoris*, *Ca;* — *aditionis*, *Ca;* *ex omni vitâ — dissimulatioque tollenda est*, *C.* hypocrisy.

**Simulatrix* -icis, *f.* an imitator, *O;* (2) a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, forger, *C;* — *sequilia*, *Te.*

**Simulatrix* -icis, *f.* a transformer (applied to *Cree*), *P. Aug.*

Simulo, I. to make like, — *rem rei*, *C;* (2) to pretend, represent, imitate, — *eupressum*, *H;* — *Catonem*, *H;* (3) to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit, — *gaudia cultu*, *O;* — *lacrimas*, *O;* — *se furere*, *C;* — *agrum*, *L.* pretend to be ill; frequently *ptep.* *Simulatus* -i -um, feigned, counterfeit, *nec — quidquam potest esse diurnum*, *C.* nothing counterfeit can be lasting.

Simultas -atis, *f.* enmity, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred, rivalry; *simultates cum aliquo gerere*, *Q;* *exercere*, *C;* *cum aliquo esse in similitute*, *N.*

**Simulus* -a -um, a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed, *Lc.*

Simus -a -um (σιμός), flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, *Pl. V.*

Sin, but if, if however; follows *si*, *nisi*, if . . . but if, *C;* *si . . . sin aliter*, *C;* *si . . . sin autem*, *C;* *si . . . sin vero*, *C;* — *minus*, — *aliter*, *C;* — *secus*, *P.* but if not, if on the contrary.

Sinapi -is, *n.* (-is -is, *f.* σινάπης), mustard, *Co. Pl.*

Sincere, honestly, frankly, sincerely, *C.*

Sinceritas -atis, *f.* purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness, — *pura olei*, *Pl;* met. *nec summum bonum habebit — suam*, *Sc.* completeness, perfection.

Sincerus -a -um, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine, *seccernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*, *C;* — *corpus*, *O.* whole, healthy; — *cas*, *H.* clean; — *gens*, *Te.* unmixed, of pure blood; (2) met. — *judicium*, *C;* — *pronunciator rerum gestarum*, *C.* impartial; — *fides*, *L.* honourable, upright, sincere.

Sinclput -ptis, *n.* half a head; especially the smoked chap of a pig, *P.* Pl; (2) the brain, *P.*

Sindon -ōnis, *f.* (σινδών), fine cotton cloth, muslin, *M.*

Sine, *prep.* with *abl.*, without (*opp. cum*), *semper ille cum uore, tum — cā, C;* — *dubio, C;* — *ullā dubitatione, C;* without doubt; sometimes placed after the noun which it governs, *vitiis nemo sine nascitur, II.*

Singillatim (singulātīm), singly, one by one, alone, *T. C.*

Singulāris -e, single, individual, *ubi aliquos — ex nave egredi conspexerant, Ca;* *hircus, qui — natus sit, Pl,* only born; *hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, C,* of sole power; (2) in grammar, singular, — *numerus, Q;* (3) *subst.* singulāres -lum, *m.* a sort of life-guards in the imperial service, *Tc;* (4) *met.* single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, *summus et — vir, C;* — *homines ingenio atque animo, C;* — *et incredibilis virtus, C.*

Singulārter, singly, *Le;* (2) in the singular number, *Q;* (3) particularly, singularly, *C.*

Singulāris -a -um, — *calene, P,* once twisted (*acc.* to others, one pound in weight).

Singulātīm = singillatim, *g.v.*

Singuli -a -i, one each, each, separate, single, *describat censors binos in singulas civitates, C;* *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, C;* in *dies singulos*, from day to day, daily; (2) single, separate, individual, *honestius agrum eos universi quam singuli possideretis, C.*

Singultio, *4.* to hiccough, *Cl;* (2) * of a hen, to cluck, *Co.*

Singultus, *1.* (*i.*) *neut.* to hiccough, *Q;* of dying persons, to rattle in the throat, *V;* (2) *act.* — *antiman, O,* to gasp out.

Singultus -ūs, *m.* a hiccoughing, sobbing, *C;* (2) a rattling in the throat, *V.*

Sinister -tra -trum, left, on the left hand, — *manus, Q;* — *cornu, Ca;* — *ripa, H;* (2) left-handed, awkward, *V;* (3) unfavourable, unlucky, sinister; — *sermone de Tiberio, Tc;* — *pugna Cannensis, Pt;* (4) as applied to omens, favourable, propitious, — *volatus avium, Pl;* yet as the Greeks regarded left-hand omens as unpropitious, the word has sometimes that signification, *O. Ct;* (5) *subst.* sinistra -ae, *f.* the left hand, *Ca;* the left side, *C.*

Sinistērītas -ūtis, *f.* left-handed, awkward behaviour, *Pl.*

Sinistre, unfavourably, unpropitiously, *H. Tc.*

Sinistrorsus (sinistrorsum), towards the left, to the left, *Ca.*

Sino, sivi, sītum, *3.* to permit, allow, suffer, *vinum ad se importari, omnino non sinunt, Ca;* *neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, II;* *sinite abcam vicia a vobis, P;* non feram, non patiar, non sinam, *C;* *sinite exorator ut sim, T;* *id nos non sinemus, T;* (2) in conversation, *sine!* be it so, granted, *P. T;* (3) *ne di sirint! ne Iuppiter sirit!* God forbid! *P. T.*

Sinōpis -ydis, *f.* (sc. terra), a species of red ochre, found near Sinope, *Pl.*

Sinum -i, *n.* (sinus -i, *m.*) a large, deep bowl, used as a drinking-vessel, *P.*

Sinō, *1.* to bend, curve, *angues sinuant immensa volumine terga, V;* *qualia dividua sinuantur cornua Lunæ, O;* *muri introrsus sinuati, Tc,* bent inwards.

Sinuosus -a -um, full of windings, bendings, curves, — *inuosus, V;* — *Maecander flexibus, Pl;* (2) of a course, diffuse, digressive, *Q.*

Sinus -is, *m.* a bending, curve, fold, *draco coniciens sinus e corpore flexos, C;* so of the fold or bag of a net, *P. Jv;* the belly of a sail swollen by the wind, a curl, ringlet of hair, *O;* the curve of a sickle, *Co;* (2) the hanging fold in which the toga was worn, bosom, lap, *Cæsar moriens sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, St;* *aurum in sinu ejus incenerunt, Q;* *sinu laxo ferre aliquid, H;* to carry carelessly; *se metum.* the purse, money

which was carried in the fold of the toga; (3) *met.* the bosom; hence, love, affection, *iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, C;* *Pompeius mihi, crede, in sinu est, C,* is much beloved by me; also, the inmost part of anything, the heart, *in sinu ubi sunt hostes, S;* a place of secrecy, *in sinu gaudent, C,* in secret; (4) a bay, gulf, *C.*

Sion -ii, *n.* (σιών), an aquatic plant, *Sium latifolium, Linn. Pl.*

Stiparium -ii, *n.* a drop-scene at a theatre, *C;* *meton.* comedy, *St;* (2) a curtain to exclude the sun, *Q.*

Siphon -ōnis, *m.* (σίφων), a siphon, *Co.*

Siphunculus -i, *m.* *dim.* a small pipe, through which a fountain is discharged, *Pl.*

Siptachōra -ae, *f.* an Indian tree, said to yield amber, *Pl.*

Siquando, if ever, *C.*

Siquidem, if indeed, *C;* if also, *P;* since, because, *C. Ca.*

Siraum -i, *n.* (σίραον), boiled must, = *sapa, g.v.* Sircūla -ae, *f.* *Co;* sircūla -ae, *f.* *Pl,* a kind of grape.

Siremps, sirempse, quite the same, *P. Sc.*

Siren -ēnis, *f.*, usually *pl.*, Sīrenēs -um, *f.* (Σειρῆνες), the Sirens; beautiful singers, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction, *O. H.*

Sirlāsis -is, *f.* (σείρασις), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, *Pl.*

Sīrius -ii, *m.* (σείριος), the dogstar, *V;* used *adj.* *sirius ardor, V.*

Sirpe -is, *n.* asafœtida, *Pl.*

Sirpo, sirpus; etc. = scirpo, scirpus, *g.v.*

Sirus -i, *m.* (σεῖρος), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, *Pl. Co.*

Sis = si vis, if thou wilt, used as a conversational phrase, *refer animum, sis, ad veritatem, C;* *tace, sis, stulta, P,* hold your tongue, do!

Sisāra -ae, *f.* = erice, *g.v., Pl.*

Siser -ēris, *n.* (σίσαρον), a plant with an edible root, *Sium sisarum, Linn. Pl.*

Sisto, stiti, stitum, *3.* (*i.*) *act.* to cause to stand, put, place; *mollior siste nunc me, cate, ne cadas, P;* — *cohortes expeditas summis montium jugis, Tc;* — *suam ad aram, V;* (2) — *aliquem*, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, — *se, or sisti*, to appear in court, *P. C;* (3) to stop any thing in motion, bring to stand, check, — *aquam, V;* — *flumina, O;* — *gradum, Pt;* and *met.* — *tuas quærelas, O;* — *lacrimas, metum, O;* — *fugam, L;* (4) to make firm, settle firmly, establish; *met. ego vos salvas sistam, P;* (5) used in *Tc.* of buildings, to build, erect, — *templum tisdem vestigiis, Tc;* (*ii.*) *neut.* to stand, *P;* (2) to appear, present one's self in court, *C;* (3) to stand still, *solstitium, quod sol eo die — videbatur, Vr;* (4) to stand firm, *qui rempublicam — negat posse, C;* especially in the phrase, *sisti non (nec, cir) potest, L,* one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer.

*Sistrātus -a -um, furnished with a sistrum, *g.v.;* *turba, M.* priests of Isis.

Sistrum -i, *n.* (σίστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, *Jv. O.*

Sisymbrium -ii, *n.* (σισυμβριον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, *Pl. O.*

Sisyphus -i, *m.* (Σίσυφος), a king of Corinth, renowned for his craft, and condemned in hell to roll up hill a great stone which constantly fell back, *V;* hence *adj.* Sisyphus -a -um, (a) of or relating to Sisyphus, *Pt;* (b) Corinthian, *O;* *subst.* Sī-syphides -ae, *m.* O. Ulysses, said to be the son of Sisyphus.

Sisyrrhynchon -ii, *n.* (σισυρρυγχον), a kind of bulbous plant, *Pl.*

Stānus -a -um (στάνιος), of this year, this year's, — *panis, Pl,* made of summer wheat.

Stella -ae, *f.* *dim.* a narrow-necked jug or urn, used for drawing lots, *P. L.*

Stictēdōsus -a -um, very dry, parched, — *et peraridum solum, Co;* (2) * causing thirst, *Pl.*

Sitenter thirstily, greedily, *C.*
Sitens -ntis (*pricip. sitio*), thirsty, *H. O.* (2) of places, plants, etc. dry, parched, *O. V.*; abs. **sitientia** -iam, *n. Pl.* dry places; (3) *met.* thirsting, desiring, *C.*

Sitio, *4. (i.) neut.* to thirst, be thirsty, — *mediis in undis, O.* (2) of plants, the soil, etc. to be dry, parched, — *agri, C.*; — *tellus, O.* (ii.) *act.* to thirst after, *O. M.*; (2) *met.* to thirst after, eagerly desire, — *sanguinem nostrum, C.*; *honores, C.*

Sitis -is, *f.* thirst, — *depellere, ex flere, C.* to satisfy; (2) dryness, drought, *V. Co.*; (3) *met.* eager desire, — *libertatis, C.*; — *argenti, H.*

Sitistis -a -um (*σιστιός*), fed up, crammed, *Pl.*
Sittor -oris, *m.* one who thirsts, a thirster, *M.*
Sittace -es, *f.* a parrot, *Pl.*

Sittila -ae, *f.* (*sittilus* -i, *m. A. Aug.*) a small vessel for drawing water, *P.*; also used in drawing lots, *P.*

Situs -a -um, placed, set, put, in *ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, C.*; hence (2) built, founded, *urbis ab aliquo* —, *Te.*; (3) buried, interred, *Aeneas* — *est super Numicum flumen, L.*; (4) of places, lying, situate, locus — in *mediâ insula, C.*; so of persons, *cis Rheno sita gentes, Aug.*; (5) *met.* in *melle sunt sita lingua rostra, P.*; especially, *situm esse in aliquo (aliquâ re)*, to rest with, depend upon; *assensio qua est in nostrâ potestate sita, C.*; *cui spes omnis in fugâ sita erat, S.*

Situs -us, *m.* the place, site, situation of any thing, — loci, *urbis, C.*; — *castrorum, Ca.*; (2) a region of the earth, zone, quarter, *Pl.*; (3) rust, mould, dirt, acquired by long remaining in one place, *V. Pt.*; (4) of the mind, rusting, growing mouldy, *marcescere otio situm civitatem, L.*

Sive, *sen*, or *if, C.*; *si media nox est, sive est prima vespere, P.*; (2) *sive* ... *sive, seu* ... *seu*, whether ... or, if ... or if (placing the two propositions on an equality), *sive fecisset sive voluisset, C.*; *sive deus sine natura ademerat, C.*; *sive canis, sive consilio decorum, Ca.*; in the same sense, *sive* ... *seu, V. L.*; *seu* ... *sive, V. O.*; *ne* ... *seu, V.*; *sive* ... *an, Te.*; (3) *or, regis Philippi* — *Persae, C.*

Smaragdinus -a -um (*σμαράγδινος*), of or relating to an emerald, emerald-green, *Cl.*

Smaragdus -i, *m. f.* (*σμαράγδος*), an emerald, *Pl. O.*

Smeectens -a -um (*σμηκτικός*), cleansing, cleaning, — *rit, Pl.*

Smegma -itis, *n.* (*σμήγμα*), a means of cleaning, detergent, *Pl.*

Smilax -acis, *f.* (*σμίλαξ*), bindweed, *Pl.*; (2) a yew-tree, *Pl.*; (3) a species of oak, *Pl.*

Smintheus -ei, *m.* (*Σμινθεύς*), a surname of Apollo, *O.*

Smyrna -ae, *f.* (*σμύρνα*), myrrh, *Le.*

Smyrnon -is, *n.* (*σμύρνον*), a plant resembling myrrh, *Pl.*

Smyrrhiza -ae, *f.* (*σμύρριζα*) = myrrha, myrrhis, *g. r. Pl.*

Söbiles, *söbulesco* = *suboles*, *subolesco, g. r.*

Söbrie, moderately, frugally, soberly, *C.*; (2) prudently, carefully, heedfully, *P.*

Söbrietas -itris, *f.* moderation in drinking, sobriety, *Sc.*

Söbrius -i, *m. C.* -a -ae, *f. P. Te.* sisters' children, cousins.

Söbrius -a -um, sober, not intoxicated, *C.*; of inanimate things, — *lymphâ mixta mero, Th.*; — *nox, Pt.*; (2) moderate, frugal, continent, *homines plane frugi ne söbri, C.*; (3) *met.* sober-minded, prudent, reasonable, cautious, *C.*

* **Söcietus** -a -um, wearing the *söcetus, g. r. Sc.*

Söcüllus -i, *m. dim.* a little *söcetus, g. r. Sc. Pl.*

Söcuis -i, *n.* a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks, *P. C.*; (2) the slipper; the characteristic of comedy, as the high boot, cothurnus, of tragedy, *H.*; *meton.* comedy, *O. M.*

Söcer -eri, *m.* (*söcerus* -i, *P.*) a father-in-law, *C. Ca.*

Söcëbllis -e, sociable, easily united or joined together, *Sc. L.*

Söcëalis -e, social, sociable, *homo* — animal, *Sc.*; (2) of or relating to allies, allied; — *exercitus, L.*; — *bellum, L.* the Social War; (3) conjugal, *O.*; *adv.* * *söcëalter, H.* for the sake of company.

* **Söcëallitas** -ätis, *f.* sociableness, *Pl.*

* **Söcëlenus** -i, *m.* a companion, comrade, *P.*

Söcëläs -ätis, *f.* society, company, companionship, fellowship, association, *si hominum inter ipsos societatem conjunctionemque perspexeris, C.*; — *consiliorum, C.*; — *gravitatis cum humanitate, C.*; (2) commercial partnership, *C.*; and concrete, the persons in partnership, a company, *C. Ca.*; (3) a political alliance, *Ca. S.*

Söcëlo, 1. to unite, combine, associate, — *vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, C.*; — *vitae suae periculum cum aliquo, C.* to risk one's life with any one; — *cubilia cum aliquo, O.* to share any one's bed.

* **Söcëlfraudus** -i, *m.* one who cheats a comrade, *P.*

Söcëlus -ii, *m.* *söcëla* -ae, *f.* a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer, — *fortunarum omnium, C.*; followed by *dat.* of person, — *amico suo in negotiis, T.*; *eloquentia paris est comes, otique socii, C.*; — *tori, O.* bedfellow, wife; (2) a partner in trade, *C.*; and *pl. socii, C.* a partnership, company; hence *pro socio (agere, damnari)*, for defrauding a partner, *C.*; (3) a political ally, confederate, *C.*; and especially *Söcëli*, the Italian nations, beyond the boundaries of Latium, in alliance with the Romans; the allies, *C.*

Söcëlus -a -um, sharing, united, associated, *socium cum Jove nomen, O.* a common name; — *sepulcrum, O.*; (2) allied, confederate, — *civitates, L.*

Söcërdia -ae, *f.* stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, *St. Te.*; (2) carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity, *P. S. Te.*

Söcërditer, lazily, slothfully, carelessly, *S. L.*

Söcërs -rdis, weakminded, stupid, silly, *C.*; (2) negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, *P. T.*

Söcërus -is, *f.* a mother-in-law, *T. C.*

Söcëllitum -ii, *n.* intimate friendship, companionship, — *fraternum, Ct.*; (2) * a party assembled for a social meal, *Aug.*; (3) an illegal secret society, *C.*

Söcëllitius -a -um, of or relating to companionship, *O.*

Söcëllis -is, *c.* a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend, *T. C.*; *poet.* used *adj.* *H. O.*; (2) a member of a club, association, corporation, college of priests or magistrates, *C. Te.*; (3) a member of a secret and illegal society, *P. C.*

Söcëllitas -ätis, *f.* companionship, intimate association, *C.*; (2) a club, association, especially for religious purposes, *C.*; (3) a social meal, a company assembled for a social meal, *C.*; (4) a secret, illegal society, *C.*

Sodes (*si audes*), I beg, pray, if you please, *da mihi hoc* —, *P.*; *i* — *intro, T.*

Söl, *sölis*, *m.* the sun, *C.*; (2) the sun-god, Apollo, *Phæbus, C.*; (3) the light, warmth of the sun, *quum in sole ambulem, C.*; *poet. pl. pars terrarum perista solibus assiduis, L.*; (4) a day, *H.*

Sölämen -inis, *n.* a means of consolation, comfort, *V.*

Sölänum, 1. *n.* nightshade, *Pl. Cl.*

Sölänus -i, *m.* an east wind, *Vt.*

Söläris -e, of or relating to the sun, *solar, O. Pl.*

Sölärium -ii, *n.* a sundial, *C.*; (2) and *solarium, C.* a much frequented place in the forum, where a sundial stood, *C.*; (3) a clock, water-clock, *C.*; (4) a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun, *P.*

* **Sölädölum** -i, *n. dim.* a small insufficient consolation, *Ct.*

Sölättum -ii, *n.* a consolation, comfort, solace, relief, — *dolorum, C.*; *magnam afferret mihi aias ipsa* —, *C.*; *cacae culpâ magnam est* —, *C.*

Sölätor -äris, *m.* a consoler, comforter, *Th.*

Sölätus -a -um, sun-struck, *Pl.*

Soldürli-örum, *m.* attached retainers, devoted vassals, *Ca.*

Soldus = solidus, *g.v.*

Sölä -*æ*, *f.* a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal, *P. II*; (2) a species of clag or fetter, *C*; (3) a horse-shoe (though not nailed on, as ours, but tied round the fetlock), *Ct*; (4) an olive-press, *C*; (5) a fish, the sole, *O. Co.*

Sölärus -*ii*, *m.* a sandal-maker, *P.*

Sölätus -*a* -*um*, wearing sandals (considered as a sign of effeminacy), *C.*

Sölen -*önis*, *m.* (σολήν), a species of mussel, the razor-fish, *Pl.*

Sölö, söltus *sum*, 2. to be accustomed, be used, be wont, — *mentiri*, *C*; — *agere*, *P*; *artior quam solebat, somnus complexus est*, *C*; (2) to have carnal intercourse, — *cum viris*, *P.*

Sölers, söleria = solers, solertia, *g.v.*

Söldäto -*önis*, *f.* a making firm, making solid, *Vt.* Söldä, firmly, densely, solidly, *Co*; (2) surely, certainly, — *aliquid scire*, *P.*

Söldesco, 3. to become firm or solid, *Vt.*

Söldäpes -*ädä*, not dividing the hoof, having undivided hoofs, *Pl.*

Söldätas -*ätis*, *f.* solidity, *C*; firmness, *Vt.*

Söldo, 1. to make dense, solid, *Vt. V*; (2) to make firm, *Tc*; (3) to make whole, sound, — *ossa fracta*, *Pl.*

Söldus -*a* -*um*, dense, firm, solid, compact, *terra* — *et globosa*, *C*; *paries vel — vel fornicatus*, *C*; *crateres auro solidi*, *V*, of solid gold; *subst.* söldum -*i*, *n.* solid ground, *L*; (2) whole, complete, entire, *usurä, nec cä solidä, contentus est*, *C*; *nec partem solido demere de die spernit*, *II*; *subst.* söldum -*i*, *n.* the whole sum, *C*; (3) met. firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid, — *ac virilis ingenii*, *is*, *C*; *hæc sunt judicia — et expressa*, *C*; — *veraque laus*, *C*; — *beneficium*, *T.*

*Sölffer -*ära* -*ärum*, sun-bringing, *So.*

*Sölögä -*æ*, *c.* begotten of the sun-god, *P. Aug.* Sölpüga -*æ*, *f.* (solpüga), a kind of poisonous ant, *Pl.*

Sölistmum tripudium, the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks, *C.*

Sölistärus -*a* -*um*, single, solitary, alone, lonely, *C.*

Sölstüdo -*ünis*, *f.* solitude, loneliness (*opp. frequentia, celebritas*, *C*); also, a lonely place, solitude, *C*; (2) a state of desertion, deprivation, want, *C.*

Söltus -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* söllo), usual, customary, wonted, habitual, — *locus*, *O*; söltum -*i*, *n.* that which is usual; *si quando aliquod ex solito variaret*, *Aug*; *abl.* sölto, frequently used with comparatives; *solito uberior*, *O*, than usual.

Söltum -*ii*, *n.* a chair of state, royal seat, throne, *C*; (2) met. throne, regal power, *Lc*; (3) a bathing-tub, *Lc. St. L*; (4) a stone coffin, sarcophagus, *St.*

Sölväugs -*a* -*um*, wandering alone, — *bestia*, *C*; (2) solitary, lonely, *C.*

Sölemniss -*e* (sollemnis, sölemniss, sölemniss), yearly, annual (applied to annually recurring festivals), — *sacra, sacrificia*, *C*; (2) solemn, festive, religious, — *epule, ludii, precatio*, *C*; *subst.* sölemniss -*is*, *n.* a solemn feast, sacrifice, *inter publicum — sponsalibus rite factis*, *L*; (3) usual, customary, wonted, common, — *cursum bigarum*, *St*; *quoniam mihi — debetur gloria*, *Ph*; *nostrum illud solenne servemus*, *C*, that custom of ours.

Sölemniter, solemnly, religiously, *L*; (2) according to use, custom, *Pl.*

Sölors -*tis* (sölors), clever, skilful, adroit, *sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone —*, *C*; *pictor ingeniosus et — in arte*, *Pl*; (2) of things, ingenious, intelligent, — *cor*, *Ct*; — *animus*, *L*.

Söllerter, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, *C. To.*

Sölleria -*æ*, *f.* cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity, *nulla ars imitari solertiam naturæ potest*, *C*; *in hac re tanta inest ratio atque solertia*, *C*; — *agendi cogitandique*, *C.*

Söllästälo -*önis*, *f.* an inciting, instigating, incitation, solicitation, *C.*

Söllätte, anxiously, solicitously, carefully, *Sc. Pl.*

Söllätte, 1. to move violently, shake, stir, agitate, *et teneram ferro sollicitavit humum*, *Tb*, ploughed; — *freta remis*, *V*; — *atrum purgatione*, *Cl*; (2) met. to agitate, trouble, disquiet, vex, disturb, *cur meam senectutem huius sollicito amentia*, *T*; *anxietudo semper ipsa se sollicitans*, *C*; *de posteris nostris sollicitor*, *C*; — *pacem*, *L*; (3) met. to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, solicit, — *civitates*, *Ca*; *sollicitatus ad Arceus pecunia*, *Ca*; — *servos ad hospitem necandum*, *C*; *dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet*, *C.*

Söllättüdo -*ünis*, *f.* uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, solicitude, — *agritudo cum cogitatione*, *C*; with *gen.* of the object, — *nuptiarum*, *T.*

Söllättus -*a* -*uni*, strongly moved, stirred up, agitated, *ut mare — stridit refluxibus undis*, *V*; (2) anxious, uneasy, disturbed in mind, sollicitous, — *civitas suspicione*, *C*; *quam sum — quidnam futurum sit*, *C*; *ita me mea forma sollicitum habet*, *P*, disquiets me; (3) of abstract things, — *senectas*, *O*; — *justitia*, *C.*

Sölläfferrum -*i*, *n.* a javelin with iron shaft and head, *L.*

Sölo, 1. to make solitary, make desert, — *in bes populis*, *P. Aug.*

Sölläcismus -*i*, *m.* (σολοικισμός), a grammatical error, solecism, *Aug*; (2) a mistake, *M.*

Sölör, 1. to comfort, console, *V*, — *aliquem verbis amicis*, *O*; (2) to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate, — *famem*, *V*; — *laborem cantu*, *V*; — *desiderium*, *Pl.*

Söllöstälis -*e*, of or relating to the summer solstice, — *dies*, *C*, the longest day; (2) relating to summer or to the warmth of summer, *Co. Pl*; (3) of or relating to the sun, solar, *L.*

Söllöstium -*ii*, *n.* a solstice, *Co. Pl*; especially, the summer solstice, the longest day, *C*; (2) summer, summer-heat, *II. V.*

Sölum -*i*, *n.* the bottom or lowest part of any thing, — *fossa*, *Ca*; (2) the floor of a room, *C*; (3) the sole of the foot, *C*, of a shoe, *P*; (4) soil, ground, earth, land, — *macrum*, *G*; — *pingue*, *Co*; *res soli*, *Pl*, whatever is on the soil (buildings, trees, crops, etc.); *collocare in solo*, *St*, to lend money upon land; *quodcumque in solo venit*, *C*, whatever falls on the ground (i.e. whatever comes into one's head); — *patria*, *C*, the soil of one's native country; — *vertere, mutare*, *C*, to leave one's country, go into exile; (5) met. foundation, basis, *C.*

Sölum, alone, only, *unä de re solum est dissensio*? *C*; a more emphatic form is *solummodo*, *Pl*; (2) *non solum . . . verum (sed) etiam*, *C*, not only . . . but also.

Sölus -*a* -*um*, alone, only, sole; *quod egomet solus feci*, *P*; *cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt*, *C*; *qui solos novem menses Asie præfuit*, *C*, only nine months; (2) of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited, *quum in locis solis mæstus errares*, *C.*

Sölüte, without impediment, freely, carelessly, *C. L.*

*Söllütis -*e*, — *naris*, *St*, easily coming to pieces.

Söllütö -*önis*, *f.* a loosening, dissolution, *C*; (2) a paying, payment, — *legatorum*, *C*; (3) — *argumentorum*, *Sc*, explanation, solution.

Söllütus -*a* -*um* (*ptep.* solvo), loosened, loose, — *terra*, *Co*; (2) met. unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious, — *et liberi amore*, *C*; *populi quævis — effrenatique sint*, *C*; — *omni fanore*, *H*; — *libido*, *L*; *Torguatus a naturä ad dicendum —*, *C*, ready of speech; — *lenitas*, *C*, negligent; (3) met. unaffected by the restraints of verse, — *oratio*, *Vr. C*, prose; also applied to a free, flowing style, *C. Q.*

Sölvo -*lvi* -*lätum*, 3. to loosen, untie, unbind, —

funem a stipite, O; — *corollas de nostrâ fronte*, P; — *crines, capillos*, Tb; — *nodum*, Tb; (2) to unbind, release, set free, — *canem*, Ph; — *equum senescentem*, H; (3) to untie, loosen, open, — *epistolam*, C; — *ora*, O, open the mouth; — *centrem, alvum*, Co. Cl, to open the bowels; especially — *ancoram, navem*, G, to weigh anchor, set sail; so abs. *naves a terrâ solerunt*, Ca; (4) to pry, discharge, — *pecuniam debitam*, C; — *pro frumento nihil*, C; *solvendo non erat*, C, he was insolvent; so also, *ad solvendum non esse*, Vt; — *aliquem*, P, to pry any one; (5) to perform a promise, duty; fulfill an engagement, *si solveris ea quæ polliceris*, C; — *iusta paterno funeri*, G; — *suprema alieni*, Tc; — *capite pœnas*, S, to suffer capital punishment; (6) to set free, release, — *aliquem curâ et negotio*, C; (7) to break to pieces, — *navem*, O; to melt, dissolve, — *nitem*, O; hence met. to weaken, relax, *homines solerat alta quies*, O; *solvitur frigore membra*, V; (8) to remove, banish, disperse, — *lassitudinem*, Pl; — *traditum a prioribus morem*, L; (9) to solve, explain, — *iuris nodos et legum ænigmata*, Jv.

Somnulator -oris, m. a dreamer, Sc.

Somnulentose, sleepily, lazily, P.

Somnulentosus -a -um, sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, C.

Somnifer -ëra -ërum, bringing or causing sleep, somniferous, O. Pl.

Somnificus -a -um, bringing or causing sleep, Pl.

Somnio, 1. to dream, — *somnium*, P. C; — *totas noctes*, C; (2) met. to dream, think or imagine foolishly, P. C.

Somnium -ii, n. a dream, C; (2) met. vain imagination, foolishness, nonsense, T. C. Q.

Somnus -i, m. sleep, post *adolescentes somno se dedisse*, C; *ne me e somno excitetis*, C; *ille decessit*, ego *somno solutus* eum, C; (2) poet. Night, V; (3) poet. — *longus, niger, frigidus*, H, death.

**Sonabilis -e*, sounding, resounding, O.

Sónax -icis, sounding, resounding, O.

Sonehus -i, m. (*σόνυς*), the sow-thistle, Pl.

Sónipes -ëdis, sounding with the feet; usually subst. the horse, V.

Sónitus -üs, m. a sound, noise, — *Olympi*, V, thunder; — *aurium*, a singing in the ears.

Sónitus -a -um, sounding, — *ti ipudium*, C, the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens.

Sóno -di -itum, 1. (i.) *neut.* to sound, respond, make a noise, — *æra, plectra*, Pt; *cujanam vox prope me sonat*? P; — *omnia passim mulierum puerorumque plorabundis*, L; (ii.) *act.* to sound, utter, cry, sing, *Cotta sonabat contraria Catulo*, C, said the contrary; *non vox hominem sonat*, V, sounds like that of a man.

Sónor -oris, m. sound, noise, din, Lc. V. Tc.

Sónorus -a -um, sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, sonorous, — *cithara*, Tb; — *tempestas*, V.

Són -ntis, guilty, deserving of punishment, — *reos*, P; — *anima*, O. V; frequently subst. *punire sonet*, C, the guilty.

Sónitcus -a -um, — *morbus*, dangerous (such a disease as forms an excuse for not appearing in a court of law); hence, — *causa*, Tb, weighty, serious, important.

Sónus -i, m. a noise, sound, din; — *dulcis*, C; *ob acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum*, C, from the highest trouble to the deepest bass.

Sôphla -æ, f. (*σοφία*), wisdom, M.

Sôphi -ma -itis, n. (*σοφισμα*), a sophism, Sc.

Sôphistes -æ, m. (*σοφιστής*), a sophist, C.

Sôphos -i, m. (*σοφός*), a wise man, M; used adj. — *etector*, Ph.

Sôphus (*σοφός*), bravo! well done! M.

Sôpo -ri -i -itum, 1. to put to sleep, lull to sleep, — *aliquem*, L; usually found in *ptcp.* *sôptus -a -um*, ut *sopito corpore ipse animus tiquet*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, to quiet, still, calm, lay to rest, *tempestates sopiuntur*, Pl; *virtus sopita* sit, C; (3) to lull to an eternal sleep, lull, Lc; (4) to stun,

render senseless, *tollentes sopitum vulnere et nihil sentientem*, L.

Sôpor -oris, m. poppy-juice, Pl; (2) a sleeping draught, Sc; (3) deep sleep, lethargy, Lc. V; the sleep of death, P; (4) sleepiness, laziness, inactivity, Tc. M; (5) the temple, side of the forehead, P. Aug.

Sôporifer -ëra -ërum, causing deep sleep, soporiferous, V.

Sôpôro, 1. to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Cl; (2) to still, quiet, assuage, P. Aug; (3) *ptcp.* *sôpôratus -a -um*, V, endowed with soporific power.

Sôpôrus -a -um, sleep-bringing, — *Nox*, V; (2) sleepy, drowsy, P. Aug.

Sôracum -i, n. (*σάρακος*), a pannier, hamper, V. *Sorbô -ti*, 2. to suck up, suck in, drink down, P. Pl; (2) to swallow, suck in, absorb, *Charybdis vastos sorbet in abruptum fuctus*, V; *sorbent aridae præcordia flammæ*, O; met. C.

Sorbilis -e, that can be sucked in, Cl.

Sorbillo, 1. to suck in, sip, T.

Sorbilo, sipping, drop by drop, P.

Sorbillo -ônis, f. a draught, potion, P. Co. Cl.

Sorbium -i, n. the fruit of the sorbus, q. r.; a service-berry, Pl.

Sorbus -i, f. the service-tree, Pl.

Sordêo, 2. to be dirty, filthy, P; (2) met. to be mean, sordid in appearance, P; (3) met. to be contemptible, be despised, *adeo se suis etiam sordere*, L.

Sordes -is, f. dirt, filth, C; *sint sine sordibus unguis*, O; (2) mourning attire, C; (3) met. meanness, baseness of condition or character, ut *adolecentiæ turpudine obscuritate et sordibus suis obtegatur*, C; *satiis est illum in infamiâ relinqui ac sordibus*, C; (4) the lowest of the people, rabble, apud *sordem urbis et faciem*, C; (5) sordid frugality, stinginess, nigardliness, *P. R. non amat sordes et inhumanitatem*, C.

Sordesco, 3. to become dirty, II. Pl.

Sordidatus -a -um, wearing dirty clothes, P. C; especially as a sign of mourning, C; — *reus*, L.

Sordide, meanly, in a low station, — *nasci*, T; (2) vulgarly, meanly, — *dicere*, C; (3) sordidly, stingily, C.

Sordidulus -a -um, somewhat dirty, Jv.

Sordidus -a -um, dirty, filthy, unclean, — *amicus*, V; — *mappa*, H; — *Aulumnus calcatus* — *avis*, O; (2) poor, mean, base (in rank or condition); humble, small, paltry, *loco non humilis solum sed etiam sordido ortus*, L; — *villula*, C; (3) met. mean, base, vile, disgraceful, *iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus*, C; *virtus repulsa nescia sordida*, H; (4) met. stingy, sordid, II. Q.

**Sorditudo -inis*, f. dirt, filth, P.

Sôrex -icis, m. a shrew-mouse, Vr. Co.

**Sôrcinus -a -um*, of or relating to a shrew-mouse, P.

Sôrites -æ, m. (*σοφιστής*), a sorites, sophism by accumulation, C.

Sôror -oris, f. a sister, C; — *doctæ*, Tb; *noctem*, O, the Muses; (2) *Sorores*, the Muses, P; the Fates, Ct; (3) a female friend, companion, V; (4) met. P. V.

**Sôroclida -æ*, m. one who murders a sister, P. Aug.

Sôrôlo, 1. (applied to the female breasts), to grow together like sisters, Pl.

Sôrôlus -a -um, of or relating to a sister, sisterly, — *stupra*, C, incest.

Sors -rtis, f. a lot, — *conpicere in hydriam*, C; — *ponere in nitellam*, L; *cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset*, C; (2) a casting of lots, decision by lot, *res revocatur ad sortem*, C; *cui Sicilia provincia sortis evenisset*, L, had fallen by lot; (3) an oracular response, prophecy, C; (4) lot, fate, fortune, destiny, *nescia mens hominum fatis sortisque futura*, V; *spei ad infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem*, II; (5) capital out at interest, P. C.

Sorticula -æ, f. dim. a little lot or ticket, St.

Sortilegus -a -um, prophetic, oracular, H; (2) subst. — *us*, -i, m. a soothsayer, fortune-teller, C.

Sortior, 4. dep. (*sortio*, 4. P. vid. *ptcp.* *sortitus*),

(i.) *neut.* to cast lots, C; — *inter se*, L; (ii.) *act.* to decide by lot, cast lots for; and in perf. tenses, to get by lot, *iudices*, C, to appoint by lot; *peregrinam provinciam sortitus est*, L; (2) to share, divide, — *laborem*, V; (3) to choose, select, V; (4) to get, obtain, receive, L.

Sortitio -ōnis, *f.* a casting lots, deciding by casting lots, C.

Sortitio, by lot, C.

**Sortitor* -ōris, *m.* one who draws lots, *Sc.*

Sortitus -ūs, *m.* a casting of lots, deciding by lot, P; (2) a lot, P. Aug; *met.* fate, destiny, P. Aug.

Sortitus -a -um (*ptep.* *sortito*), drawn by lot, decided by lot, C. Pt.

Sōry -yos, *n.* (σῶρυ), inkstone, *sōry*, Pl.

Sospes -itis, saving, delivering; and *subst.* a saviour, — *Junio*, C; (2) safe, unhurt, uninjured, *sospites ad suos restituit*, L; — *dies*, I, lucky, fortunate.

Sospitālis -e, salutary, P.

Sospito, 1. to keep safe, preserve, P. Ct.

Sōter -ēris, *m.* (σῶτήρ), a saviour, C.

Sōterla -ōrum, *n.* (σῶτήρια), a banquet in celebration of a recovery from sickness, M.

Spādix -icis, chestnut-coloured, — *equi*, V.

Spādo -ōnis, *m.* a eunuch, L. Q; (2) applied to plants which produce no seed, Co.

Spādōnus -a -um, unfruitful, producing no seed, Pl.

Spārta -æ, *f.* (σφαίρις), a kind of round cake, A. Aug.

Spagas, a species of Asiatic pitch, Pl.

Spargānton -ii, *n.* (σπαργάνιον), the plant burweed, Pl.

Spargo -si -sum, 3. to scatter, strew, sprinkle, — *semina*, C; — *noces*, V; — *flores*, V; — *humum foliis*, V; — *caput molā salis*, H; — *humorum capillis*, II; — *favillam amica debita lacrimā*, II; (2) to scatter, disperse, dissipate, *postquam sparsam tempestate classem vidit*, L; *exercitum spargi per provincias*, Te; (3) *met.* to scatter, spread abroad, *credo deos sparsisse animos in corpora humana*, C; (4) *met.* to spread abroad, circulate a report; *hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, V.

Sparsio -ōnis, *f.* a sprinkling of perfumed waters in the theatre, *Se*; (2) a scattering of presents in the theatre, P. Aug.

Sparta -æ, *f.* (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia; hence *adj.* *Spartianus* -a -um, V. L, **Spartiatius* -a -um, P; **Sparticus* -a -um, V, *Spartan*; *subst.* *Spartiates* -æ, *m.* a Spartan, Pl.

Sparticus, by birth a Thracian, and brought to Rome as a gladiator, successfully resisted the Roman power b.c. 73—71, in what is known as the Servile War. He was at last defeated by Crassus, and himself perished in the fatal engagement.

Spartulus -a -um, bearing broom, Pl; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* Pl, places where broom grows.

Spartus -a -um, made of broom, Co.

Spartum -i, *n.* (σπάρτον), broom, Pl. Vr; (2) a rope made of broom, Pl.

Spārulus -i, *m.* *dim.* a kind of fish, a broam, O.

Spārus -i, *m.* a small curved spear or javelin, S. L.

Spārus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the gilt-head, Pl. Cl.

Spasmus -i, *m.* (σπασμα -ātis, *n.* σπασμός), a cramp, spasm, Pl.

Spasticus -a -um, seized with cramp or spasm, Pl.

Spāthā -æ, *f.* (σπάθη), a wooden spatula for stirring, mixing, Co; (2) an instrument of like shape used by weavers, *Se*; (3) a broad two-edged sword without point, Te; (4) the pedicle of the leaf or flower of a palm-tree, Pl; (5) a kind of pine or fir = *clate*, *g.c.*, Pl.

Spāthāria -ii, *n.* (σπαθάρια), a palm-branch, M; (2) an armist, bracket, Pl.

Spāthū, 1. *dep.* to walk, walk about, C; (2) to spread out, expand, O. Pl.

Spāthō, widely, extensively, Pl.

Spāthōus -a -um, occupying much space, wide, spacious, O. Co. Q; (2) of time, long, O.

Spāthūm -ii, *n.* the space, distance which any one has to travel; thus, the course over which the chariots went in the circus, C; the course or orbit of the planets, C; *met.* the course of life, appointed period of life, C; — *ævi*, O; (2) a journey, distance, *dimidium spatium confecerat*, N; (3) a place for walking in, walk, promenade, *gratiis sylvestria*, C; a walking up and down, *duobus spatiis tribusve factis*, C, having walked two or three times up and down; (4) room, space, — *non est agitandi*, N; (5) interval, distance, C. Ca; (6) size, extent, O. Pl; (7) — *temporis*, C. Ca; *et abs.* space of time, time, — *ad dicendum laborem*, C; *brevis spatium*, L, in a short time; *post sexagesimum vitæ* —, Pl, after the sixtieth year; *tempus spatium dabat ut*, etc. T, gave opportunity for . . .

Spēcialis -e, individual, particular, special, *Sc.* Q.

Spēcialiter, particularly, specially, Co.

Spēces -ei, *f.* a seeing, sight, view, look, Le; (2) that which is seen, appearance, form, figure, *esse aliquem humanā specie et figurā, qui tantum humanitate bestias eiecit*, ut . . . C; — *præclara oppidi*, C; *quarum narium* — *erat barbaris imitatio*, Ca; (3) an idea, notion, *hanc illi idæm appellabant*; *nos recte speciem possumus dicere*, C; (4) appearance (*opp.* reality), *obiciuntur sæpi forma, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, speciem autem edunt*, C; — *si speciem utilitatis etiam voluplat habere dicetur*, C; (5) splendid appearance, display, ornament, C; (6) a vision, apparition, *Le.* L; (7) a statue, C; (8) a kind, species, C.

Spēcillum -i, *n.* a surgeon's probe, C.

Spēcimen -inis, *n.* that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen, C; (2) a pattern, example, ideal, *temperantia prudenterque* — *est* Q. *Scævola*, C.

Spēcio -xi -ctum, 3. (*spēcio*), to look at, behold, *nunc speciem spectat*, P.

Spēciose, beautifully, splendidly, Pl. L; (2) *rel.* speciously, plausibly, Q.

Spēciosus -a -um, beautiful, splendid, handsome, showy, II. Q; (2) *met.* plausible, specious, C. Q. L.

Spēcūbilis -e, visible, — *corpus*, C; (2) worth seeing, notable, remarkable, O. Pl.

Spēcūchūm -i, *n.* a sight, show, spectacle, *circuitus solis et lunæ* — *hominibus præbent*, C; (2) a show, spectacle presented in the theatre or circus, C; — *gladiatorum*, L; (3) pl. the place where shows are exhibited, amphitheatre, circus, P. C.

Spēcūmen -inis, *n.* a sign, token, characteristic, P.

Spēcūte, admirably, excellently, P.

Spēcūtio -ōnis, *f.* a looking at, beholding, viewing, C; (2) the inspection, testing of money, C.

**Spēcūtivus* -a -um, contemplative; hence (*opp.* *activus*) theoretical, Q.

Spēcūlātor -ōris, *m.* one who beholds, contemplates; a spectator, observer, — *spectatorum rerum atque celestium*, C; (2) a spectator at the theatre or public games, P; (3) an inspector, examiner, — *formarum*, T, connoisseur.

Spēcūlātrix -icis, *f.* a female spectator, beholder, observer, P. O.

Spēcūlātus -a -um (*ptep.* *spēcūto*), proved, improved, tried, L. *Cinna spectata militis mercede rebus singularis integritate*, C; — *hæc*, C; (2) worthy, respected, renowned, *scire tale ante spectati viri*, P; — *hominis*, C; — *hæc in mente Parnassi*, Pl.

Spēcūlō -ōnis, *f.* the right of observing the things appertaining to certain magistratus, C.

Spēcūto, 1. to look at carefully, *contemplatus*, P. *verce*, — *aliquid*, C; — *quam arte decoratus*, P. *totā domus quæ spectat in nos*, L. C; (2) to be a spectator of a spectacle or play, P; — *in gladiis*, P. *indus*, II; (3) of pieces, to look towards, to be towards, he moves towards, *collis ad exercitum spectabat*, C; — *in horum*, L; — *inter se*, *opp.* *spēcūlat*, C; — *in horum*, L; (4) to inspect, examine, test, P; (5) *met.* to look at, contemplate, *clari*.

— *impunitatem auctor.* T; (6) *met.* to look to as an aim or object, bear in mind, have a regard to, strive after, *nihil spectat nisi fugam*, C; in *philosophiā res spectatur*, non verba penduntur, C; *cogniti ad arma rem spectare*, C, was tending to; *quo igitur hac spectat oratio?* C, what is the aim or tendency of this speech? (7) *met.* to judge, test, — *philosophos*, C.

Spectrum -i, n. the appearance, image of any thing, C.

Specula -a, f. a watch-tower, C; *met.* in *speculis* esse, C, to be on the watch; (2) any lofty place from which a watch is or might be kept, V.

Specula -a, f. *dim.* a little hope, P. C.

Speculābundus -a -um, watching, on the watch, Tc.

Spēchlaris -e, of or relating to a mirror, Sc; (2) — *lapis*, Pl, a species of transparent stone, talc; (3) *subst.* *specularia* -orum, n. window-panes made of tale, Sc.

Spēclātor -ōris, m. a looker-out, scout, spy, C. Ca; (2) an observer, investigator, — *natura*, C.

Spēclātorius -i -um, of or relating to a looker-out, scout, — *navigin*, Ca; — *nates*, I; and abs. *speculatoria*, I, vessels on the look-out.

Spēclātrix -icis, f. a looker-out, observer, watcher, — *sunt Furiæ dea*, C.

Spēclior, I. *dep.* to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore, ut *omniā spectaretur et perscrutaretur ante*, C; — *delicta factaque alicujus*, I; — *opportunitatem*, Aug; — *quæ in larvâ parte suorum fortuna esset*, L.

Spēclum -i, n. a mirror, looking-glass, C. T; *met.* C.

Spēcūs -ūs, m. f. n. (σπηεύς), a cave, H; — *horrendum*, V; (2) an artificial cave, excavation, in *defossis specubus*, V; (3) a pit, shaft of a mine, Vt; (4) a covered watercourse, culvert, C; (5) a hole, hollow, — *culveris*, V.

Spēlæum -i, n. (σπηλαίον), a cave, grotto, hole, den, — *ferarum*, V.

Spēlæa -a, f. (σπηλαί), a cave, grotto, C. V.

Spērābilis -e, that may be hoped for, P.

Spernax -ācis, despoiling, contempting, P. Aug.

Sperno, spēvī, spērtum, 3. to separate, remove, — *ab aliquo*, P; (2) to despise, contemn, scorn, *urn*, *nos spernit et pro nihilo putat*, C; — *consilium*, O; — *coluptatem*, II.

Sperō, I. to hope, hope for, promise one's self, flatter one's self, *jubes bene* — *et bono esse animo*, C; *a quo nihil spes boni reipublicæ*, C; — *victoriam*, C; — *deus*, P, to hope in the gods; *ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos*, C; — *esse*, ut *volumus*, C; (2) to look for, anticipate, expect, forebode some misfortune, — *tantum dolorem*, V; *sin a vobis, id quod non spero, desinam*, C.

Spēs -is, f. hope, expectation, — *est expectatio boni*, C; — *habere in fidem alicujus*, C; *ut eos homines spes falleret*, C; *præter spem*, P. T. C. beyond hope, better than expectation, *de aliquo re*, P. C; especially, the hope of a legacy, II. Tc; (2) used as a term of endearment, P; (3) personified as a goddess, to whom many temples at Rome were dedicated, C; (4) the thing hoped for, object of hope, O; especially, used of children, as the hope of their parents, V; (5) expectation, foreboding, anticipation of a misfortune, S.

Spēvitiuus -a -um (σπευστικός), made in haste, Pl.

Spēphæos -i, m. (σπάφος), a kind of aromatic moss, Pl; (2) = *clisphæos*, g.c., Pl.

Sphæra -a, f. (σφαίρα), a globe, sphere, C; especially, an astronomical globe or sphere, C.

Sphæron -ii, n. (σφαίρον), a pill, Cl.

Sphæristērion -ii, n. a place for playing ball, Pl. St.

Sphæroidēs -is (σφαειδεής), spherical, Vt.

Sphæristichē -a, f. (σφαριστική), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls in their hands, Sc.

Sphærotes -i, m. (σφύρες), a kind of aromatic moss, Pl.

Sphingion -il, n. (σφγγιον), a species of ape, Pl.

Sphinx -ngis, f. (σφίγξ), a female monster, who at Thebes proposed riddles to all the passers by, and, if unable to answer, destroyed them, P; (2) a species of ape, Pl.

Sphragis -idis, f. (σφραγίς), a species of stone used for seals, Pl; (2) Lemnian earth, so called because sold in sealed packets, Pl; (3) medicine in the form of a round ball or cake, Cl.

Sphyræna -a, f. (σφύρανα), a fish, a species of pike, Pl.

Spica -a, f. (spicum -i, n.) an ear of corn, a spike, C; applied to other plants, Co. Pl; (2) the brightest star in the constellation Virgo, C; (3) an arrow, Ic; (4) — *testacea*, Vt, an oblong brick of peculiar shape.

Spicūs -a -um, consisting of ears of corn, — *corona*, Tb.

Spicifer -era -erum, wearing or carrying ears of corn, Sc. M.

Spicigginum -il, n. a gleaner, Vr.

Spico, I. to furnish with spikes or ears, Pl; usually found in *præp.* *spicatus* -a -um, having spikes or ears, *chameæcis spicata est tritici modo*, Pl; — *testacea*, Vt, a pavement of bricks or tiles arranged in herring-bone pattern.

Spicūlo, I. to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Pl.

Spicūlum -i, n. *dim.* a sharp point, sting; of bees, V; of the scorpion, O; (2) the point of a spear, arrow, javelin, C. II. O; (3) *meton.* a spear, javelin, C.

Spicum, spicus = *spica*, g.c.

Spina -a, f. a thorn, V. Co; (2) a prickle, sting, bristle of various animals, C; (3) a fish-bone, Q; (4) the spine, Cl; (5) *met.* of discourse, difficulties, subtleties, obscurities, C.

Spinea -a, f. = *spionia*, g.c., Pl.

Spincōla -a, f. a kind of small-leaved rose, Pl.

Spincūm -i, n. a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush, V.

Spincūs -a -um, made of thorns, thorny, O.

Spinsifer -era -erum, thorn-bearing, thorny, C.

Spinōsus -a -um, full of thorns, thorny, prickly, O. Pl; (2) *met.* of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed, — *disserendi genus*, C.

Spinther -ōris, m. a bracelet, armband, P.

Spinthris (spintria) -a, m. one who allows his body to be used for lewd and obscene purposes, Tc. St.

**Spinturriculum* -ii, n. *dim.* a little bird of ill omen, P.

Spinus -i, m. the blackthorn, V.

Spionia -a, f. a kind of vine, Co.

Spira -a, f. (σπείρα), any thing coiled, wreathed, twisted; a coil, wreath; applied to a snake, V; (2) *meton.* the base of a column, Vt; a kind of cake made in a twisted or spiral form, A. Aug; a braid of hair, Pl; a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, Jr.

Spitibilis -e, that may be breathed, — *natura*, cui *nomen est aer*, C; (2) sustaining life, vital, V; (3) able to breathe, breathing, — *viscera*, Pl.

Spitricūlum -i, n. an air-hole, breathing-place, Lc. V.

Spitrea -a, f. (σπειραία), the plant meadow-sweet, Pl.

Spirāmen -inis, n. a breathing-hole, air-hole, P. Aug; (2) a breathing, blowing, P. Aug.

Spirāmentum -i, n. a breathing-hole, air-hole, pore, V; (2) a breathing-time, short pause, interval, Tc; (3) a breathing out, exhaling, Vt.

**Spitratūs* -ūs, m. a breathing, Pl.

Spiritālis -e (spiritūālis), of or relating to the air or breathing; atmospheric, pneumatic, Vt.

Spiritus -ūs, m. a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in quick motion, *quid est tam commune quam — ciris?* C; *Boreæ quum — alto insonat ægæ*, V; (2) breath, — *ducere*, C, to draw breath; *sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur — per arterias*, C; *extremo spiritu*, C, with his last breath; (3) a breathing, *aër spiritu ductus cili et sustentat animantes*, C; (4) the breath of life, life, *rum — quem natura debeat, patria reddere*, C; (5) *poet.*

a sigh, Pt; (6) *met.* a haughty spirit, pride, arrogance, high spirit, courage, *filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu, L; jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, C; quum — plects summissis, L; (7) met.* soul, spirit, *dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, V; — divino tactus, L.*

Spiro, *i.* (1.) *neut.* to blow gently, blow, breathe, *oblatus, qua spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Pl; spirat quoque pectoris flamma, O; gravior spirantis copia thymbræ, V, exhaling a strong odour; (2) to breathe, dum quidem — polero, C; hence met.* to live, be alive, *C; inter hostium cadavera reperitur est, paululum etiam spirans, S; (3) met.* to be favourable to, — *alicui, Pl; (4) met.* to breathe, be alive, *excedent alii mollius spirantia aëra, V; (ix.) act.* to breathe, exhale, *Diomedes equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lc; met.* — *mendacia, Jv; (2) met.* to breathe, be eager for, show one's eagerness for, *tantum spirantes equo certamine bellum, Lc; quæ spirabat amores, H.*

Spissamentum -i, *n.* a stopper, Sc.
Spisse, densely, closely, *Pl; (2) slowly, C.*
Spissescere, 3. to become thick, thicken, *Lc.*
***Spissigrādus** -a -um, walking slowly, *P.*
Spissitas -ātis, *f.* closeness, density, *Pl.*
Spissitudo -inis, *f.* closeness, density, *Sc.*
Spisso, *l.* to make thick, thicken, *omne lac igne spissatur, Pl.*

Spissus -a -um, close, dense, crowded, compact, thick, — *nubes, O; — sanguis, O; — sedalia, H; — umbræ noctis, V; (2) slow, tardy, ita omnia tarda adluc et —, C; (3) met.* impenetrable, difficult, — *sane opus et operosum, O.*

Spithāma -æ, *f.* (σπιθαμή), a span, *Pl.*
Splēn -enis, *m.* (σπλήν), the spleen, milt, *Pl.*
Splendēo, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright, — *lucida stella, P; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, V; (2) met.* to be bright, illustrious, *virtus splendet per sese semper, C.*

Splendescō -dūi, 3. to become bright, incipiat sulco attritus — *romer, V; met.* *C.*
Splendide, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently, — *ornare convivium, C; (2) nobly, illustriously, acta ætas honeste ac —, C.*

Splendidus -a -um, shining, bright, brilliant, splendid, — *s. igna cæli, Lc; Jovis splendidior curo, H; (2) splendid, sumptuous, quorum in villâ ac domo nihil —, nihil ornatum fuit præter ipsos, C; (3) met.* illustrious, brilliant, distinguished, renowned; — *equus Romanus, C; — et grandis oratio, C; — facta, II; — vox, C, clear, ringing.*

Splendor -ōris, *m.* brilliance, brightness, lustre, — *flamme, O; — argenti, H; (2) splendour, magnificence, C; (3) met.* splendour, lustre, honour, distinction, summo — *homo ac virtute præditus, C; — animi et vitæ, C; — nominis, C; — vocis, C, clearness.*

***Splēnātus** -a -um, plastered, — *mentum, M.*
Splēnētus -a -um (σπληνέτις), splenic, *Pl; frequently subst.*

Splēnium -ii, *n.* (σπληνίον), spleenwort, *Pl; (2) an adhesive plaster, Pl. M.*

Spōdium -ii, *n.* (σποδίου), the dross of metals, slag, *Pl; (2) vegetable ashes, Pl.*

Spōdus -i, *f.* (σποδός), the dross of metals, slag, *Pl.*

Spōlārīum -ii, *n.* the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing, *Sc; (2) a den of robbers, Sc.*
Spōliatō -ōnis, *f.* a plundering, spoliation, — *omnium rerum, C.*

Spōliator -ōris, *m.* a plunderer, *C; — terribilis, L; — tris, f. C.*

Spōlo, *l.* to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil, cum illius spoliatio stipaturque lictoribus evideret, *C; — corpus caesi hostis, L; (2) to plunder, rob, C; — aliquid, P. C; — aliquem, augrā*

Spōllum -ii, *n.* the skin or hide stripped from an

animal, — *leonis, O; (2) plunder, booty, spoli (usually pl.), C; multa spolia preferrebantur, Ca.*
Spondā -æ, *f.* the frame of a bed or sofa, bedstead, *O; (2) a bed, sofa, V. H; (3) a bier, M.*

Spondallum -ii, *n.* spondallum -ii, *n.* a sacrificial song, accompanied on the flute, *C.*

Spondēo, spondōndi, sponsum, 2. to promise solemnly, engage, pledge one's self, *von, sperno quam sponsponderat, L; — aliquid alicui, C; pro aliquo, C, to be guarantee for any one; — aliquid pro aliquo, C; — de aliquo, C; — quantum alicui, P, promise, betroth to; — animis, L, to promise one's own mind, i.e. confidently expect.*

Spondēcus -i, *m.* (σπονδεός), a spondee; a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (— —), *C. H.*

Spondylē -ēs, *f.* (σπονδύλη), an insect that lives upon roots, *Pl.*

Spondylium -ii, *n.* (σποδυλίον), bear's-foot, *Pl.*

Spondylus -i, *m.* (σποδυλός), one of the upper vertebrae of the back, *Pl; (2) the fleshy part of an oyster or mussel, Pl; (3) a kind of muscle, Pl. M.*

Spongia -æ, *f.* (σπογγία), a sponge, *C. Pl; (2) meton.* (a) an open-worked cuirass, *L; (b) the roots of the asparagus, Co; (c) pumice-stone, V; (d) a kind of moss, Pl; (e) pieces of iron melted together, Pl.*

Spongilia -æ, *f.* the gall-apple which grows upon rose-trees, *Pl; (2) the small roots of asparagus, Co.*

Spongiosus -a -um, porous, spongy, *Cl. Pl.*
Spongitus -idis, *f.* a kind of precious stone, *Pl.*

Sponsalis -e, of or relating to a betrothal, *Vr; usually subst.* sponsalia -ium, *n.* (a) a betrothal, *C; (b) a betrothal feast, C.*

Sponsio -ōnis, *f.* a solemn promise, engagement, pledge, surety, guarantee, *P. S. C; (2) an agreement between the parties to a suit, as to the amount of damages to be paid by the unsuccessful party, C; (3) the sum of money so agreed upon, Vr.*

Sponsor -ōris, *m.* a surety, bail, guarantee, — *pro aliquo, C.*

Sponsus -a -um (*ptcp.* spondēo), *subst.* sponsus -i, *m.* sponsa -æ, *f.* parties betrothed, affianced to each other, a bridegroom, bride, *C. II; sponsus -i, n.* an agreement, contract, *C.*

Sponsus -ūs, *m.* an engagement, suretyship, *Vr; (2) a betrothal, C.*

Spontāneus -a -um, voluntary, spontaneous, *Sc.*

Sponte, spontis (*abl., gen. of a nom. spontis, which does not occur.*) (1.) sponte, *neut., tuū —, vr; of my own (thy own, his own), free-will; of one's own accord, voluntarily; qui sua sponte et voluntate fecissent, C; transisse Rhenum sese sponte, sed rogatum et accessum a Gallis, Ca; C; sponte, sed rogatum et accessum a Gallis, Ca; C; without the pronoun, Italian non — equis, V; (3) followed by *gen. — principis, Tc, according to the will of the prince; (4) alone, by one's self, without assistance, magnam quiddam spectant, C; sua sponte, sed conium acerbis, quæ, etc. C; (5) applied to inanimate and abstract things, sponte sua sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, C; clamor sua sponte ortus, L; (ix.) spontis, *vr; esse, to be one's own master, Vr. Cl.***

Sporta -æ, *f.* a basket, hamper, *Co. Pl.*

Sportella -æ, *f.* dum a little basket, case or fruit basket, *C.*

Sportula -æ, *f.* dim. a little basket, especially the basket in which great men were accustomed to give provisions to their clients and dependents, *Jv; hence (2) a gift, present, Pl.*

***Spriō** -ōnis, *f.* a despoiling, *conspiciuntur, L.*

Spriō -ōris, *m.* a despoiler, — *desertus, O.*

Spuma -æ, *f.* foam, froth, effume, *vr; cum spuma egere in ore, C; Venus spuma maris creata, C, from the foam of the sea; (2) — effusa, Balaia, M, a compound by the Jews for the purpose of a red tincture to the face, etc.*

Spūmesco, 3. to begin to foam, O.
Spūmēus -a -um, foaming, frothy, V. O.
Spūmifer -era -erum, foam-bearing, foaming, O.
Spūmiger -era -erum, Le. = spūmifer, q.v.
Spūmo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to foam, froth, *spumans* *aper*, V.; (ii.) *act.* to foam forth; *met.* — *ex ore scelus*, Aug.
Spūmosus -a -um, foaming, full of foam, Ct. O.
Spūo -ti -ūtum, 3. to vomit, vomit forth, *spew* out, V. Pl.
Spurce, filthily, dirtily, Co; (2) *met.* basely, meanly, impurely, C.
 ***Spūrcidicus** -a -um, talking filthily, obscenely, P.
 ***Spūrcileus** -a -um, making filthy, polluting, P.
Spūrcitia -e, f. (spūrcitēs -ēi, f.) dirt, filth, Co. Pl.
Spurco, 1. to dirty, defile, pollute, P. Ct.
Spurcus -a -um, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure, Le. Ct. Co; (2) *met.* of character, mean, base, low, foul, impure, C.
Spūrius -i, m. a bastard or illegitimate child, P. Aug.
 ***Spūtiūficus** -a -um, contemptible, despicable, A. Aug.
 ***Spūtiator** -ōris, m. a frequent spitter, P.
Spūto, 1. to spit, spit out, P.
Spūtum -i, n. spittle, Cl. Le; (2) a very thin plate of metal, M.
Squalid -ūi, 2. to be rough, stiff with anything, *per tunicam squalentem auro*, V; (2) to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly, *neque ego arma — situ ac rubigine relin*, Q; *mihi suppellex squalet atque ades meae*, P; (3) to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, *squalent municipia*, C.
 ***Squālis** -is, f. dirt, filth, V.
 ***Squālie**, — *dicere*, C, roughly, in a slovenly manner.
Squalidus -a -um, rough, Le; (2) rough with dirt and neglect, unclean, slovenly, filthy, squalid, — *homo*, P; (3) *met.* of discourse, rough, coarse, without ornament, C.
Squalor -ōris, m. roughness, Le; (2) roughness arising from dirt and neglect, filthiness, squalor, *squaloris plenus ac pulcris*, C; especially of dirty clothing worn as a sign of mourning, C.
Squālis -i, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Vr. Pl.
Squāma -e, f. the scale of a fish, serpent, etc. C; (2) *meton.* a fish, Jv; (3) scale armour, V; a cataract in the eye, Pl; the husk or shell of millet, Pl.
 ***Squāmātum**, like scales, Pl.
Squāmōsus -a -um, scaly, V. O.
Squāmifer -era -erum, scale-bearing, scaly, Se.
Squāmiger -era -erum, scale-bearing, scaly, O; *subst.* *squamigeri*, Le, fishes.
Squāmōsus -a -um, covered with scales, scaly, V. O.
Squāmula -e, f. *dim.* a little scale, Cl.
Squātus -a, f. a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Pl.
St! hush! hush! C.
 ***Stābilitas** -itatis, n. a stay, support, C.
Stābilitatem -i, n. P. Pl. = *stabilitatem*, q.v.
Stābilo, 4. to make firm, establish, Ca; *met.* — *leges, reipublicam*, C.
Stābilis -e, firm, steadfast, stable, — *rig*, C; — *solum*, L; (2) *met.* firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unwavering, — *amici*, C; — *matrimonium*, C; — *oratio*, C.
Stābilit, firmly, durably, Vt.
Stābilitas -itatis, f. firmness, steadfastness, stability, durability, C. Ca.
 ***Stābilitor** -ōris, m. one who makes firm, establishes, Se.
Stābilitarius -ii, m. a stable-boy, Co; (2) a low innkeeper, Se.
 ***Stābilitatio** -ōnis, f. a place where cattle are housed, Co.
Stābitor, 1. *dep.* (stābulo, 1. V.) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, — *pecudes*, O.
Stābūm -i, n. a place of abode, habitation, P; (2) a stall, a stable for animals, — *pecudum, boum*,

V. Co; so also — *piscium*, Co, a fishpond; — *apium*, V, a bee-hive; (3) a low inn, tavern, pot-house, Pl. M; hence, a brothel, C.
Stāchys -yos, f. (στάχυς), horse-mint, Pl.
Stacta -ae, f. (στακτή, f. στακτῆ), oil of myrrh, P. Pl.
 ***Stādīatus** -a -um, furnished with a race-course, Vt.
Stādium -ii, n. (στάδιον), a measure of length, being 625 feet = 606 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, C; (2) a race-course, C; (3) *met.* contest, emulation, C.
 ***Stagnātīlis** -e, — *piscēs*, Pl, found in ponds or pools.
Stagno, 1. (i.) *neut.* to stagnate, be stagnant, *effuso stagnante flumine Nilum*, Pl; (2) to be overflowed, covered with stagnant water, O. Pl; (ii.) *act.* to overflow, inundate, Tc. O.
Stagnōsus -a -um, full of stagnant water, abounding in pools, P. Aug.
Stagnum -i, n. stagnant water, a pit, pool, pond, marsh, swamp, C; (2) *poet.* water, V.
Stāgnōlas -ae, m. (σταγνολας), a species of frankincense, Pl.
Stāgnōntis -ydis, f. (σταγνόντις), the gum called galbanum, Pl.
Stālagmālis -ae, m. (σταλαγμαίς), natural vitriol, Pl.
Stālagmūm -ii, n. (σταλάγμα), an ear-ring with a jewel in the form of a drop of water, P.
Stāmen -inis, n. the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction, Vr. O; (2) a spun thread hanging down from the distaff, O. Tb; (3) *poet.* the thread spun by the Parcae, Tb. O; the thread of Ariadne, Pt; of a spider, O. Pl; the stamen of a lily, Pl; the fibre of wood, Pl; the string of a lyre, O; (4) cloth woven of thread; hence the fillet worn by priests, Pt.
Stāminēus -a -um, full of threads, thready, Pt. Pl.
Stannūcus -a -um, made of stannum, q.v., Pl.
Stannum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Pl.
Staphylīnus -i, f. (σταφυλίνος), a kind of parricid, P. Co.
Staphylōdendron -i, n. (σταφυλόδενδρον), the pistachio-tree, Pl.
Stātārius -a -um, standing firm, steady, stable, stationary, L; (2) — *comedia*, T, a quiet genteel kind of comedy (*opp.* *comedia motoria*); *subst.* *stātarii* -ōrum, m. the actors in the *comedia statoria*, C; — *orator*, C, quiet, composed.
Stātira -ae, f. a steelyard, Vt. St; (2) a bar or yoke placed over the shoulders of two horses yoked together, P. Aug; (3) a species of dish, Pl; (4) *met.* the worth, value of a thing, P.
Stātice -es, f. (στατική), a plant, *Statice armeria*, Linn. Pl.
Stātīdium -i, n. *dim.* a small statue, Pl.
Stātīcūlis -i, m. a kind of slow dance, P.
Stātīn, without yielding, firmly, steadfastly, — *rem gerere*, P; (2) on the spot, immediately, at once, *ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit*, C; followed by *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, *quam*, *quum*, C, as soon as; *litteras scripsi horā decimā, statim, ut tuas legeram*, C.
Stātio -ōnis, f. a standing, standing still, *manere in statione*, Le, to stand still; *met.* that which is established by custom (translation of Greek *θεσπετης*), Vt; (2) a place of abode or sojourn, post, station, *Athenis — mea nunc placet*, C; *poet.* *gone recompositas in statione comas*, O, in their place; (3) a military post, station, Ca; *met.* C; and also, the soldiers put on guard, sentries, Ca; (4) a roadstead, anchorage, Ca.
Stātīōnālis -e, standing still, stationary, Pl.
Stātus, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, the son of a celebrated grammarian of the same name, was born in the first half of the first century, A.D. But beyond that he rose to great fame, and was especially renowned as an improvisator, we know hardly any thing of his life. His extant works are, "Silvarum Libri V." a collection of thirty-two

miscellaneous pieces, "Thebaldos Libri XII," an epic poem on the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; and an unfinished epic, "Achilleidos Libri II." Statius is often considered to rank next to Virgil among the Roman heroic poets. We find in his works a remarkable uniformity of excellence, few blemishes, a great correctness of taste, and at the same time an absence of those beauties which are the product only of true poetic genius.

Stātīvus -a -um, standing, — *aquō*, Vr, stagnant water, (2) relating to military stations or quarters, — *præsidium*, C, — *castra*, C; and *abs.* **stātīva** -grum, n. L, permanent camp; *subst.* **stātīva**, also, resting-places, halting-places for travellers, Pl.

Stātor -ōis, m. a magistrate's servant or attendant, C.

Stātor -ōris, m. the supporter, establisher; a surname of Jupiter, C. L.

Stātūa -i, f. a statue, image, C.

Stātūārius -a -um, of or relating to statues, Pl; *subst.* **stātūāria** -æ, f. the art of casting statues, Pl; **stātūārius** -ii, m. a maker or carver of statues, a statuary, Q.

Stātūmēn -īnis, n. a stay, support, prop, Co. Vt; (2) pl the ribs of a ship, C.

***Stātūmēnatio** -ōnis, f. a supporting, propping, Vt.

Stātūmīno, I. to underprop, Pl Vt.

Stātūo -ui -ūtum, 3. to cruise to stand, put, place, set up, — *huc lectulos*, P; *captivos in lectos in medio statuit*, L, — *patrie eius ante oculos*, C; (2) to set up, erect, build, — *mihi statuum et aram*, P, — *tropeum*, C; — *tabernacula*, C, to pitch; (3) *met.* to represent to one's self as certain, to think, believe as certain, *quam quidem laudem sapientie statui esse maximum*, C; *quibus rebus adductus, Cæsar non exspectandum sibi statuit*, Ca; (4) *met.* to fix, settle, appoint, ordain, determine, — *modum diuturnitati imperii*, C; — *penam improbis*, C, — *de religione*, C; — *quid in faciem*, C; — *placito decretæ*, C, — *quid esset faciendum*, C; — *ut naves conscenderent*, C.

Stātūi -æ, f. stature, height, size of a man; — *corpore*, C, *homines tantulæ staturæ*, Ca, of so small stature, (2) of animals or plants, growth, size, Co.

Stātus -i -um (*ptep* sisto), fixed, settled in respect of time, periodically recurring, stated, — *sacris*, C.

Stātus -ū, m. a standing, standing position, — *erectus et celsus*, C, (2) a military position, attitude of a combatant, *turbare ac statu morere hostem*, Iulianus, L; *met.* *sepe ad rei sarios de omni statu deprecimus*, C; (3) stature, size, Co, (4) *met.* state, condition, position, situation, *quis te potius dixit de optimo statu civitatis*, C; *non jam, quem tū statum amiseram, cogito*, C, *eo tū statu res erat*, Ca, *qui eodem statu cæli et stellarum nati sunt*, C, (5) *met.* a good condition, favourable state, Aug; (6) in rhetoric, the state or condition of the inquiry, C, (7) in grammar, the mood of a verb, Q.

***Stātūto** -ōnis, f. a setting up, putting in place, — *ignis*, Vt.

***Stātūtus** -a -um, tall, slim, P.

***Stātūtō** -i -ūtis, n. (*στέτωμα*), a kind of fatty swelling, Pl.

Stēg -i -æ, f. (*στέγη*), a ship's deck, P.

Stegnus -i -um, (*στεγνός*), — *fibres*, Pl, causing coarseness.

Stēla -æ, f. (*στήλη*), a pillar, column, Pl.

Stēlis -īdis, f. (*στελέξ*), the mistletoe growing on firs and larches, P.

Stella -æ, f. a star, C; — *errantes*, C, planets; poet. = *sidus*, a constellation, V; (2) a figure of a star, Co; a shining spot on a precious stone, Pl, the star-fish, Pl; the glow-worm, Pl.

Stellans -antis (*ptep* stello), starry, set with stars, — *cælum*, V; (2) bright, shining, glittering, O.

Stellatus -a -um (*ptep* stello), set with stars, starry, C; — *met* *Argus*, O, having many eyes; — *ensis* *aspide* *fulvæ*, V, bright, glittering.

Stellifer -ia -erum, star-bearing, starry, C.
Stelliger -era -erum, star-bearing, starry, C.
Stello -ōnis, m. a newt, V. Pl; (2) *met.* a crafty, deceitful man, Pl.

Stello, I. *rid* stellans, stellatus.

Stemma -ātis, n. (*στέμμα*), a crown, chaplet; and especially a wreath, roll on which a pedigree was inscribed, a genealogical tree, St. Pr, (2) *met.* nobility, high value, M.

Stēphānēplocos -i, f. (*στέφανηπλοκος*), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausias, Pl.

Stēphānitis -īdis, f. Pl (*στέφανιτις*), **stēphānites** -æ, m. Co, a kind of vine which naturally forms itself into garlands.

Stēphānōmēlis -is, f. a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Pl.

Stēphānōpōlis -is, f. (*στέφανόωλις*), the seller of chaplets, the name of a picture by Pausias, also called *stephaneplocos*, Pl.

Stēphānos -i, m. (*στέφανος*), literally, a garland, chaplet, the name of several plants, Pl.

Stērcōrius -a -um, of or relating to dung, Vr.

Stērcōriō -ōnis, f. a manuring, Vr Co

***Stērcōrus** -a -um, — *miles*, P, filthy, stinking.

Stērcōro, I. to dung, manure, C

Stērcōrusus -a -um, full of dung, well-manured, Co.

Stercus -ōris, n. dung, muck, manure, C

Sterefus -īdis, f. a kind of lighthouse of silver, Pl.

Sterēbōra -æ, f. (*στερεβάρις*), a pedestal, Vt.

Sterēthron -i, n. (*στερεθρον*), the greater houseleek, Pl.

Sterilesco, 3 to become barren, — *læna*, Pl.

Sterilis -e, barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied both to animals and plants), V. O II, (2) empty, barrenness, — *rubigo*, Pl, — *hiems*, M, (3) empty, void of any thing, — *amator a datis*, P, — *laurus barcas*, um, Pl; (4) *met.* barren, unproductive, C

Sterilitas -ātis, f. unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness, — *agrorum*, C; — *mulierum*, Pl.

Stern -i -iens, throwing to the ground, — *equus*, V, throwing his rider.

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 to stretch out, spread abroad, extend, — *vellus in duro solo*, O; — *arenam*, O; — *hircos*, O; — *yoma passim*, V; — *fessis sternunt corpora*, L, — *se in litore*, V, hence

ptep stratus -a -um, stretched out, prostrate, — *humi*, C, (2) to make smooth, level, *placidi straverunt æquora venti*, V, — *ciam*, Le, hence *met.* to calm, allay, — *odia militum*, Te, (3) to cover, spread over, *atque ille statit pelliculis hædum lectulos Punicanos*, C; — *vias silice*, L; — *solum telis*, V; (4) to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate, — *viros cæde*, V, — *Messania memia*, O; *statis ariste muris*, L, *met.* *et mortalia corda per gentes humilis stant it paror*, V.

Sternumentum -i, n. a sneezing, sneeze, Pl, (2) a powder to produce sneezing, Pl.

Sternō -ūi, 3. (I) *neut.* to sneeze, Pl. Co; (2) of a light, to crackle, sputter, O, (II) *act* — *omni*, Pt.

Sternūtamentum -i, n. a sneezing, sneeze, C; (2) a powder to produce sneezing, Pl.

Steiquilinūm -ii, n. a dung-pit, midden, P. Co.

Sterto -ūi, 3, to snore, P. C.

Stibidium -ii, n. (*στιβιδιον*), a semicircular sofa, Pl.

Stibium -ii, n. (*στιβί* -is, n.) antimony, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Pl. Cl.

Stigma -ātis, n. (*στίγμα*), a mark or brand put upon slaves, Sc. Q, (2) *met.* infamy, stigma, St. M; (3) a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber, M.

Stigmatas -æ, m. (*στιγματίας*), a banded slave, C.

Stilla -æ, f. a drop, C.

***Stillatulus** -i -um, dripping, dripping, Pl.

***Stillatium**, drop by drop, Vr.

Stillfeldium -ii, n. a dripping or dripping moisture, Le. Sc; (2) rain-water falling from the eaves of houses, C.

Stillo, 1. (i.) *neut.* to drip, drop; — *unguenta e capillo*, Tb; — *mella de viridi ilice*, Co; (ii.) *act.* to drop, let drop; — *ex oculis rorem*, H.

**Stillo*, 1. to get a stalk, Co.

Stilus -i, m. (*stylos, στῦλος*), a stake, pale, Aug; hence, an agricultural implement, having a sharp point, Co; (2) the stalk or stem of certain plants, Co; (3) the pointed instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets, C; and as one end was flat, in order to erase the impressions made by the other, *vertere stilum*, H, to rub out, erase writing; (4) writing, composing, written composition, C; and hence, mode of writing and speaking, style, C. Q.

Stimulatio -ōnis, f. a spurring on, stimulating, — *privata cuique*, Tc.

Stimulatrix -icis, f. she that goads on, stimulates, P.

**Stimulus* -a -um, — *supplicium*, P, punishment with the goad.

Stimulo, 1. to goad, prick, Co; (2) *met.* to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy, *to conscientie stimulant malefactorum thorum*, C; (3) *met.* to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action, C; — *aliquem ad perturbandum rempublicam*, S; — *in hostes*, Tc.

Stimulus -i, m. a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. C; *prov. adversum stimulum calcas*, T, to kick against the pricks; (2) *met.* a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus, — *doloris*, C; — *glorie*, C; (3) in military language, *stimuli* = sharp-pointed stakes planted in the ground to keep off cavalry, Ca.

Stinguo, 3. to extinguish, put out, Lc.

Stipatio -ōnis, f. a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue, C.

Stipator -ōris, m. an attendant, follower; *pl.* a suite, train, retinue, C.

Stipatus -a -um, pressed closely together, dense, compact, C; — *phalanx*, L; (2) filled full, crammed, O. Pl; (3) surrounded, accompanied by a crowd, C.

Stipendarius -a -um, liable to taxes or tribute, tributary; — *civitas*, Ca; — *vectigal*, C, a yearly contribution; *subst. stipendarii*, -ōrum, m. tributaries; *socii* — *que populi Romani*, C; (2) of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary, Aug.

Stipendior, 1. *dep.* to serve, serve for hire, Pl.

Stipendium -ii, n. a tax; tribute, contribution, Ca; *met.* Ct. H; (2) soldiers' pay, Ca; — *numerare militibus*, C; (3) military service, — *merere*, C, — *facere*, S, to serve in the army; especially a year's service, campaign, P. Te; *met. functus omnibus humane vite stipendiis*, Sc, all the duties of life.

Stipes -ytis, m. a log, stump, post, trunk of a tree, Ca; used as a term of reproach, blockhead! C. T; (2) *poet.* a tree, O; the branch of a tree, M.

Stipo, 1. to press closely together, compress, V. Vr; (2) to fill full of; and hence, to surround, accompany in great numbers, C.

Stips -pis, f. an offering, gift, donation in money; a religious offering; alms, C. L.

Stipula -e, f. *dim.* the stalk, haulm of corn, reeds, etc. V. O.

Stipulatio -ōnis, f. a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, C.

**Stipulifunctio* -e, f. *dim.* an unimportant engagement or stipulation, C.

Stipulator -ōris, m. one who stipulates, or demands a formal agreement, St.

Stipulor, 1. *dep.* to demand, stipulate for a formal agreement, C.

Stria -e, f. an icicle, V.

**Stripesco*, 3. to get a stalk, Pl.

Stripus, root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, C.

Strips -pis, f. (*stirpes* -is), the stock or stem of a tree (including the root), *ea quæ a terrâ stirpibus conficiuntur, terra stirpibus amplexa alat*, C; (2) a shrub, plant, *quum arborum et stirpium eadem pars natura sit*, C; a shoot, sprout, Lc; (3) of men, a stock, race, family, *qui modo esset Hercules stirpe generatus*, C; and *poet.* an offshoot, off-

spring, V; (4) *met.* source, origin, foundation, *altæ stirpes stultitiæ*, C; — *ac semen malorum omnium*, C.

Striva -e, f. a plough-handle, V.

Stratarius -a -um, brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Jv.

**Stroppo* -i, m. the noise of a slap or box on the ear, Pr.

Sto, *stēti*, *stātum*, *stare* (*σῆναι*), to stand, stand still, *quum virgo staret, et Cæcilia in sella sederet*, C; — *ad januam*, C; — *ante ostium*, T; and of inanimate things, *quorum statum steterunt in rostris*, C; (2) to stand firm, last, endure, remain, *nec domus ulla nec urbs* — *poterit*, C; (3) to remain, linger in a place, — *in illâ gancæarum tuarum nidore atque fumo*, C; (4) to stand in military array, be under arms, L; hence, to stand firm, not to yield, C. L. Ca; and of the contest itself, to last, continue, *si aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit*, L; (5) of ships, to lie at anchor, — *naves regia in sinu Mallico*, L; (6) of servants, to stand in attendance, attend, T; (7) to stand up erect, stand up stiff, *obstupi steteruntque comæ*, V; (8) to be full of, thick with, — *aliquâ re*, H. V; (9) *met.* to stand firm, stand fast, endure, *quæ si caluissent, respublica staret*, C; — *in aliquâ re*, C, *aliquâ re*, C, to stand firm, persist, persevere in any thing, abide by any thing; *stat sententia*, T; *stat aliquid*, C, or *impers.* *stat*, it is determined, it is resolved, *modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris*, C; (10) *met.* of a play or an actor, to please, gain applause, T. H; (11) *met.* — *ab* (*pro, cum*) *aliquo* (*aliquâ re*), to stand by a person or thing; — *a senatu et a bonorum causâ*, C; — *a mendacio contra veritatem*, C; (12) *met.* — *per aliquem*, to lie at a person's door, be chargeable to, be the fault of, any one; *Cæsar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus prælio dimitteretur*, Ca; (13) *met.* to cost, *Polybius scribit centum talentis eam rem Achæis stetisse*, L.

Stabe -es, f. (*στοιβή*), a plant also called pheos, Pl.

Stoicida -e, m. a satirical name, given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoic, Jv.

Stoicus -a -um (*στωικός*), of or relating to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic, C; *subst. Stoicus* -i, m. a Stoic philosopher, C; *adv. Stoicè*, like a Stoic, Stoically, C.

Stola -e, f. (*στέλη*), a long outer garment, Vr; and especially, the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, C; (2) *meton.* a matron, lady, P. Aug.

Stolitus -a -um, clad in a stola, Vt.

Stolidè, stupidly, foolishly, stolidly, Lc.

Stolidus -a -um, stupid, foolish, dull, silly, stolid, — *genus Eucidarum*, C; of inanimate things, *nullum est hoc stolidius solum*, P.

Stolo -ōnis, m. a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Vr. Pl.

Stomachice -es, f. (*στομακική*), a disease of the mouth or gums, Pl.

Stomachicus -a -um (*στομαχικός*), suffering from disease in the stomach, Sc. Pl.

Stomachor, 1. *dep.* to be angry, peevish, irritated, vexed, — *cum aliquo*, C; sometimes used *act.* — *omnia*, C.

**Stomachose*, peevishly, peevishly, angrily, C.

Stomachosus -a -um, peevish, peevish, irritable, cross, angry, C.

Stomachus -i, m. (*στόμαχος*), the lower part of the oesophagus; C; more frequently (2) the stomach, C. Cl; (3) *met.* taste, liking, C; (4) *met.* dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger, C.

Stomatice -es, f. (*στοματική*), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Pl.

Stomoma -ātis, n. (*στόμαμα*), the thin, scales which fly off on hammering metal, Pl.

Storæa -e, f. a rush mat, Ca. L.

Strābo -ōnis, m. (*στράβων*), a squinter, C; (2) *met.* an envious person, A. Aug.

Strages -is, f. a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall, L; — *adificiorum et hominum*, To; (2) a slaughter, butchery, massacre, C.

Strāgūlum -i, n. any thing put down to lie upon; mattress, blanket, rug, carpet, C; also used of a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, M.

Strāgūlus -a -um, serving as a rug, carpet, mat-trass, etc. to lie upon, — vestis, C. L.

Strāmen -inis, n. straw, litter, spread under any thing, O. V.

***Strāmentārius -a -um, — falces, A. Aug.** for cutting straw.

Strāmentifolius -a -um, made of straw, Aug.

Strāmentum -i, n. the stalk of corn, straw, litter, P. Co. L; (2) a covering, rug, Ca.

***Strāminēus -a -um, made of straw, O.**

Strangālus -æ, m. (σπαγγαλιός), a kind of Grecian wheat, Pl.

Strangulātio -ōnis, f. a choking, strangulation, Pl.

Strangulātus -ūs, m. Pl. = strangulatio, q.v.

Strangūlo, 1. (σπαγγαλιώ), to choke, strangle, — aliquem, C; of trees, hederā ar-bores sugit et strangulat, Pl; (2) met. plures nimia congesta pecunia curā strangulat, Jv.

Strangūria -æ, f. (σπαγγουρία), a difficulty in making water, stranguŕy, C.

Stratēgema -itis, n. (στρατήγημα), a strata-gem, C.

Stratēgia -æ, f. (στρατηγία), a province, district, canton, Pl.

Stratēgus -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general, P.

Stratiōtes -æ, m. (στρατιώτης), an aquatic plant, Pl.

Stratiōtēus -a -um (στρατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike, — homo, P, a soldier.

Strātum -i, n. the covering of a bed, rug, blanket, Le. St; (2) melon, a bed, V; (3) a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, O; (4) a pavement, Le.

Strātūra -æ, f. a paving, pavement, — viarum, St.

Strēna -æ, f. a portent, omen, P; (2) a new-year's gift, St.

Strēnūe, briskly, promptly, actively, strenu-ously, C.

Strēnūitas -ātis, f. briskness, promptness, ac-tivity, Vr. O.

***Strēnūo, 1. to be brisk, prompt, active, P.**

Strēnūus -i -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenu-ous, C; — in aliquā re, T. Q; of inanimate things, — natis, O, fast; — toxicum, Co, quick in operation.

Strēpito, 1. to make a loud noise, V.

Strēpītus -ūs, m. a loud noise, clattering, crash-ing, creaking, rumbling, C; poetically applied to musical sounds, — testudinis aurea, H.

Strēpo -iti -itum, 3. to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter, C. H. V; sometimes used act. L.

Strepsicēros -ōtis, m. (στυψικέρως), an African animal with twisted horns, Pl.

Streptos -on (στυπτός), twisted, — uva, Pl, a kind of grape.

Stria -æ, f. the flute of a column, Vt.

Striatūra -æ, f. the fluting of columns, Vt.

Strictim, closely, P; (2) superficially, slightly, C; (3) of discourse, briefly, summarily, C.

***Strictivus -a -um, — olea, A. Aug,** plucked, gathered.

***Strictor -ōris, m.** one who plucks or gathers, — clearum, A. Aug.

Strictūra -æ, f. a bar or pig of iron, Pl. V.

Strictus -a -um (ptēp. stringo), drawn to-gether, close, tight, O; (2) of discourse, brief, con-cise, Q; (3) of character, rigid, severe, strict, A. Aug.

Stridēo -iti, 2. (strido -di, 3.) to make a harsh noise, to creak, grate, hiss, etc. O. V.

Stridor -ōris, m. a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise, C; — serpentis, O; — elephan-torium, O; — pī cella, Pl; — janua, O; — dentium, Pl.

Stridulus -a -um, creaking, hissing, whistling, grating, V. O.

Striga -æ, f. a swathe of cut grass or corn, Co.

Strigilis -is, f. a scraper, used by bathers for the skin, C; (2) a surgical instrument for introducing fluids into the ear, Cl.

Strigmentum -i, n. that which is scraped or rubbed off, Pl; especially, filth, excrement, Cl.

Strigo, 1. to hold back, halt in ploughing, Pl.

Strigosus -a -um, lean, thin, Co. L; (2) met. of an orator, meagre, dry, jejune, C.

Stringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to draw together, bind, tie together, P. L; (2) to stroke, touch lightly, graze, — metas interiores rotā, O; (3) to strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune, — oleam, A. Aug; — quernas glandes, V; — folia ex arboribus, Ca; — gladiū, Ca, to draw, unsheathe; (4) met. of dis-course, to abridge, contract, Q; (5) met. to touch so as to injure, to wound, pain, quum tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, O.

***Stringor -ōris, m.** a drawing together, power of drawing together, Le.

Strix, strigis, f. (στρίγξ), a screech-owl, O. Tb. Pt.

Strūbus -i, m. a Carmanian tree, producing an aromatic gum, Pl.

Strombus -i, m. (στρομβός), a species of spira-shell, Pl.

Strongyle -ēs, f. (στρογγύλη), a kind of alum, Pl.

Strōpha -æ, f. (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice, Ph. Sc.

Strōphārius -ii, m. P, one who makes or sells strophæ; vid. strophium.

Strōpholōtum -i, n. dim. a small chaplet for the head, Pl.

Strōpholum -ii, n. (στροφίον), a sash or twisted scarf worn by females as a support for the breast, Ct.

Structilis -e, of or relating to building, used in building; — canales, Vt, walled, built round.

Structor -ōris, m. a builder, mason, carpenter, architect, C; (2) the slave whose duty it was to arrange the dinner on the table, M.

Structūra -æ, f. a putting together, adaptation, adjustment, ossa structurā quādam inter se connectuntur, Cl; (2) a building, erecting, construct-ing, Ca; (3) that which is built, an edifice, struc-ture, Ca; (4) met. of discourse, an arrangement, putting together of words, C.

Strūes -is, f. a heap, C; and especially in re-ligious phrases, a heap of sacrificial cakes, O.

Strūix -icis, f. a heap, P.

Strūma -æ, f. a scrofulous tumour, goitre, C.

Strūmēs -æ, f. a herb that cures the strūma, Pl.

Strūmōsus -a -um, afflicted with a goitre, strū-mous, Co.

Strūmus -i, m. a herb that cures the strūma, Pl.

Strūo -xi -ctum, 3. to join together, pile up, — arbores in pyram, O; — frugem ordine, C; (2) to build, erect, construct, — monia, V. O; (3) to set in order, arrange, — copias ante frontem intro-rum, Ca; (4) met. to prepare, occasion, device, make ready something detrimental, — sollicitudinem sibi, Ca; — odium in alios, C; — nocem aliis, Te; (5) met. to arrange, — verba, C; — orationem, Q.

Strūppus -i, m. a strap, thong, rope, Pl.

Strūthēus -a -um (στρούθειος), of or relating to a sparrow, Pl.

Strūthēscimēllus -a -um (στρούθειοκαμηλλός), of or relating to an ostrich, Pl.

Strūthēscamēlus -i, m. (στρούθειοκαμηλλός), an ostrich, Pl.

Struthion -ii, n. (στρούθειον), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

Struthopus -ōdis (στρούθοπος), ostrich, Pl.

alicui, C; (3) to apply one's self to learning, study, Q.

Stūdīose, eagerly, zealously, diligently, studiously, C.

Stūdīosus -a -um, eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after any thing, — *enandi*, C; — *dicendi*, C; (2) favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to, — *alicuius*, C; (3) devoted to learning, studious, H. Pl.

Stūdium -ii, n. zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after, *summo studio curaque didicisse*, C; *suo quaque studio maxime ducitur*, C; — *alicuius rei*, C; (2) personal attachment, zeal for, devotedness to a person, C; (3) zeal for knowledge, application to learning, study, C.

Stultē, foolishly, silly, C.

Stultiflōquētia -æ, f. * *stultiflōquium* -ii, n. foolish talk, P.

* *Stultiflōquus* -a -um, talking foolishly, P.

Stultitia -æ, f. foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity, C.

* *Stultitidus* -a -um, seeing things foolishly, in a foolish light, P.

Stultus -a -um, foolish, silly, fatuous, C.

Stūpa = *stuppa*, q.r.

Stūpēfēcō -fēcō -factum, 3. to make senseless, stupify, C.

Stūpēō -bi, 2. (1.) *neut.* to be struck senseless, stunned, be astounded, amazed, stupefied, *que cum intuerer stupens*, C; — *aliquā re*, I; — *in aliquā re*, V; (2) of inanimate things, to stand still, M. Sc; — *stunna bruiā*, P. Aug; (1.) act. to be astonished, amazed at any thing, *purs stupet inrupte donum exultare Minerva*, V.

* *Stūpescō*, 3. to begin to be amazed, astounded, C.

Stūpiditas -itīs, f. stupidity, senselessness, C.

Stūpidus -a -um, senseless, stunned, stupid, dull, C.

Stūpor -ōris, m. stupor, stupefaction, amazement, astonishment, C.

Stūppa -æ, f. (στῦπη), tow, oakum, Ca. Pl.

* *Stūppārius* -a -um, of or relating to tow, Pl.

Stūppēus -a -um, made of tow or oakum, O. V.

Stūpprator -ōris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Q. St.

Stūpro, 1. to defile; and especially, to defile, pollute by lust, ravish, C.

* *Stūpprōsus* -a -um, unchaste, lustful, P. Aug.

Stūpprium -i, n. pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation, C.

Sturnus -i, m. a starling, Pl.

Stylabites -is, m. (-a -æ, m. *στυλαβίτης*), the pedestal of a column, Vt.

Stymma -itīs, n. (στυμμα), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, Pl.

Stypticus -a -um (στυπτικός), astringent, styptic, Pl.

Styrax -acis, m. (στυράξ), storax, Pl.

Styx -ygis, f. (Στῆξ), a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore an inviolable oath, C; hence *pact.* the lower world, V; hence *adj.*

Stygius -i -um, Stygian, infernal; — *cymba*, V, the boat of Charon; — *Juppiter*, V, Pluto; — *nox*, O, death.

Suādēla -æ, f. persuasion, Pt.

Suādēō -si -um, 2. to advise, exhort, persuade, *non jubero, sed, si me convulsis, suadeo*, C; — *pacem*, C, to advise peace; — *ut ad Quintum scribas*, C; — *no se cum Antonio iungeret*, Aug; very rarely followed by *acc.* of the person, *ut te hortor et suadeam*, C; (2) of inanimate things, *suadet enim cesana fames*, V; (3) — *legem, rogationem*, C, to recommend, speak in favour of.

Suāsus -a -um, persuading, persuasive, P. Aug.

Suāsūsus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Pl; *subst.* *suāsūsus* -ii, m. a swineherd, Pl.

Suāsio -ōnis, f. an exhorting, persuading, Sc; (2) the advocacy, recommendation of a law, C; (3) persuasive eloquence, C.

Suātor -ōris, m. an adviser, persuader, exhorter, counsellor, C; especially, one who advocates a proposed law, C.

Suāsōrius -a -um, relating to the kind of eloquence which aims at persuasion, Q; hence *subst.*

suāsōria -æ, f. persuasive discourse or eloquence, Q.

Suāsus -ūs, m. a persuading, exhorting, persuasion, P. T.

Suāviflōrens -ntis, sweet-smelling, Ct.

Suāviflō -ōnis, f. a kissing, P.

* *Suāviflōsus* -a -um, sweetly speaking, Lc.

Suāvillium -i, n. a kind of sweet cake, A. Aug.

Suāviflōquens -ntis, sweetly speaking, sweet-spoken, Lc.

* *Suāviflōquētia* -æ, f. a sweet, agreeable manner of speaking, C.

* *Suāviflōquus* -a -um, Lc. = *suaviloquens*, q.r.

Suāviflōm -i, n. *dim.* a little kiss, Ct.

Suāvior, 1. *dep.* to kiss, C.

Suāvis -e, sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, C.

Suāvitas -itīs, f. sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, C.

Suāviter, sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully, C.

Suāviflōdo -ntis, f. P. = *suavitas*, q.r.

Suāvium -ii, n. the mouth prepared for a kiss, P; hence, a kiss, P. C.

Sub, *prep.* (1.) with *abl.* under, *sub terrā habitare*, O; *manet sub Jove frigido venator*, II; *met. non partum sub hoc rebo furtum latet*, C; (2) beneath, under, at the bottom of, *vicini close to, castra sub monte consedit*, Ca; *sub ipsis Numantia manibus*, C; *sub oculis domini*, Ca; (3) of time, during, at the time of, *sub adventu Romanorum*, L; (4) in other connexions, under, beneath, *sub imperio alicujus esse*, T; *sub iudice lis est*, II, before the judge; *sub penā mortis*, St, on pain of death; *sub conditione ut . . . St*, on condition that . . . (1.) with *acc.* under [with word implying motion], *manum sub testamēta deferre*, P; *exercitum sub jugum mittere*, Ca; (2) under, beneath, at the bottom of, very near to, *sub montem accedunt milites*, Ca; (3) of time, (a) about, towards, *Pompeius sub noctem navis salcit*, Ca, about night, towards night; *sub galli cantum*, II, about cockcrow; (b) immediately after, *sub eas literas statim recitare sunt tunc*, C.

Sūbabsurde, somewhat absurdly, C.

Sūbabsurdus -a -um, somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish, C.

Sūbaccūsio, 1. to accuse, blame, find fault with a little, C.

Sūbacidus -a -um, somewhat sour, acid, A. Aug.

Sūbactio -ōnis, f. a working up, preparing, Vt; *met.* preparation, discipline, C.

Sūbactus -us, m. Pl. = *subactio*, q.r.

* *Sūbacrātus* -a -um, having copper inside or underneath, P.

Sūbāgrēstis -e, somewhat rustic, C.

Sūbāllāris -e, under the arms, under the arm-pits, N.

* *Sūbāllēans* -ntis, somewhat white, whitish, Vr.

* *Sūbāllus* -a -um, Vr; *subāllidus* -a -um, Cl, whitish.

Sūbālpinus -a -um, beneath or near the Alps, Pl.

* *Sūbāternicūm* -i, n. a kind of reddish amber, Pl.

Sūbāmārus -a -um, somewhat bitter, C.

Sūbāquillus -a -um, somewhat dark-coloured, brownish, P.

* *Sūbārator* -ōris, m. one who ploughs near any thing, Pl.

* *Sūbāresco*, 3. to become somewhat dry, Vt.

Sūbāro, 1. to plough close to any thing, Pl.

* *Sūbārrōgānter*, somewhat arrogantly, C.

* *Sūbāspēr* -ērā -trum, somewhat rough, Cl.

* *Sūbāssentēns* -ntis, somewhat ascending, approving, Q.

Sūbāstō -ōnis, f. the heat of swine, Pl.

Sūbāuscultō, 1. to listen secretly, C.

Sūbāustērus -a -um, — *rum*, Co, somewhat harsh.

* *Sūbāllō* -ōnis, m. an under-Ballio, substitute for Ballio, P.

gate, — *urbes multas sub imperium P. R.*, C; — *novas provincias imperio nostro*, Aug.

Sublābor -lāpus, 3. to fall down, sink down, sink, V; (2) to glide in, slide in, V.

*Sublāmina -re, f. an under-plate, A. Aug.

Sublāte, loftily, sublimely, C; (2) proudly, haughtily, C.

Sublātio -ōnis, f. a lifting up, elevation; met. — *animi*, C; (2) an abrogation, annulling, Q.

Sublātus -a -um (prpt. tollō), proud, haughty, — *hac victoriā*, Ca; — *rebus secundis*, V.

Sublāvō, 1. to wash from below, — *os ridē vino*, Cl.

*Sublecto, 1. to flatter, wheedle, P.

Sublēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to gather below, pick up, H. Co; (2) to carry off, catch up secretly, — *liberos*, P. to kidnap; met. — *nostrum sermonem*, P. to listen to secretly; (3) to choose in the place of another person, L. Te.

Sublectus -a -um, slight, weak, trivial, P.

*Sublevāto -ōnis, f. a relieving, assuaging, C.

Sublēvō, 1. to lift up, hold up, *ab his sublevatus, murum ascendit*, Ca; — *regem humeris*, Pl; (2) to lessen, diminish, — *pericula*, C; — *offensionem*, C; — *res adversas*, C, to alleviate, assuage, mitigate.

Sublēcā -re, f. a pile driven into the ground, palisade, Ca.

Sublēctus -a -um, resting upon piles, L.

Sublēgaculum -i, n. a cloth worn round the loins to serve as drawers, C.

Sublēgar -aris, n. M. = sublegaculum, g. v.

Sublēgō, 1. to bind below, bind on, — *clipeum sinistra*, V.

Sublime, loftily, on high, Lc. C; (2) met. of discourse, loftily, sublimely, Q.

Sublimis -e, high, lofty, exalted, lifted up, — *caecumen montis*, O; — *artium*, H; — *flagellum*, H; subst. sublime -is, n. height, *pico per lūsum in sublime factato*, St; (2) met. high, exalted, eminent, *antiqui reges ac sublimis viri*, V; — *mens*, O; (3) met. of discourse, lofty, sublime, — *carmina*, Jv; — *genus dicendi*, Q; applied to persons, *Aeschylus — et gravis et grandiloquus*, Q.

Sublīmītas -ātis, f. loftiness, height, — *corporis*, Q; (2) met. loftiness, sublimity, Pl. Q.

Sublīmīter, loftily, on high, — *colitare*, Co.

*Sublīngio -ōnis, m. a scullion, P.

Sublīno -lēvi -lītum, 3. (sublīno, 4. P.) to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground, Pl; (2) met. to line, overlay, veneer with any thing, Pl; (3) met. — *os alicui*, P, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude.

Sublīvidus -a -um, somewhat blue, bluish, Cl.

*Sublīvincus -a -um, about daybreak, towards morning, Pl.

Sublūcō -xi, 2. to gleam forth, glimmer, V. O.

Sublūto -ūi -ūtum, 3. to wash from below, bathe underneath, — *aliquid aquā calidā*, Cl; (2) of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of, *hunc montem flumen sublucit*, Ca.

Sublūstris -e, somewhat light, having a glimmering light, — *nox*, H.

Sublūvies -ti, f. a disease in sheep, attacking the feet, Co. Pl.

Subm . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* *summ* . . .

Subnasceor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to grow up, under, grow up, grow after, O; *qui cortice subnascente alio eripellitur*, Pl.

Subnāto, 1. to swim beneath, P. Aug.

Subnecto -xī -xum, 3. to bind, tie, bind on beneath, *antennis totum subnectite celum*, O; (2) met. of discourse, to add to, subjoin, annex, append, Q.

*Subnēgo, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, C.

Subniger -gra -grum, somewhat black, blackish, P.

Subnixus -a -um (subnixus), propped beneath, supported from below, resting, leaning upon any thing, *aliquā re*, C; (2) trusting, relying upon, depending upon, — *victoriis divitiisque*, C.

Subnōto, 1. to mark beneath, write underneath, — *nomina palam*, St; (2) to observe, notice secretly, M.

*Subnōta -re, f. a rival, *lecti — nostri*, O.

Subnūbllus -a -um, somewhat cloudy, — *nox*, Ca.

Subo, 1. to be in heat, Lc. H.

*Subobscēnus -a -um, somewhat foul or filthy, C.

Subobscūrus -a -um, somewhat obscure, C.

*Subōdīosus -n -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, C.

*Subōffendo, 3. to give some offence, — *apud aliquem*, C.

Subōlō, 2. *hoc subolet mihi*, or *subolet mihi*, I smell, perceive, scent, P.

Subōles -is, f. (subōles), a sprout, shoot, offshoot, sucker, Co. Pl; (2) of men and animals, race, offspring, progeny, issue, C. L. V.

Subōlesco, 3. to grow up, L.

Subōrlor, 4. *dep.* to arise, come forth, Lc. Pl.

Suborno, 1. to furnish, equip, provide, — *Appuleianā pecuniā Brutum*, Aug; (2) to incite, instigate secretly, suborn, — *fulsum testem*, C; — *aliquem ad eadem regis*, L.

*Subortus -ūs, m. a coming forth, arising, Lc.

Subp . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* *sapp* . . .

Subr . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* *surr* . . .

Subsalsus -a -um, somewhat salt, Cl.

Subscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to write under, write beneath, subscribe, inscribe, — *status inauratis*, C; (2) to write on an indictment the name of the accuser and matter of accusation; hence, to accuse, — *in aliquem*, C; (3) of the censor, to write the ground of censure beneath the name of the person censured, C. Q; (4) to sign, subscribe any document, St; (5) to assent to, approve of, — *uagari Caesaris ire*, O; *subscriptis orationi ejus consul*, L; (6) to note down, make a note of, C.

Subscriptio -ōnis, f. a writing beneath, inscription, C; (2) the signing a name to an accusation, C; (3) the written protest or explanation of the censor, C; (4) the signing, subscription, of a document, St; (5) a register, C.

Subscriber -oris, m. the signer of an indictment, C.

Subseus -idis, f. a tenon in carpentry, Vt.

Subsectivus -a -um (subsectivus, succulivus), subst. small portions of land remaining after a public division; hence (2) superfluous, over and above, — *tempora*, C, leisure hours; — *opera*, C, extra work; *philosophia non est res* —, Sc, to be attended to incidentally or occasionally.

Subseco -cidi -ctum, 1. to cut away below, Vr. Co.

Subsellum -īi, n. a low bench or form, a seat, P. C; (2) the judges' seat, the bench, *rem ab subsellis in rostra detulit*, C; *meton.* a court of law, tribunal, C.

*Subseſtor -si, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, T.

Subsequor -eatus, 3. *dep.* to follow, follow after, succede, — *aliquem*, P. A. O; *Caesar, equitatus praemisso, subsequatur omnibus copis*, Ca; of inanimate things, *Hesperus tum antecedens, tum subsequens*, C; *subsequentis anno*, Pl, in the subsequent year; (2) met. to follow, follow in opinion, comply with, imitate any one, — *Platonem arunculum*, C.

Subsero, 3. to sow, plant after, Co.

Subservio, 4. to be subject to, serve, subserve, comply with, P. T.

*Subsidentia -ae, f. a settling, subsidence, Vt.

Subsidarius -a -um, of or relating to a reserve, reserve, — *cohortes*, Ca. L; and *abs.* subsidarii -drum, m. reserve troops, L.

*Subsistō, 1. *dep.* to serve as a reserve, Aug.

Subsidium -īi, n. the troops stationed in the third line, triarii, Vr. L; (2) reserved troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces, military aid, assistance, succor, C. Ca; (3) generally, aid, help, assistance, succor, C.

Subsido -sidi -sessum, 3. (*i.* *neut.* to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down, subside, *subsident Hispani adversus emissā tela ab hoste*, L; — *facies in fundis casorum*, Co; — *flumina*, O, un-

de, V, to fall, subside; (2) to settle, sojourn, abide, remain, establish one's self in a place, C; — *in castris*, Ca; (3) to lie in wait, be upon the watch, C; (4) of females, to submit to the male in copulation, Lc. II; (5) *met.* to 'subside, abate, — *impetus dicendi*, Q; (II.) *act.* to lie in wait for, — *aliquem*, V.

Subsignānus -a -um, serving beneath the standard, Te.

Subsigno, 1. to write beneath, sign, subscribe, Pl; (2) to enter on a list, register, C; (3) *met.* to pledge, — *apud te fidem pro moribus Romani mei*, Pl.

Subsilio -lūi (li), 4. to leap up, spring up, Lc. P. Subsillis -e, somewhat similar, Cl.

*Subsims -a -um, having the nose somewhat turned up, Vr.

Subsisto -stiti, 3. (i.) *neut.* to stand still, come to a stand, halt, *reliqui in itinere substitenter*, Ca; — *ad insulam*, Aug; (2) to tarry, remain, abide, Pl; (3) to withstand, resist, oppose, Ca. V. L; (4) *met.* to stop, pause, halt, come to a stand; to remain, continue, Q. Te; (5) *met.* to cease, leave off, O. Q; (6) *met.* to withstand, oppose, sustain, support, — *sumptui*, Aug; (II.) *act.* to withstand, oppose, — *aliquem*, L.

Subsolānus -a -um, eastern, oriental, Pl; *subst.* subsolānus -i, m. the east wind, Pl.

Subsortior -titus, 4. *dep.* — *iudicem*, C, to choose by lot, as a substitute for one challenged by either party.

Subsortitio -ōnis, f. the choosing of a judicial substitute by lot, C.

Substantia -ae, f. substance, essence, Q.

Substerno -stravi -stratum, 3. to strew or spread beneath, lay under, — *se (mulier)*, Ct, to prostitute herself; *gallinae nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt*, C, cover with as soft materials as they can; (2) *met.* to spread out, lay before, *omne quod erat concretum atque corporeum substernebat animo*, C; — *in publicum libidini suae*, C, to prostitute.

Substillus -a -um, 3. slightly dropping, A. Aug.

Substitio -iti -itum, 3. to put under, place beneath; *met.* L; *substituēbantur crimini*, Pl, were subjected to the charge; (2) to put in the place of, substitute, — *aliquem in locum aliorum*, C; *consules velut pro Philippo atque Antiocho substitutos regnare*, L; (3) — *heredem*, St, to name as second heir, in case of the death of the first.

Substo, 1. to exist, *nullo dolore substantive*, Cl; (2) * to oppose, resist, T.

Substrānen -inis, n. that which is strewed beneath, straw, litter, Vr.

Substratus -ū, m. a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Pl.

Substrictus -a -um (*ptep.* substringo), narrow, confined, tight, contracted, O.

Substringo -nxi -ctus, 3. to bind, tie beneath, bind up, — *crinem nodo*, Te; (2) to draw together, contract, — *avrem*, H, to prick up the ear.

Substructio -ōnis, f. C; substructum -i, n. V, that which is built below, base, foundation.

Substruo -xi -ctum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation, P. L.

*Subsultum, springing up, leaping up, St.

Subsulto, 1. to spring up, leap up, jump up, P. Q.

Subsum -sili -esse, to be under, to be behind, lurk, be concealed; *suberat Pan illicis umbræ*, Tb; *subest intra cutem ulcus*, Aug; (2) to be near, at hand, — *mons*, Ca; — *dies*, C; *templa mari sub-sunt*, O; (3) *met.* aliqua subest causa, C; — *spes*, C; — *suspicio*, C.

*Subsutas -a -um, sowed beneath, — *rectis*, H, fringed, edged below.

*Subtēgillānus -a -um, beneath the tiles, under the roof, in doors, Pl.

Subtēmen -inis, n. (subtermen), the web or wool in weaving, V. O. Pl; and in general, thread, yarn, P. T.

Subtendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch underneath, A. Aug.

*Subtēnō, 2. to hold underneath, A. Aug.

*Subtēntis -e, somewhat thin, Vr.

Subter, (i.) *adv.* beneath, below, underneath; *qui omnia hæc, quæ supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt*, C; (II.) *ptep.* with acc. and abl. beneath, below, underneath, *cujusdātem — pericordia locavit*, C; *Rhæteo subter litore*, Ct.

*Subteractus -a -um, driven underneath, Cl.

*Subterānhilo, 1. to pant underneath, P. Aug.

Subterduco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, T.

Subterfluo -xi, 3. to flow beneath, Vt.

Subterfugio -fūgi, 3. to flee in secret, escape by stealth, evade, shun, *subterfugisse sic mihi dedite Chrysalum*, P; — *rim criminum*, C; — *pernam aut calamitatem*, C.

Subterlabor -lāpus, 3. *dep.* to glide, flow under, V.

*Subterlino, 3. to smear underneath, Pl.

Subterfugio -fūgi, 3. to rub off, wear underneath; to grind, pound, P. Co.

Subterrāneus -a -um, underground, subterranean, C.

*Subtertēntio, 1. to make thin underneath, Lc.

*Subterrāneus -ntis, empty below, Sc.

Subtervolo, 1. to fly beneath, Sc.

Subtexo -vixi -xtum, 3. to weave beneath; and hence, to append, affix, subjoin; *post. patris capiti subtexere nubes*, O, veiled, concealed; — *caelum fumo*, V; *met.* his subtextur argumentatio, Q; — *carmina*, Tb, to put together, compose.

Subtilis -e, thin, fine, slender, minute, — *furina*, Pl; — *acies gladii*, Sc; (applied to the senses), fine, acute, H. Co; (2) *met.* accurate, subtle, fine, acute, — *descriptio partium*, C; — *definitio*, C; — *argumentatio*, Pl; (of taste and discernment), fine, subtle, — *iudicium*, C. II; (3) of discourse or of an orator, simple, unadorned, C.

Subtilitas -atis, f. thinness, fineness, minuteness, — *linearum*, Pl; (2) *met.* accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness, — *sententiarum*, C; — *sermonis*, C; (3) of discourse, plainness, simplicity, — *orationis*, C.

Subtiliter, finely, minutely, Lc. Pl; (2) *met.* finely, accurately, exactly, subtly, C; (3) in rhetoric, plainly, simply, without ornament, C.

*Subtimco, 2. to be a little afraid, C.

Subtrahō -xi -ctum, 3. to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away, *subtrahit cibum alieni*, C; — *hastatos ex acie*, H; — *e*, C, to withdraw one's self; — *me a curia et e omni parte republica*, C; (2) *met.* — *nomina candidatorum*, Te; — *aliquem ire militum*, Te.

Subtrahis -e, somewhat sad, T.

*Subtrahiculus -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, C.

Subtrahis -e, somewhat disgraceful, C.

Subtus, beneath, below, underneath, Vr. L.

*Subtus -a -um, somewhat bruised, Tb.

Sübucula -æ, f. an inner tunic, shirt, Vr. H.

Sübula -æ, f. a shoemaker's awl, M.

Sübuleus -i, m. a swineherd, Vr.

Sübilo -ōnis, m. a flute-player, A. Aug; (2) &

kind of stag, Pl.

Sübura -æ, f. (Süburra), a street in Rome, where provisions were sold, and which was frequented by common prostitutes; hence *adj.* Sübūrānus -a -um, C. M.

Süburbānus -atis, f. vicinity to the city, C.

Süburbānus -a -um, near the city, Subarba, C.

*Subst. Süburbānus -i, n. a suburbian estate, C.

Süburbāni -ōrum, m. O, inhabitants of the suburb.

*Süburbium -ii, n. a suburb, C.

*Süburgō, 2. to drive close to, — *prope et*

saxa, V.

Sübūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn a little, to start,

St.

Subvecto -ōnis, f. a carrying, carrying,

transport, Ca; — *frumenti*, L.

Subvecto, 1. to carry, convey, transport, bring

— *saxa lumeris*, V.

*Subvectus -ūs, *m. Te.* = subvectio, *q. r.*
 Subvōho -exi -ectum, 3. to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport, *frumentum quod flumine Arari nautibus subveherat*, Ca;
subvecta utensilia ab Ostiā, Te.

Subvōlo -ūli -ventum, 4. to come up to aid; to help, assist, succour; to remedy or relieve an evil, — *filio*, Ca; *Apollo, quæso, subveni mihi atque adjuva*, P; — *patria*, C; — *huic mea sollicitudini*, C; *impere, huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis*, C.

*Subvento, 1. to hasten to help, P.
 Subvērōr, 2. to fear a little, be a little anxious, C.
 *Subverso, 1. to overturn, overthrow, P.

Subversor -ōris, *m.* an overthrower, overthrower, Te.

Subverto -ti -sum, 3. to overthrow, overturn, — *mensam*, St; (2) *met.* to overthrow, ruin, subvert, destroy, — *probatelur ceterasque artes bonas*, S; — *scriptam legem*, Q.

*Subvesperus -i, *m.* a south-west wind, V.

*Subvexus -a -um, having a steep ascent, sloping upward, *Id.*

Subvīdus -e, somewhat green, greenish, Pl.

Subvōlo, 1. to fly up, fly forth, C.

*Subvōlo, 3. to roll up, V.

*Subvultūrius -a -um, somewhat vulture-like, P.

*Succævilis -a -um, somewhat blue, bluish, Cl.

Succædidus -a -um, somewhat white, whitish, Pl.

Succærus -a -um, hollow underneath, Le.

Succedānūs -a -um (succidānūs), following,

succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of, P.

Succido -cessi -cessum, 3. to go under, go from under, ascend, mount, — *lectus*, O. V; — *antro*, V; — *muros*, L. Te; (2) *met.* to come under, be arranged under a certain head, C; (3) *met.* to rise, mount, — *ad summum honorem*, C; (4) to go towards, approach; (of soldiers) to march forward, advance, — *sub primam nostram aciem*, C; — *ad castra hostium*, L; — *manibus*, L; (5) to come after, follow, succeed, take the place of, *ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent*, Ca; — *in pugnam*, L; (6) *met.* to come after (in time or value), be subsequent or inferior to, *horum ætati successit Iovis ætas*, C; (7) *met.* res succedit (alieni), to prosper, succeed, be successful; *quod res nulla succederet*, C; *postquam inceptum non succedebat*, L; *vi ex sententiā successit*, C.

Succendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle, set on fire from below, C; — *urbem suis manibus*, Ca; (2) *met.* to kindle, set on fire, inflame, *Deucalion Pyrrhæ succendit amor*, O.

Succens -ūli -sum, 2. to be inflamed with anger, be angry, wrathful, — *alieni*, C. Ca.

Succentivus -i -um, accompanying, played as an accompaniment, Vr.

Succenturio, 1. to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute, Te.

Succenturio -ōnis, *m.* an under-centurion, L.

Succerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sit, Pl. Vt.

Succes -to -ōnis, *f.* a succeeding, taking place of another, succession, Pl. Te.

Succesor -ōris, *m.* a successor, follower in office, C.

Succensus -ūs, *m.* an advance, approach, — *hostium*, Ca; (2) *met.* prosperous result, success, V. Te.

Succidā -m, *f.* salted pork, bacon, C.

Succido -idi, 3. to fall under, sink, sink down, P. Le.

Succido -eldi -cism, 3. to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down, Ca. V. L.

Succidus -a -um, falling down, sinking, O.

Succinctus -a -um (p̄p̄c. succingo), ready, equipped, prepared, Q; (2) contracted, short, M.

Succingo -xii -netum, 3. to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle, so as to be ready for any violent exercise, P. O; (2) *met.* to provide, equip, prepare, C; *succinctus armis legionibusque virat*, L.

*Succingulum -i, *n.* a girdle worn round the hips, P.

Succino -cinti -centum, 3. to accompany on a musical instrument, P. Aug; (2) *met.* to agree, chime in with, Vr. H.

Succinatio -ōnis, *f.* a shouting, acclamation, L.

Succellum -i, 1. to shout at or after any thing, call out, *hæc Virginio cociferanti succellabat multitudo*, L.

*Succeno, 1. to eat, devour underneath, Q.

Succollo, 1. to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, V. St.

*Succontumēlōse, somewhat contumeliously, C.

Succresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow beneath, grow from beneath, grow up, Cl. Pl; *met.* C.

Succrispus -a -um, somewhat curled, — *capitulus*, C.

Succrādus -a -um, half-raw, — *brassica*, A. Aug, parboiled.

Succulentus -a -um, somewhat bloody, Cl.

Succumbo -cibui -cibitum, 3. to lie down under, fall down, sink down, *ancipiti succumbens victima ferro*, Cl; (2) of women, to cohabit with a man, Vr. Cl; (3) *met.* to yield, give way, succumb, surrender, — *arrogantiæ divitum*, C; — *doloribus*, C; — *senectuti*, C.

*Succūnātus -a -um, wedged underneath, Vt.

Succurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run to, run up to help, succour, assist, — *saluti fortunisque communibus*, C; — *suis cedentibus auxilio*, Ca; (of medicines), to relieve, do good to, Pl; (2) *met.* to come into one's mind, occur to one, *ut quicque succurrit, libet scribere*, C.

*Succussio -ōnis, *f.* a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Se.

*Succussus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, A. Aug.

*Succustos -ōdis, *m.* an under-keeper, P.

Succutō -ussi -ussum, 3. to shake from beneath, shake up, Le. O.

Succidus -a -um, juicy, full of sap, Vr. Jr.

*Succūnātus -a -um, made of amber, Pl.

Succinum -i, *n.* amber, Pl. M.

Succinor -a -um, of amber, — *gutta*, M.

*Succo -ōnis, *m.* a sucker (a term applied to a usurer), A. Aug.

Succūs -a -um (succōsus), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Cl. Co.

Suctus -ūs, *m.* a sucking, suction, Pl.

Suctila -m, *f.* a capstan, Vt.

Suctilla -m, *f.* the constellation of the Hyades, Pl.

Succus -i, *m.* (succus), juice, sap, vital moisture, *stipes ex terrâ succum trahunt*, C; (2) a medicinal draught, O; (3) *met.* vital power, spirit, vigour, — *civitatibus*, C.

Sudarium -ii, *n.* a handkerchief to wipe off perspiration from the face, M. Q.

Sudatio -ōnis, *f.* a sweating, Se. Cl; (2) a sweating-room, Vt.

Sudator -ōris, *m.* one who perspires easily or copiously, Pl.

Sudatōrius -a -um, of or relating to sweating, — *unctiones*, P; *subst.* sudatōrium -ii, *n.* a sweating-room, vapour-bath, Se.

*Sudatrix -icis, *f. adj.* — *toga*, M, causing perspiration.

Sudes -is, *f.* (sūdis -is, *f.*) a stake, pike, Ca. V; (2) a fish, a species of pike, Pl.

*Sudellum -i, *n.* a kind of whip, P.

Sūdo, 1. (*i. nent.*) to sweat, perspire, C; — *aliquā re*, Le, to drip with any moisture, and applied by V. to the moisture itself, *sudantia balsama*, V; (2) *met.* to toil, make a great effort, work hard, C; (3) *act.* to give out in perspiration, exude, *et dura quercus sudabant roscia mella*, V; *met.* to produce, prepare with great labour, Pr.

Sūdōr -ōris, *m.* sweat, perspiration, C; (2) in general, moisture, Le. O; (3) *met.* great labour, effort, toil, fatigue, C.

Sūsus -a -um, dry, without moisture; and (applied to weather) bright, cloudless, V; *subst.* sūdam -i, *n.* clear, bright weather, C.

Sūto -ēvi -tium, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Le.

Süesco -tvi -ütum, 3. to become accustomed, inured to, C; — *milite*, Tc.

Süctönus C. Suetonius Tranquillus, was probably born about A.D. 70, and appears to have followed the profession of the law, and to have held an office in the household of the emperor Hadrian. He is best known to us as the author of the Lives of the Cæsars—a work which contains much private and personal information as to the first emperors, and has usually been considered as a trustworthy historical authority. His style is plain, concise, and not unfrequently obscure.

Süctus -a -um, accustomed, wont, — *latrocinis*, L; — *abstinere*, L.

Süfes -tis, m (suffes), the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, L. Sc.

Suffareno, l. to stuff full, fill full, cram, P. T. **Suffarrancus* -a -um, — *mulio*, C, carrying coin.

Suffero, *sustuli*, *sublätum*, *sufferre*, to carry under, put under, P; (2) to offer, proffer, Yr; (3) — *se*, St, to carry one's self upright, stand upright; (4) *met.* to bear, endure, suffer, — *pænam sui sceleris*, C; *uites valenter sufferunt centos et imbris*, Co

Suffertus -a -um, stuffed full, crammed, full, St. *Sufferviscio* -fci -factum, 3. to heat, make hot below, Pl.

Suffibulum -i, n. a square white veil worn by priests and Vestals, Vr.

Sufficio -fci -fectum, 3. (1.) *act.* to put under, put into, give, proffer, afford; imbue, impregnate, suffuse; — *lanam medicamentis*, C; *angues ardentem oculos sufficit sanguine*, V, *tellus sufficit humorem*, Y, supplies moisture; (2) to choose in the place of or as a substitute for any one, *consul in sufficiendo collegæ occupatus*, C, (3) to add to, supply in addition, V. Pl, (ix.) *neut.* to be sufficient, enough, adequate; to suffice, C; *hæc exempli gratiâ sufficient*, Q; — *cuiquam*, Ca; — *ad aliquam rem*, L; — *in aliquem*, em, O.

Suffigo -vi -um, 3. to fasten, fix beneath, — *aliquem cruci*, C.

**Suffimen* -inis, n. O. = *suffimentum*, q.v.

Suffimentum -i, n. incense, C.

Suffio -vi (-fi) -ütum, 4. to burn incense, fumigate, — *thymo*, V; — *bonis odoribus*, Co.

Suffio -önis, f. a fumigation, Co.

**Suffitor* -öris, m. a fumigator, Pl.

Suffitus -üs, m. a fumigating, fumigation, Pl.

Sufflâmen -inis, n. a break, drag, clog, Jr; *met.* an hindrance, obstacle, Jr.

Sufflâmino, l. to stop by a drag, — *rotam*, Sc, *met.* to check a speaker, Sc.

Sufflâso -önis, f. a blowing up, puffing up, Pl.

Sufflâvus -a -um, somewhat yellow, auburn, St.

Sufflo, l. to blow up, puff up, inflate, — *buccas*, P; *met.* — *se*, P, to be very angry, *ptep.* *sufflatus* -a -um, swelling with anger, puffed out with wrath, Aug.

Suffocatio -önis, f. a choking, strangling, suffocation, Pl.

Suffoco, l. to strangle, choke, suffocate, — *patrem*, C; *met.* — *in bem fame*, C.

Suffodio -fodi -fü sum, 3. to pierce underneath, pierce, dig into, excavate, undermine, — *ilia equis*, L; — *montes*, Aug, — *muros*, Tc.

Suffo-sio -önis, f. an undermining, Vt.

Suffragatio -önis, f. a voting in favour of, favourable vote, C.

Suffragator -öris, m. a voter in favour of any one, a political supporter, C.

Suffragatorius -a -um, of or relating to the support of a candidate, C.

**Suffraginösus* -a -um, affected in the ham of the hind leg, — *mulâ*, Co.

Suffragio -ii, n. a voting-ticket, vote, suffrage, C; (2) the right of voting, C; (3) a decision, and especially a favourable decision, *ap. Pl.* *uæ*, — *ventosæ plebis*, H.

Suffrago -inis, f. the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped, Pl; (2) a vine-shoot, Co.

Suffragor, l. *dep.* to vote in any one's favour, C, (2) *met.* to be favourable to, approve, recommend, support, — *alicui*, C, — *dignitati meæ*, Aug.

**Suffrenatio* -önis, f. a cementing beneath, Pl.

Suffrigo, l. to rub beneath, rub off, Co.

Suffringo, 3. to break underneath, break in pieces, — *crura alicui*, C.

Suffugio -fugi, 3. (1.) *neut.* to fly to any place, — *in tecta*, L; (ix.) *act.* to fly from, evade, shun, Lc.

Suffugium -ii, n. a place of refuge, O, *met.* a refuge, resort, remedy, Q.

Suffuleto -fulsi -fultum, 4. to support beneath, underprop, P. Lc; (2) to put under as a prop, P.

Suffumigo, l. to fumigate from below, Cl. Co.

Suffundo -fudi -füsum, 3. to pour beneath, pour into, spread through, *suffuso*, *Impedocles animum esse censet cordi suffusum sanguinem*, C, — *merum in os mulæ*, Co, *nebula suffundunt nub cælum caligine*, Lc, *suffunditur ora rubore*, O, (2) *met.* *novi animum nullâ in ceteros malevolentia suffusum*, C.

**Suffuror*, l. to abstract secretly, steal away, P.

**Suffuscus* -a -um, brownish, dark-brown, Tc.

Suffusio -önis, f. a suffusion, — *felis*, Pl, jaundice; — *oculi*, Cl, catarrh.

Suffrago -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry, bring, liv, put, place under, — *flammam costis aeni*, V, — *humum*, Pt, to heap up, — *theatra celus columinis*, P. Aug, to raise, erect, (2) *met.* to furnish, supply, afford, suggest, *materiam criminibus suis*, — L; — *copiam argumentorum*, C, — *hos consules*

Fabio et P. Decio, L.

Suggestio -önis, f. a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers a question which he has asked himself, = *subjectio*, q.v., Q.

Suggestum -i, n. suggestus -üs, m. any thing heaped up, a heap, raised place, height, elevation; Vr. Pl; (2) a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc C.

**Suggerendis* -e, somewhat large, C.

Suggeredor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go to, approach, Tc, (2) to assail, attack, Tc.

Suggiundo -ni, f. the eaves of a house, Vr. Vt.

Suggrundatio -önis, f. Vt. = *suggrunda*, q.v.

Sügilatio -önis, f. a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Pl; (2) *met.* a mocking, insulting, L.

Sügillo, l. to beat black and blue, — *oculos*, Pl, (2) *met.* to insult, affront, L.

Sügo -xi -ütum, 3. to suck, C; *met.* *cum lacte nutritis erio em*, — C.

Sui, sibi, se or esse, of himself, herself, itself, themselves; himself, herself, itself, themselves, refers to the next preceding subject, *homo se amat*, C, loves himself; *sui conservandi causâ profugerunt*, C, *qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt*, C, se, when occurring before an *inf.* often translated, that he, that she, that they, *qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse*, C, se often is joined with *cum*, *secum*, and made emphatic by the addition of *met.* *semet*.

**Süile* -is, n. a pigsty, Co.

Süillus -a -um, of or relating to swine, swinish, Co. Pl, *subst.* *süilla* -æ, f. Cl, pork.

Süleator -öris, m. one who draws a furrow, P. Aug.

Süleo, l. to furrow, plough, cut through, — *campus vomere*, O, (2) *met.* *longâ süleo rada salsa carnâ*, V; — *undâ rate*, O.

Süleo -i, m. a furrow, C, (2) *meton.* a ploughing, Co, (3) a long, narrow trench, A. Aug, the trough of the sea between two waves, V, a wrinkle, Al.

Sülsur -öris, n. (sulphur), sulphur, Pl, V; (2) *met.* lightning, Pr.

**Sülsuratio* -önis, f. a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sc.

Sülsurätus -a -um, full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Pl. Cl, (2) *subst.* *sülsurätâ* -örum, n. (a) brimstone matches, M, (b) veins of sulphur, Pl.

Sülsurätus -a -um, sulphureous, V. O.

*Sulfūrosus -a -um, full of sulphur, Vt.

Sulla (*frequently written Sylla*), a surname in the Gens Cornelia. The celebrated man who bore it, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, born 138 B.C., cons. 88, dict. 82, cens. 80, was the son of a father whose birth was more respectable than his means were ample. He appears, however, to have received a good education, for he was distinguished throughout life by a love of Greek literature, as well as by the profligacy which the severer Romans, like Cato, were accustomed to stigmatize as Greek. He showed at an early age considerable military talent, and served under Marius, whose jealousy he frequently excited (*vid.* Marius) in the Jugurthine War, and in that against the Cimbri and Teutones. The enmity between the two celebrated rivals first broke out into a flame in the contest for the command against Mithridates, and Sulla, who was legally appointed to the coveted post, was compelled to take up arms against Marius, and to vindicate his rights in civil war. The latter, by whom conduct so unprecedented was not expected, was easily expelled the city, and Sulla, using his victory with moderation, proceeded to the scene of the war in Asia. While for four years he was successfully employed in the contest with Mithridates, the party of Marius was triumphant at Rome, and inflicted the severest penalties upon their political opponents. Nevertheless Sulla, secure in the affections of his veterans, bided the time of his revenge, and did not return to Italy till he had concluded an honourable peace with Mithridates. But when in the spring of the year 83 he landed at Brundisium, his politic arts and his warlike talents soon rendered him triumphant over the powerful coalition which opposed him; and with the exception of Sertorius, who for some time prolonged the war in Spain, the Marian party was irretrievably crushed. A bloody revenge followed. Sulla assumed the title of dictator, and exercised a supreme and irresponsible authority in the state; the adherents of Marius perished in the wide-spread proscription, and every precaution which relentless cruelty could suggest and put in practice was adopted to destroy the popular party. To this end the celebrated Leges Corneliae, or Sullan Reforms, as they are sometimes called, were directed. It is impossible here to enter into a specification of their provisions; it is enough to say, that they were all intended to restore to the senate and patricians generally their old preponderance in the commonwealth. In the year 79 Sulla, weary of politics, and anxious to indulge a naturally voluptuous nature, resigned the dictatorship, and retired into private life. He died in 78, in the 60th year of his age, having occupied part at least of his brief period of repose in the composition of his own memoirs, in twenty-two books, a work which has unfortunately not descended to modern times. He was buried with great pomp at the public expense.—*Adj.* Sullanus -a -um, C.

*Sullatāro, 4. to imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla, C.

Sultis = si vultis, *vid.* volo.

Sum, fūi, esse, (1.) as a substantive verb, to be, exist, *ut id esse dicamus aut non esse, C; si erit ulla res publica . . . sin autem nulla erit, C; Curio fuit ad me sane diu, C.* has been with me; — in servitude, C, to be in slavery; — in probris, in laudibus, C; (2) *sunt qui (quæ)*, there are some who (which); *sunt qui putant, C.* there are some who think, some persons think; *permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, C;* (3) with the *dat.* to have, *nomen Mercurii est mihi, P; nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentia, C; esse alicui cum aliquo, to have to do with, be connected with; tecum nihil rei nobis, Demopho, est, T; (4) esse cum aliquo (aliqua), to be married to, C; (5) in the past tenses, used euphemistically, to be dead, be no more, be gone, P, Tb. V; (6) to be the fact, to be really so, *quid tibi ris dicam, nisi quod, est? P; est ut (ubi, quum, quod), it is the case that, it happens that, it is**

allowed, one may, *est, ut id maxime deceat, C; erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, P;* (ii.) used as the copula, to be; used with an *adj.* *et praelara res est, et sumus otiosi, C; with pron. ego tu sum, tu es ego, P; with an adv. apud matrem recte est, C; with the gen. or abl. of an adj. disputatio non mediocris contentioni est, C; ut bono essent animo, C; with the gen. or abl. of price, magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ, C; (2) with the gen., to be the part of, the property of, the characteristic of, *teneritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis, C; quamobrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, C;* (3) with the *dat.* expresses the object, purpose, or natural fitness of any thing, *vitam hanc rusticam tu probo et crimini putas esse oportere, C; inveniuntur ea, quæ humori extrahendo sunt, Cl; (4) id est, hoc est, C, that is, that is to say.**

Sumen -inis, n. a teat, pap, A. Aug; especially the udder of a sow, which the Romans esteemed a delicacy, P, Pl; (2) *meton.* a sow, pig, Jv.

Summa -æ, f. the chief matter, main thing, most important point; the completion, perfection, sum, C, Q; (2) the sum total of an account, C; *adv.* *ad summam*, in one word, in brief, C; *in summa*, C, in the whole; hence (3) the whole, total (*opp.* a part), *magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa exercitiis tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, Ca.*

*Summānus -antis, flowing underneath, Vt.

Summano, 1. to have in the hands, hold fast (containing a pun on the word Summanus), P.

Summanus -i, m. an old Roman deity, to whom lightning by night were ascribed, C.

Summarium -ii, n. an epitome, abridgment, summary, Sc.

Summas -ātis, c. of high birth, noble, illustrious, P.

Summatim, on the top, on the surface, Co; (2) slightly, summarily, briefly, C.

*Summātus -ūs, m. the chief authority, Lc.

Summe, in the highest degree, extremely, C.

Summergo -si -sum, 3. to dip under, dip in, submerge, sink, C, Ca.

*Summērus -a -um, — vinum, P, tolerably pure.

*Summīna -æ, f. an unknown article of female apparel, P.

Sumministrātor -ōris, m. an aider, abettor, Sc.

Sumministro, 1. to give into any one's hand; to give, furnish, provide, supply, — pecuniā, C; — tela clam, C; *met.* — *adjumenta atque ornamenta huic arti, C.*

Summisce, of discourse, softly, gently, quietly, C; (2) of character, calmly, quietly, humbly, submissively, C.

Summissem, gently, softly, quietly, St.

Summissio -ōnis, f. a letting down, sinking, lowering, C.

Summisus -a -um (*ptcp.* summitto), lowered, low, L, St; (2) applied to the voice, low, soft, gentle; used of discourse, quiet, mild, gentle, C; (3) of character, mean, abject, C; or, in a good sense, submissive, yielding, compliant, Aug.

Summitas -ātis, f. the height, top, summit, Pl.

Summitto -misi -missum, 3. to send, put, place under; to send up from below; put forth, cause to spring up; *summittit tellus flores, Lc; non monstrum summisserat Colchii majus, II; (2) of plants and animals, to let grow, rear, raise, breed, — arietes, Vr; — prata, Vr; (3) to sink down, let down, lower, — se ad pedes alicujus, L; — poplitum in terra, O; — oculos, O; — capillum, habebam, Pl, let grow; (4) *met.* to lower, let down, — orationem, Pl; — rocem, Q; — se, C, to condescend, subjoin, *ut ii, qui superiores sunt, — se debent in amicitia, C; (5) to send secretly, — cohortes equitibus presidio, Ca; — auxilium laborantibus, Ca.**

Summōnium -ii, n. a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes, M; hence *adj.* Summōnīanus -a -um, — uxores, M.

Summolestē, — *aliquid ferre*, C, not without vexation.

Summolestus -a -um, *sol.* — *lat* vexatious, C.
Summōnēo -ūi, 2. to warn, admonish, remind secretly, C.

Summōpēre, *vid.* summus.

*Summōrōsus -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, C.

*Summōtor -ōris, *m.* one who clears a space in a crowd, L.

Summōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, drive away, remove, expel, — *hostes ex muro ac turribus*, C; — *aliquem urbe atque Italiā*, St; *ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summōrent*, Pl, separate; (2) applied to the lictor, who clears a way for the magistrate, *i. lictor, summōve turbam*, L; (3) *met.* to remove, keep at a distance, C; — *aliquem administratione reipublice*, St.

Summūla -ae, *f. dim.* a little sum, Sc.

Summus -a -um, *superl.* superus, *q. v.*

Summūto, 1. to exchange, — *verba pro verbis*, C.

Sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, 3. to take, seize, lay hold of, — *iustum*, P; *hoc animo legem sumpsī in manus ut, etc.* C; — *arma*, Q; — *tenenium*, Q; — *virilem togam*, C, assume; — *animum*, O, to take courage; — *bellum*, S, to begin war; (2) to take as a matter of choice, to choose, C; (3) to assume, arrogate to one's self, claim as one's own, *sed mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit*, C; (4) to take for a specific purpose, apply, employ, — *frustra operam*, T; — *dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem*, C; (5) in discourse, to assume, assert, *beatos esse deos sumpsisti*, C; (6) to buy, purchase, C; (7) — *aliquam*, M, in an obscene sense, to enjoy.

*Sumptificō -feci, 3. to lay out, spend, P.

Sumptio -ōnis, *f.* (sumpsio), a taking, Vt; (2) a premiss, assumption, C.

*Sumptito, 1. — *helleborum*, Pl, to take in large quantities.

Sumptuarius -a -um, of or relating to expense, sumptuary, C.

Sumptuōse, in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Ct. St.

Sumptuosus -a -um, of things, costly, expensive, dear, sumptuous. — *cana*, C; (2) of persons, extravagant, prodigal, P. T. C.

Sumptus -ūs, *m.* cost, expense; frequently used in the pl., C.

Sūo, sūi, sūtum, 3. to sew, sew together, stitch together, join together, C. Cl.

*Sūopte, *vid.* suus.

Sūōctaurilla -ōrum, *n.* (solitaurilla -um, *n.*) a sacrifice of purification consisting of a bull, a sheep, and a pig, which were led in solemn procession round the spot to be purified, L. Vr.

Sūpellex -lectilis, *f.* household furniture, C.

Sūper, *adv.* *vid.* superus.

Sūper (ὑπέρ), (1.) *adv.* over, above, on the top of, — *signa bipedalia iniiciunt*, C; (2) over (in the sense of superfluous), beyond, *satī* — *quo esse sibi suarum cuique rerum*, C; (3) over and above, remaining, *Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat* — *N.* (ii.) *prep.* with acc. and abl. (A) with acc., over, above, *quoniam olivae super aliorum capita ruerent*, L; above, in the sense of beyond, *Nomentanus erat* — *ipsam*, Porcius infirmus, H, sat above him; (2) of time, during, — *canem*, Pl; (3) of that which exceeds in number and quantity; beyond, above, over, — *notum ac pene naturam*, Q; — *quadraginta res*, St; — *cania*, V, above all; (B) with abl. above, *super, cunctis super cervicē pendit*, H; (2) of time, during, while, *nocte super mediā*, V; (C) in the sense of *de*, in regard to, concerning, about, *hac super re scribam* ad te, C.

*Sūperabilis -e, that can be ascended, — *montes*, L; (2) that can be conquered, O. Te.

*Sūperaccommūdo, 1. to sit on above, C.

Sūperaddo, 2. to add over and above, super-

*Sūperādnātus -a -um, adorned over and above, Sc.

*Sūperaggēro, 1. to heap over, Co.

*Sūperatō -ōnis, *f.* an overcoming, conquering, Vt.

Sūperātor -ōris, *m.* one who overcomes, a conqueror, O.

Sūperbe, proudly, haughtily, C. Ca.

Sūperbia -ae, *f.* pride, haughtiness, C; also used in a good sense, loftiness of mind, magnanimity, H.

*Sūperbibō, 3. to drink upon, Pl.

Sūperbificus -a -um, making proud, making haughty, Sc.

*Sūperblōquentia -ae, *f.* haughty talk, proud speaking, A. Aug.

Sūperblo, 4. to be proud, haughty, C; (2) of things, to be splendid, superb, Pt.

Sūperbus -a -um, proud, haughty, — *se praebeat in fortunā*, C; of inanimate or abstract things, *aures quarum est iudicium superbissimum*, C, very fastidious; — *arces invidae Carthagini*, H; (2) splendid, magnificent, superb, distinguished, V. H.

*Sūpercaleo, 1. to tread upon, Co.

*Sūpercerno, 3. to sift over, Pl.

Sūperclōsus -a -um, severe, disdainful, supercilious, Sc.

Sūperclivum -ii, *n.* the eyebrow, often pl. C; (2) the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit, L. Vt; (3) *met.* pride, disdain, superciliousness, C.

*Sūperconitō -xi, 3. to cover over, P. Aug.

*Sūpercorrō, 3. to fall down upon, P. Aug.

Sūpercreco -erēvi, 3. to grow over, Cl.

Sūpercubo, 1. to lie over or upon, Co.

Sūpercurro, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Pl.

Sūperdo -dēdi -ditum, 1. to put to, add to, Cl.

*Sūperēdo, 3. to eat upon or after, Pl.

*Sūperēminō, 2. to project over, be supereminent, overtop, V.

*Sūperēmōtor, 3. *dep.* to die upon, Pl.

Sūperēnātō, 1. to swim over, P. Aug.

*Sūperēnātus -a -um, grown over, — *canis*, Pl.

Sūperfero -ferre, to carry over, bear over, P. *prap.* *superlatus* -a -um, — *verba*, C, exaggerated

*Sūperfēto, 1. to conceive young a second time before the first are born, Pl.

Sūperficiarius -a -um, built on another person's land; *met.* Sc.

Sūperficies -ēi, *f.* the top, surface, superfluous of any thing, — *testudinum*, Pl, the upper shell; — *arborum*, Co, the part above the ground; (2) a building, as distinguished from the ground on which it stands, C; (3) a mathematical superficies, Pl.

Sūperflō -fūi, to be over and above, *si superflō locus*, P, if there be a place left.

Sūperfixus -a -um, fixed on the top, — *capite hostium*, L.

*Sūperflūescens -ntis, blooming all over, Pl.

*Sūperflūitas -itīs, *f.* superfluity, Pl.

Sūperflūis, 3. to flow over, overflow, Cl. Te; (2) to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Sc. Q.

Sūperflūus -a -um, overflowing, — *farris campis*, Pl; (2) *met.* superfluous, unnecessary, Sc.

*Sūperflūgō, 3. to fly away over, — *unda*, P. Aug.

*Sūperflūgō, 2. to glitter over, P. Aug.

*Sūperfundō -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour over, pour upon, — *oleum*, Co; (2) to overflow, *et molis* over, *circus Tibori superfluo irrigatus*, L; (3) to cover with any thing by pouring, — *congestis oleo*, Co. Te.

Sūpergestus -a -um, placed over, leaped over, Co.

Sūpergrādior -grāvus, 3. *dep.* (2) to go over or beyond, overtop, transgress, — *limes*, Co; (2) *met.* to exceed, surpass, Sc. Te.

*Sūperillū -illū, 2. to have over or beyond, C.

*Sūperillū -illū, *vid.* superius.

Sūperillū -illū, 1. to lie on, Ma. Te. Te, Pl.

Sûpervâgor, 1. *dep.* of a vine, to spread itself too widely, Co.

Sûpervêhor -rectus, 3. *dep.* to ride, sail, pass over, sail by; L. Ct.

Sûpervêno -vêni-ventum, 4. to come over, come to in addition, arrive, *ecclut unda supervenit undam*, H; *parentibus jam oppugnare supervenit prætor*, L; — *nuncii ab urbe*, St; (2) of animals, to leap, cover, Co; (3) *met.* Co. Q.

Sûperventus -us, *m.* a coming up, arrival, Pl. Tc.

Sûpervivo -xi, 3. to survive, Pl.

**Sûpervôlto*, 1. to fly over, V.

Sûpervôlo, 1. to fly over, fly above, V.

Sûpervolve -volvi -vôlûtum, 3. to roll over, Co.

**Sûpine*, negligently, supinely, Sc.

Sûptintas -âtis, *f.* a bending backwards, lying with the body bent back, Q.

Sûpino, 1. to bend, stretch backwards; to throw, place on the back, V. Q. Sc.

Sûpinus -a -um, bent backwards, inclined backwards, lying on the back, supine, C; *stertitque supinus*, H; — *manus*, V. II, spread out with the palm upwards; (2) going backwards, returning, *nec redit in fontes unda* — *suos*, O; (3) of localities, sloping, spread out, outstretched, — *colles*, V; — *vallis*, L; (4) of character, careless, heedless, negligent, supine, Q. Jr; proud, arrogant, M.

Sûppallidus -a -um, somewhat pale, Cl.

Sûppalpor, 1. *dep.* to stroke, caress, flatter a little, P.

Sûppar -âris, almost equal, almost alike, C.

Sûppârâsttor, 1. *dep.* to play the parasite somewhat, P.

Sûppârûm -i, *n.* *sûppârûs* -i, *m.* a linen garment usually worn by women, P; (2) a topsail, Sc.

**Sûppêditâtio* -ônis, *f.* an abundant provision, superfluity, C.

Sûppêditô, 1. (I.) *neut.* to abound, be in abundance, *Cætegius, cui de republicâ satis suppeditabat oratio*, C; *cui si vita suppeditavisset*, C, had lasted longer; (2) to abound in, have abundance of, — *aliquâre*, C; (3) to be in sufficient quantity, suffice, *ea quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum*, C; (II.) *act.* to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly, — *sumptum*, C; — *pecunias contra Lentulum*, C; — *multa ad luxuriam irritamenta*, C.

Sûppernâtus -a -um, lamed in the hip, A. Aug; *met.* — *alnus*, Ct, hewn down.

Sûppêtiæ -ârûm, *f.* help, aid, assistance, P; *sûppetias* with verbs of motion = *ad sûppetias, alicui sûppetias advenire*, P.

Sûppêtior, 1. *dep.* to come to help, assist, C.

Sûppêtô -tvi (-ti) -tûm, 3. to be in store, be at hand, *vererer ne mihi crimina non suppeterent*, C; *ne pabuli quidem satis magnâ copia suppettebat*, Ca; (2) to suffice, be enough, correspond with, *ut quotidianis sumptibus copiam suppetant*, C.

Sûpplo, 1. to steal secretly, filch; and, with a personal object, to pluck, fleece, P.

Sûppingo -pêgi -pactum, 3. to fasten underneath, P. Pl.

**Sûppinguis* -e, somewhat fat, Cl.

Sûplanto, 1. to throw down a person, by tripping up his heels, C; and generally, to throw down, overthrow, Co. Pl.

Sûplaudo = *supplodo*, *q.v.*

Sûplémentum -i, *n.* a filling up, supply, supplement, Co; (2) a recruiting of troops; and concrete, a body of recruits, C. L; *per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ad ezechitu discedit*, Ca.

Sûplêo -êvi -êtûm, 2. to fill up, make full, complete, supply, — *bibliothecam*, C; *damna incendiolorum*, St, to make good, repair; — *locum parentis tibi*, Sc; (2) to make up the numbers of an army, recruit, — *legiones subito delectu*, Tc.

Sûplex -icis, humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant, *sûplex te ad pedes abieci*, C; — *alicui*, C; sometimes subst. — *vester*, C; (2) of inanimate things, — *manus*, C.

Supplicatio -ônis, *f.* a solemn public thanksgiving, supplication, C.

Suppliciter, suppliantly, humbly, C. Ca.

Supplicium -ii, *n.* humble entreaty of the gods, prayer, sacrifice, S. L; (2) in general, humble entreaty, S; (3) punishment, penalty, torture, pain, — *numere de aliquo*, C, to inflict upon; *summo cruciatu supplicioque Q. Varius perit*, C.

Supplicio, 1. to beseech humbly, entreat suppliantly, — *alicui*, C. P. O; (2) to pray to God, supplicate, worship, *quando bene gessi rem, toto hic in fano supplicare*, P.

Supplôdo -si, 3. to stamp the foot, — *pedem*, C.

Supplôsio -ônis, *f.* a stamping, — *pedis*, C.

**Suppenitet*, 2. *impers.* to repent somewhat, C.

Suppono -pôsui -pôsûm (*suppôsui*, P; *suppositus*, V.) to put, place, lay under, *anatum oca galinis saepe suppositum*, C; — *tauros jugo*, O, to yoke; — *aliquem tumulo, terræ, humo*, O, to bury; (2) to put in the place of, substitute for, — *aliquem in alicuius locum*, C; (3) to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge, — *puellam*, P; — *testamenta falsa*, C; (4) *met.* to append, subjoin, C; (5) *met.* to put under, make subject to, O; (6) to esteem less, O.

Supporto, 1. to bring, bear, carry, convey to, — *frumentum*, Ca.

Suppôticius -a -um, put in the place of another, substituted, M; (2) supposititious, not genuine, Vr.

Suppôtito -ônis, *f.* a placing, laying under, Co; (2) the substitution of one child for another, P.

**Suppostrix* -icis, *f.* she that substitutes, — *puerorum*, P.

Suppresso -ônis, *f.* embezzlement of money, C; (2) — *nocturna*, Pl, nightmare.

Suppressus -a -um (*præp.* *suppresso*), *short, — *mentum*, Vr; (2) of the voice, lowered, suppressed, — *vox*, C.

Supprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press down, press under, — *nacem*, L, to sink; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *hostem nostros insequentem*, C; — *lova manu*, O; — *alrum*, Cl, to make cative; — *vocem*, O; — *iram*, L, to check, suppress; (3) to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal, C.

Supprômus -i, *m.* an under-butler, P.

Sûppûdet, 2. *impers.* to be somewhat ashamed, C.

Sûppûrâtio -ônis, *f.* a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Cl. Pl.

**Sûppûrâtôrius* -a -um, of or relating to an ulcer, Pl.

Sûppûro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to form matter, suppurate, Co. Pl; *met.* Sc; (II.) *act.* only found in *præp.* *sûppûrâtus* -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Pl; *subst.* *sûppûrâta* -ôrûm, *n.* sore, Pl.

Sûppûtâtio -ônis, *f.* a computation, reckoning, Vr.

Sûppûto, 1. to cut, prune beneath, Co. Pl; (2) to compute, O.

Sûpra, *adv.* above, over, on the top, *omnia hæc, quæ — et subter, unum esse dixerunt*, C; *et mori, quod — teneant, quodque alluit infra*, V; (2) of time, before, previously, *uti — demonstrarimus*, Ca; *illa quæ — scripsi*, C, which I have written above; (3) beyond, more, further, *ita accurate, et nihil posset —*, C; followed by *quam*, *quod*, — *more than*; (II.) *præp.* with *acc.* above, over, — *cum locum duo tigna transversa interram*, C; (2) of local position, beyond, — *Suesulam*, L; (3) of time, before, C. L; (4) of number, beyond, above, more than, — *millia riginti*, L; so also, beyond a natural proportion, — *hominis fortunam*, C; — *modum*, I, beyond measure.

**Sûprascando*, 3. to climb over, L.

Sûprêmo, *sûprêmmum*, *sûprêmus*, *rid.* superus.

Sûra -æ, *f.* the calf of the leg, O; (2) the smaller bone of the leg, Cl.

**Sûretilæcus* -a -um, woody, Pl.

Sûretilâris -e, producing young shoots, Co.

Sûretilârlus -a -um, of or relating to young

shoots, — *ager*, Vr, a plantation of saplings; — *excelsa*, Pl, living among the young shoots.

Suscullo, l. to clear of young shoots.

Suscullos, like wood, Pl.

Suscullosus -a -um, woody, like wood, Pl.

Susculus -i, m. a young shoot, sprout, sucker, V. Co; a slip for planting, C.

Surdaster -tra -trum, somewhat deaf, C.

Surditas -tatis, f. deafness, C.

Surdus -a -um, deaf, C, prov. *surdus narrare* (canere), T. V, to preach to deaf ears; (2) not willing to hear, inane, not comprehending, C; *oranda surdas jam aures reddideras mihi*, L; *per nunquam surdos in tua rota deos*, O; — *tellus*, Pl, unsusceptible of cultivation; (3) dull-sounding, Vr, Vt; (4) noiseless, still, silent, Pl. Jr; (5) of the objects of the other senses, dull, weak, faint, indistinct, Pl.

Surina -e, f. an unknown species of shell-fish, Vr; (2) a grand vizier, prime-minister among the Parthians, Tc.

Surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (*surgō*, V.) (i.) act. to lift up, raise, elevate, — *aures*, V; (ii.) neut. to rise, rise up to erect, stand up, — *a mensa*, P; — *electulo*, C; — *de sella*, C; — *solio*, O; — *ad dicendum*, C, of inanimate things, to arise, — *ignis ab ara*, O; — *amanus fontes*, Q; (2) especially, to get up in the morning, rise from sleep, — *ante lucem*, C; — *cum die*, O; — (3) to grow up, increase in size, II. V; (4) met. *quo nunc animo sententia surgit*! V.

Surrado -ei -sum, 3. to scrape below, A. Aug.

Surrancidus -a -um, somewhat putrid, — *caro*, C.

Surrucus -a -um, somewhat hoarse, — *vox*, C.

Surspectus -a -um, somewhat refreshed, Aug.

Sursurgo, 1. to row underneath, row, V. Pl.

Sursus -psi -ptum, 3. to creep or crawl from below, creep to, approach imperceptibly, C; — *mentis urbis*, II, (2) met. *jam surrepet iners aetas nec amare decebit*, Ib.

Sursupellus -a -um, stolen, kidnapped, P; (2) met. secret, surreptitious, P.

Surrado -ei, 2 to smile, C.

Surridicilis, somewhat laughable, C.

Surrigidus -a -um, watered, irrigated, Pl.

Surringor, 3 *dep.* to make a somewhat wry face, be somewhat put out, C.

Sursiplo -sippi -reptum, 3 (*surpo*, *sursipi*, II. L.) to take away secretly, to steal, illicit, pilfer, — *rassa ex pyramido suero*, C; — *aliquid alicui*, M; (2) met. *quanti est estimanda virtus, quae nec capi nec surripere potest*, C.

Sursigo, 1. (of the officer who presides in the comitia), to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as a substitute for another, C.

Sursilustrum -trum, m. loungers about the rostra, Ave.

Sursultus -a -um, moved by w. els beneath, Vi.

Sursundus -a -um, somewhat round, Cl.

Sursus, 2 to be somewhat red, reddish, O.

Sursurber -bra -brum, somewhat red, reddish, Cl.

Sursurbandus -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Cl. Pl.

Sursus -a -um, reddish, P. Pl.

Sursus, 1. to put to the test, allow to suck, Co.

Sursus -a -um, sucking, — *agnus*, Vr.

Sursus -si -simum, 3. to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy, — *ardores*, Ca; — *murum*, C; met. — *nostrum libertatem*, L; — *amicus militum totius orbis*, Tc.

Sursus -a -um, somewhat clownish, C.

Sursus -a -um, reddish, — *color*, P.

Sursus, upward, on high, up, — *ascendite in thronum*, P; *quid nunc supra thronum in celum conueniet*! P; sometimes pleonastically connected with *terris*, *ecce* (*ecce* -rum), C; *sursus deorsum*, C, up and down, backwards and forwards; (2) high up, above, C.

Sursus, a pig, a sow, swine, pig, hog, C.

Sursus -a -um, f. an undertaking, C.

Susceplo -epli -ceptum, 3. to take up, catch up, sustain, support, hold up, *comites dominum ruentem suscipiunt*, V; — *eritorem patris*, V, receive, catch; — *theatrum futurum*, Pl, to prop up; (2) to take up, acknowledge a new-born child, C; hence, to have, get a child, — *liberos ex libertis filiis*, C; (3) to receive as a citizen, as a surety, as a scholar, etc. *Cito in P. R. civitatem susceptus est*, C; (4) to undertake, take upon one's self, assume, enter upon, incur, — *aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *causam populi*, C; — *iter*, C; — *negotium*, C; — *ex alium amicum*, C; (5) to take up the thread of discourse, continue, add, — *sermonem*, Q; or *abs.* Vr.

Suscito, 1. to lift up on high, raise, V. O; — *delubra*, Lc, to build, erect; (2) to wake, stir up a person sleeping or at rest, — *aliquem ex somno*, C; to stir up, excite, stimulate, urge, — *in arma ciros*, V; — *testem contra aliquem*, C; — *hesernos agnos*, O. Sc.

Susinus -a -um (*sosinos*), made of lilies, Pl.

Suspecto, 1 to look at, regard, gaze upon carefully, T; (2) to look upon with suspicion, suspect, Tc.

Suspectus -a -um (*pscep.* *suspelo*), suspected, awakening suspicion, *suspectum meis civibus*, C; *in tyrannorum vita omnia semper suspecta*, C; *tempore suspecti periculi appropinquante*, St.

Suspectus -us, m. a looking upwards, V. Pl; (2) *met.* height, V; (3) *met.* honour, respect, esteem, O. Sc.

Suspendiosus -a -um, one who has hanged himself, Pl.

Suspendium -ii, n. a hanging of one's self, C; *suspendio citari sine*, St.

Suspendo -di -sum, 3. to hang, hang up, suspend, — *arcum humeris*, V; — *aliquid collo*, Pl; (2) to hang, kill by hanging, *hominem corripit ac suspendi iussit in oleastro*, C; (3) to suspend as an offering in a temple, consecrate, — *testimenta deo maris*, II; (4) to build upon arches, to vault, — *balneola*, C; (5) to support, prop up, Pl. Co; (6) *met.* to make doubtful, uncertain, cause to remain in suspense, — *iudicium amicos*, Q, (7) *met.* to check, stop, interrupt, si *suspendi*, — *scilicet*, I; — *sermonem*, Q, (8) *met.* — *aliquem alicui* naso, II, to turn up the nose at.

Suspensio -onis, f. Vt. (*suspensura* -e, f. Vt. Sc) an arched building, a building supported on arches.

Suspensus -a -um (*pscep.* *suspendo*), elevated, lofty, P Aug; (2) hovering, hanging, suspended, — *currus in aqua*, C, (3) loose, — *terra*, Pl. Co; (4) *met.* dependent upon, *ex hoc casu omnia suspensa sunt*, C, (5) *met.* uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, wavering, — *animus*, C; *speciem suspensam tenere*, C, to leave in uncertainty.

Suspectus -a -um, suspicious, L; (2) awakening suspicion, Tc.

Suspelo -speri -ctum, 3. to look at from below, regard, contemplate, — *calum*, C, *astra*, C; *met.* — *aliquid magnificum ac diuinum*, C; (2) to look up to, esteem, respect, honour, — *aliquem*, C; — *honores praemioque vestra*, Aug.

Suspelo -onis, f. mistrust, suspicion, *in quod nulla subest*, C; — *aliquis rei*, C; a notion, idea, — *decerim*, C.

Suspelo, in a suspicious manner, suspiciously, C. Q.

Suspensio -a -um, cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious, — *in aliquem*, C; (2) exciting suspicion, suspicious, C.

Suspector, 1. der. to suspect, mistrust, *id est quot suspicari*, P, — *res nefarias*, C, (2) to conjecture, form an opinion, surmise, conjecture, *quae ex conjectura qualia sunt, possumus suspicari*, C; *placitum mihi esse librum inueni suspicari*, C.

Suspiratio -onis, f. a drawing a deep breath, sighing, Q. Pl.

Suspiratus -us, m. a deep breath, sigh, C.

Suspensivus -i, -um, drawing deep breath, suspending, asthmatic, Co.

Suspensivus -is, m. a breathing deeply, a sigh, P. L.

Suspensum -il, n. a deep breath, deep-breathing, sigh, P. C; (2) asthma, difficulty of breathing, Sc. Co.

Suspiro, 1. (r.) *neut.* to breathe deeply, to sigh, C; — *ab imis pectoribus*, O; (ii.) *act.* to breathe forth, sigh forth, — *amores*, Tb; — *Chloris*, H.

Susque dequre, up and down, expresses indifference; *nam de Octario susque deque*, C, it's of no consequence.

Sustentaculum -i, n. a prop, support, Tc.

Sustentatio -ōnis, f. a delay, deferring, *utrum habet aliquam moram et* —, C; (2) a figure of speech by which the speaker keeps his hearers in suspense, Q.

Sustento, 1. to hold up, support, sustain, *Alcanor fratrem ruentem sustentat dextera*, V; (2) *met.* to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain, — *republicam magnis meis laboribus*, C; — *imbecillitatem ratiudinis tuæ*, C; *Venus Trojanas sustentat opes*, V; (3) to sustain with food and money, maintain, support, — *se subsidii patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate*, C; *air spiritui ductus aut et sustentat animales*, C; (4) to bear, endure, sustain, — *maionem tuum*, C; (5) to hold back, hinder, delay, C.

Sustineo -tūti -tentum, 2. to hold up, support, sustain, *quum Milo humeris sustineret hocem eivum*, C; *air volatus altum sustinet*, C; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *currum*, C; — *egnos*, Ca; (3) *met.* to hold up, support, maintain, sustain, *republicam causam*, C; — *expectationem*, C; (4) *met.* to support, maintain, nourish with food or money, — *amicum*, C; (5) *met.* to bear, endure, suffer, sustain, *labores qui sint i publicis defendenda sustinendi*, C; *non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri*, Ca; (6) *non sustineo*, I cannot bear to . . . cannot bring myself to . . . cannot venture to . . . Q. C; (7) *met.* to stop, check, restrain, — *impetum benevolentie*, C; — *opprobriumque ad noctem*, Ca, put off till night.

Sustollo, 3. to lift up, raise up, elevate, P. Lc; (2) to take off, carry off, — *herilem filiam*, P.

Susurrator -ōris, m. a murmurer, mutterer, Aug.

Susurro, 1. to murmur, mutter, whisper, buzz, V. O.

Susurrus -i, m. a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, C. H.

Susurrus -a -um, — *lingua*, O, whispering, muttering.

Sutela -æ, f. a cunning trick, artifice, P.

Sutillis -e, stitched together, fastened together, V. Pl.

Sutor -ōris, m. a shoemaker, P; prov. *sutor, ne supra crepidam judicaret*, Pl, let the cobbler stick to his last.

Sutōrius -a -um, of or relating to a shoemaker, — *atramentum*, C, blacking.

Sutrīnus -a -um, of or relating to a shoemaker, Tc; *subst.* -a -æ, f. a shoemaker's workshop, Pl.

Sutura -æ, f. a seam, suture, L. Cl.

Suus -a -um, his, hers, it; his own, her own, its own, *hunc sui oves e civitate eiecerunt*, C, his fellow-citizens; *suus cuique erat locus definitus*, Ca, his own place was marked out for each; often joined with *sibi*, *proprins*; *suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo*, T; (2) made emphatic by the enclitic additions -pte, -met; *suoque nutu, et suo pondere*, C; *neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare*, C; (3) *subst.* *Cæsar suos a prælio continebat*, Ca, his own troops; *meum mihi quævis, illi suum*, C, that which is his; *Adiu quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent*, Ca, themselves and their property; (4) one's own, i.e. thoroughly devoted to one, *Alphe-nus utebatur populo sane suo*, C.

Syāgrus -i, f. (σαγρος), a species of palm-tree, Pl.

Syāmīnus -i, f. (-os -i, f. *σακμίνος*), a mulberry-tree, Cl.

Syce -ës, f. (συκή), a plant also called *peplis*, Pl; (2) a species of resin, Pl; (3) a running sore in the eye, Pl.

Syctites -æ, m. (συκίτης), fig-wine, Pl.

Sycōmōrus -i, f. (συκομορος), a wild fig-tree, Egyptian fig, Cl.

Sycophanta -æ, m. (συκοφάντης), an informer, trickster, deceiver, P. T; (2) a cunning flatterer, sycophant, P.

Sycophantia -æ, f. (συκοφαντία), craft, deception, P.

Sycophantose, roguishly, craftily, P.

Sycophantor, 1. *dep.* to play tricks, act craftily, P.

Syllaba -æ, f. (συλλαβή), a syllable, P. C

(2) *pl.* verses, poems, V.

Syllabitum, syllable by syllable, C.

Syllōgismus -i, m. (συλλογισμός), a syllogism, Sc. Pl. Q.

Syllōgisticus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syllogistic, Q.

Symbōla -æ, f. (συμβολή), a contribution of money to a common feast, P. T.

Symbōlus -i, m. (-um -i, n. *σίμβολος*), a sign, token, signal, symbol, P.

Symmētria -æ, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry, Vt.

Symmētros -on, (σύμμετρος), symmetrical, Vt.

Sympāthia -æ, f. (συμπάθεια), sympathy, Vt. Pl.

Symphōnia -æ, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance, symphony, C.

Symphōnicus -a -um (συμφωνικός), of or relating to a concert, C.

Symphōton -i, n. (σίμφωνον), the plant wall-wort, Pl; (2) = *helenium*, g.t., Pl.

Symplegma -ātis, n. (συμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, Pl.

Synānistōra -arum, f. (συναριστώσαι), the female breakfasters together (the title of a comedy of Menander), Pl.

Synecrāstum -i, n. (σινκραστόν), a dish of hotch-potch, hash, Vt.

Synecdōche -ës, f. (σινεκδοχή), a figure of speech, synecdoche, Q.

Synēdōci -i, m. (σινεδόκος), among the Macedonians = senator, L.

Synemēmōn -i, n. (συνημῆμοι), bound together (the name of a particular series of musical sounds, Vt.

Synēphēbi -drum, m. (συνέφηβοι), the Tellow-Youths (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), C.

Syngrapha -æ, f. (συνγραφή), a bond, promissory note, C.

Syngraphus -i, m. (σίγγραφος), a written contract, P; (2) a passport, P.

Synōdontitis -idis, f. (συνονδοντίτις), a precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus, Pl.

Synōdus -ontis, m. (συνόδου), a fish, perhaps a kind of beam, O.

Synōphites -æ, m. (συνοφίτης), = *salacites*, Pl.

Synotectus -a -um (συνωτικτός), wasting away, consumptive, Pl.

Syntexis -is, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away, consumption, Pl.

Synthēsius -a -um, — *vestis*, St, a dressing-gown.

Synthēsis -is, f. a service of plate, set of dishes, M; (2) a suit of clothes, M; (3) a dress worn at meal-times, M.

Syntōnum -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical instrument, Q.

Syrēon -i, n. (σίρεον), = *tordylion*, g.t.

Syria -æ, f. (Συρία), Syria; hence *adj.* *Syrus* -a -um, H; *Syrus* -a -um, V. Pl; *Syriacus* -a -um, T, Co; *Syriacus* -a -um, C; *Syriacus* -a -um, T, Syrian.

Syringas -æ, m. (συνγίγας), a kind of reed, adapted for making pipes, Pl.

Syrtēs -æ, m. (συνίτης), a stone found in a wolf's bladder, Pl.

Syrma -æ, *f.* (σῆμμα), a long trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, *Jr.*

Syrtis -is, *f.* (Σύρτις), a sandbank; especially those on the coast of Northern Africa, *Pl. L.; met. C.; adj.* Syrticus -a -um, *Sc. Pl.*; Syrtis -idis, *f. Pl.*

Systylus -i, *m.* (σύστημα), a colonnade in which the pillars are distant from each other by the space of two diameters, *Vt.*

T, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding with the Greek Tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with *d*, *r*, and *s*, and sometimes assimilated with *s*, as *quantio*, *quassi*, *mitto*, *missus*. For the use of *T* as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Tābānus -i, *m.* a gaddy, horsefly, *Vr. Pl.*

Tābella -æ, *f. dim.* a small flat board or tablet, — *limitis*, *Cl.* the threshold; (2) usually *pl.* writing-tablets; and hence what is written on them, a letter, will, contract, *tabellas proferri jussimus*, *quæ a quoque dicbantur data*, *C.*; *tu quidem tabellis obstrictis anis necum et testificaris*, *C.*; (3) a voting-ticket, ballot (used either in the comitia or the courts of law), *C.*; (4) a painted panel, small picture, *C. O.*; (5) a votive tablet hung up in a temple, *Tb. O. II.*

Tābellārius -ii, *m.* a letter-carrier, *C.*

Tābellārius -a -um, *of* or relating to letters; — *nares*, *Sc.* carrying mails; (2) *of* or relating to voting, *C.*

Tābēo, 2. to waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed, *Lc. O.*

Tāberna -æ, *f.* a booth, hut, *II.*; and in particular, a stall, shop, — *libraria*, *C.* a book-seller's shop; — *decersoria*, *L.*, or *abs. C.* a tavern.

Tābernāculum -i, *n.* a tent, *C.*; — *capere*, *C.* to choose a station outside the city for observing the auspices before holding the comitia.

Tābernārius -ii, *m.* a shopkeeper, *C.*

Tābernūla -æ, *f. dim.* a little shop, small tavern, *St.*

Tābes -is, *f.* a wasting away, decline, consumption, plague, pestilence, *C.*; *tauta vis morbi, uti —, pterisque civium animos invaserat*, *St.*; *quos durus amor crudeli tube peremit*, *V.*; (2) moisture arising from melting or decay, corrupt moisture, — *sanguinis*, *L.*; — *pituitæ*, *Pl.*

Tābescō -bui, 3. to melt, waste away, be gradually consumed, — *corpora calore*, *O.*; — *otio*, *C.*; *dolore ac miseri iam*, *T.*

*Tābidulus -a -um, *dim.* — *mors*, *V.* slowly wasting, consuming.

Tābidus -a -um, melting, consuming, wasting, decaying, pining away, dissolving, *L. St.*; (2) *act.* consuming, causing to waste away, *Tc. O.*

Tābificus -a -um, melting, dissolving, consuming, causing to waste away, *Lc. St.*

*Tābitudo -inis, *f.* decline, consumption, *Pl.*

Tābula -æ, *f.* a board, plank, *si — de naufragio stultus arripuit*, *C.*; (2) a writing-tablet or that which is written on it, a letter, account, will, in *castris Helvetiorum tabula reperta sunt hincis Gracis confecta*, *Ca.*; — *novæ*, *C.* new account-books, presupposing the extinction of all old debts, *C. Ca.*; *tabula publica*, *C.* public records; *XII. tabule*, *C.* the twelve Tables of the law; (3) a painted panel, painting, *C.*; *prov. manum de tabula*, *Cl.* hold! enough! (4) a votive tablet, *H. Pr.*

Tābularis -æ, *of* or relating to boards, plates of wood or metal, *Pl.*

Tābularium -ii, *n.* a place for keeping documents, record-office, archives, *Sc.*

Tābularius -ii, *m.* a keeper of records or archives, *Sc.*

Tābulatio -ōnis, *f.* a flooring, planking; board-

ing, *Ca.*; (2) a row or bed of plants, *Co. V.*

Tābulātus -a -um, boarded, *Pl.*

Tābulārium -i, *n.* (tablinum), a record-room, muniment-room, archives, *Vt. Pl.*

Tābum -i, *n.* a corrupt moisture, clotted blood, matter, *V. O.*; (2) plague, pestilence, *V.*

Tācēo -cui -citur, 2. (1.) *neut.* to be silent, mute, not to speak, *an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimaveris?* *C.*; (2) = *silere*, to be noiseless, still, quiet, *quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pietæque volucres*, *V.*; *Ister tacens*, *O.* frozen; (11.) *act.* — *aliquid*, to be silent about any thing, pass over in silence, *quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi*, *C.*; *ut alios taceam*, *C.* to say nothing about others.

Tācētē, silently, in silence, tacitly, *C.*

Tācturnitas -ātis, *f.* silence, taciturnity, *C.*

Tācturnus -a -um, habitually silent, still, quiet, taciturn, *C. Lc. O.*

Tāctus -a -um (*ptcp.* tācētō), that which is passed over in silence, unmentioned, *C.*; (2) in legal phrase, silently assumed, implied, tacit, *C.*; — *inducit*, *L.*; (3) done silently or secretly, secret, concealed, *Senatus decrevit, ut — iudicium ante comitia fieret*, *C.*; *tacitum cicit sub pectore vulnus*, *V.*; (4) not speaking, silent, quiet, mute, *tacita bona st mulier semper quam loquens*, *P.*; *vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra expectatio*, *C.*

Tāctus, *C. Cornelius*, the celebrated historian of the early empire, was about the same age as the younger Pliny (*vid.* Plinius), and his intimate friend. We know little of his life, except that he was prætor A.D. 88, consul 97, and that in 77 he married the daughter of Cn. Julius Agricola. He is supposed to have been still alive in the year 117, but the date of his death is quite uncertain. Among his contemporaries he enjoyed considerable reputation as a public speaker. To us he is known as the author of two works on the history of Rome under the empires, "Historia" and "Annales," a treatise "On the Manners of the Germans," and a life of his father-in-law, Agricola. The spirit of truth and honesty, manifest in these works, insensibly inspires a respect for the author's character, and a confidence in his statements, while the great knowledge of human nature which he displays, and the dramatic form into which his materials are thrown, render them attractive to readers who are able to encounter the difficulties of a style, which, though always pregnant and forcible, is frequently obscure. The subjects of the "Germania" and the "Agricola" render them especially interesting to English students.

*Tāctilis -is, that can be touched, *Lc.*

Tāctio -ōnis, *f.* a touching, *P.*; (2) the sense of touch, *C.*

Tāctus -us, *m.* a touch, touching, *C.*; (2) influence, operation, — *solis*, *C.*; (3) the sense of touch, *C.*

Tāda -æ, *f.* the pine-tree, *Pl.*; (2) pine-wood, deal; and especially, a torch made of pine-wood, and used in nuptial processions, *V. II. O.*

Tādet -ait (tæsum est), 2. *impers.* to be disgusted with, *sunt homines, quos libidinis infamique sua neque pudeat neque tædeat*, *C.*

*Tādifer -era -trum, torch-bearing; — *dea*, *O.* Ceres searching for Proserpine.

Tādiūm -ii, *n.* disgust, weariness, loathing, *L. S.*; *tædio curarum fissus*, *Tc.*; (2) in an objective sense, that which causes disgust, loathsomeness.

Tānārus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.* Tānavor), a promontory and town in Laconia, where was a temple of Neptune; and whence there was supposed to be a descent into Tartarus, *Pl.* poet. *horrida Taniari sedes*, *II.* Tartarus; *adj.* Tānārius -a -um, Laconian, Spartan; — *marita*, *O.* Helen; — *fanees*, *V.* entrance into hell; Tānāris -idis, *f.* *adj. O.* *subst.* Tānārides -æ, *m.* a Laconian, Hyacinthus, *O.*

Tānia -æ, *f.* (τάνια), a fillet, the ribbon of a chaplet, *V.*; (2) *meton.* the tape-worm, *Pl.*; a kind

of fish, Pl; in architecture, a fillet separating the frieze from the architrave, Vt; a reef of rocks under water, Pl. (from this last signification a species of the purple-fish is called by Pl. *tæniensis*.)

Tænkōla -æ, *f. dim.* a small band or fillet, Co.

Tæter = *teter*, *q.v.*

Tægax -ācis, thievish, given to pilfering, C.

Tālārīa -rum, *n.* the ankles, Sc; (2) the winged shoes or sandals of Mercury, V. O; prov. *talaria videamus*, C, let us think of flight; (3) a dress reaching to the ankles, O.

Tālārīa -e, of or relating to the ankles; — *tunica*, C, reaching to the ankles; (2) relating to dice, Q.

Tālārīus -a -um, of or relating to dice, C.

Tālēa -æ, *f.* a little staff or stick, Ca; (2) a cutting, slip for planting, Vr. Co; (3) a small beam, Vt.

Tālētum -i, *n.* (τάλαντον), a Greek weight, which varied in different states, perhaps equal to half a hundred weight; (2) a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about £243 15s. C.

Tālēōla -æ, *f. dim.* a small slip or cutting for planting, Co.

Tālō -ōnis, *f.* retaliation or recompense in kind, C.

Tālīs -e, of such a kind, such; corresponds with *qualis*, *ut*, *atque*, *qui*, etc. *ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamus*, C; *tales non esse putamus, ut iure laudemur*, C; *ultima talis erit, quæ mea prima fides*, Pt; (2) of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind, *judices tali dignitate præditi*, C; *pro tali facinore*, Ca.

Tālitter, in such a manner, so, M.

Tālitrūm -i, *n.* a snap of the finger, fillip, St.

Talpa -æ, *f.* a mole, C.

Tālpanūs -a -um, — *vitis*, Pl, a species of vine.

Tālūs -us, the ankle, ankle-bone, Cl. Pl; (2) the heel, *purpura usque ad talos demissa*, C; (3) a die (which, as used among the Romans, had only four flat sides, the other two being, as in the pastern-bone of an animal, left round), P. C.

Tam, so, so far, to such a degree, *tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest*, C; *si fortuito id faciet, tam cito everteretur quam navis*, C; *tam confido quam potest*, P; also followed by *atque*, P, *ut*, C, *qui*, C, *quasi*, P; and very frequently *abs. tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus*, Ca; *non tam . . . quam*, C, *not so much . . . as*; *tam modo*, or in one word *tammodo*, P, just now.

Tāmārix -icis, *f.* (tāmārice), the tamarisk, Co.

Tāmūm, so long, — *requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo*, C; also followed by *dum*, *quoad*, C.

Tāmen, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that, *quamquam abest a culpa, suspitione tamen non caret*, C; in the same manner *tamen* follows *tametsi*, *etsi*, *quamvis*, *etiamvis*, *licet*, *si*, C, although . . . yet, still, nevertheless.

Tāmetsi (tāmēnetsi); although, though, nevertheless, *meum studium erga te et officium — multis jam rebus spero tibi esse cognitum, tamen . . . C.*

Taminia ura, a species of wild grape (produced from a vine which Co. calls *tamnus*).

Tanquam (tanquam), as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, *quod video tibi etiam noxum accidisse — mihi*, C; *nec enim hoc suscepti, ut — magister persequeretur omnia*, C; (2) — *si*, or *abs. tanquam*, as if, just as if, — *clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos*, C.

Tandem, at length, at last, — *cognosti, qui siem*, T; — *vulneribus defessi, pedem referre caperunt*, Ca; made emphatic by the addition of *jam*, C. V, *aliquando*, C; (2) in interrogations, pray, now, then, *quid — agebatis*? C; *quod genus est istud ostentationis et glorie*? C; (3) very rarely used for *denique*, to denote the end of a series, finally, Q.

Tangere, to touch, to touch, S. (tāgo -xi, 3.) to touch, *tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res*, Lc; (2) to touch, take part of, taste, eat, C. O. H;

(3) to arrive at a place, *quo die tetigi provinciam*, C; — *terminum mundi armis*, H; (4) of places, to touch upon, be bounded by, *hec civitas Rhenum tangit*, Ca; (5) to strike, hit, to touch, handle, — *chordas*, O; *de cælo tactus*, C. L, struck by lightning; — *virginem*, T. Ct; prov. *rem tetigisti acu*, P, you have hit the right nail on the head; (6) to touch with any thing wet, to moisten, sprinkle, — *oculos olivo*, P; (7) *met.* to touch, more, affect, impress, *minæ Clodii modice me tangunt*, C; (8) *met.* to cheat, cozen, trick, dupe, — *lenæum acere militari*, P; (9) *met.* to touch upon in discourse, mention, *ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit*? C.

Tantilææ -arum, *f.* long stripes of pork, Vr.

Tantūlus -i, *m.* (τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, placed in hell in the immediate neighbourhood of fruits and water, which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy the cravings of his everlasting hunger and thirst; hence *adj.* *Tantūlæus* -a -um, O, *subst.* *Tantūlides* -æ, *m.* Pelops, O, Atreus, Thyestes, A. Aug, Agamemnon, O; *Tantūlis* -idis, *f.* Niobe.

Tantūllus -a -um, so little, so small, P; *subst.* *tantūllum* -i, *n.* so small a thing, such a trifle, P. *Tantūlisper*, so long, meanwhile, C; *ego hic — dum exis, te oppariar foris*, P; — *hic ego ad januam concessero*, P.

Tantūpère, so greatly, C. N.

Tantūlus -a -um, so small, so little, C; *subst.* *tantūlum* -i, *n.* so small a thing, such a trifle, C.

Tantum, so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so far, *de quo tantum, quantum me amas, celini cogites*, C; *tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret*, L; (2) only, alone, merely, *nomen — virtutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat, ignoras*, C; (3) *tantum non*, only not; all but, almost, *nearly, ceteri Romanos — non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu*, L; (4) *tantum quod* (used of time), hardly, scarcely, but now, just; *tantum quod ex Arpinali ceneretur, quum mihi a te litteræ reddite sunt*, C.

Tantummodo, only, C; (2) = *dammodo*, C, provided only, if only.

Tantundem, *vid.* *tantusdem*.

Tantus -a -um, so great, nullam contemem utquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, C; non tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo polissimum conqueramur, C; abs. tot tantaque vicia, C; qui tantus natu deorum nescis nomina, P, at such an age; (2) of such a size, so small, C; (3) *tantum*, *n.* used *abs.* so much, C; *quum — belli in manibus esset*, L, so great a war; in conversation, *tantus est*, that is all, P. T; *gen.* of price, *tanti*, *frumenti tanti est, quanti iste aestimavit*, C, at such a price; *esse tanti*, C, to be highly valued or esteemed, to be of great value or importance; *abl.* of comp. *tanto*, by so much, so much, *quanto erit in dies prætor oppugnant, tanto crebriores litteræ ad Ciceronem mittebantur*, Ca; in conversation, *tanto melior*, so much the better, well done! bravo! in *tantum*, in so far, to such a degree, so greatly, Co. Se.

Tantusdem -adem -undem, just so much, just so great; usually found in *tantundem*, just so much, C; *gen.* of price, *tantidem*, P. C.

Tāpes -ētis, *m.* tāpēte -is, *n.* tāpētum -i, *n.* drapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc.

Tārandus -i, *m.* a rein-deer, Pl.

Tarde, slowly, tardily, C.

Tardesco, 3. to become slow, Lc.

Tardigrādus -a -um, slowly stepping, A. Aug.

Tardilŕiquus -a -um, slowly speaking, Sc.

Tardipes -ēdis, slow-footed; — *deus*, Ct, *impies*, i. e. Vulcan.

Tarditas -ātis, *f.* slowness, tardiness, *celeritatis — contraria est*, C; (2) mental and moral slowness, stolidity, inertness, dulness, stupidity, — *ingenit*, C.

Tarditūdō -inis, *f.* slowness, P.

Tarditūdōsus -a -um, somewhat slow, tardy, P. T.

Tardo, 1. (i.) *act.* to make slow, tardy; to his delay, retard, — *cursum*, C; *Etesiae estemant*

sime tardārant, C; (ii.) *neut.* to be slow, tardy, C. Pl.

Tardus -a -um, slow, tardy, — *aliqua et languida pecus*, C; *tardior ad deponendum imperium*, C; — *in decedendo*, C; (2) slow of comprehension, dull, stupid, *nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt*, C; — *ingenio esse*, C; (3) of speech or a speaker, slow, measured, deliberate, C.

Tarminis -itis, m. a wood-worm, P.

Tarpēus -a -um, — *mons*, L; — *saxum*, L; — *rupes*, Te, the Tarpēian rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown.

Tarquinius, the name, in the legendary history, of the fifth and seventh kings of Rome: L. *Tarquinius Priscus*, a monarch mighty in war, and magnificent in peace, to whom were always ascribed the construction of the vast sewers by which Rome is still drained; and L. *Tarquinius Superbus*, an arbitrary and cruel king, who was expelled the city on account of the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus, and whose attempts to reestablish monarchy in Rome caused many wars to the infant republic. The story of the Tarquins is full of anachronisms and inconsistencies, but it is considered by many critics to represent a period of Etruscan dominion at Rome.

Tartārus (-os) -i, m. (pl. *Tartāra* -ōrum, n. *Tārtaropos*), Tartarus, the infernal regions, hell, V; hence *adj.* *Tartārinus* -a -um, A. Aug; *Tartāreus* -a -um, C.

Tarum -i, n. aloe-wood, Pl.

Tasconium -ii, n. a white, clayey earth, Pl.

Tāt! an exclamation of astonishment, P.

Tāta -a, m. a name by which young children call their father, *dadda*, Vr.

Tātū! an exclamation of astonishment, P.

Taura -a, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Vr. Co.

Taurus -a -um, of or relating to an ox; — *terga*, V, ox-hides; *subst.* *taurēa* -a, f. Jv, a bull's pizzle. *Taurifer* -ēra -ērum, — *campi*, P. Aug, feeding bulls.

Tauriformis -c, shaped like a bull, II.

Tauril ludī, games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome, in honour of the infernal deities, L. V.

Taurinus -a -um, of or relating to a bull, V. O.

Taurus -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull, C. Ca; (2) *meton.* the bull of Phalaris, C; the sign of the zodiac so called, V. Pl; a bird, perhaps a bittern, Pl; a kind of beetle, Pl; the root of a tree, Q.

Tax tax, whack, whack; *tax tax tergo meo erit*, P.

Taxa -a, f. a species of laurel, Pl.

Taxāto -ōnis, f. a rating, valuing, appraising, C.

Taxus -a -um, P. Aug, *taxicus* -a -um, Pl, of or relating to the yew-tree.

Taxo, 1. to handle, P. Aug; (2) to reproach, tax with a fault, — *aliquem*, St; (3) to estimate, rate, appraise the value of any thing, Pl. Sc.

Taxus -i, f. a yew-tree, Ca. Pl.

Teba -a, f. a hill, Vr.

Techna -a, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, P.

Technicus -a -um (τέχνης), a teacher of any art, Q.

Tecte, covertly, secretly, C.

Tector -ōris, m. one who covers walls with plaster, stucco, etc.; a plasterer, Vr.

Tectorilium -i, n. *dim.* a little plaster or stucco work, C.

Tectorium -ii, n. a covering, cover, A. Aug; (2) stucco, plaster, used for covering walls, C; (3) a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the complexion, Jv; (4) *met.* smooth, glossing words, Pr.

Tectōrius -a -um, used for covering, — *panícula*, P, straw for thatching; (2) relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls, Vr. C.

Tectum -i, n. a roof, C; (2) a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling, C. Ca.

Tectus -a -um (πρίν. ἔργο), covered, Aug; (2) secret, concealed, hidden, C, and of persons, close, reserved, cautious, C.

Tēgea -a, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia, Pl; hence *adj.* *Tēgēus* -a -um (Tēgēus), Tegean, and *poet.* Arcadian, V; — *virgo*, O, Callisto; — *parens*, O, Carmenta, mother of Evander; Tēgēatius -a -um, P. Aug; Tēgēatis -idis, f. P. Aug.

Tēges -ētus, f. a mat, rug, covering, Co. Jv.

Tēgētilla -a, f. *dim.* a little mat or rug, Vr. M.

Tēgillum -i, n. *dim.* a small hood or cowl, P.

Tēgmen -inis, n. (tēgmen, tegmen), a cover, covering, C. V. O.

Tēgmentum, tegmentum, = tegumentum, g. r.

Tēgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, *amica corpus ejus fecit suo pallio*, C; *bestia alia coriis tecta sunt*, C; (2) to cover up, hide, conceal, Ca; (3) to cover so as to protect, to shield, *qui portus ab Africo tegebatur*, Ca; (4) to cover with earth, bury, *me licet unda ferat, te modo terra tegat*, Pt; (5) *met.* to shroud, veil, hide, conceal, — *atque velare cupiditate suam*, C; *qui summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae texerit*, C; (6) *met.* to shield, protect, *pericula facile innocentia tecti repellens*, C.

Tēgula -a, f. a roofing-tile, C; pl. *tēgulae*, frequently used for roof, C.

Tēgulum -i, n. a covering, roof, Pl.

Tēgmentum -i, n. a covering, cover, — *corporum vel tecta vel suta*, C.

Tēla -a, f. a web, that which is woven, *Penelope telam relesens*, C; a spider's web, P. M; (2) the warp, Tb. V; (3) a weaver's beam, loom, O; (4) *met.* a device, plan, P.

Tēlamo -ōnis, m. (τελαμών), the figure of a man used in place of a column, Vt.

Tēlamo -ōnis, m. (τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer; hence *subst.* *Tēlāmōnides* -ii, m. *Tēlāmōnides* -a, m. Ajax, O.

Telame ficus, a kind of black figs, Pl.

Tēlēphon -ii, n. (τηλέφων), a plant resembling purslain, Pl.

Tēliger -ēra -ērum, dart-bearing, Sc.

Tēlinum -i, n. (τήλινον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Pl.

Tēlis -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Pl.

Tēlus -ūris, f. the earth, globe of the earth, C; (2) the Earth, as the all-supporting goddess, C; (3) land, country, district, — *barbara Seythia*, Tb.

Tēlum -i, n. a missile weapon, dart, javelin, spear, C. Ca; (2) any weapon of offence, sword, axe, dagger, C; (3) *poet.* a sunbeam, Lc; lightning, O; (4) the male organ of generation, M; (5) *met.* weapon, arrow, dart, *ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra*, C.

Tēmērarius -a -um, by chance, fortuitous, casual, P; (2) inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent, C; — *homo*, Ca; — *consilium*, Aug; — *bella*, O.

Tēmērator -ōris, m. a violator, P. Aug.

Tēmēre, by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, *ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus*, C; rashly, heedlessly, without purpose, C; (2) *non temere est quod . . .*, P. T, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance that . . .; (3) *non temere*, not easily; *qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferrebat*, C.

Tēmēritas -ātis, f. chance, accident, *illa . . . posita non tam in consiliis nostris, quam in fortuna temeritate*, C; (2) rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion; *omnis actio vacare debet — et negligentia*, C.

Tēmēro, 1. to defile, dishonour, pollute, — *templa Minerva*, V; — *thalamos pudicos*, O.

Tēmētum -i, n. any intoxicating drink, wine, C. P.

Temno, 3. to despise, contemn, *sejunctus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit*, H.

Tēmo -ōnis, m. the pole of any vehicle or of a plough, V. Co; (2) *meton.* a car, wagon, Jv; the constellation of Charles's Wain, P. Aug; (3) a long pole, stake, Co.

Temperamentum -i, n. a right proportion of things mixed together, *eadem est materia, sed dis-*

tal temperamentum, Pl; (2) a middle way, mean, moderation, C; *serare et tenere* — in aliquā re, Pl.

Temperans -atis (ptep. tempēro), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying, Ca.

Temperanter, temperately, moderately, C.

Temperantia -ae, f. temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence, C.

Temperatē, moderately, temperately, C.

Temperatio -ōnis, f. temperances, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organization; — *cali*, C; — *caloris*, C; — *corporum*, C; — *civitatis*, *reipublicae*, C.

Temperator -ōris, m. one who arranges or governs, C; — *voluptatis*, Sc, one who enjoys in moderation.

Temperatura -ae, f. proper mixture, preparation, organization, Vt. Sc.

Temperatus -a -um (ptep. tempēro), properly arranged, — *prela*, A. Aug; (2) moderate, temperate, C; — *regiones cali*, Vt; (3) of character, discourse, etc., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate, C.

Temperatī, at the proper time, seasonably, P.

Temperies -ei, f. a proper mixture, preparation, organization, Pl; applied to weather, temperateness, O.

Tempēro, I. (1.) *act.* to distribute or mix properly, to temper, make mild, qualify; *nec vero qui simplex esse debet, et dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest*, C; — *actum melle*, Pl; *Illesiarum flatu nimis temperant caloris*, C; (2) to arrange, rule, govern, — *republicam*, C; — *vidas*, O; — *ruem*, O; *genius qui natale temperat astrum*, Il; (3) *met.* — *accerbitatem morum*, C, to temper, — *ad*: to; (H.) *neut.* to keep within bounds, be moderate, temperate, — in aliquā re, P; — *aliqui rei*, S. L; — *ab aliquā re*, Ca; — *aliquā re*, L; — *maledicere huic*, P; *usque mihi temperati, dum perducerem eo rem*, Aug; *vix temperare animis, quin impetum facerent*, L; (2) to spare, — *superatis hostilibus*, C; — *ab sociis*, L.

Tempesta -tis, f. a space or period of time, season; *ed* — T, at that time; in paucis — S, in a short time; *multis ante* — L, a long time before; (2) weather, — *bona*, *certa*, C; — *clara*, V; — *særa*, P; — *turbulenta*, C; — *perfrigida*, H; (3) bad weather, storm, tempest, C; (4) *met.* storm, tempest, — *invidia*, C; — *periculi*, S, — *querelatum*, C.

Tempestive, at the right time, seasonably, C; (2) appropriately, fitly, St.

Tempestivitas -tis, f. the fit time, proper season, C; (2) a proper condition, Pl.

Tempestivo, P = tempestive, g. r.

Tempestivus -a -um, happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate, C. Pl; (2) of fruit, in season, ripe, C. Co; (3) of persons, ripe, mature, H. V; (4) early, Pl, — *convivia*, C, at an early hour of the day.

Templum -i, n. a space of ground marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices, Vr. L; (2) a clear open space, region, *cali lucida templa*, Lc, applied to the sea; *in locis Neptunius templique turbulentis*, P; (3) a consecrated spot, C. L; (4) a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple, — *Iunonis Sospita*, C; (5) in architecture, *templa* = small beams on which rafters are laid, Vt.

Temporalis -e, temporary, Sc. Q; (2) — *verbum*, Vr, denoting time.

Temporarius -a -um, temporary, Q. Pl; (2) seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, N.

Tempus -ōris, n. a period of time, — *extremum diei*, C; *matutina tempora*, C, the hours of morning; *anni tempora*, Lc, the seasons; (2) time, — *est pars quædam æternitatis*, C; *mihi tero omne est ad meos libros vacuum*, C; — *committendi prelii*, Ca; (3) a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity, — *tabes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam*, C; (4) the state, condition of things; frequently pl. the times, *tempori cedere, id est, necessitati*

puræ, semper sapientis est habitum, C; (5) the tense of a verb; (6) usually pl. *tempora*, the temples, sides of the forehead, Cl. Pl. V; poet. the fies, Pt, the head, Pt; (7) adverbial expressions are (a) *tempori*, *temperi*, *tempore*, at the right time, seasonably, C; (b) *ad tempus*, at the right time, in time, C, for the time, for the moment, C; (c) *ex tempore*, at the moment, extempore, C; (d) *in tempore*, at the right time, in time, T. L; (e) *in tempus*, for a time, temporarily, Te; (f) *per tempus*, at the right time, in time, P; (g) *pro tempore*, according to present circumstances, Ca.

**Ténitenter*, tipsily, Co.

Ténitentia -ae, f. drunkenness, intoxication, Pl.

Ténitentus -a -um, drunken, intoxicated, tipsy, C. T.

Ténitellus -itis, f. a firm holding, tenacity, C; (2) frugality, stinginess, L.

Téniteller, firmly, tenaciously, O.

Ténax -acis, firm-holding, tenacious, V. Ct; (2) stinky, stinging, frugal, P. C; (3) holding firmly together, sticky, gluey, — *gramen*, H, matted; — *cera*, V; (4) *met.* firm, resolute, steadfast, persistent, — *memoria*, Q, retentive; — *propositi*, H; — *cervi*, Pr; (5) obstinate, P. L. O.

**Ténditellus* -ae, f. dim. a gin, noose, snare, C.

Tendo, *tetendi*, *tentum* (tensum), 3. (1.) *act.* to stretch, stretch out, extend, — *plagas*, C; — *cordam*, P; — *arcum*, V; *alterum illi jubet prætiorum tendi*, Ca, to pitch; — *manus ad caelum*, Ca; — *manus dis immortalibus*, C; (2) *met.* — *iradialis alio*, C; — *iter ad naves*, V, to direct his steps to the ship; (H.) *neut.* to direct one's course to, tend towards, — *Tenusiam*, C; — *ad ædes*, H; *unde venis? et quo tendis?* H; and of inanimate things, *sursum tendit palmes*, Co; *Turvis moris ad occasum tendens*, Pl; (2) *met.* to be inclined, tend in any direction, alin at, strive after, ad *religium alacri tendebamus animo, sic parati*, C; *te res genus hac tendant que loquor*, P; followed by inf. to try, attempt, *Laocoon manibus tendit didicere notos*, V; (3) *met.* to strive, contend against, C; *Petecius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratius erat magnâ vi tendere*, S; (4) *met.* = *tentor* to stretch, to pitch tents, be in tents, be encamped, Ca. V.

Ténēbræ -arum, f. darkness, C; (2) especially the darkness of the night, night, *quomodo iudicem luce, non tenebris*, C; (3) a swoon, fainting fit, P. O; (4) death, P; (5) blindness, Lc. O; (6) any dark place, a prison, S; the infernal regions, Ct. V; (7) *met.* darkness of mind, reputation, fate; obscurity, Lc. P. C.

Ténēbriōsus -a -um, dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure, C.

Ténēbriolus -a -um, dark, gloomy, C.

Ténēbrōsus -a -um, dark, gloomy, V. O.

Ténellulus -a -um, dim. exceedingly tender, delicate, Ct.

Ténellus -a -um, dim. very tender, delicate, P. Vr.

Tēno, *tēnti*, *tentum*, 2. to hold, — *aliquid in manu*, C; — *aliquid manu*, Q; — *aliquid ore*, C; prov. *aliquid manu tenere*, C, to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly; (2) to hold in one's possession, have, possess, — *provinciam*, C; — *summam imperii*, Ca; — *aliquem*, T, to gain possession of, see once more a beloved person; (3) to hold fast, keep firm hold of, maintain, defend, preserve, — *locum*, Ca; — *sempiternam in arce oleam*, C; — *cursum*, C, to hold one's course, keep on one course; (4) to reach, arrive at a place, — *regionem*, L; (5) to hold back, detain, retain, *septimum jam diem Coreya tenebamus*, C; *non tenebo te pluribus*, C; (6) *met.* to hold, grasp in the mind, understand, comprehend, *teneo, quid dicam?* T; *quibus studiis semper fueris, teneamus*, C; (7) *met.* to hold, possess, *si libidines in acundiere teneant omnia*, C; (8) *met.* to hold fast, keep, maintain, preserve, hold as an opinion, — *consuetudinem meam*, C; *est boni viri, hac duo tenere in amicitia*, C; *quod quidem Peripatetici non teneant*, C; — *memoria*, C, to remember; (9) *met.* to reach,

attain an object, — *regnum*, C; (10) *met.* to hold in, hold in subjection, restrain, check, repress, — *dracundam*, C; — *risum*, C; *quasi colo quodam et promissio me teneri puto*, C; (11) *met.* to contain, comprise, include, *H. C.* (ii.) *met.* to hold a position, keep a position, *L. V.*; (2) to direct one's steps, go to any place, *L. O.*; (3) *met.* to hold out, last, endure, continue, *L. Q.*

Tēnēr -*ēra* -*ēum*, *tender*, *delicate*, soft, C; — *plantas*, V; — *languo malorum*, V; — *uignes*, H; (2) *tender*, youthful, young, C. Ph; *a teneris*, *ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis*, C, from childhood; (3) *met.* *est naturale in animalis tenerum quiddam atque molle*, C; *molli tenerique rore*, Q; — *carmen*, Ct.

**Tēnēra* -*eco*, 3. *Le.* *tēnēra* -*eco*, 3. Pl. to grow tender, delicate, soft.

Tēnēre, tenderly, delicately, softly, Tc. Pl.

Tēnērītas -*itis*, f. tenderness, softness, Pl. C.

Tēnērītudo -*inis*, f. Vi. = *teneritas*, q.v.

Tēnēsmos -*i*, m. (*τενεσμός*), a straining for a stool, Pl.

Tēnor -*ōris*, m. course, continued course, duration, *tenor*, career; *protinus hasta fugit, seriatque currens tenorem*, V; *tenorem pugna serabant*, L; *adv. uno tenore*, C, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, C. L.

Tēnsa -*æ*, f. a ear, on which the images of the gods were carried to the Circensian games, C.

Tēnsio -*ōnis*, f. a stretching, tension, Vt.

Tēnsus -*a* -*um* (*pu* *tep.* *tendo*), stretched, drawn tight, strained, Q.

**Tēntābundus* -*a* -*um*, trying, attempting, L.

Tēntāmen -*inis*, n. a trial, attempt, O.

Tēntāmentum -*i*, n. a trial, attempt, test, O. V.

Tēntātio -*ōnis*, f. an attack of disease, C; (2) a trial, test, C.

**Tēntātor* -*ōnis*, m. a tempter, H.

Tēntigo -*ōnis*, f. lecherousness, H. Jr.

Tento, 1. to touch, feel, handle, — *rem manu*, Aug; — *pectora manibus*, O; — *flumen viz pede*, C; — *renas*, Q. St. to feel the pulse; (2) to attack, assail, — *Achaia*, Ca; — *munitiones*, L; *animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt*, C; (3) to try, prove, test; to try, attempt any action, *cujus quum tentaret scientiam auguratus*, C; — *patiantiam restant*, C; — *ita pti provinciam per vim*, Ca; — *belli fortunam*, Ct; *tentabo etiam de hoc dicere*, Q; *quid aliud hoc iudicio tentatur*, *nis, ut id fieri liceat* ? C; (4) to work upon, tamper with a person, tempt, excite, disturb, — *animos verborum et spe et metu*, C; — *aliquem promissis et minis*, Te.

Tentōrīgium -*i*, n. dim. a little tent, St. V.

Tentōrium -*i*, n. a tent, V. St.

**Tēntōcūlus* -*a* -*um*, very poor, mean, miserable, — *apparatus*, C.

Tēntis -*c*, thin, fine, slight, slender, lank, — *ecetes*, Tb; *natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestitis*, C; — *acr*, C, rare, pure; — *vinum*, Pl, thin, weak; (2) small, poor, weak, miserable, — *stivulus*, C; *magna quondam urbis — cecitium*, Pl; *tenum rictum antefert copioso*, C; — *præda*, Ca; (3) *met.* fine, subtle; — *et acuta distinctio*, C; (4) weak, poor, miserable, *quum tenuissimam validudine esset*, Ca; — *atque infirmus animus*, Ca; — *spes*, C; — *suspicio*, C; *subst. tenuiores*, C, persons of lower rank.

Tēntitas -*itis*, f. thinness, fineness, tenuity, smallness, slowness, C. Ph; (2) smallness, miserable condition, poverty, — *avarus*, C; (3) of discourse, fineness, subtlety, C.

Tēntiter, thinly, finely, Ca; (2) poorly, miserably, T; (3) *met.* of discourse, finely, subtly, C; (4) *met.* slightly, superficially, C.

Tēndo, 1. to make thin, line, slender, meagre, to attenuate, *avidus vomer tenuatur ab usu*, O; — *aera*, Ec, to rarefy; — *flumina per multos riuos*, O; (2) *met.* to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; — *iram*, O; — *vires amoris*, O.

Tēnus -*ōris*, n. (*tēvor*), a noose, gin, springe, P.

Tēnus, *prep.* up to, as far as (usually put after

the noun which it governs): (1) with gen. *laborum tenuis*, Le, up to the hips; (2) with abl. (so most common) *quum Antiochus Tivvo — regnare jussus esset*, C; especially in the phrases *reibo* (*nomine*) *tenuis*, in name, nominally, *eleteres reibo tenuis* : *de republica disset etant*, C.

Tēpēfūcio -*feci* -*fictum*, 3. to make warm, warm, heat, — *solum*, C; — *ota*, Pl.

Tēpēo, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid, Pl. II; (2) *met.* to be warm with love, H. O; (3) to be only lukewarm in love, *sape legent alii juvenes, ego semper amari*, O.

Tēpēco -*pūli*, 3. to grow warm, C; (2) to lose warmth, grow cool, M; (3) *met.* to decrease in warmth or ardour, P. Aug.

Tēphras -*æ*, m. (*tephras*), a species of ash-coloured stone, Pl.

Tēpīdārius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to a warm bath, Vt; *subst. tēpīdārium* -*i*, n. Cl, a room in a series of baths, kept at a moderate temperature, in order to prepare the bather for the sudatorium.

Tēpīde, lukewarmly, Co.

**Tēpīdo*, 1. to make lukewarm, Pl.

Tēpīdus -*a* -*um*, lukewarm, tepid, Lc. O; (2) *met.* lukewarm, wanting in ardour, O.

Tēpor -*ōris*, m. lukewarmness, a moderate heat, C; — *solis*, L; (2) *met.* of discourse, coolness, want of energy, Te.

**Tēporātus* -*a* -*um*, made lukewarm.

Tēpīla aqua, a stream of water (perhaps warm) which was brought to the Roman Capitol, Pl.

Ter, three times, thrice, C. Ca; applied indefinitely to express the repetition of an action, V. H.

Terādecies, thirteen times, C.

Tērebīnthinus -*a* -*um* (*τερεβινθινος*), of the terebinth-tree, Cl. Pl.

Tērebīnthus -*i*, f. (*τερεβινθος*), the terebinth-tree, Pl. V.

Tērbra -*æ*, f. a gimlet, Co; (2) a surgeon's trepan, Cl; (3) a military instrument for piercing walls, Vt.

Tērbūffio -*ōnis*, f. a boring, piercing, Co; (2) the hole bored, Vt.

Tērbro, 1. to bore through, pierce, perforate, Co; — *digito*, Pr, to poke about with the fingers, to rummage; (2) *met.* to insinuate one's self, coax, P.

Tērdō -*ōnis*, f. (*τερδών*), a worm that gnaws wood, Pl. Co.

Tērentius. P. *Terentius* Afer, the author of six comedies still extant, which have been translated and imitated in almost every language of modern Europe, was a native of Carthage, and born about the year 195. We know but little of his life, except that at a very early age he was sold as a slave to P. Terentius Lucanus, and, according to custom adopted on manumission the family name of his master. His literary success procured him the friendship of many of the highest among the Roman aristocracy, and it was even maliciously said that Scipio and Lælius were the real authors of his plays. He died in the 36th year of his age, while on a journey to Greece. The plays of Terence differ widely from those of Plautus, in belonging to what is now called "genteel comedy," and it was, perhaps, by comparison with those of his predecessor, that they were censured by ancient critics as deficient in comic force. The fault is one which a modern reader is not ready to acknowledge; and it is singular, that though a foreigner and a freedman, Terence is universally allowed to have displayed a greater correctness of language than any Latin author, except Cicero and Cæsar. The plots of his comedies were all taken from Menander.

Tres -*ētis*, rounded, polished, well turned, — *stipites*, Ca; — *trunci arborum*, V; — *cervices*, Lc. V; (2) *met.* polished, refined, elegant, *Atticorum aures te etes et eligiosæ*, C; — *oratio*, C. *Tergeminus* = *trigeminus*, q.v.

Tergēo -si -sum, 2. (tergo -si -sum, 3.) to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, C; — *frontem sudario*, Q; — *specula lucida*, V, clean, polish; met. — *librum*, M, to correct, emend.

Terginum -i, n. a whip of leather, thong for scourging, P.

Tergiversanter, reluctantly, unwillingly, Aug.

Tergiversatio -ōnis, f. backwardness, reluctance, tergiversation, delay, C.

Tergivisor, 1. *dep.* to hold back, be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, C.

Tergō, 1. to cover over with any thing, Pl.

Tergum -i, n. the back, *quorum ipsa terga declarant, non esse se ad ovis accipendum figurata*, C; *dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro*, P; — *dare*, L; *vertere*, Ca, to turn one's back, flee; (2) met. — *amnis*, O, the surface of a river; (3) *meton.* the body of any animal, V. O; the skin, hide of an animal, V; any thing made of hide or leather, O. V.

Tergus -ōris, n. the back, Pt. Co; (2) the body of an animal, O; (3) skin, hide, leather, V.

Termes -itis, m. a branch cut off an olive-tree, H.

Terminālia -ium, n. the festival of Terminus, annually celebrated on the 23rd February, Vr. C.

Terminatio -ōnis, f. a fixing, ordaining, determining, C; (2) the end, termination of a period, C.

Termino, 1. to bound, limit, set bounds to, *terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes*, Lo; *ingrediens intra finem eius loci, quem olea terminabant*, C; (2) *met.* to limit, define, determine, *qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminabit suum*, C; *qui bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore*, C; (3) to close, end, terminate, C.

Terminus -i, m. a boundary-mark, limit, boundary, C; (2) personified, Terminus, the god of boundaries, O. II; (3) limit, bound, end, object, *certos mihi fines terminosque constitui, extra quos egredi non possim*, C; *senectutis nullus est certus* —, C.

Terminiis -a -um, containing the number three, Co.

Terni -ae -a, three each, C; (2) three, P. V.

Terni-dēni -ae -a, thirteen each, Pl.

Ternox -ctis, f. a three-fold night, P. Aug.

Tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. to rub, rub away, bruise, grind, P. T; — *aliquid in mortario*, Pl; — *aliquid in farinam*, Pl; — *herbas unguibus*, O; (2) to thresh or tread out grain, H. V; (3) to rub clean, rub smooth, polish, — *crura mordaci pumice*, O; (4) to rub away, wear away by use, wear out, P. O; (5) to tread often, frequent a road or path, *angustum formica terens iter*, V; (6) *met.* to wear away, consume, pass time, *teretur interea tempus*, C; — *tempus in convivio lueque*, L; (7) *met.* to bring a word into use, make common, *hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus*, C.

Terra -ae, f. the earth (as *opp.* to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil; *terra*, C, by land; *terrā marique*, C, by land and sea; *ea quae gignuntur e terrā*, C, from the earth, ground; *sub terris*, Pt, in the lower world; *quum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt*, L, earth and water, as a token of subjection; (2) personified, Terra, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, C; (3) a particular country, land, region, *ut eae terrae solent, in quibus bellum acerrimum versatum est*, C; *orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium*, C.

Terrēnus -a -um, earthy, earthen, — *tumulus*, Ca; *subst.* -um -i, n. land, ground, L; (2) *terrene*, terrestrial, *bestiarum terrena sunt aliae, partim aquatiles*, C.

Terrō -di -itum, 2. to frighten, terrify; *nee me ista terrent*, C; *multum ad terrendos nostros caluit clamor*, Ca; (2) to frighten away, scare away, — *prospugnam per totum orbem*, O; — *aliquem ab aliqūa re*, Ca, to terrify from any action.

Terrēstris -e, terrestrial (opp. celestial, marine), *admiratio rerum celestium atque* —, C; — *exercitus*, N; — *praelia*, N.

Terrēus -a -um, made of earth, — *agger*, Vr. **Terribilis** -e, terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful, *quam terribilis aspectu*, C; — *mors*, C. **Terribilia** -ōrum, n. frightful things, a scare-crow, means of exciting terror, L.

Terrifico, 1. to frighten, terrify, Lc. V.

Terrificus -a -um, causing terror, frightful, terrible, Lc. O.

Terrigena -ae, c. earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lc. O.

Terripavium, *terripodium*, *vid.* *tripodium*.

Territo, 1. to frighten, scare, terrify, Ca; — *me istis verbis*, P.

Territorium -ii, n. the land belonging to a town, district, territory, C.

Terror -ōris, m. fright, fear, terror, dread, panic, C; *maximum hostibus terrorem inferre*, Ca; (2) the object which causes terror, C.

Terrōsus -a -um, full of earth, earthy, Vt.

Tersus -a -um (*ptcp.* *tergeo*), wiped, i.e. clean, neat; — *muller*, P; (2) *met.* neat, well rounded, terse, *judicium acre tersumque*, Q.

Tertildēcimī -ōrum, m. soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Te.

Tertiānus -a -um, — *febris*, Cl, tertian fever, i.e. recurring every third day; *subst.* *tertiana* -ae, f. Cl, a tertian fever; *tertiāni* -ōrum, m. soldiers of the third legion, Te.

Tertiarius -a -um, containing one-third, — *stannum*, Pl, containing one-third silver with two-thirds lead; *subst.* *tertium* -ii, n. a third part, A. Aug.

Tertiatō -ōnis, f. a repetition for the third time, Co.

Tertio, 1. to repeat a third time, — *jugurum*, Co, to plough a third time.

Tertio, for the third time, C; (2) thirdly, Ca.

Tertium, for the third time, L.

Tertius -a -um, the third, C. Ca; *ad Jove tertius Ajax*, O, of the third generation, great-grandson; (2) *subst.* *tertius* -arum, f. (a) one-third, Pl, (b) the third or inferior part in a play, Pl.

Tertiusdēcimus -a -um, the thirteenth, Cl. Co.

Teruncius -ii, m. the fourth part of an AS (used like the English farthing to denote a trifle), C; *heres ex teruncio*, C, heir to one-fourth of the property.

Tervēnēficus -i, m. an arch-poisoner, double-dyed rogue, P.

Tesca -drum, n. (tesqua), wastes, deserts, H.

Tessella -ae, f. *dim.* a small cube of marble or other substance used for pavements, Se. Jr.

Tessellatus -a -um, — *pavimenta*, St, tessellated.

Tessera -ae, f. a cube of wood, stone, or other substance used for various purposes; (a) a die for playing, C, (b) a square ticket on which the military watchword was written, L. V, (c) — *hospitalis*, a token of hospitality (being a small die, which friends broke into two parts), P. II, (d) a cube of stone or composition used in forming mosaic pavements, (e) a ticket which entitled the holder to receive something at the distributions of corn, etc., St.

Tessērtarius -ii, m. the officer who received from the general the ticket (*tessera*) on which the word was written, and communicated it to the army.

Tessērella -ae, f. *dim.* a little cube of stone for paving, C; (2) a little voting-ticket, Vr; (3) a ticket for the distribution of food, Pr.

Testa -ae, f. burnt clay, a brick, tile, Vr. Vt; (2) an earthen vessel, pot, V. II; (3) a potsherd, O. M; (4) the shell of shell-fish, C. Pl; and hence a shell-fish, H; (5) a spot on the face, Pl; (6) a clapping of hands, St.

Testicēus -a -um, made of bricks or tiles, Vr; *subst.* *testicēus* -i, n. Pl, a kind of brick; (2) of animals, covered with a shell, *testaceus*, Pl; (3) brick-coloured, Pl.

Testamentarius -a -um, of or relating to a will, testamentary, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, m. a forger of wills, C.

Testamentum -i, *n.* a last will, testament, C.
Testis -ōnis, *f.* a bearing witness, Q; (2) a calling to witness, L.
Testator -ōris, *m.* St. -trix -icis, *f.* P Aug. one that makes a will, testator, testatrix.
Testator -i -um (*præp* testor), attested, proved, made known, published, C.
Testiculus -i, *m.* dim. a testicle, Aug.
Testificatio -ōnis, *f.* a bearing witness, testify-ing, C. attestation, evidence, proof, C.
Testifico, *l. dep.* to bear witness, testify, C; (2) to show, publish, bring to light, C, (3) to call to witness, - *deus hominesque*, Aug.
Testimonium -ii, *n.* witness, evidence, testi-mony, - *in aliquem dicere*, C, (2) in general, a proof, evidence, indication, - *laudum suarum*, C.
Testis -is, *e.* one who gives evidence, a witness, C, (2) an eye-witness, spectator, O.
Testis -is, *m.* a testicle, Pl.
Testor, *l. dep.* to bear witness, give evidence, Q, (2) to make known, publish, declare, assert, testify, *nunc illa testator non me sortilegos . . . agnoscere*, C, *quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epis-tolis testatur*, Q, (3) to make a will, devise by will, C, (4) to call to witness, *eos, du patris ac penates, testor*, C.
Testu, *n. incl.*, **testum** -i, *n.* the lid of an earthen pot, a pot-lid, O Pl, (2) an earthen pot, O.
Testutium -ii, *n.* bread baked in an earthen pan, Vr.
Testudinatus -a -um, **testudinatus** -a -um, vaulted, - *catædum*, Vr.
Testudinæ -a -um, of or belonging to a tor-toise; - *lyra*, Pl, of tortoise-shell.
Testudo -inis, *f.* a tortoise, C; (2) tortoise-shell, P. V, (3) a wre, harp, C; (4) a vault, arch, C, (5) a shield to protect soldiers while attacking for-tifications, Ca, and hence, a protection which sol-diers make for themselves by holding their shields to-gether, Ca.
Testuli -æ, *f.* a potsherd, Co, (2) an Athenian voting-ticket, N.
Tetanus -a -um (*τετανος*), suffering from lock jaw, Pl.
Tetanolthrum -i, *n.* (*τετάνωθρον*), an unguent for removing wrinkles, Pl.
Tetanus -i, *m.* (*τετανος*), lockjaw, Pl.
Tetractemeron -ii, *n.* (*τετρακτιμιριον*), the fourth part of the zodiac, Pl.
Teter -tra -trum (*tæter*), foul, noisome, hideous, offensive, - *bellui*, C, - *odor*, Ca; - *cadaver*, a, Le; - *tenebra*, C, (2) *met.* hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable, *horro hominum omnium te-terrimæ*, P; *quis tetiori hostis huic civitati?* C.
Tethlassomænon -i, *n.* (*τεταλασσωμένοι*), wine mixed with sea-water, Pl.
Tethæa -æ, *f.* (*τηθεα*), a kind of sponge, Pl.
Tethys -idos, *f.* (*Τηθευς*), a marine goddess; hence poet the sea, O.
Tétrachordes -on (*τετραχόρδοι*), having four notes, - *musulina*, Vr, an hydraulic organ; *subst* tétrachordon -i, *n.* a harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Vr.
Tétrachion -i, *n.* (*τετράκιον*), a period having four clauses or members, Sc.
Tétradum -ii, *n.* (*τετράδιον*), the number four, Co.
Tétralichium -i, *n.* (*τετραλίχιον*), a Grecian silver coin, four-drachm piece, Aug.
Tétragnathus -ii, *m.* (*τετραγνάθος*), a poisonous species of spider, Pl.
Tétraleis -icis, *f.* (*τετράλεις*), the plant heath, Pl.
Tetrans -ntis, *m.* (*τετράς*), a fourth part, quarter, Vr.
Tétrio -ōris, *m.* (*τετράων*), a heathcock, Pl St.
Tétraptychum -i, *n.* (*τετραπτύχον*), a plaster of four incredulous, Cl.
Tétrarches -æ, *m.* (*τετράρχης*), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch, C.
Tétrarchia -æ, *f.* (*τετραρχία*), the country governed by a tetrarch, tetrarchy, C.

Tétrastichon -i, *n.* (*τετράστιχον*), a poem con-sisting of four lines, Q.
Tétrastylus -on (*τετραστύλος*), having four columns, Vr.
Tetre, foully, hideously, noisomely, offen-sively, C.
Tétricus -a -um, harsh, gloomy, severe, forbid-ding, O. L, - *dæa*, M, the Paræce.
Tétrigométræ -æ, *f.* (*τεττιγομετρα*), the larva of the cicada, Pl.
Tétrigonia -æ, *f.* a species of small cicada, Pl.
Teucer -cri, *m.* (*Teucus* -i, *m.* V. *Τεῦκος*), king of Salamis, brother of Ajax; (2) an old king of Troy; whence *adj.* Teucrus -a -um, O Teucrus -a -um, P Aug. Trojan; and *subst.* Teuceri -orum, *m.* V, the Trojans.
Teuchites -æ, *m.* (*τευχίτης*), a species of aro-matic rush, Pl.
Teucrion -i, *n.* (*τευκρίον*), the plant called ger-mander, Pl; (2) the plant spleenwort, Pl.
Texo -ti -tum, 3. to weave, *tegmenta corporum vel texta vel suta*, C, (2) to weave, twine to-gether, interwine, plait, construct, build, C. V. O, (3) *met* - *sermone*, P, - *epistolas quotidianas verbis*, C.
Textile -is, *n.* a woven fabric, web, piece of cloth, C.
Textilis -e, woven, textile, Lc. C; (2) plaited, bruted, M.
Textor -ōris, *m.* a weaver, P. H.
Textorius -i -um, of or relating to weaving, Co.
Textrinus -a -um, usually found *subst.* textrinum -i, *n.* C, weaving, the art of weaving, textrina -æ, *f.* Vr, a weaver's shop.
Textrix -icis, *f.* a female weaver, M.
Textum -i, *n.* that which is woven, a web, O. V, (2) that which is plaited, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric, Ct O, (3) *met.* of written composition, texture, style, Q.
Textura -æ, *f.* a web, texture, P, (2) a put-ting together, connexion, Lc.
Textus -us, *m.* texture, structure, Lc; (2) *met.* of discourse, mode of putting together, con-nection, Q.
Thalassæus -i, *f.* (*θαλασσηύς*), a barge or gon-dola provided with oars, St.
Thalamos -i, *m.* (*θαλαμος*), a bed-room, V. O; (2) a marriage-bed, Pt; hence *meton.* marriage, V. O, (3) place of abode, dwelling, - *Zimeneidum*, V; - *aprium*, V.
Thalassæus -a -um (*θαλασσεύς*), sea-green, P.
Thalassinus -a -um (*θαλασσίσις*), sea-green, Lc.
Thalassion phylus (*θαλασσίον φύκος*), archil, a plant producing a reddish dye, Pl.
Thalassites -æ, *m.* (*θαλασσίτης*), wine which has been sunk in the sea to improve the flavour, Pl.
Thalassomeli, *n.* (*θαλασσομελις*), honey mixed with sea-water, Pl.
Thalithrum -i, *n.* a plant, meadow-rue, Pl.
Thallus -i, *m.* (*θαλλος*), a green branch, Co.
Thapsia -æ, *f.* (*θαψία*), a poisonous shrub, *Thapsia Asclepium*, Linn. Pl.
Theamides -is, *m.* an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Pl.
Theatris -æ, of or relating to a theatre, thea-trical, C.
Theatrum -i, *n.* (*θεατρον*), a theatre, C, (2) an open place for the exhibition of games, V; (3) the people assembled in the theatre, the audience, C, (4) *met.* the sphere, theatre for any action, C.
Thêba -trum, *f.* (*Θήβαι*), (1.) a city of Upper Egypt, Pl; hence *adj.* Thêbus -a -um, P Aug; *Thêbicus -a -um, Pl; *subst* Thêbis -idis, *f.* the country round Ithêbes, (ii.) a city of Bœotia, founded by Cadmus, C; hence *adj.* Thêbanus -i -um, - *dei* s, Pt, Hercules; - *duces*, Pt, Itœcles and Poly-neics, - *soror*, O, Antigone; - *modi*, H, Pin-daric, *subst* Thêbis -idis, *f.* O, a Theban woman.
Theca -æ, *f.* (*θήκη*), a case, sheath, envelope, covering, C.
Thelyphænon -i, *n.* (*θηλύφονον*), = *aconitum*, q. r, Pl.*

Thelypteris -is, *f.* (θηλύπτερις), the female fern plant, *Pl.*

Théma -itis, *n.* (θέμα), the theme, topic, subject of discourse, *Sc. Q.*; (2) the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, *St.*

Thēogōnía -æ, *f.* (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the God, a poem by Hesiod, *C.*

Thēolōgos -i, *m.* (θεολόγος), a theologian, *C.*
Thérapiō -árum, *f.* (θεραπεία), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen, whence *adj.* Thérapiæus -a -um, *poet.* Spartan; — *marita*, O. Helen; — *fratres*, *P. Aug.* Castor and Pollux.

Thērīficus -a -um (θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, especially the bite of serpents, *Pl.*; *subst.* thērīficus -æ, *f.* (-æ, -cs), *Pl.* an antidote to the bite of poisonous serpents.

Thērīonācia -æ, *f.* (θηριονάρκην), a plant which denumbs serpents, *Pl.*

Thermæ -árum, *f.* warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial), *C. Pl.*

Therminus -a -um (θερμινος), made of lupines or horse-beans, *Pl.*

Thermōpōllum -ii, *n.* (θερμοπόλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, *P.*

Thermōpōto, *l.* to refresh with warm drinks, *P.*
Thermūle -árum, *f. dim.* warm baths, *M.*

*Thēsaurīficus -a -um, of or relating to the treasury, *P.*

Thēsaurus -i, *m.* a treasury, store, hoard, *C.*; (2) a store-room, treasury, — *quum thesaurum effregisset heres*, *P.*; *met.* *quid dicam de — rerum omnium memoriā?* *C.*

Thēsūs -ēi (-ēs), *m.* (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, *C.*; hence *adj.* Thēsūs -a -um, — *crimen*, O, the description of Aiaidæ; *poet.* Athenian, *Pt. M.*; Thēsūs -a -um, — *heros*, O, Hippolytus; *subst.* Thēsīdes -æ, *m.* O, Hippolytus; Thēsīs -īdis, *f. Jv.* a poem on Theseus.

Thēsion -ii, *n.* (Θησειον), a species of flax, *Thesium linophyllum*, *Linn. Pl.*

Thēsis -is, *f.* (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, *Q.*
Thesmōphōdia -órum, *n.* (θεσμοφώδια), the great festival in honour of Demeter, *Pl.*

Thesplīdes -um, *f.* the Muses (so called from the Boeotian town Thespie), *C.*

Thessālia -æ, *f.* (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece, *C.*; hence *adj.* Thessālicus -a -um, — *dux*, *P. Aug.* Jason; — *trabs*, *Sc.* the ship Argo; — *clades*, *P. Aug.* the battle of Pharsalia; Thessālus -a -um, — *tele*, *Pl.* *curtus*, *P. Aug.* of Achilles; — *dux*, *P. Aug.* Jason; Thessālis -īdis, *f. adj.* — *umbra*, *Pt.* of Ptolesius.

Thēta, *n.* (θη-α), the Greek letter Theta (θ, θ), used by the Greeks in voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word θάνατος.

Thētīs -īdis, *f.* (Θέτις), a sea-nymph, mother of Achilles, *O.*; hence *poet.* the sea, *M.*

Thēsius -i, *m.* (Θησεύς), a dance in honour of Bacchus, *V.*

Thieldones -um, *m.* a kind of Spanish horses, *Pl.*

Thilāspi -is, *n.* (Θηλασπί), a kind of eess, *Pl. Cl.*

Thōas -antis, *m.* (Θωας), a king of Lemnos, father of Hyppolyte; whence Thōasias -īdis, *f. O.* Thōantis -īdis, *f. P. Aug.* Hyppolyte.

Thōlus -i, *m.* (θώλος), a cupola, dome, *Vt.*

Thōmīx -īcis, *f.* (thōmex, tōmex, tōmīx, θώμικ), a cord, line, thread, *Vt. Co.*

Thōracūs -a -um, armed with a breastplate, *Pl.*

Thōrax -īcis, *m.* (θώραξ), the breast, chest, *Cl.*; (2) a breastplate, cuirass, *L. St.*

Thos -ōis, *m.* (θώς), a kind of wolf, *Pl.*

Thrācia -æ, *f. L. O.* Thrāce -īs, *f. O.* Thrāce -æ, *f. V.* Thrāce -īs, *f. O.* (Θράκη), Thrace; hence *adj.* Thrācius -a -um, *II.* Thrāciu -a -um, *P. Aug.*

Thrācius -a -um, *II. O.* *subst.* Thrax -īcis, *m.* a Thracian; and especially, a gladiator who fought with Thracian weapons, *C.*; hence, Thrācidicus -a -um, — *parma*, *Pl.* belonging to the Threx; and *abs.* Thrācidica -órum, *n. C.* Thracian weapons;

Thrēssa -æ, *f.* Thrēssa -æ, *f. V. O.* a Thracian woman.

Thranis -is, *m.* (Θράνις), a fish, also called xiphius, *Pl.*

Thracēas -æ, *m.* (Θρασκίας), a north north-west wind, *Pl.*

Thrauston -i, *n.* (Θραυστόν), a species of metopion, *q.v.*, *Pl.*

Thrēia -is, Thrēssa, *vid.* Thracia.

Threx -æcis, = Thrax, *vid.* Thracia.

Thrips -īpis, *m.* (θρίψ), a wood-worm, *Pl.*

Thiōnus -i, *m.* (Θρόνος), a lofty seat, throne, *Pl.*

Thryallis -īdis, *f.* (Θρυαλλίς), = Ichnitis, *q.v.*, *Pl.*

Thunnus -i, *m.* (θύννος, θύνις), a tunny fish, *Pl. O.*

Thus, thūriālus, etc. = tus, turarius, etc. *q.v.*

Thū -æ, *f.* (θηῖα -æ, *f.* θῆα), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, *Pl. Pt.*

Thyas -ādis, *f.* (thyas -ādis, *f.* θυιάς), a Bacchante, *V.*

Thymbra -æ, *f.* (θύμβρα), the herb savory, *Pl. V.*

Thymbreus -i, *m.* a surname of Apollo, so called from Thymbre, a city of the Troad, *V.*

Thymēlea -æ, *f.* (θυμέλαια), a plant, the spurge laurel, *Pl.*

Thymēla -æ, *f.* (-æ -ēs, *f.* θυμέλη), the altar of Bacchus, which in a Greek theatre stood in the centre of the orchestra, *P. Aug.*

Thymēlicus -i, *m.* (θυμελικός), a musician attached to a theatre, *Vt.*

Thymāma -ātis, *n.* (θυμίαμα), incense, perfumes for burning, *Cl.*

*Thymāmus -a -um, fond of thyrice, *Pl.*

Thymnus -a -um, (θύμνος), made from thymē — *mel*, *Co.*

Thymion -ii, *n.* (θύμιον), a kind of wait, *Pl.*

Thymītes -æ, *m.* (θυμίνης), thyme vine, *Co.*

Thymōus -a -um, full of thyme, — *mel*, *Pl.*

Thymum -i, *n.* (θύμον), the herb thyme, *Pl. V. Q.*

Thyōneus -ei, *m.* a surname of Hercules, *O.*; a's

Thyōnīus -i, *m.* *P. Aug.* *metoll.* wire, *Cl.*

Thyrōma -ātis, *n.* (θύρωμα), a door, *Vt.*

Thyrāgei -ōra -órum, bearing a thyrus, *Sc.*

Thyrus -i, *m.* (θύρος), the stalk or stem of a plant, *Pl. St.*; (2) a wand, wound round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants, *II. O.*; (3) a goad, *Lc.*

Thiara -æ, *f.* thīras -æ, *m.* (-τίρα), a turban, *V. Sc.*

Tiberis -is, *m.* (Tiberis, Tiberis; sometimes with *gen.* -īdis), the river Tiber; hence *adj.* Tiberinus -a -um, *C.* *subst.* Tiberīnus -i, *m.* *Pt.* the Tiber;

Tiberīnis -īdis, *f. adj. O.* — *Nymphæ.*

Tiberius -ii, *m.* a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated *Ti.* The person best known by this name alone is the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. He was the son of T. Claudius Nero by Livia, who afterwards married Augustus, and received the empire in consequence of his adoption by his step-father. He was born 16th November, *b.c.* 42, and died 16th March, *a.d.* 37, having reigned upwards of twenty-two years. It is impossible, in this place, to give even a brief epitome of his life. He was well educated, and possessed refined literary tastes. Morally, he displays the usual detrimental effects of irresponsible power upon the character. He was selfish, hypocritical, and cruel; not without political ability, but deficient in resolution, and addicted to the most obscene pleasures. At the same time, the length of his reign is sufficient to show that he was far from displaying the outrageous vice and cruelty of some of his successors.

Tibia -æ, *f.* the shin-bone, tibia, *Cl.*; (2) the pipe, fife, flute, originally made of a hollow bone, *C.*

Tibiale -is, *n.* a legging or long gaiter, *St.*

Tibullus -e, of or relating to a flute, Pl.

Tibicen -inis, m. a flute-player, piper, fifer, C; (2) a pillar, prop, Ct.

Tibellus -e, f. a female flute-player, piper, P. T.
Tibullus, Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, who flourished in the half century immediately preceding the Christian era, and died, at an early age, about the same time as Virgil. He was of equestrian rank, and passed much of his life on the family estate at Pedum, between Tibur and Praeneste. He appears to have accompanied his patron, Valerius Messala, in a campaign into Gaul, in the year 30 B.C. Of the four books of Elegies extant under the name of Tibullus, only the two first are indisputably genuine. They are remarkable for the purity of taste which they exhibit, and for a tender and graceful strain of pathos.

Tibulus -i, f. a kind of pine or fir tree, Pl.

Tigillum -i, n. dim. a small beam, P. Ct. L.

Tignarius -a -um, of or relating to beams, — *saber*, C, a carpenter.

Tignum -i, n. a beam of wood, log of timber, Ca.

***Tigrinus** -a -um, spotted like a tiger, Pl.

Tigris -is, c. (-is -idis, c. *tygris*), a tiger, Pl. V; (2) a tiger-skin, P. Ang.

Tilia -æ, f. a linden or lime tree, Pl. V; (2) the inner bark of the lime-tree, Pl.

***Tiliaceus** -a -um, made of lime-tree wood, Co.

Timēfactus -a -um, made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Le. C.

Timēo -ui, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend, — *nihil magis quam perfidiam*, C; — *nomen atque imperium absentis*, Ca; — *nostræ causæ*, Q, to be alarmed on account of, fear for our cause; *timeo, quid hoc sit negotii*, P; — *ne circumvenirentur*, Ca; — *ut sustineas labores*, C.

Timide, timidly, fearfully, — *aliquid facere*, C.

Timiditas -atis, f. fearfulness, timidity, C.

Timidus -a -um, fearful, timid, faint-hearted, C.

Timor -oris, m. fear, dread, apprehension, *definit timorem metum mali appropinquantis*, C; *magno timore sum, sed bene speramus*, C; *timore sublati*, Ct; (2) awe, reverence, Le. II; (3) an object exciting fear, O.

***Timetilis** -e, that in which something is dipped, O.

Tinctor -oris, m. a dyer, Vt.

***Tinctorius** -i -um, of or relating to dyeing; met. — *meus*, Pl, bloodthirsty.

Tinctura -æ, f. a dyeing, Pl.

***Tinctus** -us, m. a dipping, dyeing, Pl.

Tinea -æ, f. a moth, book-worm, II. O; a wood-bore, Vt; a worm in beehives, V; that infests fig-trees, Co, or the human body, Pl.

Tindōsus -a -um, full of worms, Co.

Tingo -xii -ctum, 3. (tinguo), to wet, moisten, imbue with any fluid, *tunica sanguine centauri tincta*, C; (2) to imbue with a colouring liquid, dye, tinge, — *certes Gætulo murice*, II; (3) met. to tinge, imbue, *orator sit mihi tinctus literis*, C.

Tinnamentum -i, n. a tinkling, ringing, P.

Tinnō -ivi (-i) -itum, 4. to ring, tinkle, jingle, — *tullianabulum*, P; (2) to speak with a ringing voice, sing, cry, scream, P.

Tinnitus -us, m. a ringing, tinkling, jingling, V. O; met. of discourse, Te.

Tinnulus -a -um, ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, O. Ct.

Tinnunculus -i, m. a kind of falcon, *Falco tinnunculus*, Linn. L.

Tintinnabulum -i, n. a bell, P. St. Jr.

Tintinnaculus -a -um, ringing, jangling, P.

Tintinnio, 1. (tintino, 1. tintinnio, 4.) to ring, jingle, tinkle, Ct.

Tinus -i, m. a shrub, *Tiburnum tinus*, Linn. Pl. *Tiphe* -æ, f. (*trigon*), a species of grain, *Triticum monococcum*, Linn. Pl.

Tiphon -i, n. (*trigon*), a kind of narcissus, Pl.

Tippula -æ, f. a kind of aquatic spider, very rapid in its movements, P.

Tiro -alis, m. a recruit, newly enlisted soldier,

C; used adj. — *miles*, C; (2) met. a beginner, inexperienced person, learner, tyro, *tametsi non provincia rudis erat et tiro*, C.

Tiroscifum -ii, n. military ignorance and inexperience, L; (2) concrete, a body of recruits, L; (3) the first attempt or beginning in any occupation, Q. St.

Tironeulus -i, m. -a -iv, f. dim. a young beginner, Pl. Co.

Tiryn -nthis, f. (-ns -tho, f. *Tipore*), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up, hence adj. **Tirynthius** -a -um, poet. Herculean, relating to Hercules, O; abs. **Tirynthius** -ii, m. Hercules.

Tisphōne -æ, f. (*Tisphōn*), one of the Furies; hence adj. **Tisphōneus** -a -um, O, hellish, implous.

***Titan** -anis, m. (*Titān*), the brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans (*Titāni*, *Titānes*), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into hell, C; (2) the Sun-god, son of Hyperion, C. O; hence adj. **Titānius** -a -um, of or relating to the Titans, V. **Titānlicus** -a -um, O; substant. **Titānia** -æ, f. Latona, O, Pyrrha, O, Diana, O, Circe, O; **Titānis** -idis, f. Circe, O, Latona, O, Tethys, O.

Tithonus -i, m. (*Tithōis*), the husband of Aurora, V; adj. **Tithōnius** -a -um, — *conjug*, Auroræ, O.

Tithymallus -i, m. (tithymallus, tithymallis, *tythymallus*), spurge, Euphorbia, Linn. Pl.

Titillatio -ōnis, f. a tickling, titillation, C.

***Titillatus** -us, m. Pl. = titillatio.

Titillo, 1. to tickle, C; met. *ne eos titillet gleia*, II.

Titio -ōnis, f. a piece of wood half-burnt, a fire-band, Ct.

***Titivillitum** -ii, n. a trifle, P.

Titubanter, hesitatingly, inconsistently, uncertainly, C.

Titubantia -æ, f. a wavering, staggering, — *lingua*, St. — *oris*, St. *tamencine*.

Titubatio -ōnis, f. Aug. = titubantia, Aug.

Titubo, 1. to totter, stagger, *silens titubans annisque meoque*, O; (2) met. to waver, hesitate, falter, C.

Titulus -i, m. an inscription, label, title, — *sepulchri*, Jr, epitaph; — *libri*, Q; (2) a title of honour, honourable designation, C. L; (3) a pretence, pretext, reason, J.

Titus -i, m. a common Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated T. The person generally known by this name only is the emperor Titus Flavius Sabrinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the emperor Vespasian. He was born A.D. 40, received a liberal education, and in the year 70 distinguished himself by the capture of Jerusalem, and the successful termination of the Jewish War. It is said that, as a youth, his disposition gave little promise of his future excellence. His reign, which only lasted from 79 to 81, was marked by an equity, moderation, and benevolence to which the Roman people was little accustomed in their rulers. He was succeeded by his brother Domitian, who was believed by many to have been necessary to his death.

***Tōcillo** -ōnis, m. a usurer, C.

Tōfacēs -a -um (-us -a -um), made of tufa, like tufa, Pl.

***Tōfinus** -a -um, made of tufa, St.

Tōfus -i, m. (tōphus), tufa, Pl. Vt.

Tōga -æ, f. the long upper garment worn by Romans in time of peace, the toga, — *prætexta*, *eid*, *prætexta*; — *pura*, C, the plain toga of those youths who had laid aside the prætexta; — *curius*, C, the toga, as assumed in token of manhood; (2) as a sign of peace, *cedant arma togæ*, C; in P. Aug. poet. = client, M, as it degenerated into the dress of clients chiefly; — an unchaste woman, prostitute, Tb, who wore a toga in place of the stola.

Tōgātarius -ii, m. an actor in the Tabula togata, St; *eid*, *toratus*.

***Tōgātulus** -i, m. dim. a cheat of low rank, M.

Tögātus -a, -um, wearing the toga, — *gens*, V, Roman; *subst.* (1) **tögātus** -i, *m.* (a) a Roman citizen (opp. to a citizen of any other country, or to a soldier), C; (b) a man of low rank, client, Jv. M; (2) **tögāta** -æ, *f.* (*sc. fabula*). (a) a drama, on a Roman subject, C. II, (b) a prostitute, H.

Tögūla -æ, *f. dim.* a little toga, C.

Tölräbblis -e, that can be born, bearable, tolerable, — *conditio servitutis*, C; (2) *act.* that can bear easily, enduring, — *homo*, T.

Tölräbbliter, bearably, tolerably, Co. Cl; (2) patiently, C.

Tölräns -ntis (*prtep.* **tölrö**), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant, Tc. Co.

Tölränter, patiently, C; (2) *tolerably, passably, Pl.

Tölräntia -æ, *f. C.* ***tölräntio** -ōnis, *f. C.* a bearing, enduring, supporting, — *dolorum*.

***Tölrätus** -a -um (*prtep.* **tölrö**), bearable, tolerable, Tc.

Tölrö, I. to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate, — *hiemem*, C; — *dolorem*, C; — *servitutum æquo animo*, S; (2) to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep, — *equatum*, Ca; — *octona millia equitum sua pecunia*, Pl.

Tölleno -ōnis, *m.* a machine for raising water, consisting of a long pole with a bucket at one end, and so balanced as to be used as a lever, Pl.

Tollo, sustūli, sublātum, 3. to lift up, raise, elevate, *quem in cælum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo*, C; — *aliquem in crucem*, C, to crucify; — *me hic jacentem*, P; (2) — *liberum*, P. Q, to take up a new-born child from the ground, acknowledge as one's own, bring up; hence, to get, have a child, — *ex atq̄*, C; (3) — *ancoras*, Ca, to weigh anchor, set sail; (4) *met.* — *clamorem*, V. C, to raise a shout; — *animos alicui*, L, to encourage; — *nostis laudes in astra*, C, to extol; (5) to take away, remove from its place, carry off, make away with, — *frumentum de arē*, C; — *simulacra ex delubris*, C; (6) to get rid of, destroy, — *aliquem de (e) medio*, C. L; to destroy, kill, *Varius Drusum ferro sustulerat*, C; (7) — *signa*, Ca, to march; (8) *met.* — *eius rei memoriam*, C; — *nomen amicitia*, C; — *leges*, C, to repeal, abrogate; — *dictaturam funditus ex republica*, C.

Töllätärs -a -um, trotting, — *equus*, Sc.

Töllüm, trotting, on the trot, Pl.

***Tömacina** -æ, *f.* a kind of sausage, Vr.

Tömaculum -i, *n.* (tömaclum), a kind of sausage, Jv. M.

Tömentum -i, *n.* the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc. Pl. St.

Tömus -i, *m.* (rópus), a cutting, chip, shred, M.

Töndö, töndöti, tonsum, 2. to shave, shear, clip, — *barbam et capillum*, C; — *ocem*, P; — *vitem in pollicem*, Co; — *ilicem bipennibus*, H; (2) to pluck off, crop off, browse upon, — *dumeta iuveni*, C; (3) *met.* to fleece, cozen, trick, P.

***Tönlträlis** -e, thundering, — *templa cæli*, Le.

Tönltrus -ūs, *m.* **tönltrūm** -i, *n.* thunder, Le. O. C.

Töno -üi, I. (r.) *neut.* to thunder, C; *met.* — *Ælia horripens ruinis*, V; so, of an orator, C; (II.) *act.* to thunder out, call with a voice of thunder, — *verba foro*, Pt.

Tonsa -æ, *f.* an oar, Le. V.

Tonsilis -e, that can be shorn or cut, — *cillus*, Pl; (2) shorn, clipped, cut, Pl.

Tonsillæ -arum, *f.* the tonsils or kernels in the neck, C.

***Tönsö**, I. to shear, clip, — *ovēs*, P.

Tönsör -öris, *m.* a hair-cutter, barber, C.

Tönörilus -a -um, of or for clipping, cutting, C.

Tönstricula -æ, *f. dim.* a little female barber, C.

Tönstrina -æ, *f.* a barber's shop, P.

Tönstrix -icis, *f.* a female barber, P. M.

Tönsura -æ, *f.* a clipping, shearing, shaving, Pl. O.

Tönsus -ūs, *m.* the mode of cutting or wearing the hair, P.

Tönus -i, *m.* (róvus), the tone or sound of an

instrument, Vt; (2) applied to painting, tone or natural colouring, Pl; (3) thunder, P. Aug.

Töparchia -æ, *f.* (τοπαρχία), a territory, district, province, Pl.

Töpärion -ii, *n.* (τεπαρίον), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Pl.

Töpia -örum, *n.* landscape-painting, Vt.

Töpärärs -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening, topiary, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, landscape-gardener; -a -æ, *f. C.* the art of landscape-gardening; -um -i, Pl. (*sc. opus*), landscape-gardening.

Topper, speedily, directly, forthwith, Q.

Töial -ähs, *n.* the valance of a couch or sofa, Vr. H.

Törcular -äris, *n.* a wine or oil press, Vt. Pl; (2) a cellar for storing oil, Co.

Törcülärs -e, of or relating to a press, Vr. Co; *subst.* -üs -i, *m.* Co, a pressman; -um -i, *n.* A. Aug, a press.

Törculum -i, *n.* Vr. Pl. = *torcular*, g.t.

Törculus -a -um, of or relating to a press, A. Aug.

Tördylion -ii, *n.* (tördylion, τέρδύλιον), the seed of the plant seselis, Pl; or, according to others, the plant *Tördylion officinale*, Pl.

Töreuma -ätis, *n.* (τόρευμα), carved or embossed work, C. S.

Töreuta -æ, *m.* (τορευτής), an engraver, chaser, embosser, Pl.

Töreutic -ēs, *f.* (τορευτική), the art of chasing, engraving, embossing, Pl.

Tormentum -i, *n.* any military engine for discharging missiles, C. Ca; (2) the missile so discharged, Ca; (3) a twisted cord or rope, Ca; (4) an instrument of torture, rack, C. S; (5) *met.* torture, pain, torment, anguish, *carra et multa* — *fortuna*, C; (6) a clothes'-press, Sc.

Törmlä -um, *n.* the colic, gripes, C. Cl; — *urina*, Pl, a strangury.

Törmläls -e, of or relating to the gripes, Cl.

***Törmlänsus** -a -um, suffering from the colic, C.

Törno, I. to turn in a lathe, make round, — *sphæram*, C; (2) *met.* to smooth, polish, — *ceruus*, H.

Törnus -i, *m.* (τόρνος), a lathe, V. Pl; *met.* Pl.

Törösus -a -um, muscular, fleshy, brawny, — *colla boum*, O.

Törpö -inis, *f.* torpor, torpidity, sluggishness, inertness, S. Tc; (2) the fish called the torpedo, C. Pl.

Törpö, 2. to be stiff, immovable, sluggish, inert, torpid, numb, L. O; (2) *met.* to be mentally benumbed, torpid, without sensation, listless, inert, C.

Törpesco -pti, 3. to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid, Pl. O. S.

Törplidus -a -um, stiff, numb, torpid, L.

Törpor -öris, *m.* stiffness, numbness, torpefaction, torpor, C. Cl; (2) *met.* dulness, inertness, inactivity, Tc.

Törquātus -a -um, wearing a twisted collar or necklace, O; — *palumbus*, M, the ringdove.

Törquātus, the surname of a patrician family of the Gens Manlia. The founder and most remarkable person of the family was T. Manlius Imperator Torquatus, dict. n.c. 353, 359, cons. 347, 344, 344, who won his surname by killing a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and taking from him the torques or necklace which he wore. He is also well known in Roman story as having ordered the execution of his son, who had committed a plain though pardonable breach of discipline. Hence the phrase *Manliana imperia*, as expressive of severity.

Törquēo, torci, *tortum*, 2. to twist, bend, w'n, turn round, — *oculum*, C; — *oculos ad manna*, V; — *taxos in arcus*, V; (2) to hurl violently, w'n, — *jaculum in hostem*, V; — *tela manu*, O; (3) to rack, torture, torment, C. Tc; (4) *met.* to bend, turn, — *inbecillitatem animorum*, C; — *cruciatum ad*

sua causa commodum, C, (5) *met.* to torture, torment, *tua iniquitas te torquent*, O; *stulti malorum memoriam torquentur*, C.

Torguis -is, *m. f.* (torques -is, P. Aug.) a twisted collar or necklace, C, (2) the collar of a draught ox, V; (3) a ring, wreath, chaplet, V. Pl.

Torrificatio -fcti -factum, *s.* to make dry, dry up, Co.

Torrens -ntis (*ptcp.* *torreo*), burning, hot, parched, *terra* — *estu*, Co, (2) of water, streaming violently, rushing, boiling, — *flumina*, V, *subst.* *torrens* -ntis, *m. C.* a torrent; *met.* — *verborum*, Q, (3) *met.* of discourse, impetuous, quickly flowing, fluent, — *oratio*, Q.

Torrō, *torrā*, *tostum*, 2 to burn, parch, dry up with heat, — *aristas sole novo*, V; — *pisces sole*, Pl; *multi torrentur febris artus*, O; so, to parch with thirst, Ct.

**Torresco*, 3 to become parched, be dried up, Lc. *Torrēdus* -a -um, dry, parched, dried up, *torrēd*, C. Pl; applied to the effects of hard frost, L.

**Torris* -is, *m.* a firebrand, O. V.

**Tortē*, crookedly, awry, Lc.

Tortilis -a, twisted, twined, — *aurum*, V, a golden chain.

Tortūt -a -um, — *mustum*, A. Aug, prepared from the second pressing.

Torto, 1 to torture, torment, Lc.

Tortor -ōris, *m.* a torturer, tormentor, C.

Tortuosus -a -um, full of turns and windings, tortuous, — *alvus*, C, *met.* perplexed, intricate, involved, — *genus disputandi*, C, (2) painful, tormenting, Pl.

Tortus -i -um (*ptcp.* *torqueo*), twisted, crooked, Pl, *met.* intricate, perplexed, P.

Tortus -ūs, *m.* a twisting, winding, curve, *tortu multiplicibus draco*, C.

Tōrulus, *i. m. dim.* a twisted fillet worn round the head, P. Vr, (2) the soft wood or alburnum of a tree, Vt.

Tōrus -i, *m.* any full, swelling protuberance; hence, a knot in a rope, Co, (2) a muscular, fleshy protuberance, muscle, *tōri lacertorum*, C, — *venarum*, Cl, swollen veins, (3) the swelling protuberance of a garland or festoon, C, (4) a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, O. V. J, and *meton.* marriage, O; (5) a mound or elevation of earth, V; (6) a protuberant moulding at the base of a column.

Torvitas -ātis, *f.* savageness, wildness (of appearance or character), — *cultus*, T.

Torvus -a -um, wild, savage, gloomy, severe, grim, fierce, — *oculi*, O, Q, — *forma mirantis*, O, *torus draco serpent*, C, — *prælia*, Ct.

Tōt, so many, *quot homines, tot causas*, C, *si tot consiliis meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset*, C, followed also by *quantum*, A. Aug; by *ut*, C; frequently *abs tot tantaque difficultates*, C, *tot viri ac tales*, C, *tot civitatum conjuratione*, C.

Tōtūm, just as many, *quot orationum genera* . . . *totidem orationum*; *epervitum*, C.

Totiens = *toties*, q v.

Tōties, so often, so many times, as many times; followed by *quoties*, C, *quotiescumque*, C, *quot*, L.

Tōtus -a -um, the whole, all the, entire, *unum opus*, — *atque perfectum*, C, *cui senatus totam rempublicam commisit*, C, *ut Roma per totam urbem evigile haberetur*, S, *Ctesipho in amore est totus*, T, thoroughly in love, (2) neut. *abs totum in eo est ut* . . . C, all depends on this, *ex toto*, Co Cl, wholly, entirely, *in toto*, C, on the whole, *in totum*, (a) wholly, entirely, Pl, (b) on the whole, in general, Co.

Tōtus -a -um, so great, Co.

Tōtūcon -i, *n.* a kind of radium, q v, Pl.

Tōtūcon -i, *n.* poison, P. H.

Trābālis -e, of or relating to beams of wood, — *clavis*, H C, a spike, trenail, — *telum*, V, as large as a beam.

Trābēa -æ, *f.* a state robe worn by knights and consuls, O V; hence *meton.* the equestrian order, M.

Trābēatus -a -um, clad in the trabes, O. Te.

Trābēcula -æ, *f.* (trābēcula -æ, *f.*) *dim.* a little beam, A. Aug.

Trābs, *trābis*, *f.* (trābis, *f.*) a beam of wood, Ca. Pl, (2) a tall tree, *silva frequens trābis*, O, (3) *meton.* (a) a ship, H V, (b) a roof, house, H, (c) a battering-ram, P. Aug, (d) a javelin, P. Aug, (e) a club, P. Aug, (f) a table, M.

Tracta -æ, *f.* Pl. = *tractum*, No 2 q v.

Tractābilis -e, that can be handled, wrought; manageable, C; — *materies*, Vt; — *cor*, Q, flexible; (2) *met.* yielding, compliant, tractable, C, — *animus*, O.

Tractābilitas -ātis, *f.* fitness for being wrought, manageableness, Vt.

Tractātio -ōnis, *f.* a handling, management, — *armorum*, C; — *philosophie*, C, a treating of; (2) treatment of, behaviour towards a person, Q, (3) of discourse, the treatment, handling of a subject, C Q, (4) a particular use of a word, C.

Tractātor -ōris, *m.* a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a shampooer, Sc.

Tractātrix -trix, *f.* a female shampooer, M.

Tractātus -ūs, *m.* a handling, working, management, Pl; (2) *met.* treatment, management, — *ipsarum artium*, C, — *equi bonique*, Q, (3) a short treatise, tract, Pl.

Tractim, gradually, by degrees, slowly, Lc. P. V.

Tracto, 1. to drag along, haul, hale, O; (2) to touch, handle, work, manage, C, — *unctis culicem manibus*, H, — *solum terræ are*, Lc, cultivate the ground, — *luerique vites*, C, — *gubernacula*, C, to steer, — *pecuniam publicam*, C, to manage the public finances, (3) *met.* to treat, handle, manage, — *causas amicorum*, C, — *bellum*, L, conduct a war, — *pates secundas*, H, to act, play; — *se*, C, to behave one's self, (4) *met.* — *aliquem*, C, to treat, behave towards, a person, C, (5) *met.* of speech or writing, to treat, discuss, handle a subject, — *omnes philosophiae locos*, C.

Tractōrius -a -um, adapted for drawing, — *genus machinarum*, Vt.

Tractum -i, *n.* a flock of wool when carded or combed out, Tb, (2) a long cake, A. Aug.

Tractus -a -um (*ptcp.* *trahō*), — *genus orationis*, C, flowing, fluent.

Tractus -ūs, *m.* a dragging, drawing, draught, V. Q Pl; (2) the extent, space occupied by any thing, position, C, — *castorum*, L; (3) a tract of country, district, C. Ca; (4) course, movement, — *verborum*, C, and especially the progress, period, lapse of time, *eadem* — *temporis numerum oratores*, Aug; (5) a drawing out, extending, protracting, — *verborum*, C, drawing.

Trāditiō -ōnis, *f.* a giving up, transferring, surrender, C, (2) teaching, instruction, Q Te.

Trāditōr -ōris, *m.* a traitor, Te.

Trādo -didi -ditum, 3 (transduco, Ca.) to give up, deliver, surrender, transfer, — *equos fecerat exsultantes domitoribus*, C, — *aliquem in custodiam*, C, (2) to entrust, commend to any one's shelter, protection, *sic et te commendari et tradidi*, C; (3) to give up treacherously, betray, L, (4) *met.* — *se*, to give one's self up to, devote one's self wholly, — *se quiete*, C, (5) to leave as an inheritance, transmit property, — *regnum Hieroni*, P; (6) to transmit to posterity in writing, to narrate, relate, recount, *quarum nomina multi poete memorie tradiderunt*, C, *qui unus omnium iustissimus fuisse traditur*, C, is recorded, *unquenta quis primum invenit non traditur*, Pl; (7) to teach, — *elementa loquendi*, C.

Trādūco -xi -ctum, 3 (transduco, Ca.) to carry over, lead over, bring over or across, — *hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam*, Ca, *Helvetios per fines Segunorum*, Ca, — *impedimenta ad se*, Ca, — *victimas in triumpho*, L, (2) — *equum*, said of a knight, to pass muster at the censor's inspection, (3) *met.* *judicium animos a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque* — C, — *omnem orationem in increpandam Capionis Jugam*, C; *multi puniuntur et traduntur in melius*, Sc, (4)

met. to bring over to any side or party, — *hominem ad optimates*, C; (3) *met.* to bring into public disgrace, *traduce*, L; (6) *met.* to publish, exhibit, — *carmina*, M; — *sc.* JV; (7) *met.* to spend, pass time, — *otiosamulatam*, C; — *adulescentium*, C.

Traductio -ōnis, *f.* a transferring of a man from one rank to another, e.g. of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians, C; (2) a public exposure, bringing to public disgrace, *Se*; (3) — *temporis*, C, the lapse, progress; (4) a figure of speech, metonymy, C.

Traductor -ōris, *m.* a transferrer (name applied by C. to Pompey, because he transferred Clodius from a patrician into a plebeian family).

Tradux -ūcis, *m.* a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting, Co. Pl.

Tragacantha -e, *f.* (τραγᾰκάνθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, *tragacanth*, Pl.

Tragacanthum -i, *n.* gum-tragacanth, Cl.

Tragelaphus -i, *m.* (τραγέλαφος), a species of stag, Pl.

Tragemita -um, *n.* (τραγίματα), dessert, Pl.

Tragile, tragically.

Tragicoedimédia -e, *f.* (τραγικοεωμῆδία), tragic-comedy, P.

Tragicus -a -um (τραγικός), of or relating to tragedy, tragic, — *carmina*, II, tragedy; (2) in tragic style, lofty, sublime, — *orator*, C; (3) tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible, Q.

Tragicus -i, *m.* a writer of tragedies, tragic poet, C.

Tragion -ii, *n.* (τρίγιοι), a plant with a smell like a goat, Pl.

Tragodia -e, *f.* (τραγῳδία), a tragedy, C; (2) lofty, tragic style, C; (3) a great disturbance, commotion, *ejus Appian nomen quantas tragadiis excitat*, C.

Tragœdus -i, *m.* (τραγῳδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, C.

Tragœnis -is, = *tiagion*, *g.r.*

Tragœpan -is, *f.* (τραγῳπᾰν), a fabulous bird, perhaps *vultur barbatus*, Linn. Pl.

Tragœpœon -ōnis, *m.* (τραγοπῳῶν), the plant goat's-beard, Pl.

Tragœrigidum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.* Cl. τραγορίγιον), a plant, goat's-thyme, Pl.

Tragœs -i, *m.* (τράγας), a thorny plant, Pl; (2) a kind of sponge, Pl.

Tragilla -e, *f.* a species of javelin, Ca; (2) a plot, trick, artifice, P; (3) a kind of dragnet, Pl; (4) a kind of drag without wheels, Vr.

Tragium -i, *n.* a kind of pulse or porridge, Cl.

Tragus -i, *m.* (τράγος), the smell under the arm-pits, M; (2) a kind of fish, O.

Trahā -a, *f.* a drag without wheels, Co.

Trahet -e, *f.* V. = *trahi*, *g.r.*

Trahit -ōnis, drawing everything to one's self, greedily, P.

Trahō -xi -ctum, 3. to draw, drag, draw away, drag along, — *ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam*, C; — *extem per pulpitā*, H; — *aliquem ad prateritum*, P; — *ferremus (de) corpore*, Q; *si pecula arente fauce traxerim*, H, I had quaffed; *non ignem aquam trahit*, *sc.* H, L; (2) to drag away violently, carry off by force, *sc.* H, L, reb. C. S; (3) — *pecuniam*, S, to squander, *sc.* H; — *lanum*, Jr. O, to spin; (5) *met.* *habeat et emere studio laudis*, C; *trahit ut quæque trahatur*, Q; *alius ad regem trahentibus ciceratibus*, *al.* *ad Romam*, L; *qui cognovimus ex cor tunc al.* *trahit*, C; — *cuncta Germani in detestum*, T; (6) *met.* to delay, defer, protract, — *bellum*, C; — *prohibere in tergum*, Q.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

Trahit -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. V; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyp. *sc.* C.

illum trans vallum hostium, L; *malis de sono in navem trajecit*, L, thrown across from ship to ship; (2) to transport over the sea, a river, a ship over, — *milites trans flumen*, L; — *trans Rhodanum*, L; *equitum magnam partem in navem trajecit*, C; so neut. *ad Athalias trajecit trajecit*, L; (3) *met.* — *invidiam in aliquem*, C; (4) *met.* — *verba*, C, to transpose; (5) to pierce through, stab, transfix, — *aliquem pila*, C; — *semur tragula*, Ca.

Tralaticius = *translaticius*, *g.r.*

Traliquor, 3. *dep.* to relate fully, P.

Traluceo = *transluceo*, *g.r.*

Trāma -e, *f.* the wool, in weaving, *Sc*; applied to the spider's web, Pl; *met.* — *figure*, Pr, a sketch, skeleton figure.

Trāneo = *transneo*, *g.r.*

Trānes -itis, *m.* a by-way, cross-road, C; (2) *poet.* a way, course, road, path, V. H; (3), *sc.* a way, method, Lc.

Trānigro = *transmigro*, *g.r.*

Trāmitto = *transmitto*, *g.r.*

Trānato = *transnato*, *g.r.*

Trāno, 1. to swim over, swim across, — *Gryps*, C; (2) *met.* to go through, a thorough, thorough, — *auras*, Lc.

Trānquille, quietly, tranquilly, C.

Trānquillitas -atis, *f.* calmness, tranquillity; especially, a calm, freedom from wind, C. Ca; (2) brightness of colour, Pl; (3) peace, tranquillity of mind, C.

Trānquillo, L. = *tranquille*, *g.r.*

Trānquillo, 1. to make tranquil, tranquillize, Pl; *met.* — *animos*, C.

Trānquillus -a -um, tranquil, calm, free from wind, — *mare*, C; *tranquillo*, *Sc*, in tranquillity, in a calm, in calm weather; (2) *met.* peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene, C.

Trans, *prep.* with *acc.*, across, over, on the other side of, C. Ca; *caelum non animus sortitus est mare currunt*, II; *castra intrudam* — *liberos hortos aliquos parare*, C.

Transibō -ti, 4. to go across, go beyond, Pl; (2) to go through, penetrate, V.

Transactor -ōris, *m.* a manager, accomplice, — *alienigeni rei*, C.

Transidgō -gi -actum, 3. to go through, penetrate, perforate, V.

Transalpinus -i -um, beyond the Alps, transalpine, — *Gallia*, C.

Transcendō -di -sum, 3. to transcend, to climb over, step over, pass over, — *ad montes*, P; *met.* — *ad locum*, Q; (2) to go over, step over, — *in rota*, L; — *in rota*, C; (3) *met.* to step over, transcend, — *facile*, L; (4) *met.* to surpass, transcend, L.

Transcūdō -di, 3. to cut through, P.

Transcribō -pi -ptum, 3. to transcribe, to write, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transcurro -curri (-e-curri), 3. to run over, pass over, — *line ad flumen*, T; — *per agros*, *sc.* *met.* — *ad melius*, H; (2) to run over, pass over, through, — *Curia*, *sc.* *met.* — *ad melius*, H; (3) of discourse, to run, briefly, *sc.* C.

Transcurus -us, *sc.* a running past, a brief, a through, *sc.*; (2) of discourse, a brief, *sc.* C.

Transdūctus -us, *sc.* a leading over, a brief, *sc.* C.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

Transfūdō -di -sum, 3. to transfuse, to pour over, to transfer, convey to a person, a person, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one condition to another, P. V; (4) to transfer a person, Pl.

formed into, — in *saxum*, O; met. *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum*, C; of discourse, to pass over, make a transition, — *ad partitionem*, C; — in *aliquibus sententiam*, L, to be converted to the opinion of; (2) to go through, — *per media castra*, S; of food and drink, to pass through the body, *vinum per urinam transit*, Pl; (3) to pass by, — *locum*, P. Aug; of time, to pass by, pass away, *transiit aetas quam cito!* Tb. (ii.) *act.* to go over, pass over, — *Euphratem*, C; met. to pass over in discourse, mention slightly, C; to transgress, — *finem vercundia*, C; to exceed, surpass, Q; to pass by unnoticed, Q; (2) to go through, pass through, C; — *cum flamma*, N; of time, to pass, spend, — *annum quiete*, Te; (3) to pass by, P; met. — *aliquid silentio*, C; *hoc me transit*, P. Aug. this is beyond me, I cannot understand this.

Transféro -rui -ritum, 3. (*transféro*), to put, thrust through, A. Aug; (2) to engraft, P. Aug.

Transféro -tuli -latum, 3. to carry over or across, transfer, transport, convey, *Cæsar paullo ultra cum locum castra transtulit*, Ca; *hortos compilarit? ad se ex his omnia ornamenta transtulerit*, C; (2) to transplant, engraft, Vr. Co; (3) to transcribe, copy, C; (4) met. — in *Celtiberiam bellum*, Ca; — *sermone alio*, C, turn to another subject; — *amorem huc*, T; *nam illa definitio posita in aliam rem transferri quantilibet*, C; (5) met. to put off, defer, — *causam in proximum annum*, Aug; (6) met. to translate into another language, C. Q; (7) met. — *verba*, C, to use figuratively or metaphorically.

Transfigo -xi -ctum, 3. to pierce through, transfix, C. Ca; (2) to thrust through, V.

Transfiguratio -onis, *f.* a transformation, transfiguration, Pl.

Transfiguro, 1. to transform, transfigure, St. Pl; met. Q. Sc.

Transfluo -xi, 3. to flow out; flow through, — *sanguis*, Pl.

Transfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. to stab through, transpierce, transfix, Ca.

Transformatio -e, changed, transformed, O.

Transformo, 1. to change, transfigure, transform, V.

**Transforo*, 1. to pierce, thrust through, Sc.

Transfroto, 1. to cross the sea, St.

Transfuga -æ, *c.* a deserter, C; met. II. Pl.

Transfugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. to desert to the enemy, L. N; met. C.

Transfugium -ii, *n.* a going over to the enemy, deserting, L.

**Transfulgeo*, 2. to gleam through, shine through, Pl.

Transfumo, 1. to smoke through, P. Aug.

Transfundo -fudi -fusum, 3. to pour from one vessel into another, — *arenam liquidam in alias fornaces*, Pl; (2) met. — *omnem amorem in hanc*, C, to transfer, transfuse.

Transfusio -onis, *f.* a pouring out, pouring off, Pl; (2) the migration of a people, C.

Transgredior -gressus, 3. *dep.* (i.) *neut.* to go across or over, pass over, — in *Europam*, L; — *per montes*, L; to pass over to any one's side or party, — in *partes aliquis*, Te; met. Te; (ii.) *act.* to pass over, pass through, — *Tanarum*, C; — *flumen*, Ca; met. — *nonagesimum annum*, P. Aug; — *mentionem riri*, Aug, to pass over in silence; — *aliquem*, Pl, to surpass.

Transgressio -onis, *f.* a going over, passage, C; (2) a transposition of words, — *est, quæ verborum perturbat ordinem*, Aug; (3) a transition in discourse, Q.

Transgressus -us, *m.* a going over, passage, S. Te.

Transigo -egi -actum, 3. to stab, pierce through, — *se ipsum gladio*, Te; (2) to finish, complete, accomplish, transact any piece of business, — *negotium*, C; *quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur*, C; — *aliquid cum aliquo*, S; (2) to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding, — *cum aliquo*, C; and in general,

transigere cum aliquo re, Te, to put an end to, have done with; (3) to pass, spend time, — *maximam ætatis partem per hanc ætatem*, St; — *sine suspirio noctes*, St.

Transillo -rvi (II), 4. (*transillio*), (i.) *neut.* to spring over, leap across, — *de muro in naevem*, L; met. *ab illo consilio ad aliud*, L; (ii.) *act.* to spring over, — *muros*, L; so of the motion of a ship, *rates transiliunt eadem*, II; (2) met. to pass by, pass over, — *rem*, C; — *lineas*, C, to overstep, transgress.

**Transillis -e*, leaping across, going across, — *palmis*, Pl.

**Transistans -antis*, passing through, travelling through, C.

Transitio -onis, *f.* a going across, passing over, C; (2) a going over from one party or faction to another, L. C; (3) met. infection, contagion, O; (4) met. in rhetoric, a transition, Aug; (5) met. in grammar, inflection by declension or conjugation, Vr.

Transitarius -a -um, — *domus*, St, having a passage through.

Transitus -us, *m.* a passing over or across, transit, C. Ca; (2) concrete, a passage, — *spiritus*, Pl, the windpipe; (3) a passing over from one party or faction to another, Te; (4) met. a transition, — *a pueritia ad adolescentiam*, Q; applied to shades or transitions of colour, Pl; of musical sounds, Q; especially a transition in speaking or writing, Q; adv. in *transitu*, Q, in passing.

Transiectio, etc. = *trajectio*, etc., *g.r.*

Translativus -a -um, handed down as customary, prescriptive, — *edictum*, C, received by a magistrate from his predecessor; (2) common, usual, C. Pl.

Translatio -onis, *f.* (*trahatio*), a transferring, handing over, C; (2) a grafting, Pl. Co; (3) met. — *criminis*, Ca, a transferring to another person's shoulders; (4) met. translation from one language into another, Q; (5) met. a metaphor, C. Q.

Translativus -a -um, of or relating to a transference, C.

Translator -oris, *m.* a transferrer, C.

Translatus -us, *m.* (*trahatus*), a bearing in procession, Sc.

**Translego*, 3. to read through, P.

Translucio, 2. (*trahæco*), to shine across, Le; (2) to shine through, be visible through, Q.

Translucidus -a -um (*trahæcidus*), transparent, translucent, Pl.

Transmarinus -a -um, from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine, C.

Transmeco, 1. (*trahæco*), to go over, across, through, Pl.

Transmigro, 1. to migrate from one place to another, I; (2) of plants, to be transplanted, Pl.

Transmissio -onis, *f.* a passage, — *ab eâ urbe in Græciam*, C.

Transmissus -us, *m.* Ca. = *transmissio*, *g.r.*

Transmitto -misi -missum, 3. (*trahmitto*), to send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another, — *exercitum equitatumque*, Ca; — *magnam classem in Siciliam*, L; — *ensem per latius*, Sc, to thrust through; met. — *bellum in Italiam*, L; *omne meum tempus amicum temporibus transmittendum putavi*, C, ought to be devoted; (2) to go over, pass over, go through, traverse, — *maria*, C; — *Euphratem ponte*, Te; so neut. — *ab Lilybæo Uticam*, L; (3) — *ad aliquem*, Aug, to go over to any one's side or party; (4) met. to pass over in silence, leave unmentioned, Te; (5) met. to pass, spend time, Pl. Sc.

Transmontani -orum, *m.* dwellers beyond the mountains, L.

Transmovo -vi -tum, 2. to remove from one place to another, Te; met. to transfer, T.

Transmutatio -onis, *f.* the transmutation of letters, Q.

Transmutio, 1. to change, transmute, L. H.

Transnato, 1. (*trahnato*), to swim over, swim across, Ca. Pl.

Transnōmīno, 1. to charge the name of a person or thing, St.

*Transnūmēro, 1. to count over, Aug.

Transpādānus -a -um, beyond the Po, transpadane, C. Ca.

*Transpectus -ūs, m. a looking through, seeing through, Le.

Transpelo, 3. (transspelo), to look through, see through, Le.

Transpono -pōnī -pōsitum, 3. to put over, across, remove, transfer, Te.

*Transpositio -ōnis, f. a migration, Sc.

Transporto, 1. to convey from one place to another, transport, — *exercitum*, Ca; — *pueros in Græciam*, C; *milites his navibus flumen transportat*, Ca.

*Transpositivus -a -um, of or relating to transposition, Q.

Transrhēnānus -a -um, beyond the Rhine, — *Germani*, Ca.

Transs...; for words beginning thus, *vid.* trans...

Transstībērīnus -a -um, beyond the Tiber, C. M.

*Transstīllum -ī, n. dim. a little cross-beam, Vt.

*Transstīno, 2 to go through, pass through, P.

Transstrum -ī, n. a cross-bench in a ship on which the rowers sat, C. Ca; (2) a cross-beam, Vt.

Transsulto (transsulto), to spring over or across, L.

Transsūmo, 3. (transsūmo), to take up, assume, P. Aug.

*Transumptio -ōnis, f. the taking of one thing for another, metalepsis, Q.

*Transumptivus -a -um, of or relating to transumption, q. t. Q.

Transūto -ūtī -ūtum, 3 (transsūto), to sew through, stitch through, pierce through, Co. O.

Transvectio -ōnis, f. (trāvectio), a carrying over or across, — *Acheionis*, C; (2) the riding of a Roman knight past the censor, at the periodical muster, St. Pl.

Transvehō -vī -ctum, 3. (trāvehō), to carry over, convey across, transport, Ca; — *exercitum in Britanniam*, St; pass *transvehī*, to ride, sail, pass over or across, C. S; (2) to bear along in triumph, L; (3) pass. of a knight, to ride past the censor, L. St; (1) *met. pass. of time*, to pass, pass by, Te.

Transverbero, 1. to beat through, transfix, perforate, C. V.

Transversus -a -um, lying across, transverse, Ca, *abs. -a -orum*, n. Vt. cross-beams.

Transverse, transversely, crookedly, Vt. Cl.

Transversus -a -um (transversus, *ptep.* transverso), transverse, oblique, athwart, — *vici*, C, cross-roads; — *fossa*, Ca; *transverso ambulare foro*, C, across the forum; *abs. ex transverso*, P; *in transversum*, Pl, crossways, across; *met. de transverso*, C, unexpectedly.

Transverso -ti -sum, 3. to turn across, athwart, P. Aug.

*Transvōlūto, 1. to fly across, Le.

Transvolo, 1. (trāvōlo), to fly over or across, Pl; (2) to hasten over, hasten across, pass over hastily, — *Alpes*, Aug; *met. illa Sallustiana brevis ... audientem transcolat*, Q.

Triptus -ī, m. (traptus, triptum -ī, n. Co triptus -um, m. Vr.) an oil-press, V.

Triptēta -re, m. (traptētrē), a money-changer, P.

*Triūvo, 1. to go through, penetrate, Le.

Triūcentī -a -um, three-hundred fold, Vr.

Triūcentī -a -a, three-hundred each, L; (2) three hundred, Pl.

Triūcentī -re -r, three hundred each, Co.

Triūcentī -līnus -ī -um, the three hundredth, C.

Triūcentī -re -a, three hundred, C.

Triūcentī -es, three hundred times, Ct.

Triūchēdīpnym -ī, n. (tripechēdīpnor), a light garment, worn by parasites at table, Jt.

Triūdecīm, thirteen, L.

Triūcūbandus -a -um, trembling, Le. O.

Triūcūfīdo -fēci -fictum, 3 to cause to tremble, C. V.

Triūcūendus -a -um (*ptep.* triūmo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, tremendous, H. V.

Triūmisco, 3. to tremble, quake; sometimes also to tremble or quake before any thing, dral, J. V.

Triūmo -ūi, 3. (1) *neut.* to tremble, quake, L; *viden' ut tremat atque exultent*, P, *merita nūc triment*, P; — *ripa verberet*, H, (2) *et.* to tremble, quake at, — *offensam Junerem*, O; — *intra ac secures dictatoris*, L.

Triūmor -ōris, m. a trembling, quaking, tremor, C; (2) an earthquake, Le. O; (3) an object which causes fear and trembling, M.

Triūmulus -a -um, trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous, C; (2) *act.* causing trembling, C.

Triūpānter, anxiously, with trepidation, Sc.

Triūpātio -ōnis, f. agitation, anxiety, alarm, alarm, trepidation, C.

Triūpde, tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation, Ph. L.

Triūpido, 1. to be in anxious, confused motion, be agitated, be in alarm, be busy, bustle about any thing, Ca. V. Jv.

Triūpidus -ī -um, unquiet, anxious, alarm, restless, disturbed, S. V; of inanimate things, — *unda*, O, boiling, bubbling; *in trepidi*, L, in an anxious state of affairs; — *liten*, P. Aug; *br.* f. news.

Tres, tria (*ptec.* tria), three, C.

Tressis -is, m. three Asses, Vr, used *post. f.* for tripe, P.

Tressivī -ōrum, m. a commission of three members for the inspection of priors, P, for the division of public lands, L; (2) a subordinate kind of priests, C.

Triangulus -ī -um, three-cornered, triangular, C; *subst.* triangulum -ī, n. C, a triangle.

Triūri -ōrum, m. the Roman soldier, who in the old order of battle were drawn up in the third rank, Vr. L.

Tribis -idis, f. (tribis), an unchaste woman, Ph. M.

Tribrāchys -yos, m. (tribrāchi), a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables, L.

Tribūtilus -a -um, of or relating to a tribe, C.

Tribūta -re, f. Co = tributum, q. t.

Tribūlis -is, m. one who belongs to the tribe, C; (2) one of the common people, H. M.

Tribūlo, 1. to press, A. Aug.

Tribūlum -ī, n. a threshing machine, Vr. V.

Tribūlus -ī, m. a thorny plant, *Tri. lat. terrestis*, Linn. Pl; (2) an aquatic plant, *Tri. palustris*, Linn. Pl.

Tribūnal -is, n. a judicial bench, tribunal, C; (2) applied to any elevated seat, of a governor, C; in the camp, L, of the praetor in the theatre, C; (3) a monument erected in honour of the dead, Te; (4) a mound, embankment of earth, Ct.

Tribūn' -is -ūs, m. the officer or dignity of a tribune, tribune, C.

Tribūnicus -ī -um, of or relating to a tribune, tribunitian, — *potestas*, C; *tribūn' tribūn' -ī*, m. a person who has been tribune, P.

Tribūnus -ī, m. a tribune, (a) *trib. militum*, Vr, paymasters who assisted the quaestors, (b) *trib. civis*, were afterwards made judges, (c) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (d) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (e) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (f) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (g) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (h) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (i) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (j) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (k) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (l) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (m) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (n) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (o) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (p) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (q) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (r) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (s) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (t) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (u) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (v) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (w) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (x) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (y) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (z) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries.

Tribūn' -ī -ātum, 3 to allot to a tribune, share, bestow, assign, give, *ut tribūn' tribūn' -ī*, m. a person who has been tribune, P.

Tribūnus -ī, m. a tribune, (a) *trib. militum*, Vr, paymasters who assisted the quaestors, (b) *trib. civis*, were afterwards made judges, (c) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (d) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (e) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (f) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (g) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (h) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (i) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (j) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (k) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (l) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (m) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (n) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (o) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (p) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (q) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (r) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (s) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (t) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (u) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (v) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (w) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (x) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (y) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (z) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries.

Tribūn' -ī -ātum, 3 to allot to a tribune, share, bestow, assign, give, *ut tribūn' tribūn' -ī*, m. a person who has been tribune, P.

Tribūnus -ī, m. a tribune, (a) *trib. militum*, Vr, paymasters who assisted the quaestors, (b) *trib. civis*, were afterwards made judges, (c) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (d) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (e) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (f) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (g) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (h) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (i) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (j) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (k) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (l) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (m) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (n) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (o) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (p) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (q) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (r) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (s) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (t) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (u) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (v) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (w) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (x) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (y) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries, (z) *trib. potestatis*, *trib. potestatis*, L, commanders of the Centuries.

tribute, -- *rem unicuique in partes*, C; (5) to devote time to a particular purpose, Ca.

Tribus -ūs, *f.* a tribe, one of the divisions into which the Roman people were divided, C.

Tributarius -a -um, of or relating to tribute, — *solum*, Pl. liable to taxes, tributary.

Tributum, tribe by tribe, C. L.

Tributum -ōnis, *f.* a distribution, allotment, C.

Tributum -i, *n.* (tributum -i, *m.* P.) a tax, contribution, tribute, C; (2) a gift, present, M.

Tributus -a -um, according to tribes, — *comitia*, L: *vid.* *comitum*.

Trico -arum, *f.* trifles, trumpery, nonsense, M; (2) ill humour, perverseness, C.

Tricenarius -a -um, containing the number thirty, — *filus*, Sc, thirty years old.

Triceni -æ -a, thirty each, Pl. M; (2) thirty, Aug.

Triceps -ipitis, three-headed, C; (2) three-fold, Vr.

Tricesimus -a -um, the thirtieth, C.

*Tricesima -is, *m.* thirty Asses, Vr.

Trichaleon -i, *n.* (τριχάλεον), a coin of the value of three chalcæ, Vt.

Trichas -æ, *m.* (τριχίας), a species of sardine, Pl.

Trichia -æ, *f.* a summer-house, harbour, Co.

Trichitis -idis, *f.* (τριχίτις), a kind of alum, Pl.

Trichorum -i, *n.* (τριχώρον), a room with three compartments, P. Aug.

Trices, thirty times, C.

Triclinarius -e, of or relating to a dining-couch, Vr. Pl; (2) *subst.* triclinaria -rum, *n.* of a dining-room, Vr; (3) drapery for a dining-couch, Pl.

Triclinium -ii, *n.* (τρικλίσιον), a dining-couch, C; (2) a dining-room, Aug.

Tricolum -i, *n.* (τρικώλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sc.

Tricor, *l. dep.* to start difficulties, C.

Tricornis -e, having three horns, Pl.

Tricorpor -dis, having three bodies, V.

Triepus -idis, having three points, O.

Tridacna -drum, *n.* (τριδάκνα), a kind of oyster, Pl.

Tridens -ntis, having three teeth or prongs, V; (2) *subst.* tridens -ntis, *m.* a trident, Pl. V.

*Tridentifer -eri, *m.* *tridentiger -eri, *m.* the trident-bearer (epithet of Neptune), O.

Triduum -ii, *n.* a space of three days, C. Ca.

Trienalia -rum, *n.* a festival celebrated every three years, O.

Triennium -ii, *n.* a space of three years, P. C.

Triens -ntis, *m.* a third part, one-third, C; *heres ex triente*, St; (2) the third part of an As, H. Pl; of an acre, Co; of a sextarius, Pt. M; (3) among mathematicians, the number two (as the third part of the perfect number six).

Trientalis -e, one-third of a foot in any dimension, Vt. Pl.

*Trientulus -a -um, — *ager*, L, sold for a third.

Tricrarchus -i, *m.* (τρικραρχος), the commander of a trireme, C.

Tricris -e (τρικρίς), having three banks of oars, Aug.

Tricriticus -a -um (τριετηρικος), recurring every three years, triennial, O. V.

Tricris -idis, *f.* (τριετηρίς), a space of three years, M; (2) a triennial festival, C.

Tricrisium, in a three-fold manner, triply, L.

*Trifaux -cis, having three throats, V.

Trifer -era -drum, bearing fruit thrice a year, Co. Pl.

Trifidus -a -um, split in three parts, three-forked, O. Sc.

*Trifur -e, having three hairs, M.

Trifolium -u, *n.* clover, trefoil, Pl.

Triformis -e, three-formed, three-fold, H. Sc.

*Trifur -furis, *m.* a three-fold thief, arch-thief, P.

Trifurcifer -eri, *m.* an arch-rogue, P.

Trifurcus -a -um, having three prongs, three-pronged, Co.

Trigridum -ii, *n.* an exercising ground for chariots and horses, Pl.

Trigridus -i, *n.* a driver of three horses yoked abreast, Pl.

Trigeminus -a -um (tergēmīnus), three born at a birth, — *fratres*, L, the Horatii and the Curiatii; so *abs.* *trigemini*, Co; (2) *poet.* three-fold, triple, V. H.

Trigemmis -e, having three buds, Co.

Triginta, thirty, C.

Triglyphus -i, *m.* (τριγλύφος), a triglyph, Vt.

Trigon -ōnis, *m.* (τριγων), a ball for playing (often used by bathers), M. H.

*Trigonālis -e, of or relating to the trigon, q.v. M.

Trigōnum -i, *n.* a triangle, Vr. Co.

Trigonus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the sting-ray, P.

Trilibris -e, three pounds' weight, H.

Trilinguis -e, having three tongues, H.

Trilix -icis, twilled, woven in a ribbed pattern, V. M.

Trimāstris -is, *m.* the age of three years, Co.

Trimēstris, 3. three-monthly, — *hædi*, Vr, three months old; (2) *subst.* trimēstris -ium, *n.* seeds which come to perfection in three months after sowing, Co.

Trimēstris -a -um, — *versus*, Q; or *abs.* H, a verse containing three double feet, trimeter.

Trimōdia -a, *f.* (trimōdion -ii, *n.* P.) a vessel containing three modia or bushels, Vr. Co.

Trimodius -a -um, *dim.* three years old, St.

Trimus -a -um, three years old, P. H. Pl.

Trinacra -æ, *f.* (Τρινακρία), Sicily, V; hence *adj.* Trinacrus -a -um, V; Trinacris -idis, *f.* O, Sicilian.

Trini -æ -a, three each, C. Ca; (2) three-fold, triple, Ca.

*Trinoctialis -e, lasting three nights, M.

Trinoctium -ii, *n.* the space of three nights, P. Aug.

Trinodis -e, having three knots, O.

Triobolus -i, *m.* (τριόβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli; *poet.* a trifle, P.

Triones -um, *m.* a yoke of oxen; usually signifies the constellations known as the Great and Little Bear, *Arcuturum pluriusque Hyadas geminasque Triones*, V.

Triorches -æ, *f.* (τριόρχης), a buzzard, Pl.

Triorchis -is, *f.* (τριόρχις), a kind of centaur, Pl.

Tripareus -a -um, very stangy, P.

Tripartito, in three parts, C.

Tripartitus -a -um (tripertitus), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite, C.

*Tripector -dis, having three breasts, L.

Tripedalis -e, three feet in any dimension, Vr. Pl.

Tripedānus -a -um, Co. = tripedalis, q.v.

Tripes -edis, having three feet, three-legged, H. M.

Triplex -icis, three-fold, triple, C; (2) *subst.* (a) triplex -icis, *n.* three times as much, H. L, (b) triplices -um, *m.* writing-tablets with three leaves, C.

Triplifester, in a three-fold manner, triply, Aug.

Triplico, *l.* to triple, make three-fold, Pl.

Triplithus -a -um, three bricks thick, Vt.

Triplus -a -um (triplos), three-fold, triple, C.

*Tripotentum -i, *n.* an extraordinary prodigy, A. Aug.

Triputio, *l.* to dance, caper, C.

Triputium -ii, *n.* a religious dance, L; and in general, a dance, Ct; (2) a favourable omen which consisted in the fact that the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, C.

Tripus -edis, *m.* (τριπύς), a three-legged seat, tripod, H. V; especially the tripod of the Delphic priestess, C; hence *meton.* the Delphic oracle, O.

Triquetrus -a -um, three-cornered, triangular, Lc. Co; (2) Sicilian, Lc. H.

Trirēmis -e, having three banks of oars, Ca; (2) *subst.* -is -is, *f.* a trireme, C. Ca.

Trischemus -a -um (τρισχέμος), containing three schēmi, Pl.

*Trischurra -drum, *n.* gross buffooneries, Jr.

Trigridus -i, *n.* a driver of three horses yoked abreast, Pl.

Trigeminus -a -um (tergēmīnus), three born at a birth, — *fratres*, L, the Horatii and the Curiatii; so *abs.* *trigemini*, Co; (2) *poet.* three-fold, triple, V. H.

Trigemmis -e, having three buds, Co.

Triginta, thirty, C.

Triglyphus -i, *m.* (τριγλύφος), a triglyph, Vt.

Trigon -ōnis, *m.* (τριγων), a ball for playing (often used by bathers), M. H.

*Trigonālis -e, of or relating to the trigon, q.v. M.

Trigōnum -i, *n.* a triangle, Vr. Co.

Trigonus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the sting-ray, P.

Trilibris -e, three pounds' weight, H.

Trilinguis -e, having three tongues, H.

Trilix -icis, twilled, woven in a ribbed pattern, V. M.

Trimāstris -is, *m.* the age of three years, Co.

Trimēstris, 3. three-monthly, — *hædi*, Vr, three months old; (2) *subst.* trimēstris -ium, *n.* seeds which come to perfection in three months after sowing, Co.

Trimēstris -a -um, — *versus*, Q; or *abs.* H, a verse containing three double feet, trimeter.

Trimōdia -a, *f.* (trimōdion -ii, *n.* P.) a vessel containing three modia or bushels, Vr. Co.

Trimodius -a -um, *dim.* three years old, St.

Trimus -a -um, three years old, P. H. Pl.

Trinacra -æ, *f.* (Τρινακρία), Sicily, V; hence *adj.* Trinacrus -a -um, V; Trinacris -idis, *f.* O, Sicilian.

Trini -æ -a, three each, C. Ca; (2) three-fold, triple, Ca.

*Trinoctialis -e, lasting three nights, M.

Trinoctium -ii, *n.* the space of three nights, P. Aug.

Trinodis -e, having three knots, O.

Triobolus -i, *m.* (τριόβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli; *poet.* a trifle, P.

Triones -um, *m.* a yoke of oxen; usually signifies the constellations known as the Great and Little Bear, *Arcuturum pluriusque Hyadas geminasque Triones*, V.

Triorches -æ, *f.* (τριόρχης), a buzzard, Pl.

Triorchis -is, *f.* (τριόρχις), a kind of centaur, Pl.

Tripareus -a -um, very stangy, P.

Tripartito, in three parts, C.

Tripartitus -a -um (tripertitus), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite, C.

*Tripector -dis, having three breasts, L.

Tripedalis -e, three feet in any dimension, Vr. Pl.

Tripedānus -a -um, Co. = tripedalis, q.v.

Tripes -edis, having three feet, three-legged, H. M.

Triplex -icis, three-fold, triple, C; (2) *subst.* (a) triplex -icis, *n.* three times as much, H. L, (b) triplices -um, *m.* writing-tablets with three leaves, C.

Triplifester, in a three-fold manner, triply, Aug.

Triplico, *l.* to triple, make three-fold, Pl.

Triplithus -a -um, three bricks thick, Vt.

Triplus -a -um (triplos), three-fold, triple, C.

*Tripotentum -i, *n.* an extraordinary prodigy, A. Aug.

Triputio, *l.* to dance, caper, C.

Triputium -ii, *n.* a religious dance, L; and in general, a dance, Ct; (2) a favourable omen which consisted in the fact that the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, C.

Tripus -edis, *m.* (τριπύς), a three-legged seat, tripod, H. V; especially the tripod of the Delphic priestess, C; hence *meton.* the Delphic oracle, O.

Triquetrus -a -um, three-cornered, triangular, Lc. Co; (2) Sicilian, Lc. H.

Trirēmis -e, having three banks of oars, Ca; (2) *subst.* -is -is, *f.* a trireme, C. Ca.

Trischemus -a -um (τρισχέμος), containing three schēmi, Pl.

*Trischurra -drum, *n.* gross buffooneries, Jr.

Trispastos -i, *f.* (τρίσπαστος), a block for raising weights, consisting of three pulleys, *Vt.*
 Triste, sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully, *H. Pt.*
 Tristifidus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat sorrowful, *C.*
 Tristifidus -a -um, causing sadness, *C.*
 Tristimonia -æ, *f.* sadness, melancholy, *Aug.*
 Tristic -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, *C;* (2) of things, — *dies*, *C;* — *sors*, *C;* — *funera*, *H. V;* (3) gloomy, peevish, morose, severe, harsh, *P. H. C;* so of things, — *genus dicendi*, *C;* — *vultus*, *C;* — *antiquitas*, *Te.*
 Tristitia -æ, *f.* sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy, *C. Ca;* of things, — *cæli*, *Pl.* gloomy weather; (2) moroseness, peevishness, harshness, sternness, severity, *C.*
 Tristor, *l. dep.* to be sad, sorrowful, *Sc.*
 Tristulus -a -um, three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged, — *lingua serpentis*, *V.* forked.
 Trisyllabus -a -um (τρισύλλαβος), trisyllabic, *Vr.*
 Tristivus -i, *m.* a great-grandfather's great-grandfather, remote ancestor, *P. Vr.*
 Titte -ës, *f.* (τίτην), a third, in music, *Vt.*
 Trithales -is, *n.* (τριθαλές) = eithales, *q.v.*, *Pl.*
 Triticus -a -um (triticus, *P.*) of wheat, wheat, *V. O.*
 Triticum -i, *n.* wheat, *C.*
 Tritonis -idis, *f.* Tritonia -æ, *f.* a surname of Pallas, so called from a river and lake in Africa, *V. O;* whence *adj.* Tritonius -a -um, *V.* Tritonæus -a -um, *O;* Tritonis -idis, *f. adj.* *Le.*
 Tritor -oris, *m.* a rubber, *Pl;* — *compedium*, *P.* a slave often put in irons.
 Tritura -æ, *f.* a treading out of corn, threshing, *Vr. V.*
 Tritus -a -um (*ptep.* tēro), much trodden, much frequented, — *iter*, *C;* (2) *met.* practised, skilled, — *aves*, *C;* (3) of discourse, in common use, common, trite, *C.*
 Tritus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, *C.*
 Triumphalis -e, of or relating to a triumph, triumphal, *C.*
 Triumpho, *l.* (*r.*) *neut.* to go in triumphal procession, triumph, — *de Numantinis*, *C;* — *ex Macedonidæ*, *C.* (2) *met.* to triumph, exult, in quo exultat et triumphat oratio mea, *C.* (ii.) *act.* found only *ptep.* triumphatus -a -um, triumphed over, conquered, *V. H.*
 Triumphus -i, *m.* a triumphal procession, triumph, *C;* (2) *met.* a conquest, triumph, *C.*
 Triumvir -i, *m.* one of a college of three magistrates, of a commission of three, a triumvir; frequently *pl.* triumviri, — *colonæ deducendæ*, *L;* — *agro dando*, *L.* for division of public lands; — *capitales*, *C.* superintendents of prisons; — *nocturni*, *L.* for preserving the city from fire; — *reipublicæ constituendæ*, *St.* the well-known triumvirs, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus.
 Triumviralis -e, of or relating to a triumvir, *H. Te.*
 Triumviratus -ūs, *m.* the office of a triumvir, *C.*
 Trivēnēfica -æ, *f.* an arch-poisoner or sorcerer, *P.*
 Trivia -æ, *f.* a surname of Diana or Hebe; frequently *adj.* — *virgo*, *Le.* — *dea*, *Pt.*
 Trivialis -e, to be found on the streets; hence, common, ordinary, trivial, *Q. Jr.*
 Trivium -i, *n.* a place where three roads meet, *C;* (2) an open street, public place, *C. V.*
 Trisago -isms, *f.* (trissago), a plant called germander, *Pl.*
 Trochæus -i, *m.* (τροχᾶιος), a trochee, a metrical foot (—), *C;* (2) = tribrachys, *C. q.v.*
 Trochæus -a -um, — *versus*, *Q.* trochaic.
 Trochilus -i, *m.* (τρόχλος), the golden-crested wren, *Pl;* (2) a hollow moulding in the base of a column, *Vt.*
 Trochika -æ, *f.* a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, *Vt.*
 Trochus -i, *m.* (τροχός), a boy's hoop, *H. O.*
 Troja -æ, *f.* (Troia), Troy, a city of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Troian -a -um, *V.* Trojanus -a -um, *V.*

O. Trōies -a -um, *C.* Trōis -idis, *f. adj.* *O.* Trojan; *subst.* Trōjani -orum, *m. C.* the Trojans; Trōis -ois, *m. V.* a Trojan; Trōis -idis, *f.* (a) a Trojan woman, *O.* (b) the country round Troy, the Troad, *Pl;* Trōiūgēna -æ, *C.* one of Trojan descent, a Roman, *V.*

Troia -æ, *f.* a game played by the Romans on horseback, a mock combat, *V. St.*

Trophæum -i, *n.* (τρόφαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree, *C;* (2) a victory, *H. O;* (3) a memorial, *C.*

Trophæus -a -um (τροφαῖος), — *centi*, *Pl.* see breezes.

Tropis -is, *f.* (τρόπις), the lees of wine, *M.*

Tropus -i, *m.* (τροπος), a metaphor, trope, *Q.*

Trossuli -orum, *m.* a name given to the Roman knights (from the Etrurian town Trossulum), *P. Aug;* tops, cockcombs, dandies, *Sc.*

Troxilis -idis, *f.* (τροχάλις), an animal resembling a grasshopper, *Pl.*

Trucidatio -ōnis, *f.* a slaughtering, massacre, *C;* (2) a cutting off, cutting to pieces, *Cl. Pl.*

Trucidio, *l.* to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre, — *cives Romanos*, *C.* (2) to demolish, destroy, *H.* Trucidente, fiercely, ferociously, truculently, *C.*

Truculentia -æ, *f.* roughness, savageness, ferocity, truculence, *P.*

Truculentus -a -um, rough, ferocious, savage, cruel, truculent, *C.*

Trudis -is, *f.* a sharp stake, *V.*

Trudo -si -sum, *3.* to push, shove, press, *frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem*, *V;* — *apertis in plagas*, *H;* — *inertem in prælia*, *H.* (2) to put forth buds, grow, *pampinus trudit genimina*, *V;* *met. C. truditur dies die*, *H.*

Trulla -æ, *f. dim.* a ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup, *C;* (2) a pan for carrying live coals, *L;* (3) a washing-basin, *Jv.*

Trullium -i, *n.* (trullius -i, *m. Pl.*) a basin, washing-basin, *Vr.*

Trullissatio -ōnis, *f.* a plastering with mortar, *Vt.*

Trullisso, *l.* to plaster with mortar, *Vt.*

Trunco, *l.* to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate, truncate, *O. Te.*

Trunculus -i, *m. dim.* a small part cut off the body, *Cl.*

Truncus -i, *m.* the stem or trunk of a tree, *C. Ca;* (2) the trunk of the human body, *C;* (3) the shaft of a column, *Vt;* (4) as a term of reproach, blockhead, *C.*

Tuenceus -a -um, maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered, *V. L;* sometimes followed by *gen.* *animalia trunca pedum*, *V;* applied to the parts cut off, — *brachia*, *P. Aug;* (2) *met.* *urbs* —, *sine senatu*, *sine plebe*, *sine magistratibus*, *L.*

Trusillus -e, — *mola*, *A. Aug.* a handmill.

Trusco, *l.* to push violently, *Cl.*

Trutina -æ, *f.* (τρύάνη), a balance, pair of scales, steel-yard, *Vt.*

Trutitor, *l. dep.* to weigh, *Pr.*

Trux -cis, rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, *C. O.*

Tryblum -i, *n.* (τρίβλιον), a alsh, *P.*

Tryphon -i, *n.* (τρυφών), a black pigment made from wine-lees, *Pl.*

Trygon -ōnis, *m.* (τρύγων), a fish, the sting-ray, *Pl.*

Tu, thou, made emphatic by the addition of *te*, *tete*, *C. P. T;* of *met.* *cosmet*, *P;* *cosmet*, *P. L;* *tutemet*, *T;* *cos* sometimes used in apposition with a singular noun, *cos*, *O. Cillipe*, *precor aspirate carenti*, *V.*

Tuūm, in thine own way, after thine own fashion, *P.*

Tuba -æ, *f.* the straight trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals, *C. Ca;* (2) *met.* (a) war, *M;* (b) lofty epic poetry, *St.*

Tuber -eris, *n.* a swelling, protuberance, bump

on animals, — *camelus*, Pl.; (2) a knob or knot in wood, Pl, (3) a species of fungus, esteemed a delicacy by the Romans, Pl. Jv.

Tāber -ēris, *m. f.* a kind of apple-tree, Pl. Co; (2) the fruit of this tree, Pl. M.

Tūberculum -i, *n. dim.* a little swelling, boil, tubercle, Cl. Fl.

Tūberculus -a -um, full of swellings or protuberances, Vr.

Tūbicen -inis, *m.* a trumpeter, L. O.

Tūbistrilum -i, *n.* a feast of trumpets, held March 23rd and May 23rd, O.

Tūbūlatus -a -um, tubular, Pl.

**Tubercinābundus -a -um*, eating greedily, gobbling, A. Aug.

Tubercinor, 1. *dep.* to eat greedily, to gobble, P.

Tūbus -i, *m.* a pipe, tube, water-pipe, Co. Pl.

Tūctum -i, *n.* (tūctum), a kind of Gaulish sausage, Pr.

**Tūfēdia -e*, *f.* a little olive-mill.

Tūdio, 1. to strike violently, strike often, Lc.

Tūdor, tālūt, 2. *dep.* to look at, behold, regard, see, Lc. V; (2) to care for, protect, guard, support, defend, — *concordiam*, C; — *dignitatem*, C; —

personam principis eius facile dicendo, C; — *innes suos ab excursionibus*, C; — *oppidum unius legionis praedio*, Ca.

Tūgarium -i, *n.* a peasant's hut, cottage, Co. V.

Tūlio -ōnis, *f.* a protecting, preserving, C.

Tullius, Servius, the sixth king of Rome, whose reign, though barren of warlike traditions, was marked by three important events—the enlargement of the boundary of the city, the formation of a Latin league, at the head of which was Rome, and the establishment of a constitution which gave considerable political importance to the plebs. Many scholars consider that the reign of Servius Tullius represents a period of Latin supremacy at Rome. Hence *Tullianum -i*, *n.* the lowest part of the Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius

Tum, *adv.* of time, expresses a point of time which coincides with some other, then, at that time, *quum . . . tum*, C, *tum . . . quum*, Q; *ubi . . . tum*, I; *postquam . . . tum*, S; made emphatic by the addition of *denuum*, Pl, — *denique*, P. C, — *maxime*, Q, — *cero*, C; when used absolutely *tum* generally refers to past time, C; (2) *tum* expresses a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon, in *ripā ambulantes, tum autem residentes*, C, introduces the words of a subsequent speaker, *tum Scipio*, C; (3) in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place, C; *primum . . . tum*, Ca; *primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum*, C; (4) *quum . . . tum*, if . . . then surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially, not only . . . but also, C. Ca.

Tūmēficio -feci -factum, 3. to cause to swell, O; (2) *met.* to puff up with pride, Pt

Tūmō, 2. to swell, be swollen, be puffed up, — *corpus omne veneno*, O; — *sacri multo hoc deo*, Ph;

(2) *met.* to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement, *sapientis animus nunquam tumet*, C; *tumens inani graculus superbiis*, Ph; *tument negotia*, C, are in disorder; (3) *met.* of discourse, to be pompous, tumid, Te.

Tūmēco -mūi, 3 to begin to swell, to swell, C. V; *met.* O Q

Tūmēre, pompously, bombastically, Se.

Tūmidus -a -um, swollen, puffed up, tumid, C, (2) *met.* swollen, boiling, raging with passion, excitement, *tumida ex ira tum corda revidunt*, V; (3) *met.* of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic, Q. Pl.

Tūmor -ōris, *m.* a swelling, tumour, — *oculorum*, C; (2) a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind, *quum — animi resedisset*, C; — *et iana de se perculso*, Q.

Tūmulo, 1. to cover with a mound, to bury, Ct. O

**Tūmūdus -a -um*, full of mounds, hilly, S.

Tūmūltuarius -a -um, (of soldiers) hastily

brought together, suddenly leaped, L; (2) hasty, disorderly, — *pugna*, L, — *opus*, Q.

Tūmūltuatio -ōnis, *f.* a confusion, bustle, tumult, L.

Tūmūltor, 1. *dep.* (tūmūltor, 1. P. Ca.) to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, C.

Tūmūltōse, confusedly, tumultuously, C.

Tūmūltōsus -a -um, confused, alarmed, disquieted, turbulent, tumultuous, C. P.

Tūmūltus -ūs, *m.* a noise, confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult, C. Ca; (2) the sudden breaking out of war, insurrection, rebellion, C. Ca. (3) *met.* mental disturbance, commotion, excitement, H; (4) *met.* of discourse, confusion, disorder, P.

Tūmūlus -i, *m.* a mound of earth, hill, C. Ca; (2) a mound of earth as a monument for the dead, tumulus, C.

Tunc, denotes a point of time which corresponds with another, then, *tunc . . . quum*, C; *tunc demum . . . quum*, P. Co; (2) a fixed point of past time, at that time, then, C.

Tundo, tūdi, tūum, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly, *quum iaculis latera tundes entur*, C, — *pecora manu*, O, (2) to pound, bruise in a mortar, V; — *aliquid in farinam*, Pl; (3) *met.* to talk at, importune, P. V.

Tūnica -e, *f.* the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, P. C, (2) a skin, coating, covering, peel, Lc. Cl.

Tūnicatus -a -um, clothed in a tunic, C.

Tūnicella -e, *f. dim.* a little tunic, P; (2) a little membrane, — *oculorum*, Pl.

Tūrāris -a -um, of or relating to incense, Pl.

Turba -e, *f.* (τύρβη), the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion, produced by a crowd of people, *ex populo — et confusio*, C; *seditiones turbæque populares*, Q; and generally, noise, tumult, disturbance, C, (2) concrete, a crowd, mob, multitude, C. Q; (3) a crowd, large number of any objects, — *ignotorum deorum*, C, — *ferarum*, O; — *jaculorum*, O, — *manium verborum*, Q.

Turbāmentum -i, *n.* a means of disturbance, S. Te.

Turbāte, confusedly, C.

Turbatio -ōnis, *f.* disturbance, disorder, confusion, L.

Turbātor -ōris, *m.* turbātor -icis, *f.* P. Aug, a disturber, stirrer up of confusion, L. Te.

Turbātus -a -um (*ptep.* turbo), disturbed, perturbed, disordered, thrown into confusion, C. Ca.

Turbellus -arum, *f. dim.* tumult, disorder, confusion, P.

Turben -inis, *n. Tb.* = turbo, *g.v.*

Turbido, confusedly, in disorder, C.

Turbidus -a -um, confused, disordered, unquiet, wild, — *tempestas*, C. Ca; — *nubila*, V; (2) of liquids, disturbed, turbid, not clear, C; (3) *met.* mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted, turbulent, stormy, vehement, *mens, quæ omni turbido motu cacet*, C; *Cæsar turbidus animi*, Te; *hominis quævis in turbidis rebus sint*, C.

**Turbidulatio -ōnis*, *f.* a shape resembling a cone, — *piri*, Pl.

Turbidulus -a -um, cone-shaped, conical, Pl.

**Turbidus -a -um*, shaped like a top, O.

Turbo, 1. to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion, C, — *aciem pedulum*, L; (2) to disturb, make turbid any liquid, O. H; (3) *met.* *qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit*, C; *ad te ne hæc quidem scribo, quæ palam in re publicâ turbantur*, C.

Turbo -inis, *m.* a whirlwind, hurricane, C. H; *met.* *maximum — respública*, C; (2) a top, such as boys play with, V; (3) a reel, spindle, C. H. Ct; (4) a whirling motion, circular orbit, revolution, *cum calis turbine ferri*, Lc

Turbulēte, turbulēter, C, turbulēter, tumultuously, C.

Turbulētus -a -um, restless, stormy, boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent, *ille ex — re publicâ bellum exarsit*, C; — *annus*, L; *atomorum tur-*

bulenta concursio, C; (2) causing confusion, restless, turbulent, *Sex. Irtius seditiosus civis est* —, C.

**Turbystum* -i, n. a means used by painters to assist the effect of colours, Pl.

Turdarium -ii, n. a place where thrushes breed, Vr.

Turdus -i, m. (*turda* -æ, f. Pr.) a thrush, Pl. H; (2) a species of carp, Pl.

Tureus -a -um, of or relating to incense, V. O.

Turgéo -rsi, 2. to swell up, be swollen, — *lumina gemitu*, Pt; — *gemma lato in palmite*, V; — *uva mero*, M; (2) met. of discourse, to be pompous, *turgid*, Aug.

Turgeo, 3. to begin to swell, swell up, O. Co; (2) met. to swell with passion or excitement, C; (3) met. of discourse, to be pompous, *turgid*, Q.

Turgidulus -a -um, somewhat swollen, — *oculi flendo*, Ct.

Turgidus -a -um, swollen, *turgid*, P. C.

Turbillum -i, n. a censer for burning incense, C. L.

Turricrémus -a -um, burning with incense, Lc. V.

Turrier -éra -erum, producing incense, O. Pl.

**Turrlégus* -a -um, collecting incense, O.

Turlo -ónis, m. a young shoot or branch, Co.

Turma -æ, f. a troop of cavalry containing thirty or thirty-two men, C. Ca; (2) generally, a troop, squadron, throng, C.

Turmális -e, of or relating to a troop or squadron, L. C.

Turmátm, troop by troop, in troops, Ca. L.

Turpillus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat ugly, Ct; met. C.

**Turpificatus* -a -um, made foul, corrupted, — *animus*, C.

**Turpilucicupidus* -a -um, greedily after base gain, P.

Turpis -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy, C. T. H; (2) met. disgraceful, shameful, base, dishonourable, infamous, C. Ca.

Turpiter, foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner, H. O; (2) met. disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously, C. Ca.

Turpítulo -inis, f. ugliness, unsightliness, C; (2) turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, C.

Turpo, 1. to make ugly, befoul, defile, — *capillos sanguine*, V; (2) met. to disgrace, dishonour, C.

Turricula -æ, f. *dim.* a little tower, turret, Vt; (2) a dice-box, M.

Turriiger -éra -erum, tower-bearing, Pl. V; *subst.* *Turriigera* -æ, f. Cybele, O.

Turris -is, f. (*trópis*), a tower, C. H; (2) any lofty building, castle, palace, H; (3) a tower-shaped pigeon-cote, Vr.

Turritus -a -um, furnished with towers, — *manía*, O; *subst.* *Turritæ* -æ, f. Cybele, Pl. V; (2) tower-like, towering, high, V.

Tursio -onis, m. a species of dolphin or porpoise, Pl.

Turtur -üris, m. a turtle-dove, P. Pl. Co.

**Turturilla* -æ, f. *dim.* a little turtle-dove, Sc.

Turunda -æ, f. a pellet for fattening poultry, A. Aug; (2) a sacrificial cake, Vr; (3) a roll of lint, A. Aug.

Tüs, *türis*, n. (*thüris*), incense, frankincense, C.

Tusci -örum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria; hence *adj.* *Tuscanus* -a -um, — *annis*, H, the Tiber; — *dux*, O, Merentius; — *eques*, M, Mæcenus; — *vicius*, L. Te, a street in Rome inhabited by low prostitutes; *Tuscænus* -a -um, Vt; *Tuscæniscus* -a -um, Vt. Vr.

**Tuscûlum* -i, n. *dim.* a little incense, P.

Tussicûla -æ, f. *dim.* a hacking cough, Cl.

Tussilago -inis, f. the plant coltsfoot, Pl.

Tussio, 4. to have a cough, to cough, Pl.

Tussis -is, f. a cough, Cl. V.

Tütämen -inis, n. a defence, protection, V.

Tütämëntum -i, n. L. = *tutamén*, q.v.

Tüte, safely, securely, P.

Tütäla -æ, f. protection, guard, charge, *tutelam janua gerere*, P; *cujus in tutelä Athenas esse coherunt*, C; (2) a protector, guardian, — *templi*,

O; (3) the person or thing protected, *Lanucium annosi vetus est — draconis*, Pt; (4) guardianship, tutelage, in *alicujus tutelam venire*, C; (5) the property of a ward, C; (6) a keeping, care, management, — *pecudum silicestrium et apium*, Co.

Tütälarius -ii, m. a keeper, warden, Pl.

Tüto, safely, securely, C.

Tütör -öris, m. a protector, H. St; (2) the guardian of a minor or imbecile person, C. O.

Tütör, 1. *dep.* (*tüto*, P. *pass.* C.) to protect, preserve, watch, keep, — *republicam*, C; *quum Yolsci vallo se intarentur*, L; *natura arboris cortice a frigidibus et calore tutata est*, Pl.

Tütälus -i, m. a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head, Vr.

Tütus -a -um (*præp.* *tüör*), safe, secure, out of danger, C; *tutus ab insidiis*, Aug; *testudo — ad omnes ictus*, L; *tutior receptus*, Ca; *adv.* *tütum* -i, n. a safe place, safety, esse in tuto, C; *aliquis (aliquid) in tutum collocare*, T. C; (2) watchful, cautious, L.

Tütus -a -um, thy, thine; *subst.* *tui*, C, thy friends, people, party; *tuum est*, it is thy custom, P, it is thy duty, T; in the oblique cases frequently made emphatic by the addition of -*piæ*, or *inæt.* *tuopte ingenio*, P.

Tympänitiscus -i, m. (*τυμπαντικός*), one who has the drop-ey, Pl.

Tympänium -ii, n. (*τυμπάνιον*), a drum-shaped pearl, Pl.

Tympänizo, 1. (*τυμπανίζω*), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, St.

Tympänötrüba -æ, m. (*τυμπανοπρίστη*), a tambourine-player, P.

Tympänium -i, n. (*τύμπανον*), a tambourine, kettle-drum (frequently played by the priests of Cybele), Ct. V; (2) *meton.* a drum or wheel for raising weights, V; the triangular space under a gable, Vt; the panel of a door, Vt.

Tyndäreus -ei, m. (*Τυνδαίριος*), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helena and Glytemnestra; hence *adj.* *Tyndärius* -a -um, P. Aug; *subst.* *Tyndäriides* -æ, m. a male descendant of Tyndareus, C; *Tyndäris* -idis, f. a female descendant of Tyndareus, Helen, Lc. V, Clytemnestra, O.

Typhon -ónis, m. (*τύφών*), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Pl.

Týpus -i, m. (*τύπος*), a figure on a wall, C.

Týrannice, tyrannically, C.

Týrannicida -æ, m. the slayer of a tyrant, tyrannicide, Sc. Pl.

Týrannicidum -ii, n. the slaying of a tyrant, Sc. Q.

Týranniscus -a -um (*τυραννικός*), tyrannical, C.

Týrannis -idis, f. (*τυραννίς*), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny, C. Q.

Týrannocönus -i, m. (*τυραννοκτόνος*), the slayer of a tyrant, C.

Týrannus -i, m. (*τίραννος*), an arbitrary monarch, tyrant, C.

Týrriänthina -örum, n. violet-coloured garments, M.

Týröätrichos -i, m. (*τυροάτριχος*), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, C.

Týrrhëna -æ, f. (*Τυρρηνία*), Etruria, O; hence *adj.* *Týrrhënus* -a -um, H. V.

Týrrhënicus -a -um, P. Aug, Etruscan.

Týrus -i, f. (*-oi* -i, f. *Týpor*), Tyre, a city of Phœnicia; hence *adj.* *Týrius* -a -um, — *purpura*, O, Europa; used by Statius = Theban, as Cadmus was the founder of Thebes; by V. = Carthaginian.

U, **u**, originally written **V**, **v**, the 20th letter of the Latin alphabet; corresponds with the Greek Upsilon (**υ**, **υ**). It is frequently interchanged with **i**, as *optimus, optumus, satira, satura*, etc. *nt*

Über -ēris, *n.* (*οὐδρα*), an udder, pap, teat, breast of milk; frequently pl. — *lactea*, **V**; — *distenta*, **H**; *met.* of the earth, **Co**; (2) *met.* richness, abundance, fertility, **V**.

Über -ēris, rich, abounding in any thing, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious, *seges spiciis uberibus et crebris*, **C**; *sequitur gravis imber et uber*, **Le**; *lactis et uberes cantare rivos*, **O**; *quæstus uberinnus*, **T**, very gainful; (2) *met.* *quis uberior in dicendo Platone*? **C**; — *locus philosophia*; **C**; *uberinna supplicationibus triumphisque provincia*, **C**.

Überius, more abundantly, more copiously, — *provenit seges*, **O**; (2) *met.* more copiously, more at length, — *disputare*, **C**.

Übēro, 1. to be fruitful, bear fruit, **Co**.

Übertas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility, copiousness, abundance, — *frugum et fructuum*, **C**; (2) *met.* — *virtutis*, **G**; — *in dicendo*, **C**.

Übertim, abundantly, copiously, **Ct. St.**

Überto, 1. to make fruitful, **Pl**.

Übi, where, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est hæc urbs, incolabant, **C**; ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, **C**, where in the world thou wast; ubi loci fortuna tua sint, facile intelligis, **P**, in what position thy fortunes are; ubi ubi, **T**, = ubiqueque; (2) as an interrogative adv. where? ubi sunt qui Antonium Græce negant scire? **C**; (3) when, as soon as, **C**; ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, **Ca**; ubi primum, **Ca. Q**; (4) colloquially used in place of a relative pronoun, in which, with which, by which; etc. **P. T. C**.

Übique (*ubiqueque*), wherever, wheresoever, **C**; (2) anywhere, everywhere, **H. O. Q**.

Übiquebet, anywhere you please, everywhere, **Sc**.

Übinam? where pray! where then! **C**.

Übiunque, wherever, istius hominis ubi sit quæque mentio, **P**.

Übiue, wherever, wheresoever, everywhere, **C**; tum narium quod — fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, **C**; studendum est semper et —, **Q**.

Übubi, *vid.* ubi.

Übivis, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere, **C**.

Üdo -ōnis, *m.* (*οὐδών*), a fur shoe or sock, **M**.

Üdus -a -um, wet, moist, — *litus*, **H**; — *paludes*, **O**; — *tempora Lyæ*, **H**.

Üdëräto -ōnis, *f.* a sore, ulcer, ulceration, **Pl**.

Üclero, 1. to ulcerate, **C. H**.

Üclerōsus -a -um, ulcerated, ulcerous, **Te**;

(2) of trees, rough, knotted, gnarled, **Pl**.

Üclisor, ultus, 3. *dep.* to punish vengeance, take vengeance on, punish wrong-doing, — *aliquem*, **P. C. Ca**; — *injurias rei publicæ*, **C**; — *Exercorum injurias bello*, **C**; — *patrum mortem*, **C**; (2) to take vengeance for, avenge a person, — *aliquem*, **C**; — *cæcos fratres*, **O**. (*Üclisor* sometimes found with *pass.* signification, **S. L**.)

Ülcas -ēris, *n.* (*ἔλκος*), a sore, ulcer, **C. Cl. Le**;

(2) an excrescence on trees, **Pl**.

Ülcensillum -i, *n. dim.* a little ulcer, **Cl**.

Ülex -icis, *m.* a shrub resembling rosemary, **Pl**.

Üliginōsus -a -um, wet, damp, moist, marshy, **Vr. Co**.

Ülgo -inis, *f.* moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth, **V. Vr**.

Üllus -a -um, any (generally used in negative sentences), *nec ulla deformior species est cicutæ quam illa*, **C**; *neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit ut ei numum ullum crederet*, **C**; rarely used as a subst. *negat se . . . posse iter ulli per provinciam dare*, **Ca**; (2) used in interrogative, negative, and hypothetical sentences, *est ergo ulla res tanti, ut curi boni nomen amittas*? **C**; *hunc si ullus deus amaret*, **P**.

***Ülmärium -ilii**, *n.* a nursery or plantation of elms, **Pl**.

Ülmēus -a -um, of or relating to the elm, made of elm-wood, **P. Co**.

Ülmītrā -æ, *m.* one on whom elm-rods are broken, a well-whipped person, **P**.

Ülmus -i, *f.* the elm, **V. Co. Pl**.

Ülna -æ, *f.* the elbow, **Pl**; (2) *poet.* the arm, **Cl. O**; (3) as a measure of length, an ell, **V**; (4) as much as a man can span with both arms, **Pl**.

Ülpēum -i, *n.* a kind of leek, **C. P**.

Üls, on the other side of, beyond, **Vr**.

Ültērīor -us (no positive in use), (*r.*) *comp.* further, beyond, *ulterior, quorum alter ultiorum Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, C*, Trans- and Cisalpine Gaul; subst. *quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant*, **Ca**; (*it.*) *superl.* *ultimus -a -um*, the most distant, furthest, extremest, last, in — *provinciam se conjecit*, **C**; *mors ultima linea rerum est*, **H**; (2) in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final, *tam multis ab ultimâ antiquitate repetitis*, **C**; — *principium*, **C**; — *lapis*, **Pt**, a gravestone; *ad ultimum*, used *adv.* lastly, finally, **L. St**; (3) in rank or degree, (*a*) the highest, greatest, *summum bonum, quod ultimum appello*, **C**; — *supplicium*, **C**, capital punishment; (*b*) the meanest, lowest, **L. Pl**.

Ültimo, at last, last of all, **St**.

Ültio -ōnis, *f.* an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge, **Sc. Q**.

Ültor -ōris, *m.* an avenger, punisher, — *nostrorum injuriarum*, **C**.

Ültra, (*r.*) *adv.* (*A*) positive, beyond, further, *estne aliquid — quo progredi crudelitas possit*? **C**; followed by *quam*, *quod* — *quam satis est*, **C**; — *quam oportet*, **Q**; (*B*) *comp.* *ultërüs*, further, — *ne tende odis*, **V**; — *procedere*, **C**; — *nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus*, **O**; (*r.*) *prep.* with acc. beyond, on the further side of, — *Silianam villam*, **C**; (2) in point of time, past, longer than, — *pueriles annos*, **Q**; (3) in point of number, beyond, more than, — *cum numerum*, **Aug**; so of degree, *adhibent modum quendam, quam — progredi non oportet*, **C**.

Ültriix -icis, *f.* avenging, — *dææ*, **V**, the Furies.

Ültro, on the other side, beyond, in combination with *citro*, *q. v.*; (2) away, off, *ultro istum a me*! **P**; (3) besides, moreover, **P. T. C**; (4) of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily, *gratissimum mihi feceris, si ad eum — teneris*, **C**.

Ültrōnēus -a -um, of one's own accord, voluntary, **Sc**.

Ültrōstrībūta -ōrum, *n.* money spent by the state on public works, **L**.

Ülula -æ, *f.* a screech-owl, **Pl. V**.

Ülulātus -us, *m.* a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling, **Ca. V. Ct**.

Ülulo, 1. (*r.*) *neut.* to howl, yell, **C**; *canes*, **V**; (2) of places, to resound with howling, *cæcæ planagoribus aëdes feminæ ululant*, **V**; (*itr.*) *act.* to call upon with howling, — *aliquem*, **V. M**.

Ülva -æ, *f.* sedge, **Pl**.

Ümbella -æ, *f. dim.* a parasol, **M. Jr**.

***Ümbilicātus -a -um**, shaped like a navel, **Pl**.

Ümbilicus -i, *m.* (*ὀμφαλός*), the navel, **Cl**; (2) the navel-string, **Cl**; (3) *met.* the middle, centre of any thing, — *terrarum*, **C**, Delphi; (4) the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled, **Ct**; *ad umbilicos perrexit*, **M**, to come to the end; (5) the index of a sun-dial, **Pl**; (6) a kind of sea-snail, **C**.

Umbo -ōnis, *m.* the boss in the centre of a shield,

Ungula -æ, *f.* a hoof, claw, talon, *C*; (2) *meton.* a horse, *H.*

Ungulus -i, *m.* a finger-ring, *Pl.*

*Unghlāmus -a -um, having one haulm, *Pl.*

Uncaulis -e, having one stalk, *Pl.*

Unce, singl., especially, particularly, — *aliquem diligere*, *C.*

Unicolor -ōris, uniform in colour, of one colour, *Vr. Pl.*

Unicornis -e, having one horn, *Pl.*

Unicus -a -um, only, sole, — *gnatus, filius*, *P. T*; (2) singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind; — *liberalitas*, *C*; — *fides*, *L.*

Uniformis -e, having one form, uniform, *To.*

Unigēna -æ, only-born, sole-born, *C*; (2) born of one parent, *Ct.*

Unihūus -a -um, — *cineæ*, *Pl.* fastened to the same cross-beam.

Unimanus -a -um, having but one hand, *L.*

Unus -i -itum, 4. to unite, *Sc.*

Unio -ōnis, *m.* a single, large pearl, *Pl*; (2) a kind of onion, *Co.*

*Unistarpis -e, having one stock or stem, *Pl.*

Unitas -ātis, *f.* unity, oneness, *Cl*; (2) likeness, similarity, *Vr. Pl*; (3) agreement, unanimity, *Sc.*

Uniter, in one, together, — *aptus*, *Lc.*

Uniusmodi, of one kind, *T.*

Universalis -e, general, universal, *Q.*

Universe, in general, *generatum atque — loqui*, *C.*

Universalitas -ātis, *f.* the whole, total, all together, — *generis humani*, *C*; — *universum*, *C.* the universe, in which sense it is also used *abs. C.*

Unversus -a -um, the whole, all together, entire, universal, general, — *provincia*, *C*; — *mare*, *C.* — *triduum*, *T.* the whole of three days; *ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscuique et universorum*, *C.* of each and all; (2) *subst.* *universum* -i, *n.* the universe, *C*; (3) used *adv.* in *universum*, *L.* in general, generally.

Unoculus -i, *m.* a one-eyed man, *P.*

Unus -a -um (*ēis, ēv*), one, *mulieres duas perire esse quam unam*, *P*; in *unum*, *C.* in one piece, to one spot, (2) of that which is common to several things, one and the same, one, *uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent*, *C*; *omnes una manet nox*, *H*; (3) = *solus*, one in its kind, sole, single, alone, only, *Pompeius plus potest unus quam ceteri omnes*, *C*; sometimes made emphatic by the addition of *solus*, *ex uno oppido solo*, *C*; (4) used indefinitely, *n.* an, one, some one, any one, *ut sic me nudiatus ut unum extogatis*, *C*; *queratur unus quislibet militis mei injuriam*, *L*; *ponite ante oculos unumquemque regum*, *C.*

Upfio -ōnis, *m.* a shepherd, *P. V.*

Upipa -æ, *f.* (*ἑρῶς*), a hoopoe, *Pl*; (2) a kind of hoe, *P.*

Uraus -a -um (*οὐραῖος*), having a tail, *Pl.*

Urbane, politely, civilly, urbanely, *C*; (2) of discourse, wittily, acutely, elegantly, *C. Q.*

Urbanitas -ātis, *f.* a city life, *C*; (2) politeness, urbanity, *C*; (3) refinement, elegance of speech, and especially, wit, pleasantry, *C*; (4) city roguery, *To.*

Urbanus -a -um, of or belonging to a city, urban, — *tribus*, *C*; — *prætor*, *Ca*; *subst.* *urbanus* -i, *m.* a townsman, inhabitant of a city, *C*; (2) refined, elegant, polite, urban, *C*; (3) of discourse, refined, elegant, *C*; — *genus dicendi*, *Q*; and especially, wittily, humorously, pleasantly, *C*; (4) bold, impudent, *H. C*; (5) of plants, cultivated, *Pl.* (*opp. wild*).

*Urblēpus -i, *m.* a taker of cities, *P.*

Urbeus -a -um, of or belonging to a city, civic, urban, *St.*

Urbs -bis, *f.* a city, a walled town, *C*; (2) especially, the city of Rome, *C. Ca.*

Urcōlāris -e, of or relating to a jug or pitcher, — *herba*, *Pl.* pelitory, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers.

Urcōlus -i, *m.* *dim.* a small jug or pitcher, *Co.*

Jr.

Ureus -i, *m.* an earthenware jug, pitcher, *P. H.*

Urcō -ōnis, *f.* a blight upon plants, *C*; (2) an inflammatory itch, *Pl.*

Urgēo, *ursi*, 2. (*urgēo*), to push, press, drive, urge, *adici sa tōbis in gent vestigia*, *C*; — *equites in oppidum*, *Aug*; (2) to press upon, beset, oppress, burden, bear hard upon, *quum septimam legionem urgeri ab hoste vidisset*, *Ca*; *ergo Quintitum per petius sopor urget*, *H*; *præsens atque urgens malum*, *C*, urgent, pressing; (3) *met.* of discourse, urge, press hard upon, *sed urges me meis versibus*, *C*; (4) *met.* to apply one's self to diligently, ply hard, urge on, follow up, — *istam occasionem ad facultatem*, *C*; — *propositum*, *H*; — *iter*, *O.*

*Uricea -æ, *f.* a caterpillar, *Pl.*

Urina -æ, *f.* the urine, *C. Cl*; — *genitalis*, *Pl.* seminal matter.

Urinātor -ōris, *m.* a diver, *Vr. L.*

Urinor, 1. *dep.* to dive, *Vr.*

Urinus -a -um (*οὐρινος*), — *ovum*, *Pl.* an addle egg.

Urna -æ, *f.* a pitcher for drawing water, *P. H.* *O*; (2) a jug, pitcher, urn, (*n*) into which lots, balloting-tickets, etc. were thrown, *C*; (*b*) in which the ashes of the dead were deposited, *O*; (*c*) for holding money, *H*; (*d*) as a measure of capacity, being half an amphora, *Co. Pl.*

Urnālis -e, containing half an amphora, *Co. Pl.*

Urnārium -ii, *n.* a table on which water-cans were placed, *Vr.*

Uro, *usti*, *ustum*, 3. to burn, *partes terrarum quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore*, *C*; (2) to burn up, destroy by fire, *C*; — *urbes hostium*, *Te*; *usti navibus*, *H*; (3) of encaustic painting, to burn in, *O*; (4) to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely, *quum sol gravis uret arva*, *O*; *fauces urit silis*, *H*; *dysenteria si uiserit*, *Pl*; (5) to pinch, chafe, gall, *calcus pedem urit*, *H*; *teneros urit lorica lacertos*, *Pl*; (6) to pinch with cold, *C*; (7) *met.* to burn with passion; and pass. to be on fire, glow with passion, *me tamen urit amor*, *V*; *uritur infelix Dido*, *V*; (8) *met.* to disquiet, disturb, harass, *L.*

*Urruncum -i, *n.* the lowest part of an ear of corn, *Vr.*

Urs -æ, *f.* a female bear, *V. O*; (2) the constellations the Great and Little Bear, *O.*

Ursinus -a -um, of or relating to a bear, *Co. Pl.*

Ursus -i, *m.* a bear, *Pl. O.*

Urtica -æ, *f.* a nettle, *Pl. H*; (2) a sea-nettle, *Pl*; (3) lustfulness, lewd desire, *Jr.*

Urus -i, *m.* the urus, a kind of wild ox, *V. Ca.*

Urvum -i, *n.* a plough-tail, *Vr.*

Usō -ōnis, *f.* use, using, *A. Aug.*

Usitate, in the usual manner, as usual, *C.*

Usitatus -a -um, customary, usual, wonted, accustomed, *C. Ca.*

Usquam, anywhere, *C.*

Usquam, anywhere (generally used in negative or conditional sentences), *iste cui nullus esset — consistenti locus*, *C*; *si quid — iustitia est*, *V*; (2) any whither, in any direction, *nee vero — discedam*, *C.*

Usque (expresses continuity from one point to another), all the way, continuously, *usque a mari supero Romam proficisci*, *C*; *usque ad castra hostium accessit*, *Ca*; *theatrum ita resonans ut — Romam significationes vocesque referantur*, *C*, as far as Rome, *ab Athica Thessaliam usque*, *Pl*; (2) in respect of time, *quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverunt*, *C*, from the time of Romulus; *pugnata est pugna usque a mane ad vesperum*, *P*, from morning till night; *usque eo se tenuit, quoad*

.... C; (3) in other significations, *te in pistrinum dedant usque ad necem*, T; *hoc malum usque ad bestias pervenit*, C.

Usquequaque, in' all parts, throughout; (2) in general, C; (3) at all times, always, St.

Usta -m, f. a red pigment, burnt cinnabar, Pl.

Ustio -ōnis, f. a burning, Cl. Pl.

Ustor -ōris, m. a burner of corpses, C.

Ustulo, 1. to burn a little, singe, — *palos*, Vt.

Usucapio -cēpi -captum, 3. to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, C.

Usucapio -ōnis, f. ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription, C.

Usura -æ, f. the use, enjoyment of any thing, — *hujus lucis*, C; — *unius horæ*, C; (2) the use of borrowed capital, C; (3) interest paid for money borrowed, C.

Usurarius -a -um, that of which one has the use, — *uxor*, P; (2) out at interest, paying interest, P.

Usurpillo -ōnis, f. a using, use, making use, C.L.

Usurpo, 1. to make use of, use, apply to use, *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, C; *ceteræ consolationes, quæ sunt a sapientissimis viris usurpatæ*, C; (2) — *aliquid oculis*, Lc. P. to perceive, notice; in like manner, *unde mea usurpant aures sonum*, P; (3) to take possession of, acquire, C; especially to take possession of wrongfully, *usurp*, St; (4) to call by any name habitually, *O. Lælius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur*, C.

Usus -ūs, m. use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise, *virtus in usu sui tota posita est*, C; *Teneli scientiæ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt*, Ca; *expetuntur diuitiæ ad usus vitæ necessarios*, C; (2) social intercourse, familiarity, domesticus — et consuetudo, C; hence, carnal intercourse, Tb; (3) *usus et fructus, usus fructusque, ususfructus*, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own, C; (4) use, practice, experience, *quod non magnum in re militari usum habebat*, Ca; (5) the use, useful quality of any thing, C; *usui (ex usu) esse*, C, to be useful, of use; (6) occasion, need, want, *sed illum — provincia supplere*, C; (7) *usus est, usus venit*, it is necessary, requisite, *si quando usus esset*, C; *viginti jam usui si filio argenti minis*, P; *mox quum ad prætorem usus venerit*, P; (8) *usus est, usus adest, usus venit aliquid*, an opportunity offers; *de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit*, C; *Cæsar biduum in his locis moratus quod hæc de Percingetorige usu ventura opinione percepserat*, Ca.

Ususfructus, rid. usus, No. 3.

Ūt, or ūti, (i.) conj. as, *perge ut instituisti*, C; *est, inquit, ut dicis*, C; *ut ut*, or in one word, *utut*, however, *utut res hæc se habet*, P; (2) in comparisons, as, like as (corresponds with *sic, ita, item*), *sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole*, C; (3) *ut . . . ita, as . . . so, as . . .* in like manner; *ut . . . ita non*, although . . . yet not, C. L; (4) *ut quisque* (with superl.), . . . *ita* (with superl.), the more . . . the more, *ut quisque morbus est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus queritur*, C, the more intractable the disease, the more distinguished is the physician sought; (5) introduces an example, as, as for instance, *in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis*, C; (6) introduces an explanation, as, inasmuch as, being, *utunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, C; *per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historiâ curiosus*, C; (7) in exclamations, how, how much, *ut pudet victos! ut se accusare nolunt!* C; (8) when, as soon as, *ea res ut est Helvetis enunciata . . . Ca; literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram*, C; made emphatic by the addition of *primum*, C, as soon as; sometimes *ut = while*, during, C. (ii.) conj. that, so that (corresponds with *sic, ita, tam, adeo, talis, tantus*, etc.), *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius*, C; *non sum ita hebes ut istuc*

dicam, C; (2) after verbs which denote an effecting, happening, coming to pass, *facere, efficere ut . . .*, C; *accidit, contingit, evenit ut . . .*, C; (3) after verbs of wishing, commanding, desiring, and many others, that, *Phaethon, ut in currum patriæ tolleretur, optavit*, C. (frequently translated into English by the inf., Phaethon wished to be, etc.); *Voluseno mandat, ut reverlatur*, Ca; (4) after verbs of fearing, that not, *veretur Hispæm, ut factus scâis firmum sit et ratum*, C; (5) elliptically = *fac ut*, granted that, even if, *cerum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes . . .*, C; (6) expressing an intention, in order that, to the end that, *hec acta res est, ut nobiles restituerentur in civitatem*, C.

Uteumque, in what manner soever, however, C; (2) whenever, H.

Utensilis -e, that can be used, fit for use, useful, Vr; *subst. utensilla -ium*, n. useful things, necessities, *utensilia*, Co. L.

Uter -tris, m. the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle, P. V. Ca.

Uter -tra -trum, which of two, which, *uter nostrum popularis est? tunc an ego?* C; *neque judicare posset, uter utri virtute antecederet videretur*, Ca; sometimes pl. *utros ejus habueris libros an utrosque nescio*, C; (2) one of the two, either of the two, C.

*Uterculus -i, m. dim. a little belly or paunch, Pl.

Utercumque, utrâcumque, utrumcumque, whichever of the two, whichever, C. Q.

Uterlibet, utrâlibet, utrumlibet, whichever of the two you please, either of the two, C. Q.

Uterque, utrâque, utrumque, each of two, both, *uterque cum exercitu veniret*, Ca; *docte sermones utriusque lingue*, H; *Fadiis amantissimus utriusque nostrum*, C; *quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu*, Ca; pl. *quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse*, C; *utæque nationes Rheno præterantur*, Tc.

Ūtërs -i, m. (Ūtërum -i, n. P.) the womb, Pl; (2) the fruit of the womb, Cl; (3) the belly, P; (4) met. — *equi lignei*, V.

Ūtervis, utrâvis, utrumvis, which of the two you will, either of the two, C; (2) both, P. T.

Ūti = ut, g.v.

Ūtibilis -e, that can be used, useful, P. T.

Ūtilis -e, useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous, — *et salutaris res*, C; — *fraxinus hastis*, O; — *lignum navigii*, V; — *ad eam rem*, P; — *ventri moriendo*, M.

Ūtilitas -itatis, f. usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitableness, use, profit, advantage, *utilitates ex amicitia maxime capiuntur*, C.

Ūtiliter, usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably, C. Q.

Ūtinam, would that! would to God that! oh that! *atque — ipse Varro incumbat in causam!* C; — *lex esset eadem, quæ uxori esset, viro*, P; *quæ minus vitæ cupidi fuisset*, C.

Ūtique, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least, *relin, Varro is et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii —*, C; *quo die venies, — cum tuis apud me sis*, C.

Ūtor, ūsus, 3. dep. to use, make use of, employ, enjoy, — *suis bonis*, C; — *plurimis maius itum rebus*, C; *utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis æ feris testibus*, C; — *eodem alacritate ac studio*, Ca, to practise the same alacrity, etc.; (2) — *aliquo*, to be intimate with, associate familiarly with, *Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter*, C; *præp. * ūtens -ntis*, opulent, rich, C.

Ūtopæe, seeing that, inasmuch as, since, — *qui nihil contemnere solemus*, C.

*Ūtrâlibet, on either side, on whichever side, Pl.

*Ūtrarius -ii, m. one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, L.

Utredlarius -ii, *m.* a bagpiper, St.

Utriculus -i, *m. dim.* a little leathern bag, Cl.

Utriculus -i, *m. dim.* the womb, Pl; (2) the bud or envelope of a flower, Pl.

Utrisque, from both sides, on both sides, C. Ca; — *secus*, Le, along both sides.

Utro, to which of two places, to which side, whither, O. Pl.

Utrūbet, to either of two sides, to either side, Q.

Utrūque, to both sides, in both directions, C. L; in the same sense *utroqueversum*, P.

Utrūli, at which of two places, where, P.

•Utrābidem, on both sides, P.

Utrābūque (utrābūque), on each of two sides, on both sides, L; *sequitur ut eadem veritas — sit, eademque lex*, C, with gods and men; — *Eumenēs plus valebat*, N, both by land and sea.

Utrum, whether, used in disjunctive questions, — *ea restra an nostra culpa est?* C; in indirect questions, *multum interest, utrum laus diminuat an salus deseratur*, C; somewhat used in an independent interrogation, C.

Uva -æ, *f.* a bunch of grapes, Co. Vr. C; (3) any grape-shaped fruit, Pl; (3) a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, in the form of which bees settle on trees, V. Pl; (4) the urula, Cl.

Urens -ntis, moist, wet, P. Aug.

Uresco, 3. to become moist, be wet, Le. H.

•Uridulus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat moist, wet, Ct.

Uridulus -a -um, moist, damp, wet, humid, O. V.

Uvifer -ra -rum, grape-bearing, P. Aug.

•Uvor -oris, *m.* moistness, dampness, humidity, Vr.

Uxor -oris, *f.* a wife, spouse; — *ducere*, C, to marry a wife.

Uxorcula -æ, *f. dim.* a little wife (used as a term of endearment), P.

Uxorulus -a -um, of or relating to a wife, C; (2) very devoted, obedient to a wife, uxorious, V. H.

V, *v*, corresponds with the Greek Digamma (*ϕ*) more than with any other letter; and thus is often found at the beginning and middle of words where in Greek the Digamma has been replaced by a vowel, e. g. *ver* *ϕ*, *vis* *ϕ*, *vitulus* *ϕ* *ι* *α* *λ* *ο* *ς*, *silva* *ϕ* *α* *λ* *α* *ς*, *oris* *ϕ* *ι* *ς*, *cerum* *ϕ* *α* *λ* *α* *ς*. V frequently passes over into *u*, e. g. *solto*, *solutum*, *navita*, *nauta*; and between two vowels is often elided, e. g. *deleverunt*, *dele-runt*, *providens*, *prudens*; *non volo*, *nolo*. For the use of V as an abbreviation, see Table.

Vacatio -ōnis, *f.* a freedom from immunity, exemption from any thing, a being without, — *alicujus rei*, C; — *ab aliquā re*, C; (2) money paid for exemption from military service, Te.

Vacca -æ, *f.* a cow, C. V. Co.

Vaccinium -ii, *n.* a cranberry, V. Pl.

Vaccinus -a -um, of or relating to a cow, vaccine, Pl.

Vaccula -æ, *f. dim.* a little cow, Ct.

Vacuo -flēri, to become empty, be made empty, Le.

Vaccra -æ, *f.* a post, pale, Co.

•Vaccerrus -æ -um, mad, crazy, St.

Vacillatio -ōnis, *f.* a rocking, reeling motion, Q. St.

Vacillo, 1. to totter, reel, stagger, waver to and fro, — *ex vino*, C; (2) met. to totter, waver, vacillate, — *stabilitas amicitia*, C; — *justitia*, C; *legio vacillans*, C, wavering in its fidelity.

Vacive, idly, at leisure, Ph.

•Vacuitas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, want of any thing, — *cibi*, P.

Vacivus -a -um, empty, P. T; — *virium*, P, powerless.

Vāco, 1. to be empty, void of any thing; be free from, without any thing, *tota domus superior vacat*, *ut scis*, C; — *aliquā re*, C; *ab aliquā re*, C. Ca; (2) to be free from work, idle, at leisure, unoccupied, to have time, C; — *alicui rei*, C, to have leisure to attend to anything; *impers. vacat (alicui)*, there is time, leisure, opportunity, V; *non vacat exiguus rebus adesse Jovi*, O; (3) of women, to be unmarried, P. Aug.

Vacūfactio -feci -factum, 3. to make empty, to empty, C.

Vacūitas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, vacuity, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without any thing, — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) an empty space, Vt.

Vacūo, 1. to make empty, void; to empty, Co. M.

Vacūus -a -um, empty, void; free from; exempt, without, — *castra*, Ca; — *theatrum*, H; *animus sensibus et curis* —, C; — *ab his rebus*, C; — *alicujus rei*, S. O; *subst. vacūum -i*, *n.* an empty place, vacuum, Le. V; (2) free from work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle, C. H. V; (3) of women, free, unmarried, T. O; (4) of property, without possessor or occupier, vacant, C. Ca; (5) of places, open, public, accessible, V; (6) worthless, useless, valueless, O. Te.

Vādmonium -ii, *n.* bail, security, recognizance (for appearance before a court of law), C; — *deferre*, C, to put off the time of appearance; — *deserere*, C, to forfeit recognizance.

Vādo, vāsi, 3. to go, walk, hasten, rush, — *ad eum*, C; — *haud dubiam in mortem*, V.

Vādor, 1. *dep.* to take bail for the appearance of, bind over by bail, — *aliquem*, C; hence *præp. vādītus -a -um*, pledged, bound, — *amore*, P.

Vādōsus -a -um, full of shallows, shallow, Ca. V.

Vādium -i, *n.* a shallow, shoal, ford, Ca. L; (2) poet. water, river, sea, V. Ct; (3) the bottom of the water, H. Pl. (4) met. *res in vado salutis esse videtur*, P, appears to be in safety.

Vā, alas! woe! — *misero mihi!* P; — *victis!* L.

Vāfer -ra -rum, artful, cunning, subtle, sly, crafty, — *in disputando*, C.

Vāframentum -i, *n.* a cunning trick, artful device, P. Aug.

Vāfro, artfully, cunningly, craftily, C.

Vāfrītia -æ, *f.* artfulness, slyness, subtlety, cunning, Sc.

Vāge, scattered far and wide; dispersedly, L.

Vāgma -æ, *f.* the sheath of a sword, scabbard, C; (2) the hull or husk of grain, Vr. C.

Vāgndula -æ, *f. dim.* a little sheath or husk of grain, Pl.

Vāglo -lri (-li) -Itum, 4. to cry, whimper like a child, *repucascere et in cunis* —, C.

Vāglus -ūs, *m.* the crying of young children, Pl. Q.

Vāgor, 1. *dep.* (vāgo, 1. A. Aug.) to wander about, ramble, rove, *volucres huc illuc passim vagantes*, C; (2) met. *speremus nostrum nomen volitare et latissime*, C; of discourse, to make digressions, wander from the point, *idecirco eger, scribamque licenter*, H.

•Vāgulus -a -um, *dim.* wandering, roving, P. Aug.

Vāgus -a -um, wandering, roaming, roving, unsettled, vagrant, C. H; (2) met. — *sententia*, C, fixed, definite opinion; — *fortuna*, C; — *puella*, Pl, inconstant.

Vah (vaha, P), ah! oh! P. T.

Valde, very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, *quicquid vult, valde vult*, Ca; *litteras tuas — exspecto*, C; — *lenes et remissi*, C; — *vehementer*, C.

•Vāldēo, 3. to say good-bye, O.

Vālen -ntis (*præp. vāleo*), strong, powerful, robust et — *et audaces satellites*, C; (2) well, healthy, C. Pt; (3) of medicines, efficacious, operative, Cl; (4) met. powerful, mighty, C.

Vālenter, strongly, powerfully, Co. Cl.

•Vālentulus -a -um, *dim.* strong, P.

Vălëo -ūi -itum, 2. to be strong, *puer ille ut magnus et multum valet*, P; *dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo*, C, to have excelled in popular oratory; (2) to be strong, effectual, efficacious for a particular purpose; to be capable of, adequate to, — *ad aliquam rem*, C; of medicines, to be efficacious in, good for, *finum potum ad dysentericos valet*, Pl; followed by *inf.*, to avail, be able, *valet ima summis mutare deus*, H; (3) to be well, healthy, strong, — *corpore*, C; — *a morbo*, C; hence the phrase at the commencement of a letter, *si valet, bene est* (S. F. B. E.), C; *valet, valeas*, adieu, farewell, good-bye, C; *valere jubere*, C, to say good-bye; *valere* or *valeat*, begone, be off; *sitalis est deus ut nullā hominum caritate teneatur valeat*, C, let me have nothing to do with him; (4) to avail, have force or validity; to be strong, valid, *quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat*, Ca; so plus —, C; plurimum —, Ca; minus —, Ca. H; nihil —, C; tantum —, Ca; *nevis, quo valet nuntius* H, what is the use of money; (5) of pecuniary value, to be worth, Vr. L; (6) of words, to mean, signify, C. Q.

Vălërîa -æ, f. Pl. = melanaëtiæ, q.v.

Vălërîa Gens, an old patrician family, originally of Sabine origin, and enjoying particular immunities and privileges at Rome. Its most distinguished members are known under the cognomen *Corvus* or *Corvinus*, *Flaccus*, *Maximus*, *Messalla*, *Publicola*, q.v.

Vălëscô, 3. to grow strong, Lc. Te.

Vălëtuđinârîus -a -um, sickly, Vr; (2) *subst.* -us -i, m. an invalid, valetudinarian; -um -i, n. Cl. a hospital.

Vălëtúdo -inis, f. state of health, physical condition, health, C; (2) in particular, (a) good health, P. C; (b) bad health, sickness, C. Ca; (3) met. — *mentis*, St.

Valgus -a -um, bow-legged, bandy-legged, Cl. P; met. — *suavia*, P, wry mouths.

Vălîde, strongly, powerfully, mightily, Aug; (2) used in answers, certainly, to be sure, P.

Vălîdus -a -um, strong, powerful, C; — *corpora*, Q; — *materia*, Cl, strong, nourishing food; (2) healthy, well, P. T. C; (3) of medicines, powerful, efficacious, O. Te; (4) met. strong, powerful, mighty, — *urbis*, C; *mente minus validus quam corpore toto*, H; *Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus*, Te.

Vălîrîs -e, — *corona*, L, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp.

Vălîs -is, f. (vallis -is, f.) a vale, valley, C. Ca; (2) poet. a hollow, — *alarum*, Ct.

Vallo, 1. to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade, — *castra*, Te; (2) met. to fortify, protect, strengthen, *Catilinea . . . vallatus indicibus atque sicariis*, C; *sol radis frontem vallatus acutis*, O.

Vallum -i, n. a mound or wall defended with palisades, a stockade, C. Ca; (2) a wall, fortification, defence, *munitæ sunt palpebræ tamquam vallo pilorum*, C.

Vallus -i, m. a post, stake with a fork at the end, used as a prop, V; but especially, to form a palisade, stockade, C. Ca; (2) = *vallum*, q.v., Ca; (3) — *pectinis*, O, the tooth of a comb.

Vallus -i, f. dim. a small winnowing-basket, Vr.

Valvæ -arum, f. folding-doors, C. Ca.

Valvâtus -a -um, provided with folding-doors, Vr. Vt.

Valvôlæ -arum, f. the pod or shell of leguminous plants, Co.

Vălëscô, 3. to pass away, disappear, vanish, — *nubes*, O; met. — *amor*, O.

Vălîdëscë -a -um, talking vainly, lying, P.

Vălîlôquëntîa -æ, f. idle talking, vaunting, P. L.

Vălîlôquus -a -um, lying, P; (2) boasting, vaunting, L.

Vălîstâ -itias, f. nothingness, unreality, untruth, vainness, fruitlessness, vanity, idle talk, boasting, vaunting, C. Q.

Vălîstâdo -inis, f. idle, lying talk, P.

Vannus -i, f. a winnowing-basket, Co.

Vânus -a -um, empty, void, — *aristæ*, V; — *imago*, H, shade, spirit (as being bodiless); (2) met. vain, fruitless, idle, groundless, — *oratio*, C, untrue; — *argumentum*, Q; — *ides*, V; — *omen*, O; (3) of persons, empty, idle, false, lying, C. L.

Văpîde, — *se habere*, a phrase used by Augustus, = male se habere, St.

Văpîdus -a -um, spoiled, flat, vapid, — *vinum*, Co; — *piz*, Pr, stinking; (2) met. — *pectus*, Pr.

Văpôr -ôris, m. (vāpos -ôris, m. Lc.) vapour, steam, C. Sc; (2) warm exhalation, warmth, heat, C. Lc; (2) met. the heat of love, Sc.

***Văpôrârîum** -ii, n. a flue for conveying hot air, C.

Văpôrâtîo -ônîs, f. an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour, Sc. Pl.

Văpôrîser -êrâ -êrum, steaming, P. Aug.

Văpôro, 1. (i.) *neut.* to steam, reek, Pl; (2) met. to glow, burn, Lc; (ii.) *act.* to fill with vapour, to fumigate, heat, *succedunt matres et templum ture vaporant*, V.

Vappa -æ, f. spoiled, flat wine, Pl; (2) a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow, Ct. H.

***Văpîlârîs** -e, well whipped, P.

Văpîllo, 1. to be flogged, whipped, beaten, *vapulo ego incitus*, P; *capula*, *capulet*, P, you be hanged, he be hanged; (2) of troops, to be beaten. Aug; (3) of property, to be squandered, P.

Văra -æ, f. a stake, with a fork at the end, used as a prop, Vt. Co.

Vărîa -æ, f. a panther, Pl; (2) a kind of magpie, Pl.

Vărîantîa -æ, f. difference, variation, Lc.

Vărîânus -i -um, many-coloured, varicoloured, Pl.

***Vărîâtîo** -ônîs, f. difference, variation, L.

Vărîco, 1. to stand with feet apart, to straddle, Q.

Vărîcôsus -a -um, having varicose veins, Pr. Jv.

Vărîcîlâ -æ, f. dim. a little varix, Cl.

***Vărîcîus** -a -um, straddling, O.

Vărîe, with various colours, Pl; (2) variously, with various success, C. L.

Vărîëtâs -âtis, f. variety, difference, manifoldness, diversity, vicissitude, C.

Vărîo, 1. (i.) *act.* to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, V. O. P; (2) to change, alter, vary, — *vocem*, C; — *orationem*, C; — *laborem otio*, otium labore, Pl; *quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores*, L, relate differently; (ii.) *neut.* to change, vary, alter, waver, be variegated, Lc. Co; met. *sic mei variant timores*, O; *dissidet et variat sententia*, O.

Vărîus -a -um, manifold, diversified, variegated, various, V. H. O; — *terra*, Co, wet, with a dry subsoil; (2) met. various, manifold, changeable, diverse, — *oratio*, *mores*, C; *Plato — et multiplex et copiosus fuit*, C; — *et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium*, C; — *animus*, S, unstable.

Varus, L. Varius Rufus, the friend of Horace and Virgil, who extol him in the highest terms as an epic and dramatic poet; but we are unacquainted with the events of his life, or with more than the titles of some of his works.

Vărîx -icis, c. a varicose vein, especially in the leg, C. Cl.

Varro, a surname in the Gens Terentia; (i.) M. Terentius Varro, the most learned of the Romans, was born B.C. 116, and died B.C. 23. Although, like most Romans, he served in more than one campaign, the life of Varro was chiefly passed in literary pursuits. He himself says that he was the author of 400 books, only one of which has come down to modern times in a complete state. This is the "De Re Rustici Libri XII," a very valuable treatise on practical agriculture. Of another work, "De Lingua Latina," originally in 24 books, six books have been preserved in a corrupt and mutilated condition. The great work of Varro, a very voluminous treatise on antiquities, has irretrievably perished. (ii.) P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a Latin poet, of the first century B.C., whose works

have not descended to us, but who is mentioned in terms of praise by various authors.

Vārus -a -um, bent outwards (applied to band-legged persons), *H*; (2) poet. diverse, different, *H*.
Vārus -i, *m.* a pimple or boil on the face, *Cl*.

Vas, vādis, *n.* a bail, surety, *C*.

Vas, vāsis, *n.* (pl. vāsa -ōrum), a vessel, vase, utensil of any kind, *C*; *vasa colligere*, *C* *L*, to pick up one's baggage; *vasa conclamare*, *Ca*, to give the signal for picking up.

Vasārium -i, *n.* money given to the governor of a province for his outfit, *C*; (2) the hire of an oil-press, *A* *Aug*; (3) the furniture in a bath, *Vt*; (4) archives, *Pl*.

Vasclārius -i, *m.* a maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith, *C*.

Vasculum -i, *n.* a small vessel or dish, *P* *Q*; (2) the seed capsule of certain fruits, *Pl*.

Vastātio -ōnis, *f.* a devastating, laying waste, *C*.

Vastātor -ōris, *m.* a devastator, ravager, *V* *O*; *Vastātor -leis, *f.* *Sc*.

Vaste, rudely, roughly, — *loqui*, *C*; (2) widely, vastly, extensively, *O*.

*Vastifex -i -um, laying waste, devastating, ravaging, *C*.

Vastitas -itatis, *f.* an empty space, waste, emptiness, *C*; (2) devastation, desolation, — *a templis depellere*, *C*; (3) vastness, fearful size, fearfulness, frightfulness, *Co* *Pl*.

*Vastitas -i, *f.* devastation, destruction, *P*.

Vasto, *i.* to empty, make empty, *C*; — *agros cultoribus*, *V*; (2) to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate, — *partem provinciae incursionibus*, *Cl*.

Vastus -a -um, empty, waste, desolate, desolate, — *agrum*, *C*; *met.* rough, rude, unrefined, — *homo aliquis factus*, *C*; (2) = vastatus, ravaged, devastated, *V*; (3) vast, fearful in size, enormous, frightful, horrible, — *et immanis belua*, *C*, — *antrum*, *V*, — *certamen*, *V*.

Vates -is, *c.* a prophet, soothsayer, seer, *C*; (2) a poet, *H*; (3) a teacher, master, *Pl*.

Vaticinatio -ōnis, *f.* a soothsaying, prophesying, vaticination, *C*.

*Vaticinator -ōris, *m.* a soothsayer, prophet, *O*.

Vaticinium -i, *n.* a prophecy, *Pl*.

Vaticino, *i.* dep. to prophesy, vaticinate, *C*; (2) to utter poetically, celebrate in verse, *C*; (3) to talk nonsense, rant, *C*.

Vaticinus -a -um, soothsaying, prophetic, *L* *O*.

Vatius -a -um, bent inwards, applied to knock-kneed persons, *M* *Pl*.

Ve (enclitic), or, *ne quid plus minusve quam sit necesse dicat*, *C*; poet. *te . . . ve, ve . . . aut*, *O*, *Pl*, either . . . or.

Vēcōdit -ae, *f.* senselessness, foolishness, madness, *T* *S* *Te*.

Vēcōs -rdis, silly, senseless, foolish, mad, insane, *C*.

*Vēctābilis -e, that can be carried, portable, *Sc*.

*Vēctārius -a -um, — *equus*, *Vr*, draught-horse, pack-horse.

Vēctātio -ōnis, *f.* a riding, driving, sailing, etc. *Sc*.

Vēctārius -i, *m.* one who works at a lever, *Vt*.

Vēctigal -ilis, *n.* a tax, impost, *C* *Ca*; (2) private income, revenue, *C*.

Vēctigalis -e, of or relating to taxes, — *cristas*, *C*, liable to taxes, tributary; (2) bringing in income, — *equi*, *C*.

*Vēctio -ōnis, *f.* a carrying, conveyance, *C*.

Vēctis -is, *m.* a lever, crowbar, bar or bolt of a door, *C*.

Vecto, *i.* to carry, convey, *V*.

Vector -ōris, *m.* one who carries, a carrier, bearer, *O*, (2) one who is carried, rider, passenger, *C* *O*.

Vēctōrius -a -um, — *navigia*, *Ca*, transports.

Vēctūra -te, *f.* a conveying, carrying by ship or carriage, *C*, *sine vectura periculo*, *C*, of a sea-passage; (2) passage-money, fare, *P* *Sc*.

Vēgō, *2.* to stir up, quicken, excite to rapid motion, *Le*.

Vēgētus -a -um, lively, vigorous, active, *C*; *fessum cum recentibus ac tepetis pugnabant*, *L*; *met.* — *mens*, *C*, — *ingenium*, *L*.

Vēgētus -e, small, tiny, diminutive, *Vr* *O*.

Vēhēmens -ntis, violent, vehement, furious, impetuous, — *in agendo*, *C*; — *et pugnare exordium dicendi*, *C*; (2) strong, powerful, vigorous, — *imber*, *Le*; — *ictus*, *Le*, — *cursor* *fluminum*, *Q*; — *vis* *frigorum* *aut colorum*, *Pl*; — *dolor capitis*, *Pl*.

Vēhēmenter, vehemently, violently, *C* *Ca*; (2) strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly, *P* *C*.

Vēhēmentia -ae, *f.* vehemence, violence, passionateness, *Pl*, (2) strength, power, *Pl*.

Vēhes -is, *f.* a cartload of any thing, *Pl* *Co*.

Vēhiculum -i, *n.* a vehicle, conveyance, *P* *C*.

Vēho -vi -ctum, 3. (*i.*) *act.* to carry, bear, convey in the arms, on the back, on horseback, in a carriage, on shipboard, etc. — *reticulum humero*, *H*; *taurus qui cecit Europam*, *C*; *visus est in somnis curru quadrugarum vehi*, *C*, *vehi in navi*, *F*, (*ii.*) *neut.* to ride on or in, be carried by, *C*.

Vēl, or; frequently repeated, *vel . . . vel*, either . . . or; *sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone solers*, *C*, the second *vel* sometimes combined with *etiam*, *C*, *vero etiam*, *C*; *omnino*, *C*, so as to make more emphatic the second half of the alternative. When *vel* occurs but once, *potius* is sometimes added, *post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli*, *C*; (2) or even, even, *sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum*, *C*, *ut ipsi sententis quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint*, *C*; with a superl. *vel* expresses the very highest degree of any thing, *C*.

Vēlāmen -inis, *n.* a loose covering or garment, *V* *O*.

Vēlāmentum -i, *n.* a covering, *Cl*; (2) a curtain, *Sc*; (3) *velamenta*, *O*, the olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants, *O*.

Vēlāris -e, — *anulus*, *Pl*, a curtain-ring.

Vēlātium -i, *n.* the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, *Jv*.

Vēles -itis, *m.*, usually pl. *velites*, *L*, light-armed infantry, skirmishers; *met.* *C*.

Vēlifer -era -erum, carrying sail, *Pt* *O*.

*Vēlificatio -ōnis, *f.* a sailing, *C*.

Vēlifico, *i.* dep. to spread the sails, sail, *Pt*; (2) *met.* — *alieu rei*, *C*, to strive for earnestly, be zealous for, *præp* *velificatus -a -um*, — *Athos*, *J*, sailed through.

*Vēlificus -a -um, sailing, *Pl*.

Vēlitiāris -e, of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops, *S* *L*.

Vēlitiatio -ōnis, *f.* a wrangling, bickering, *P*.

Vēlitor, *i.* dep. to skirmish; *met.* to wrangle, dispute, *P*.

*Vēlitiolans -ntis, *A* *Aug* = *velivolus*, *q* *v*.

Vēlitrōlus -a -um, flying with sails (epithet of a ship), *Le* *O*.

*Vēllātura -te, *f.* carrying, conveyance, *Vr*.

Vēlleus, *vi* *Paterculus*.

Vēllēctio -ōnis, *f.* a plucking; *met.* twitting, taunting, *Sc*.

Vēlleco, *1.* to pluck, twitch, *P*, (2) *met.* to arouse by twitching, stir up, — *animum*, *Sc*; (3) *met.* to taunt, criticize, censure, *P* *C*.

Vello, vult, vultum, 3. to pluck, pull, twitch, pluck off, pluck out, — *plumam anserum*, *Co*; *pilos equinae cauda*, *H*, — *hastam de capite*, *V*.

Vellus -ōris, *n.* wool when shorn off, *Vr*, a fleece, *Co* *V*, (2) the hide and hair of other animals, — *fulvis leonis*, *O*; (3) of other similar substances, wool, down, fleecy clouds, snow-flakes, *V* *M*.

Vēlo, *1.* to cover, veil, — *caput*, *C*; *velatus purpuræ veste*, *O*; — *tempora vitis*, *O*, to crown; *præp* *velātū -ōrum*, *m.* supernumerary troops who supplied the place of the killed, *C*; (2) *met.* to hide, conceal, veil, — *odum fallacibus blanditiis*, *Te*.

Vēlōctis -ātis, *f.* quickness, rapidity, velocity, *C* *Ca*; *met.* — *cogitationum*, *Pl*.

Verres -is, *m.* a boar, *Vr. Co.*

Verres, C. Cornelius, the celebrated praetorian governor of Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence the well-known Verrine Orations.

Verriculum -i, *n.* a fishing-net, *P. Aug.*

Verrinus -a -um, of or relating to a boar.

Verro, verri, versum, 3. to sweep, brush, sweep out, brush out, *C*; *quicquid de Libyis verritur areis, H*; — *pavimentum, Jv*; *met. verrunt venti nubila caeli, Lc*, sweep along; *domi quicquid habet verritur ego, P*, is swept away, got rid of.

Verruca -æ, *f.* a wart, excrescence, *Pl*; *met.* a small fault, crime, *H*.

Verrucaria herba, a plant which drives away warts = helioscopium, *Pl*.

Verrucula -æ, *f. dim.* a little wart, *Cl*.

Verrunco, 1. in religious phrase, — *bene, L*, to turn out well, have a happy issue.

Versabilis -e, moveable, changeable, *Sc*.

Versabundus -a -um, turning round, revolving, — *turbo, Lc*.

Versatilis -e, turning round, revolving, — *tem-plum caeli, Lc*; *met.* — *ingenium, L*, versatile.

Versatio -onis, *f.* a turning round, revolving, *Vt. Pl*; (2) *met.* a changing, mutation, *Sc*.

Versicolor -oris, changing in colour, *plumæ versicolore columbis, C*.

Versiculus -i, *m. dim.* a little line, little verse, *versicle, C. Ct*.

Versificatio -onis, *f.* a making of verses, versification, *Q. Co*.

Versificator -oris, *m.* a verse-maker, versifier, *Q*.

Versifico, 1. to write in verse, versify, *Q*.

Versipellis -e, transforming one's self, — *Jupiter, P*; (2) *subst.* one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a were-wolf, *Pl*; (3) sly, subtle, crafty, *P*.

Verso, 1. to turn about violently, twist, whirl about; *macro turbos dum versat in igne, H*; — *sortem urnæ, H*; — *glebas lignibus, H*; *qui (orbis) versantur retro, contrario motu alque caelum, C*; (2) *met.* to twist, twine, bend, — *mentem ad omnem multam, C*; (3) *met.* to disquiet, disturb, — *patrum animos, L*; (4) to meditate, reflect upon, *illa dolo dirumque nefas in pectore versat, V*; (ii.) middle or dep. form, *versor*, (1) to dwell, live, abide, be in a place, *non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convitiis versatus est, C*; *nec versari inter eos sine dedecare potero, C*; *met.* *Minturnenses eternâ in laude versentur, C*; (2) to be employed in, occupied with, — *in omnibus ingenuis artibus, C*; *quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, C*.

Versoria -æ, *f.* in the phrase, — *capere, P*, to leave off, desist from any thing.

Versum = versus, *g.c.*

Versura -æ, *f.* a turning round, revolving, *Vr*; (2) the turning place of a plough, *Co*; (3) the corner or angle of a wall, *Vt*; (4) the borrowing of money to pay a debt, *C*.

Versus (versum), (i.) *adv.* towards, in the direction of, *ad oceanum versus, Ca*; (ii.) *prep.* with acc. towards, *Italiam versus navigaturus, Aug.*

Versus -us, *m.* the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow, *Co. Pl*; (2) a row, line, in *versum distulit ulmos, V*; (3) a line of writing, a verse, *C*; (4) a kind of dance, *P*.

Versute, craftily, adroitly, cunningly, *C*.

Versutia -æ, *f.* cunning, craftiness, *L*.

*Versutilliquus -a -um, slyly speaking, *A. Aug.*

Versutus -a -um, dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, sly, *P. C*.

Verticus -i, *m.* a greyhound, *M*.

Vertebra -æ, *f.* a joint, *Cl. Pl*; (2) a joint of the back, *vertebra, Cl*.

Vertebratus -a -um, jointed, moveable, flexible, *Pl*.

Vertex -icis, *m.* (vortex), a whirlpool, vortex, *V. H*; *met.* — *amoris, H*; (2) a whirlwind, *Lc. L*; (3) the crown of the head, *C. H. Pl*; and in

general, the head, *Ct. V*; (4) the pole of the heavens, *C. V*; (5) the summit of a mountain, top, point, vertex of any thing, *ignes, qui ex ætæna vertice erumpunt, C*; — *quercus, V*.

Verticillus -i, *m.* the whirling or whorl of a spindle, *Pl*.

Verticōsus -a -um, full of whirlpools, *Lc*.

Verticilla -æ, *f. dim.* a joint, *Vt*.

*Vertiginōsus -a -um, suffering from giddiness, *Pl*.

Vertigo -inis, *f.* a turning round, whirling round, revolution, — *assidua caeli, O*; (2) giddiness, vertigo, *L. Pl*.

Verto -ti -sum, 3. (vorto), (i.) *act.* to turn, turn round, — *ora huc et huc, H*; — *terga, Ca*, to fly; — *hostem in fugam, L*, to put to flight; *ex illâ pecuniâ magnam partem ad se vertit, C*, appropriated to himself; (2) to turn upside down, overturn, *C*; (3) *met.* — *aliquid in suam contumeliam, C*; *di corant bene quod agas, T*; (4) *met.* to change, alter, *Auster in Africum severtit, Ca*; *semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, C*; (5) *met.* to translate, *C*; *Philemo scriptis, Plautus corti barbare, P*; (6) *mid.* to be in a certain state or condition, depend, rest upon, — *res in majore discriminis, L*; — *totum id in voluntate Philippi, L*; (ii.) *neut.* to turn, turn itself, *Lc. Pt*; (2) *met.* *jam verterat fortuna, L*; *verterat perniciem in accusatorem, Tc*; *anno vertente, C*, in the course of a year.

Vēru -u, *n.* a spit, *V. O*; (2) a javelin, *V*.

*Vērucillatus -a -um, — *falces, Co*, a scythe.

Vērucillum -i, *n.* a small javelin, *Pl*.

Vērucina -æ, *f.* a small javelin, *P*.

Vērum, in truth, truly, really, *P*; (2) but, but yet, nevertheless, still; made emphatic by the addition of *enim, C*; *non solum . . . eorum etiam, C*, not only, but also.

Vērum -i, *n.* the truth, reality, fact, — *dicere, P*; *si — scire vis, C*.

Vērumtamen (vērumtamen), but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *C*.

Vērus -a -um, true, real, genuine, *perspicere quid in quique re verum sincerumque sit, C*; *tandem reddi tix ceram in viam, P*; *causa mihi videtur esse verissima, C*; (2) right, fitting, reasonable, assentior, *pater, ut quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, C*; *Cato negat verum esse allici benevolentiam cibo, C*; (3) truth-telling, truthful, *T. O*.

Vērutus -i, *n.* a javelin, *C*.

Vērutus -a -um, armed with a javelin, *V*.

Vervaculum -i, *n.* fallow ground, *Co. Pl*.

Vervāgo, 3. to plough up fallow ground, *Pl. Co*.

Vervex -icis, *m.* a wether, *C*; applied to a stupid, silly man, *P*.

Vēsania -æ, *f.* madness, insanity, *H*.

*Vēsaniens -ntis, raging, raving, *Ct*.

Vēsānus -a -um, mad, insane, *C. H*; of inanimate and abstract things, fierce, furious, wild, *L. V. O*.

Vescor, 3. *dep.* to eat, feed, *dii nec escis aut positionibus vescuntur, C*; — *caprinum jecur, Pl*; (2) to use, enjoy, — *ritalibus auris, Lc*; — *paralissimis voluptatibus, C*.

Vescus -a -um, small, thin, fine, — *sal, O*, small-grained; — *corpus, Pl*, feeble.

Vēica -æ, *f.* the urinary bladder of certain animals, *P. C*; (2) any thing made from a bladder, a purse, a kind of head-dress, a lantern, etc., *Vr. M*; (3) a bladder-like swelling, a blister, *Pl*; (4) *met.* of discourse, bombast, timidity, *M*.

Vēscaria -æ, *f.* a plant which cures pain in the bladder, *M*.

Vēscula -æ, *f. dim.* a vesicle, *Lc. C*.

Vespa -æ, *f.* a wasp, *Vr. P*.

Vespasian. T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, the first of the Flavian emperors, was born A.D. 9, of a family of low rank. His military talents were the foundation of his future fortune. He served with distinction in Germany and Britain, and on the breaking out of the Jewish war was selected by Nero to suppress it: he was still engaged in Palest-

tine, when Galba died, and the contest began between Otho and Vitellius. In 69, Vespasian was himself proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and in the course of a year or two established himself at Rome. His reign, which lasted till the year 70, was prosperous. The emperor's private character was respectable, his mode of government not severe; and the parsimony with which he was often reproached, did not prevent the expenditure of large sums of money on useful and ornamental works of peace.

Vesper -*āris* or -*āri*, *m.* the evening, *perpotavit usque ad vesperum*, C; *de vesperi* *so citere*, P; to be one's own master; (2) the evening star, V; (3) the west, O.

Vesper -*āra*, *f.* the evening, P. C; *adv.* *vesperā*, Pl. in the evening.

Vesper -*āscō*, 3. to become evening, *vesperascente jam die*, N. Lc, drawing towards night.

Vespertilio -*ōnis*, *m.* a bat, Pl. V.

Vespertinus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to evening, C; (2) western, H.

Vesperugo -*ōnis*, *f.* the evening star, P.

Vespillo -*ōnis*, *m.* a corpse-bearer for the poor, St.

Vesta -*ae*, *f.* (*Feria*), the daughter of Saturn, and goddess of the hearth and domestic life, C; *adv.* *Vestālis* -*e*, -*irgines*, C, or *adv.* *Vestāles* -*ium*, L, Vestal Virgins, Vestals, priestesses of Vesta.

Vester -*tra* -*trum* (*voster*), your, yours, P. C.

Vestiarium -*a* -*um*, of or relating to clothes, A. Aug. (2) *subst.* -*um* -*i*, *n.* (a) a clothes-chest, Pl. (b) a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sc. Co.

Vestibulum -*i*, *n.* an entrance-court, court-yard, C; (2) an entrance to anything, -*sepulcri*, C; -*castorum*, L; (3) *met.* a beginning, C.

Vestigātor -*ōris*, *m.* a tracker, investigator, Vr. Co.

Vestigium -*i*, *n.* a footstep, track, C. Q; (2) the sole of the foot, C; a horseshoe, Pl, *met.* a trace, sign, token; (3) *met.* a footstep, path, a *pueriliū vestigium* *in* *gremio* *patris* *et* *matris*, C, (4) of time, a moment, C, *in illo vestigio temporis*, C; *adv.* *o vestigio*, C, immediately, on the spot.

Vestigo, 1. to track, follow the trace of, investigate, V; *met.* -*causas rerum*, C.

Vestimentum -*i*, *n.* clothing, covering, garment, vestment, O.

Vestis -*is* (*hi*) -*itum*, 4. to cover with garment, clothe, C, (2) to cover, adorn, *sepulcrum vestitum* *sepulchris* *et* *dumetis*, C, -*trabes nullo aggeris*, Ca; -*se gramine terra*, V; (3) *met.* *inventū vestire atque* *in* *nare oratione*, C.

Vestis -*is*, *f.* a garment, C; *mutare vestem*, C, to put on mourning; (2) a covering, cover; carpet, tapestry, Lc. C. O, *peel* the skin of a snake, Lc; the spider's web, Lc.

Vestis -*is*, *f.* the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, P.

Vestitus -*us*, *m.* clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment, C.

Veteramentarius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to old things, -*sutor*, St, a cobbler.

Veteranus -*a* -*um*, old, -*bares*, Vr; -*miles*, C, or *abs.* *reteram*, C. Ca, old soldiers, veterans.

Vetustas -*as*, 3. to become old, grow old, C. Cl.

Vetustas -*as*, *m.* one who has grown old in, become experienced in any thing, -*in causis publicis*, C, (2) a cunning fellow, old fox, C.

Vetustas -*as*, *m.* cunning, crafty, C.

Vetustas -*a* -*um*, old, -*ulcera*, Pl.

Vetustum -*i*, *n.* a fallow field, Co.

Veterinarius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to draught-animals, Co; *subst.* *m.* a veterinary surgeon, Co.

Vetulus -*a* -*um*, of or relating to draught, -*dracta*, A. Aug, a beast of burden, *subst.* *vetulina* -*orum*, *n.* *vetulinus* -*orum*, *f.* draught-animals, Vr. Pl.

Vetustus -*a* -*um*, lethargic, Pl; sleepy, dreamy, T; (2) *met.* -*animus*, Sc, lethargic.

Vetustus -*i*, *m.* old dirt, Co; (2) lethargic, sleepiness, P; *met.* -*circulatori occuparet*, C.

Vetustum -*i*, *n.* that which is forbidden, O; (2) a prohibition, C.

Veto -*āi* -*itum*, 1. to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent, *lex peragrare vetat in munus ascendere*, C; *quamquam ridendum dicere rerum quid velat*? H; -*bella*, V; -*aliquem*, C.

Vetula -*a* -*um*, *dim.* somewhat old, oldish, C; *subst.* *vetula* -*ae*, *f.* an old woman, P. Jv.

Vetus -*us*, old, ancient, -*contumelia*, Ca; -*atque usitata exceptio*, C; *vetus militum*, Tc, grown old in warfare; *subst.* *veteres* -*um*, the ancients, ancient writers, C.

Vetustus -*us*, *f.* age, old age, C; (2) ancient times, antiquity, C; (3) long duration, C.

Vetusto, from ancient times, Pl.

Vetustesco, 3. to become old, Co.

Vetustus -*a* -*um*, old, ancient, -*vinum*, P; -*templum Cereris*, V; -*opinio*, C; (2) *met.* old-fashioned, antiquated, C.

Vexamen -*inis*, *n.* a shaking, Lc.

Vexatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a shaking, Pl; (2) trouble, annoyance hardship, vexation, -*corporis*, C.

Vexator -*ōris*, *m.* one who annoys, harasses, disturbs, C.

Vexillarius -*is*, *m.* a standard-bearer, L. Vo; (2) *rexillarius*, under the empire, were veterans enrolled for various purposes into supernumerary battalions, Tc.

Vexillatio -*ōnis*, *f.* a body or troop of the vexillarii, q, v, St.

Vexillum -*i*, *n.* a flag, standard, C, especially the red flag displayed on the general's tent as the signal of battle, Ca, (2) the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, squadron, L. Tc.

Vexo, 1. to move violently, shake, shatter, *Dulcius vexasse rates*, V, (2) to harass, disquiet, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex, *agros vexatos a Ferre*, C; -*omnem Galliam*, Ca, -*hostes*, Ca; -*aliquem multis contumelias*, C, *vexata* -*orum*, *n.* C, injuries on the body, injured parts.

Via -*ae*, *f.* a highway, road *iter conficerebamus celsos et pulcherrimos vias*, C; *quā via sequamus inritus propter angustias ire non poterant*, Ca; used in the names of particular roads, e.g. *via Appia*, *via Campana*, etc.; (2) way, journey, *quum de via languerem*, C, on the way; -*bidui*, Ca, two days' journey; (3) a way, passage; so, the street in a camp, Ca, passage in a theatre, M; *asophagus* of animals, C; wind-pipe, O; a stripe in particoloured cloth, Tb; (4) *met.* a way, means, method, mode, *quae quidem res duplicem habet docendi viam*, C; (5) *met.* the right way, proper method, C.

Vialis -*e*, of or relating to the highways, -*Larce*, P.

Viri -*a* -*um*, -*lex*, Aug, for repairing the highways.

Vitaculus -*a* -*um*, provided with money for a journey, P.

Vitaculum -*i*, *n.* money for a journey, P. C; (2) prize-monor of a soldier, H. St.

Vitaculus -*a* -*um*, -*cana*, P, farewell banquet before a journey.

Vitor -*ōris*, *m.* a traveller, wayfarer, C; (2) a runner, messenger, attached to a magistrate's service, C.

Vitorius -*a* -*um*, of or relating to a journey, Pl.

Vibex -*icis*, *f.* a weal, mark of a stripe, P. Pl.

Vibro, 1. (2) *act.* to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro, brandish, shake, -*hastas*, C; (2) to hurl, throw, -*spicula per aquas*, O; *met.* -*truces iambos*, C; (11.) *neut.* to shake, tremble, move to and fro, vibrate, *mare albescit et vibrat*, C; *tela vibrantia*, O; *met.* C.

Viburnum -*i*, *n.* a tree, *Viburnum Lantana*, Linn. V.

Vicinus -*a* -*um*, dwelling in a village, C; *subst.* *vicini* -*orum*, *m.* villagers, L.

Vicarius -a -um, substituted, vicarious, C; *subst.* -ius -ii, *m.* a substitute, C.

Vicatum, from street to street, Tc; (2) from village to village, in villages, L.

Vicēnarius -a -um, containing the number twenty, P. Vt.

Vicēni -ō -a, twenty each, Ca; (2) twenty, Pl. M.

Vicēsimā -e, *f.* the twentieth part of any thing, especially as a tax or toll, C.

Vicēsimi -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the twentieth legion, L.

Vicēsīmius -a -um, of or relating to the twentieth part of any thing, L.

Vicēsīmus -a -um (**Vigēsīmus**, -Vr. Ca), the twentieth, C. Ca.

Vicē -ō, *f.* a vetch, Vr. Co.

***Vicēfālia** -ium, *n.* the stalks of vetches, Co.

***Vicēsīlus** -a -um, of or relating to vetches, Co.

Vicēs, twenty times, C.

Vicēsālīs -e, neighbouring, near, L.

Vicēsā -e, *f.* neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity, C; (2) the neighbourhood, neighbours, H; (3) likeness, similarity, affinity, Pl. Q.

Vicēsātis -ātis, *f.* neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness, T. C; (2) the neighbourhood, neighbours, C; (3) likeness, affinity, Q.

Vicēsū -a -um, near, neighbouring, H. V; (2) *subst.* **Vicēsū** -i, *m.* **Vicēsā** -e, *f.* a neighbour, C;

Vicēsūm -i, *n.* the neighbourhood, vicinity, Pl. Cl; (3) *met.* similar, like, kindred, C. Q.

Vicēs, vicem, vice, pl. vices, vicibus (no *nom. sing.*) (1.) change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude, *hac vice sermonum*, V, interchange of discourse; *commoti Patres vices humanarum fortunarum*, L; *solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris* cf *Favonit*, H; *per vices annorum*, O, in alternate years; (2) *adv.* vicem, in vicem, in vices, alternately, reciprocally, by turns, Ca; *preter vicinitatem simul eramus inimici*, C; (3) requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation, C. Tc; (4) the vicissitude of fate, fate, lot, destiny, *facite gementes tristem fortunae vicem*, Ph. (11.) a place, office, post, duty, *nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vitā emigravit, in opus accedat*, C; *vestramque meumque vicem expleta*, Tc; (2) *adv.* vicem, (a) in place of, instead of, vic; *eos respondetote istine istarum vicem*, P; *meam vicem*, P, in my place, (b) like, *Sardanapali — in suo lectulo mori*, C, like Sardanapalus; *vices*, (a) instead of, in place of, Q. Pl, (b) after the manner of, like, Pl. Tc; in vicem, instead of, Ca; *ad vicem*, instead of, Pl.

Vicēsātim, P. = vicissim, *q.v.*

Vicissim, on the other hand, in turn, C.

Vicissitūdo -itinis, *f.* change, alternation, vicissitude, C.

Vicima -ō, *f.* an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim, V. C. Ca; *met.* C.

Vicimālius -a -um, — *negotiator*, Pl; or *abs.* P. Aug, a dealer in animals for sacrifice; *subst.*

Vicis -i, *m.* an assistant or servant at a sacrifice, L. **Vicisto**, I. to live upon, feed upon, *fields* — *aridis*, P.

Victor -ōris, *m.* a conqueror, victor, C. Ca; *met.* — *libidinis*, S.

Victōria -e, *f.* victory, conquest, C; (2) personified as a goddess, P. C.

Victōriātus -i, *m.* a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius, C.

Victōriōla -e, *f.* dim. a small statue of Victory, C.

Vietrix -icis, *f.* adj. victorious, — *litera*, C, bringing news of victory; *met. mater* — *libidinis*, C.

Victus -ūs, *m.* food, nourishment, victuals, C; (2) manner of life, way of living, C. Ca.

Viculus -i, *m.* dim. a little village, hamlet, C.

Vicus -i, *m.* a quarter or district of a town, street, C; (2) a village, hamlet, C.

Vidēllcet, clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently, C. Lc; (2) *forsooth*, of course, to be sure, C; (3) *namely*, C. (in which sense it is used in English under the contracted form *viz.*)

Viden' = *vidēsne?* *vid.* video.

Vidēo, *vidi*, *visum*, 2. to see, behold, perceive, *tun' me vidisti?* *Atque his quidem oculis*, P; *oculis certissimē ea quae videmus*, C; *ubi sol se mensibus continuis non videtur*, V; used poet. of inanimate objects, V; and sometimes of the operation of the other senses, Pl. V; (2) to look at attentively or for a particular purpose, P. T; to go to see, visit, C; (3) *met.* to see with the mind's eye, perceive, understand, *si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur*, C; *quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video*, C; (4) *met.* to consider, look at carefully, provide for, see after, *nunc ea videamus quae contra ad his dispulati solent*, C; *antecesserat Slatius ut prandium nobis videret*, C; (5) *pass.* **Vidēor**, to seem, appear, *ut imbelles timidique videamur*, C; *ut beate vivere videar*, C; *impers. non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*, C, it does not seem to me; *videtur alicui*, C, it seems good to, pleases; *qui imitatur, quos cuique visum est*, C.

***Vidērtas** -ātis, *f.* failure of crops, A. Aug.

Vidūlis -ātis, *f.* want; — *omnium copiarum*, P; (2) widowhood, C. L.

Vidūlus -i, *m.* a leathern travelling-bag, portmanteau, P.

Vidēo, 1. to deprive of, — *urbem civibus*, H; (2) *ptep.* **Vidēata** -e, *f.* adj. widowed, St. M.

Vidūus -a -um, deprived, bereaved; frequently *subst.* **Vidua** -e, *f.* a widow, P. C; **Vidūus** -i, *m.* a widow, P; (2) *met.* — *columba*, Pl; applied to inanimate things, — *torus*, Pt; — *cubile*, O, a widowed bed; (3) deprived, destitute of, *cogor adire lacus viduus a lumine Phoebi*, V.

Vidēo, 2. to bind, weave together, Vr.

Vidūus -a -um (*ptep.* **Vidēo**), shrivelled, shrunken, withered, decayed, C.

Vidēo, 3. to shrivel up, shrink, wither, Co.

Vigēo, 2. to be vigorous, to thrive, flourish, *quae a terrā stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent*, C; *animus latitiā viget*, Lc; *vigebant studia rei militaris*, C.

Vigēscō -gūi, 3. to become vigorous, begin to flourish or thrive, C.

Vigēsīmus -a -um = *vicesimus*, *q.v.*

Vigēsī -is, *m.* twenty asses, M.

Vigil -ilis, wakeful, watchful, — *canes*, H; — *oculi*, V; — *ignis*, V, ever-burning; (2) *subst.* **Vigiles**, watchmen, C; — *nocturni*, P.

Vigilans -ntis (*ptep.* **Vigilo**), watchful, vigilant, C.

Vigilanter, wakefully, vigilantly, C.

Vigilantia -e, *f.* watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, C.

Vigilux -ūcis, watchful, wakeful, Co. O.

Vigilia -e, *f.* wakefulness, sleeplessness, C. Cl; (2) a watching, guard, *vestra tecta custodiis vigiliis quae defendite*, C; (3) a watch, one of the four divisions into which the Romans divided the night, C. Ca; (4) soldiers keeping watch, sentinels, C. Ca; (5) a religious vigil, P; (6) watchfulness, vigilance, C.

Vigilārium -ii, *n.* a watch-house, Sc.

Vigilo, 1. (1.) *neut.* to be awake, keep awake, watch, C; — *usque ad lucem*, T; *met.* to be watchful, vigilant, — *pro aliquo*, C; (11.) *act.* to watch through, — *noctem*, O.

Viginti, twenty, P. C.

Vigintiviratus -ūs, *m.* the office of one of the vigintiviri, C.

Vigintiviri -ōrum, *m.* a commission of twenty members, appointed by Cæsar for the division of lands in Campania, C.

Vigor -ōris, *m.* vigour, force, — *animi*, V. O.

***Vilipendo**, 3. to think meanly of, hold cheap, P. **Vilis** -e, cheap, low-priced, *non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosis*, C; (2) of small value, common, worthless, vile, C; (3) *poet.* numerous, abundant, V.

Vilitas -ātis, *f.* cheapness, low price, C; (2) worthlessness, small value, Pl. Q; (3) low estimation, mean opinion of any thing, Sc.

Villiter, cheaply, P.
 Villa -æ, f. a country-house, villa, C.
 *Villitris -e, of or relating to a country-house, Pl.
 Villitricus -a -um, of or relating to a villa, Vr. Co.
 Villica -æ, f. a housekeeper at a country-house, ballif's wife, Co. Ct.
 Villitatio -ōnis, f. the management of a country-house and farm, Co.
 Villico, l. to manage an estate, C.
 Villicus -i, m. a ballif, steward, C. Co.
 Villōsus -a -um, shaggy, rough-haired, hairy, V. O.
 Villāra -æ, f. dim. a small country-house, little villa, C. H.
 Villum -i, n. dim. a little drop of wine, T.
 Villus -i, m. shaggy hair, C. V.
 Vimen -inis, n. an osier, wither, twig, Ca.
 *Vimentum -i, n. Te = vimen, q. v.
 Viminis -is, e, of or relating to osiers, Co.
 *Viminetum -i, n. an osier-bed, Vr.
 Viminēus -a -um, made of osiers, wicker, Ca. V.
 Vin = vinco, vīdo volo
 Vinēra -æ, f. the husk of a grape, Vr. Co.
 Vinēcus -i, m. (pl. Vinēcā, n. Co.) a grape-stone, C. Co.
 Vinēlī -ōrum, n. the wine festival, held twice a year, on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Vr. O.
 Vinārius -a -um, of or relating to wine, vinous, C; (2) subst. vinārius -i, m. a vintner, P;
 Vinītrī -ōrum, n. wine-jugs, P. H.
 Vinca pervinca -æ, f. a plant, periwinkle, Pl.
 *Vincēus -a -um, binding, useful for binding, P.
 Vincibilis -e, — causa, T; easy to be gained or won, T.
 Vinco, vinci, victum, 4. to bind, tie, fetter, — aliquem, C; — manus post terga, V; — tempora novis floribus, H, (2) met. — religione, C; — mentem multo Lyco, Pt.
 Vinco, vici, victum, 3. to conquer, overcome, — Cai thagymenses nati alibus pugnis, C, to win a lawsuit, C, to overbid at an auction, C; (2) met. — natum studio, Ca; — flammam guttibus, O, — mea fata vincendo, V, victus patris precibus lacrimisque, L, (3) met. to surpass, excel, — expectationem omnium, C, (4) met. to prove triumphantly, C. H.
 Vincitūra -æ, f. a bandage, ligature, Cl. Pl.
 Vincitū -ūs, m. a binding, Vr.
 Vinculum -i, n. (vinculum), a fetter, chain, corpora connectita vinculis, C; pl. chains, imprisonment, legati retentis ab se et in vincula conjectos, Cr; (2) met. a bond, fetter, chain, qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere exolaverunt, C, beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordes, C.
 Vindēmia -æ, f. the vintage, P, (2) harvest, ingathering, — oleum, Pl, — mellis, Co.
 Vindēmīator -ōris, m. a vintage, Vr. H; (2) a star in the constellation Virgo, Co. O.
 *Vindēmīārius -a -um, of or relating to the vintage, Vr.
 Vindēmīo, l. to gather the vintage, Pl. Co.
 *Vindēmīōla -æ, f. dim. a little vintage, met. C.
 Vindex -icis, c. a surety, guarantor, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator, — libertatis, C, — aris alieni, C, of creditors, — injurie, L, against wrong, (2) an avenger, revenger, punisher, C.
 Vindēfīlo -ōnis, f. a defending, protecting, avenging, C.
 Vindēfīcō -ōrum, f. a making a legal claim to any thing in presence of the praetor, C, in Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitute dederat, L, had adjudged a free person to be a slave.
 Vindicō, l. to lay legal claim to an object; thus of Virginius, hoc te uno quo possim modo in libertatem vindico, V, claim as a free person; (2) to claim, arrogate, assume to one's self, Homerum Colophonem creem esse dicunt suum, Chus suum vindicant, C, — decus belli ad se, L, (3) to set free, liberate, deliver, qui ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi prius in libertatem rempublicam vindicavit, C; — aliquem a muneris mortis, C, (4) to avenge, punish, take vengeance on, — maleficium in alius, C, — necem

Crassi, O; — se ab aliquo, Sc, to revenge one's self on any one.

Vindicta -æ, f. the rod with which a slave was touched in token of manumission, C. P. II, (2) met. protection, defence, O, (3) met. vengeance, punishment, Ph. Jr.

Vinēra -æ, f. a vineyard, C. H; (2) a vine; (3) a shed employed by besiegers as a protection against missiles, Ca.

Vinēcūs -e, of or relating to vines, — terra, Co, fit for vines

Vinēcārius -a -um, of, relating to, fit for vines, Co.

Vinēcāticus -a -um, Co = vinearius, q. v.

Vinētum -i, n. a vineyard, Co.

Vinētor -ōris, m. a vinedresser C. V.

*Vintōrius -a -um, — falx, Co, a vinedresser's knife.

*Vinnūsus -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, P.

Vinēntia -æ, f. wine-drinking, intoxication, C.

Vinēntulus -a -um, drunk with wine, intoxicated, C; — medicamenta, C, mixed with wine.

Vinōsus -a -um, full of wine, drinking much wine, vinous, H. O. Pl.

Vinum -i, n. wine, C; (2) the grape, P. Vr.

Vio, l. to go, travel, Q

Viocūrus -i, m. a maker or overlooker of roads, Vr.

Vīola -æ, f. a violet, Pl. C.

Violābilis -e, that may or can be injured, O. V.

Violācēus -a -um, violet-coloured, N. Pl.

Violārīum -i, n. a bed of violets, V. H.

Violārīus -i, m. one who dyes of a violet colour, P.

Violātio -ōnis, f. an injury, violation, profanation, L. Sc.

Violātor -ōris, m. an injurer, violator, profaner, O. Tc.

Violēns -ntis, vehement, violent, furious, H.

Violēter, violently, impetuously, vehemently, H. L.

Violētia -æ, f. violence, vehemence, impetuosity, C. Q

Violētus -a -um, violent, vehement, furious, impetuous, — homo, C, — tyrannus, L.

Vīolo, l. to treat with violence, violare, injure, profane, dishonour, — parentes, C, — fas, Cr, — loca religiosa et lucos, C; — virginitatem alicujus, C.

Vipēra -æ, f. a viper, Pl, (2) in general, a snake, serpent, adder, V. H; met. of a dangerous man, Jr.

Vipērēus -a -um, O. V. = viperinus, q. v.

Vipērīnus -a -um, of or relating to a viper or snake, viperine; — sanguis, H, (2) snake-like, Pl.

Vīolo -ōnis, m. a kind of small crime, Pl.

Vir, viri, m. a man, male person, C, (2) a husband, P. T. V; (3) a man of honour, courage, spirit, quum is jam se corroboraasset, ac vir inter viros esset, C; (4) a man, soldier, C, and especially a foot-soldier, L; (5) virility, Ct.

Virāgo -inis, f. a man-like woman, heroine, virago, V.

Vīreo, 2. to be green, C. V; (2) to bloom, be fresh, lively, L. H, preter vīrentia -ium, n. Co. plants, herbage.

Vīrēo -ōnis, m. a kind of bird, perhaps the greenfinch, Pl.

Vīresco, 3. to grow green, become green, V. Lc.

Vīrētū -i, n. a green field, the green grass, V.

Virga -æ, f. a thin green twig, bough, Pl. O; (2) a staff for planting, O, (3) a lashed twig, O. V; (4) a rod for inflicting stripes, P; pl. virgæ, C, the rods of which the lictors' fasces were formed; (5) a staff for walking, L. O; (6) a magic wand, V; (7) the stalk of the flax plant, Pl, (8) a streak, stripe, Sc. O.

*Virgītor -ōris, m. one who beats with rods, P.

Virgātus -i -um, made of twigs or osiers, Ct; (2) striped, V.

*Virgītū -i, n. an osier-bed, thicket of brushwood, C.

Virgēus -a -um, made of twigs or rods, V. Pl.

2 a

Virgîdēmā -m, f. a rod-harvest, i. e. a good beating, P.

Virgilius. P. Virgilius Maro, the most celebrated of the Roman epic poets, was born at Andes, a small village near Mantua, B.C. 70, of a respectable though not affluent family. His works are sufficient evidence of his learned education; and we are told by his biographers that he was instructed by Greek philosophers and grammarians. He was the intimate friend of Augustus and Mæcenas, as well as of Horace and the other celebrated authors of his day, and appears, during the greater part of his life, to have been in easy circumstances. He died at Naples in the year 19, having never enjoyed very robust health. The principal works of Virgil are a collection of ten Pastoral Poems or Eclogues; a poem on Agriculture, the Georgics, in four books; and an epic poem, the Æneid, in twelve books, the last named of which is said never to have received the finishing touches of its author. They are all distinguished by the same qualities, great good taste, most melodious versification, and great skill in handling the multifarious materials supplied by his discursive antiquarian knowledge. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the fire of original genius is sometimes wanting, and that the utmost art does not compensate for the absence of the native vigour which animates the artless poetry of Homer.

Virgînialis -e, of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; — *habitus, vestitus*, C; *subst.* virgîniale -is, n. Ph. maidenhead.

* Virgînialis -a -um, P. = virginalis, g.v.

Virgînēus -a -um, of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly, O. Tb.

Virgînîsvendônides -is, m. a seller of maidens, P.

Virgînitas -âtis, f. virginity, C.

Virgînulus, L., the well-known centurion who slew his daughter Virgînîa, to save her from the lewdness of Appius Claudius the decemvir, which was the occasion of the deposition of the decemvirs and the restoration of the old form of government.

Virgo -inis, f. a maiden, virgin, C; — *dea*, O, Diana; *abs.* a Vestal virgin, C; (2) a girl, young woman, O. V; (3) the sign of the zodiac so called, C; (4) *Aqua Virgo*, or *Virgo*, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, Sc. M.

Virgûla -æ, f. *dim.* a little twig, little rod, C. Sc; — *censoria*, Q, a critical mark as a sign that the passage marked is not genuine, Q.

* Virgûlatus -a -um, striped, Pl.

Virgultum -i, n. a thicket, copse, C. Ca.

Virgunculâ -æ, f. *dim.* a young virgin, little girl, Sc.

Virû -arum, f. armlets, bracelets, Pl.

Virûculum -i, n. *dim.* a graving-needle, Pl.

Virûdîlum -i, n. a pleasure-garden, C.

Virûde, greenly, Pl.

* Virûdēscens -a -um, made green, green, C.

Virûdis -e, green, C; (2) *subst.* virûdis -is, n. a green colour, Pl; virûdîa -ium, n. Co. Pl, green herbs, green trees; (3) fresh, new, blooming, young, V. O.

Virûditas -âtis, f. greenness, C; (2) the freshness, bloom of youth, C.

Virûdo, I. to make green, O; frequently *prtép.*

virûdians -ntus, green, V. Pl.

Virûlis -e, manly, male, virile, P. Le. L; and in grammar, masculine, Vr; (2) manly, of mature age, adult; — *toga*, C, assumed by the Roman youths in their sixteenth year; (3) *pars virilis*, C. L, part, lot, share, duty, *qui præsertim plus etiam quam pars virilis postulat* . . . C; (4) met. manly, courageous, spirited, vigorous, bold, C.

Virûlitas -âtis, f. manly age, manhood, Pl; (2) virility, power of procreation, Q. Te; *met.* Q

Virûlifer, manfully, courageously, vigorously, C. O.

* Virûlîa -æ, f. a small armlet, bracelet, Pl.

* Virûpôtens -entis, mighty (epithet of Jupiter), P.

Virûtim, man by man, individually, C; (2) singly, separately, especially, C.

Virûsus -a -um, slimy, — *pisces*, Cl; (2) stinking, V.

Virûs -ûtis, f. general manly excellence, virtue, *ita fiet ut animi virtus corporis virtuti antepônatur*, C; (2) of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, virtue, — *equi*, C; — *herbarum*, O; — *tres orationis*, Q; (3) moral excellence, virtue, *est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura*, C; (4) valour, bravery, courage, Ca. H.

Virûs -i, n. slimy moisture, slime, Co. Pl; (2) poisonous slime, poison, Le. V; *met.* — *acerbitatis suc*, C; (3) bad smell, stink, Co. Pl; (4) a harsh, bitter taste, e.g. of salt water, Le.

Vis, vis (pl. vires -ium, &c), force, power, strength, *celeritas et — eorum*, C; — *fluminis*, Ca; — *solis*, Le; pl. vires, usually applied to physical strength, C; (2) hostile force, violence, *cum vi vis allata defenditur*, C; — *afferre alicui*, C; *per vim*, Ca, by force; (3) a large number or quantity, *magha — auri argentique*, C; (4) vires, troops, forces, Ca. L; (5) *met.* mental power, force, vigour, — *illa divina et virtus oratoris*, C; — *summa ingenii*, C; (6) force, nature, meaning, essence, *eloquentia vim et naturam explicemus*, C.

Viscatus -a -um, smeared with bird-lime; — *virga*, Vr; *met.* — *beneficia*, Sc.

Viscérâtio -ônis, f. a public distribution of meat to the people, C.

Viscum -i, n. mistletoe, Pl. V; (2) bird-lime, C. V.

Viscus -êris, n. usually pl. viscêra -um, n. the inside of the body, entrails, viscera, Cl. O. Le; (2) all that is beneath the skin, the flesh, C; (3) the fruit of the womb, a child, O. Q; (4) *met.* the bowels, entrails, inmost part of any thing, — *terra*, O; — *reipublicæ*, C.

Visûbilis -e, having the faculty of sight, Pl.

Visûo -ônis, f. an appearance, vision, C; (2) a mental image, idea, notion, C.

Visûtatio -ônis, f. an appearance, sight, Vt.

Visûto, I. to see, P; (2) to visit, C.

Viso -si -sum, 3. to look at carefully, behold attentively, contemplate, C; (2) to come to see, go to see, look to, see after, — *adem Minerva*, P; — *si domi est*, T; (3) to visit, call upon, especially a sick person, — *aliquem*, C.

Visûla -æ, f. a kind of vine, Co. Pl.

Visûm -i, n. that which is seen, an appearance, vision, C. Pt; (2) a mental image, C.

Visus -ûs, m. a seeing, sight, vision, look, Q. O; (2) that which is seen, a sight, appearance, vision, C. L.

Vita -æ, f. life, — *agere honestissime*, C; — *pro-fundere pro aliquo*, C; (2) living, means of living, subsistence, P; (3) manner of life, way of living, C; *vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur*, Aug; (4) used as a term of endearment, *mea vita*, P. L, my life I (5) the living, mankind, Tb; (6) *the soul, shade, V.

Viûabilis -e, that is to be shunned, O.

Viûabundus -a -um, avoiding, shunning, L.

Vitalis -e, of or relating to life, vital, C; — *tic*, O, the windpipe; (2) *subst.* vitâlîa -ium, n. vital parts, Co.

Vitâlîter, vitally, living, Le.

Vitâlitas -âtis, f. life, vitality, Pl.

Vitâtio -ônis, f. an avoiding, shunning, C.

Vitellîus, Aulus, a Roman emperor who succeeded Otho, was born of a distinguished though not ancient family, A.D. 15. Like many other imperial debauchees, he was not without literary tastes, but it was his vices which rendered him a congenial companion of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. His reign lasted little less than a year, and was marked only by the prodigality which he displayed in gratifying his sensual pleasures. His power soon crumbled away before so powerful an adversary as Vespasian, and he was

slain in the same year, A.D. 69, as he had ascended the throne.

Vitelus -i, *m. dim.* a little calf, P; (2) the yoke of an egg, C. Cl.

Vitēus -a -um, of or relating to a vine, Vr. V.

Vitularium -ii, *n.* a nursery of young vines, Co.

Vitulator -ōnis, *f.* a desling, ravishing, Sc.

Vitulator -ōris, *m.* a violator, ravisher, Sc.

Viticola -ae, *m.* a cultivator of vines, P. Aug.

Viticula -ae, *f. dim.* a little vine, C.

Vitifer -ēra -erum, vine-bearing, Pl.

Vitigenus -a -um, sprung from the vine, — liquor, Lc.

Vitigineus -a -um, of or relating to the vine, Co.

Vitilina -ae, *f.* a bawd, P.

Vitiligo -inis, *f.* a kind of cutaneous eruption, Cl.

Vitilis -o, plaited, intertwined, Vr; *subst.* -ia

-um, *n.* wicker-work, Pl.

Vitiligator -ōris, *m.* a brawler, quarrelor, Pl.

Vitiligo, *i.* to brawl, wrangle, quarrel, Pl.

Vitio, *i.* to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar,

vitiat, *c.* — *annem salubis amaris*, O; (2) to de-

file, debauch a maiden, T; (3) *met.* C; — *senatus-*

consulta, L.

Vitiose, faultily, corruptly, C. Co.

Vitiositas -ātis, *f.* viciousness, wicked-

ness, C.

Vitiosus -a -um, faulty, defective, corrupt, bad,

vicious, Vr. Pl; *met.* — *exemplum*, Aug; — *et*

flagitiosa vita, C.

Vitis -is, *f.* a vine, C; (2) a vine-branch, tendril,

Vr; and thence, the centurion's staff, made of a

vine-branch, Pl. Te.

Vitator -ōris, *m.* one who plants vines, V.

Vitium -ii, *n.* a fault, defect, blemish, imper-

fection, *si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii,*

cetera mihi probabuntur, C; (2) *met.* a fault, im-

perfection, — *in dicente*, C; — *sermonis*, Q; — *for-*

fortunae, C; (3) *met.* a moral fault, crime, vice,

lepibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et sup-

plicia vitii, C; *virtus est vitium fingere*, H; espe-

cially in regard to chastity, a desling, debauching

a woman, P; (4) a defect, mistake in the aus-

pices, C.

Vito, *i.* to avoid, shun, evade, — *tela*, Ca; *met.*

— *vituperationem*, C.

Vitarius -ii, *m.* a glass-maker, Sc.

Vitreus -a -um, made of glass, vitreous, Co.

Vitrum -i -ūrum, *n.* M. glass jugs and dishes;

(2) like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering, H.

V. O.

Vitricus -i, *m.* a stepfather, C.

Vitrum -i, *n.* glass, C; (2) woad, a plant pro-

ducing a blue dye, Ca.

Vitruvius, M. Vitruvius Pollio, the author of a

work, "De Architectura Libri X.," which affords

us much valuable information on ancient architec-

ture, appears from what internal indications it is

possible to collect, to have lived in the reign of

Augustus, and to have dedicated his book to that

emperor. Of the events of his life we are almost

wholly ignorant. The value of his work lies

chiefly in the matter which it contains, as the style

is inelegant and often obscure.

Vitta -ae, *f.* a ribbon, band, fillet; often worn by

priests and at sacrifices, V. Ft.

Vittatus -a -um, decorated with a fillet, O.

Vitula -ae, *f.* a calf, heifer, V.

Vitulinus -a -um, of or relating to a calf, C;

subst. vitulina -ae, *f.* veal, P.

Vitior, *i. dep.* to celebrate a festival, be joy-

ful, P.

Vitulus -i, *m.* (ἰταλός), a bull-calf, C; (2) ap-

plied to the young of other animals, e.g. of a horse,

V; — *marinus*, Jr, or *ads.* St, a seal.

Vituperabilis -e, blamable, C.

Vituperatio -ōnis, *f.* a blaming, scolding, vitu-

peration, C. Q.

Vituperator -ōris, *m.* a blamer, vitupe-

rate, T. C.

Vivēitas -ātis, *f.* length of life, longevity, Co.

Pl.

Vivarium -ii, *n.* a place where living animals are

kept; especially a fish-pond, Pl.

Vivatus -a -um, lively, vivid, Lc.

Vivax -icis, long-lived, — *phantis*, O; (2) last-

ing, enduring, H. V; (3) *met.* brisk, viva-

cious, Q.

Viverra -ae, *f.* a ferret, Pl.

Vivescere, *vixi*, 3. (vivisco), to begin to live, Pl;

(2) to be lively, vigorous, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc; (2) life-like, true to

life, vivid, — *signa*, Pt; (3) full of life, lively,

powerful, vigorous, — *senectus*, Tc; — *virtus*, V.

Vivradix -icis, *f.* a cutting which has a root,

sucker, C.

Vivo, *vixi*, *victum*, 3. to live, be alive, *nemo est*

tam senex, qui se animum non putat posse vivere, C;

— *ad centesimum annum*, C; — *vitam*, P. T; (2)

particular phrases are, *vixit*, P, he has lived =

he is dead; *ita vivam*, C, as true as I live; *ne*

vitam, C, I wish I may die; (3) to live at leisure,

enjoy life, C; (4) to live, last, endure, *mea semper*

gloria vivet, C; (5) to live on any thing, — *lacte*

atque pecore, Ca; (6) to pass one's life, live, — *in*

oculis civium, C; — *convenienter natura*, C.

Virus -a -um, alive, living, *adeo ut Cato vix*

virus effugeret, C; (2) applied to vegetable life, Co.

V; — *agua*, Vr, running; — *lucerna*, H, burning;

— *calx*, Vt, unslaked; — *argentum*, Pl, quick-

silver; (3) *subst.* *ad virus rescare*, Co, to cut to

the quick; *de vino detrudere* (*resicare*), C, to take

away from capital, C.

Vix, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, *Gabinus*

collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen, C; *iter*

angustum et difficile — *qua singuli carri ducebantur*,

Ca; (2) of time, hardly, scarcely, — *tandem legi*

lucras, C; (3) *vixdum*, hardly then, hardly yet;

hac ego omnia — *cortu nostro dimisso comperi*, C.

Vocabulum -i, *n.* the name, appellation of any

thing, C; (2) a noun substantive, Vr.

Vocālis -e, uttering sounds, vocal, resounding,

crying, screaming, singing, speaking, C; (2) *subst.*

Vocālis -is, *f.* a vowel, C.

Vocāllitas -ātis, *f.* harmony, euphony, Q.

Vocamen -inis, *n.* a name, appellation, Lc.

Vocatio -ōnis, *f.* a summoning before a court of

law, Vr; (2) an invitation to dinner, Ct.

Vocator -ōris, *m.* an inviter, Sc. Pl.

Vocatus -us, *m.* a calling, summoning, invoca-

tion, C. V; (2) an inviting, invitation, St.

Vociferatio -ōnis, *f.* a loud shouting, vociferation,

C.

Vociferatus -us, *m.* Pl. = *vociferatio*, *g.v.*

Vociferor, *i. dep.* (*vocifero*, Vr.) to cry loudly,

shout, vociferate, C; — *talit*, V.

Vocifico, *i.* to shout aloud, Vr.

Vocito, *i.* to be accustomed to name, be wont to

call, *has Graeci stellas Hyadas* — *suerunt*, C.

Voco, *i.* to call, summon, — *Dumorigem ad se*,

Ca; — *aliquem in concionem*, C; — *deum*, H, to

invoke; (2) to summon before a court of law, C;

(3) to invite to a meal, — *ad prandium*, C; hence,

to invite, allure, entice, *lenis creptans vocat*

Auster in allum, V; — *me ad vitam*, C; (4) to call,

name, designate, *comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi*

evocat, C; (5) to bring, put, place in any state or

condition, *ne apud milites in iridiam vocet*, C;

— *aliquid in iudicium*, C; *ad calculos* — *amiciti-*

amici, C.

Vocula -ae, *f. dim.* a low, weak voice, C. Pt; (2)

a low tone in singing, C; (3) a petty speech, C.

Vola -ae, *f.* the hollow of the hand or foot, Pl.

Volūtius -a -um, having wings, winged, P; (2)

met. inconstant, volatile, transitory, C.

Volūtus -ae, *f.* having wings, winged, C; (2) swift,

rapid, Lc. O. V; (3) fleeting, transitory, O.

Volātura -ae, *f.* a flight, Vr. Co.

Volatus -us, *m.* a flying, flight, C. Ct.

Volema -pirae, a kind of large pears, Co.

public, *non est consilium in vulgo*, C; *quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus*, C, pleasing to the public; (2) a crowd, multitude, mob, — *severum*, T; (3) the mob, C; *odi profanum vulgus, et arceo*, H.

Vulgo, commonly, publicly, before all the world, *eiusmodi tempus erat, ut homines — impune occiderentur*, C; — *loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini*, C.

Vulnērārius -a -um, of or relating to wounds, Pl; -us -i, m. a surgeon, Pl.

Vulnēro, 1. to wound, injure, C. Ca; met. *eos nondum voce vulnēro*, C.

Vulnificus -a -um, inflicting wounds, O. V.

Vulnus -ēris, n. a wound, — *in latere*, C; of inanimate things, an incision, cut, rent, V; (2) met. *fortuna gravissimo percussus vulnere*, C; — *imposita provincie sanare*, C.

Vulpēcula -æ, f. dim. a little fox, C.

Vulpes -is, f. a fox, Pl. H; — *marina*, Pl, a kind of shark.

Vulpinus -a -um, of or relating to a fox, vulpine, Pl.

*Vulsura -æ, f. a plucking, pulling, Vr.

Vulsus -a -um (*ptcp.* vello), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, P. M.

*Vulticulus -i, m. dim. the countenance, look, aspect, C.

Vultuosus -a -um, making faces, grimacing, full of airs, C.

Vultur -āris, m. a vulture, V; applied to a rapacious man, Sc.

Vultārius -a -um, of or relating to a vulture, Pl.

Vultārius -i, m. a vulture, Pl; met. a rapacious man, C; (2) an unlucky throw at dice, P.

Vultus -ūs, m. the countenance, expression of the face, *imago animi — est*, C; *recordamini faciem et illos ejus fictos simulatosque vultus*, C; (2) in general, the face, H. O; a likeness, portrait, effigy, Pl; met. — *natura*, O, the aspect of nature.

X, x, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Xi (Ξ, ξ). It arises variously out of the combination of c and s (*dico, dixi*), g and s (*lego, lexi*), h and s (*traho, traxi*).

Xenium -ii, n. (ξένιον), a present given to a guest, Pl. Vt; in general, a gift, present, Pl.

Xerampēlinus -arum, f. (ξηραμπέλινα), dark-red garments, Jr.

Xiphias -æ, m. (ξίφις), a sword-fish, Pl; (2) a sword-shaped comet, Pl.

Xiphion -ii, n. (ξίφιον), a sword-lily, Pl.

Xylnum -i, n. (ξύλινον), cotton, Pl.

Xylōbalānum -i, n. (ξύλοβάλαμον), wood of the balsam-tree, Pl.

Xylōcinnamōmum -i, n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον) cinnamon, Pl.

Xylon -i, n. (ξύλον), the cotton-tree, Pl.

Xyris -idis, f. (ξυρίς), the wild iris, Pl.

Xystus -i, m. (ξυστός), among the Greeks, a covered corridor in a gymnasium, where the athletes exercised in winter, Vt; (2) among the Romans, an open colonnade for walking, disputing, etc. C.

Y, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek Upsilon, which it resembles in shape (Υ). It is therefore correctly used only in words of Greek origin.

Z, z, represents the Greek Zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in words borrowed from that language.

Zāma -æ, f. (ζαμία), damage, injury, loss, P.

Zēa -æ, f. (ζέα), a kind of spell, Pl.

Zēlōtēria -æ, f. (ζηλοτυρία), jealousy, Pl.

Zēlōtērys -a -um (ζηλότυρος), jealous, Jr.

Zēlus -i, m. (ζήλος), jealousy, emulation, Vt.

Zēphyrus -a -um (ζεφύριος), — ora, Pl, addle eggs.

Zēphyrus -i, m. (ζεφύρος), a warm west wind, zephyr, Pl. H. V.

Zēgites -æ, m. (ζεγίτης), a kind of reed, Pl.

Zēus -i, m. (ζαῖος), a fish, the dory, Co.

Zingiber -ēris, n. Cl, zingiberi, n. indel. Pl, ginger.

Zizyphum -i, n. (ζίζυφον), the jujube, Pl.

Zizyphus -i, f. (ζίζυφος), the jujube-tree, Co.

Zōdiacus -i, m. (ζωδιακός), the zodiac, C.

Zōna -æ, f. (ζώνη), a maiden's girdle, zone, Ct; (2) a girdle or money-belt, H; (3) the three stars called Orion's Belt, O; (4) a terrestrial zone, V. O.

Zōnārius -a -um, of or relating to a girdle, P; subst. -us -i, m. C, a girdle-maker.

Zōnula -æ, f. a little girdle, Ct.

Zōophthalmos -i, m. (ζωόφθαλμος), the greater houseleek, Pl.

Zōphōrus -i, m. (ζωφόρος), a frieze, Vt.

Zōpissa -æ, f. (ζώπιασα), pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships, Pl.

Zoster -ēris, m. (ζωστήρ), a cutaneous eruption, the shingles, Pl.

Zōthēca -æ, f. (ζωθήκη), a private cabinet, Pl.

Zōthēcula -æ, f. dim. a small private cabinet, Pl.

Zyga -æ, f. (ζυγία), a tree, the horn-bean, Pl.

Zythum -i, n. (ζύθος), a kind of Egyptian beer, Pl.

CASSELL'S

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

THE aim in the English-Latin part of this Dictionary has been, to present a Latin equivalent for every English word and phrase now in current use. In selecting the vocabulary for that purpose, the authority of the best actual usage, rather than that of any English Dictionary, has been followed; for there is no English Dictionary that does not either omit many words that are in use, or give many words that are not in use. Of course the current English of the nineteenth century covers a much wider space than the Latin of the days of Cicero and Augustus. Hence it became necessary to borrow from inferior writers, as well as to seek assistance from analogy. In having recourse to these aids, care has been taken, by the use of certain signs, the exact meaning of which is explained, to distinguish between pure Latinity and less pure Latinity. It is believed that by the plan pursued the student will not only be preserved from the danger, to which he is constantly exposed in most English-Latin Dictionaries, of confounding even modern adaptations with ancient and pure Latin words and idioms, but will find himself possessed, to some extent, of a scale of Latin values, or a means of ascertaining the exact authority of each particular form of speech. In order to make this system of tests complete, it is necessary here to add, that in cases left without a specific mark or sign, the word or phrase is to be accounted, if not Ciceronian, yet of an authority approaching to that of Cicero. With the view of conveying the largest amount of instruction compatible with the limits assigned to a work so low in price, compression and abbreviation have been fully studied, and it is believed that the Dictionary will serve as a Phrase Book, and in a measure a Book of Synonyms, while it answers the ordinary purposes of a Dictionary. To collect and arrange the materials which enter into this English-Latin Dictionary would be the labour of many years, if not of a life, nor could the matter be presented in a perfect form by any one hand. No such Herculean task has been

PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

attempted, but that which ought to prove more useful to the student, namely, to present in an English dress the most important of the mass of materials accumulated and set in order by the best scholarship of Germany. Special use has been made of the German-Latin part of Dr. Georges' most excellent Lexicon, the title of which is appended, with that of other authorities which have been consulted or laid under contribution in the composition of this work. While making his acknowledgments the writer must not forget the assistance rendered by William Orges, Esq., Ph.D., of the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, a scholar now resident in this city, and less known than he deserves to be.

JOHN R. BEARD, D.D.

Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, etc.

Manchester, December 1854.

WORKS EMPLOYED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

Lateinisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Lateinisches Handwörterbuch, nach Imm. Joh. Gerh. Schiller und Georg Heinr. Lunemann, neu bearbeitet von Dr. Karl Ernst Georges; Deutsch-Lateinischer Theil. 10th Edition; Leipsic, 1853.

Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch, ausgearbeitet von Dr. Georg A. Koch. Leipsic, 1854.

Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, consilio et curâ Jacobi Facciolati. 3rd English and 1st German Edition; Leipsic, 1839.

The same work translated into English by James Bailey, A.M.; London, 1828.

Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, in Four Parts, etc. 6th Edition; London, 1735.

Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Alterthumswissenschaft, herausgegeb. von August Pauly, Walz, und Teuffel. 6 vols. 8vo.; Stuttgart, 1839-1852.

Latin Synonyms, by M. J. B. Gardin Dumesnil, translated into English by the Rev. J. M. Gosset. 1 vol. 8vo.; 2nd Edition; London, 1819.

A Dictionary of Latin Phrases, by William Robertson, A.M. New and enlarged Edition; 1 vol. 8vo.; London, 1824.

Callipeia, or A Rich Storehouse of Proper, Choyce, and Elegant Latine Words and Phrases, collected for the most part out of Tullies Works, by Thomas Drax. 1 vol. 12mo.; London, 1631.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

ADDITIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH-LATIN PART.

• prefixed to a word or phrase denotes that the word or phrase is of modern origin.

† appended to a word or phrase denotes that the word or phrase is used by the Latin poets.

(*ex*) denotes that the word so inclosed may be used or not.

alqz, aliquis

alqd, aliquid

alqjs, alicujus

alci, alieni

alqm, aliquem

alqam, aliquam

alqo, aliquo

alqū, aliquā

Com. used by the Latin comic poets

comb. in combination

Ecl. Church Latin

Eng. English

fig. figuratively

Gramm. used by the Latin grammarians

Jet. used by the ancient juriconsults or lawyers

l. literally

L. according to Linnæus

late, Latin of late origin

opp. the opposite word, or word with the corresponding opposite meaning

post- (or *after-*) *Aug.*, a word or phrase not used till after the age of Augustus

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

ABA

ABL

A, or **An**, has no representative in Latin, for the Latin has no article; only the context, therefore, can determine whether in translating from Latin into English a noun should have any article, and, if any, whether the definite or indefinite; and on the other hand, in translating from English into Latin, you must drop the article, whether it be the definite "the" or the indefinite "a." If, however, our "a" is used for "one," then it may be represented by *unus*, e.g. *ad unum omnes*, all to a man. **A**, when used distributively, may be rendered by *in* with the accusative, as *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he distributes twelve acres a man; also with the ablative to denote time, *ter in anno*, thrice a year. As a preposition, "a" may be expressed by the supine, as *ire renatum*, to go a fishing. Mere apposition expresses our indefinite article, e.g. *Crassus, optimus orator*, Crassus, an excellent orator; *Mithridates odio in Romanos Hannibal*, Mithridates was in hatred against the Romans a (second) Hannibal. See **One**.

Abast, **Ast**, as a noun, *puppis*; as an adverb, *a tergo*, a puppi; *prora et puppis*, fore and aft; *a fronte atque a tergo*, adv.

Abandon, *v.tr. derelinquere, destituere, deserere alqm*; *quum me seruum in servitute pro te hñc dei eliqueris*, since you have abandoned me here in slavery a slave for you.

Abase, *v.tr. deprimere (ita se quisque extollit ut deprimat alium, each one so extols himself as to abase another); gradu dejicere (properly to deprive one of his rank or position), — alqm edilitate, — præturi, — principatu, — ope; minuire gradum, — gloriam alqis, — auctoritatem. Abacement, n. capitis deminutio.*

Abash, *v.tr. confundere (omnes corporis atque animi pergit confundere sensus, he proceeds to abash all the feelings of mind and body); perturbare, percellere*: to be abashed, *obstupescere*.

Abate, *v.tr., or lessen, deminuire, imminuire*: to lower the charge, *detrahere de summâ, — alqd ex eâ summâ*: *intri*: to grow less; *astus deferescunt*, the heat abates.

Abbot, *n. *archimandrita (head monk), abbas; abbey, *abbatia (a cloister); the office of —, *abbatis munus*; dwelling of —, **abbatis domus*: the living or benefice of —, **concessum abbatis beneficium*. **Abbess**, **abbatissa, *antistita Virginum sacrarum*; (if a princess) **regina abbatissa* (as in *Virg. Æn. l. 273, regina sacerdos*).

Abbricate, *v.tr. præcidere (to prune), amputare (to take away superfluities), circumcidere (to pare down), contrahere (scil. orationem, to bring into a smaller compass), in angustum cogere (scil. commentarios, to compress); in artum colligere (scil. illa volumina, to reduce to a small space); verba ad compendium facere or facere verba compendi (to cut short), per notas scribere (to write by signs or arbitrary characters). **Abbreviation**,*

n. nota: to write down in —, *notis accipere*; = abridgment, *epitome, es, f.* See **Abridge**.

Abdicate, *v.tr.* = to retire from an office, *abdicare se magistratu (e.g. dictaturâ, etc.)*. **Abdication**, *n. abdicatio (e.g. dictaturæ), juris cessio*. See **Resign**.

Abdomen, *n. abdûmen (the fat under-part of the belly)*. See **Belly**.

Abduction, *n. raptio, raptus (e.g. of a maiden; one who is guilty of raptor); to commit the crime, rapere, abripere, virgines rapere*; so *abripere filios e complexu parentum*, to tear sons from the arms of their parents; — secretly, *furto subducere*; — a wife from her husband, *uxorem abducere marito*; to seize some one's bride, *occupare pactas alqis nuptias*.

Abed, *in lecto*: to be in bed, *in lecto esse*; to lie abed, *cubare in lecto*; to be fond of bed, *lecto teneri*; to rise from bed, *surgere lecto*; to get up, *descendere lecto*; to be brought abed, *parturire*.

Aberration, *n. error (an unintentional deviation), erratum (a failure in duty, e.g. tantum dolorem mihi athlerunt errata cetulis mea, so much grief did the aberrations of my youth bring me)*. See **Err**, **Wander**.

Abet, *v.tr. instigare, impellere ad alqd, e parte alqis stare, auxilio esse, participem sceleris esse, culpæ (or sceleris) esse affinem, ejus nocte socium esse*. An abettor, *qui in eadem causâ est, socius, conscius, unus ex consciis*: to act the part of —, *adjutorem esse, societatem habere cum alqd re, consilium interesse, consilii participem fieri*.

Abyeance: *in —, vacuus (e.g. fundus vacat, is at present without a proprietor)*; to be in —, *vacuum esse, vacare*: he conferred the priestly offices, as vacant (or in abyeance), on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios*.

Abhor, *v.tr. abhorrere alqd or ad alqd re, abominari alqd or alqm (to wish him or it away), detestari alqd or alqm (to curse), aversari alqm or alqd (to stand away from)*. **Abhorrence**, *n. detestatio, aversatio alqis rei (abominatio is late Latin)*; worthy of —, *abominabilis, detestabilis, detestandus*.

Abide, *v.intr. to tarry or stay in a place, morari, commorari (in a place, alqo or in alqo loco; with some one, apud alqm, in his house), considere (to settle, used of soldiers, and thence = to encamp)*; — in a place, *alqo loco, esse or versari in alqo loco*. An abiding, *n. commoratio, mora*. See **Awat**, **Stay**.

Abject, *adj. abjectus (cast away or down in mind), dejectus (cast down), infractus (broken), demissus (sunk, dejected), despectus (despised), perditus (lost, abandoned)*. See **Low**, **Mean**.

Abjure, *abjurare (to deny on oath), ejurare (to purge yourself, to renounce by an oath)*. See **Oath**.

Able, *adj.* (1) = having power, *potens, pollens*; very —, *prepotens, prepotens*: (2) = fit for, *habilis, aptus, idoneus*. To be able = to have or employ power, *posse (to be in a condition to do,*

with an inf.), *valere* (to have strength for), *pol-
lère* (to have superior power; comb. *posse et pol-
lère*); — greatly, *multum valere* or *pollère*, *multum*
(or *largiter*) *posse*, *auctoritate florère* or *rigère*,
magna auctoritate esse, *magnam auctoritatem hab-
ère* (to have authority or influence, to be influen-
tial); — in a particular thing, *alqd re pollere* or
præpollere; by riches, favour, etc., *diuitiis, gratiâ*;
— with a person, *multum posse apud alqm* (*aucto-
ritatē, gratiâ*): I am — to do any thing with him,
totus est in potestate meâ; fortune has much power,
fortuna multum valet; as well as I can, *pro viribus*
(according to my power). Ability, *n.* = fitness or
strength, *facultas* (inner power for), *potestas* (phys-
ical power), *vires* (bodily strength): according to
my ability, *pro facultate*, *pro viribus meis*, *quantum*
in me (or *in meâ potestate*) *situm* (or *positum*) *est*,
ut potero: to have the ability to do, *facultatem*
alqd faciendî habere or *præditum esse*, *alqd facere*
(or *efficere*) *posse*; to go beyond your —, *vires ex-
cedere*.

Ablution, *ablutio*: to make an —, *abluerè* (with
or without *aquâ*), *eluerè* (to wash out as a spot),
perluere (to wash thoroughly): — of the body,
corpus (*pedes*, etc.) *abluerè* or *perluere* (*aquâ*).
See Wash, Water.

Abnegation, *n.* *animi moderatio* (self-restraint),
dolorum et laborum contemptio (disregard of en-
durance), *rerum humanarum contemptio ac despi-
cientia* (contempt of mortal things). See Deny,
Negation, Self.

Abnormal, *adj.* = deviating from the rule, *enorm-
is* (irregularly built, e.g. *vicius*), *anomalus*
(ἀνωμαλός, departing from the form in declination),
non constans (not remaining like itself), *incom-
positus, inusitatus* (e.g. *species*), *infrequens* (seldom,
rare, e.g. *cullor decorum*).

Aboard; = that is, on the border or side of a
ship: to go —, *navem conscendere*; to be —, *in*
navi esse; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have
—, *sustulisse alqm* (of a person), *vehere* (of a
thing); the vessels which had the horse — (or on
board), *naves quæ equites sustulerant*; to jump
overboard, *ex navi desilire* or *se projicere*; to
throw overboard, *alejs rei jacturam facere*. See
Ship.

Abolish, *v. tr.* *abolère* (to wear away, opp. *ad-
olère*); — the remains or memorials, *abolère monu-
menta*; — temples by age or fire, *delim templa re-
tustate aut igni abolère* (used also with *vires*, *me-
moriae*, *nomina*). Abolition, *n.* *abolitio* (*abolitio*
legis, a rescinding; also with *facti* = amnesty).
See Annul.

Abominate, *v. tr.* *abominari alqm* or *alqd*. See
Abhor and Detest.

Aborigines, *n.* = the first inhabitants, *qui nati*
sunt in alqâ terrâ (e.g. of the island, *qui nati sunt*
in insulâ); with later writers, *autochthones*
(αὐτόχθονες).

Abortion, *n.* (1) = a failure or miscarriage,
abortus, abortio; to cause an —, *abortum* or *abor-
tus facere*, *abortus inferre alci*: (2) = a monstrous
birth, monstrium, portentum, homo portentuosus,
fetus portentuosus or *monstrosus*, *fetus obscenus*
(offensive to the eye). See Monster.

Abound, *v. intr.* *abundare, superesse, suppeditare*.
Abundant, *adj.* *abundans, affluens*. Abundantly,
abundè, satis superque, abundanter, cumulate
(heaped up), *superneaneus* (unnecessary or su-
perfluous). Abundance, *n.* *abundantia, affluentia*,
(more than you want), *uberitas* (fulness), *copiâ*,
suppeditatio bonarum; — in all things, *omnium*
rerum abundantia or *affluentia*, *affluens omnium*
rerum copie, saturitas copiarum omnium rerum:
to have an — of, to abound, in *alqâ re abundare* or
reundare, *suppeditari alqâ re*; to live in —, in
omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere, *circum-
fluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abun-
dantiâ vivere*.

About, *circa* (as an adv. and as a prep. used of
place, never of time by Cicero), *circum* (as an adv.
and as a prep. only of place, involves motion, e.g.

Nævius pueros circum amicos dimittit, N. sends
boys round to his friends), *circiter* (only of a cer-
tain time): about = in these parts, *hæc regione*.
For the uses of *circum* with verbs, as *circumagere*
(to lead about), *circumire* (to go about), see the
Latin-English Part under *Circum*. See Around.

Above, *prep.* = simply denoting that one body is
higher than another, whereas "over" in addition
denotes that the higher body is in a perpendicular
line with the lower. "Above" and "over" are
used of place; "above" is used also of time;
both are employed figuratively, and both are repre-
sented by the Latin *super* and *supra* (*super terram*
est cælum, the heaven is above the earth; *super*
caput est gladius, the sword is over (his) head): to
be above some one, *supra alqm esse*; above = more
than, *cassa supra millia viginti*, more than twenty
thousand slain; also with *plus* and *amplius*: above
measure, *supra modum*; above my strength, *supra*
vires; to put one thing above another, *rem ali-*
longe anteponeere; to bid above (as in an auction),
supra adicere (some one, *alqm cingere*); to be
above human strength, *supra humanas vires esse*.
See Over.

Abrade, *v. tr.* *abradere* (to scrape off), *ferro de-
pectere* (to curry), *deterere* (to rub off). See At-
tribution.

Abridge, *v. tr.* *curtare, decurtare* (to shorten,
mutilate), *detrahere alqd* (to take away from),
contrahere (to bring into a smaller compass), in
angustum cogere (to press into a less space, e.g.
commentarios), in *artum colligere* (e.g. *volumina*),
amputare (to cut off, e.g. *narrationem*), *minuere*
(to lessen the number of syllables, e.g. *adidisse for*
auditiæ), *notare, per notas scribere* (to abbreviate
in writing): to abridge what you say, *verba ad*
compendium conferre, facere verba compendii. An
abridgment, *n.* *compendium*. See Abbreviate,
Short.

Abroad, *adv.* *foras, foris*, *militiæ, belli, peregre*;
to be —, *foris esse*; at home and —, *domi militiæ-
que*; the rumour spreads —, *rumor totâ urbe dis-
currit*; to spread —, *diffundi, luxuriari, late dis-
fundi*; nations —, *gentes externa* or *extera*
(foreign); to travel —, *peregre abire* or *proficisci*,
solum certare or *ululare*; to live —, *peregre habi-
tare*; to stay —, *peregrinari*; to return from —,
peregre redire; to die —, *inter gentes externas*
mori. See Foreign, Strange.

Abrogate, *v. tr.* (as a law), *abrogare* (to annul by
the power of the people), *abrogare legi* (to remove
one law by means of another). Abrogation, *aboli-
tio, dissolutio*; the — of the system of Lycurgus,
disciplina Lycurgi sublata; — of debts, *tabulae*
novæ. See Annul.

Abrupt, *adj.* *abruptus* (broken away, e.g. *sermo*,
sermonis genus), *adv.* *abrupte*; *præcisus*, *adv.*
præcisè. See Steep.

Abscess, *n.* *ulcus, suppuratio, fistula, aposthema*,
âlis, n. (ἀλσόνημα), pure Latin abscessus (an abscess
with a discharge), *comica* (a closed abscess), *carb-
unculus* (a pestilential abscess, red with black and
blue pustules), *carcinoma* (καρκίνωμα), pure Latin
cancer (a gangrene, held by the ancients to be in-
curable, a curable kind was called *carcōthēs*),
condyloma, âlis, n. κονδύλωμα, hard and bone-like
on the buttocks), *epinyctis* or *eyce* (ἐπινυκτις, eye-
sore), *agilopium, agilops* (αἰγίλωψ), *weeping*
fistula; full of —, *ulcerosus*; I have an — under
the tongue, *sub linguâ alqd abscedit*. See Dis-
cuss.

Abscond, *v. intr.* *delitescere* (of persons and
things), *se abdere* in *ocultum*, *e medio excedere* or
discedere (opp. in *medio esse*), *oculi, occurrere*,
in some place, *delitescere in alqâ loco* (to lie hid in),
se abdere in alqm locum, *se occultare alqâ loco*, in
alqâ loco abscondit latere, in *oculto se continere*,
abscondit et inclusum in occulto latere.

Absent, *adj.* *absens*; to be —, *absente* (from a
place, *loco* or *ex loco*), *peregrinari* (out of the
country, to travel); fig. in thought, *animus exce-
rere et vagari* (wander), *mente alienatum esse* (to
have lost your senses). Absence, *n.* *absentia, per-*

opinatiō (travelling); in a person's —, *āum alqs abest*, *absente alqo*; — of mind, *alienatiō mentis*, *amentia*, *dementia*.

Absolute, adj. (1) = in and by itself, as opposed to relatively, *simpliciter* et *ex suā rē consideratus*; the — (in philosophy), *id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi et tale quale est. perfecta et absoluta ratio, perfectum alqd et absolutum, cui nihil abest, quodque undique aptum atque perfectum expletumque est omnibus suis numeris et partibus*; adv. *perse*, *simpliciter*, et *ex suā rē*. (2) = unconditional, *simplex*, *absolutus*, comb. *simplex* et *absolutus*; an — necessity, *simplex* et *absoluta necessitudo*; adv. *absolute*, *sine adiectione*, *sine exceptione*, *plane*, *proorsus*, *omnino*, *utique*. (3) = unlimited, *infinitus*, *summus*; an — power, *infinita* or *immoderata potestas*; — dominion, *imperium summum*, *quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur*; — government, *constitution*, **civitas in quā summum imperium apud unum est or in quā dominatu unius omnia tenentur*, **civitas in quā libido principis pro legibus habetur or in quā arbitrium regis pro legibus est*.

Absolution, n. — of sins, **venia delictorum* or *peccatorum*, **venia pontificis Romani, indulgentia*; to give —, *veniam alicui et impunitatem dari*; to receive —, **veniam peccatorum impetrare*; to preach or proclaim —, **pontificis Romani ventiam promulgare*; to sell —, *audivinari*. See Pardon.

Absolve, v.tr. *solvere alqm alqd re*; — from the laws, *legibus*; — from military service, *militiā*; — by a law, *lege*; *alqi gratiam facere alqs rei* (to grant pardon), *alqm eximere de alqd re*; — from a charge, *solvere*, *absolvere alqs rei* or *alqd re* or *de alqd re*, *alqm exsolvere alqd re*, *alqm liberare alqd re* or *alqs rei*; to be absolved or acquitted at law, *liberatum discedere*, *innocentem* or *innocium absolvi*, *ex iudicio emergere*, *periculo liberari*, *elabi* (to get off). See Acquit.

Absorb, v.tr. *sugere* (to suck in); *imbibere*; — the colour, *colorem bibere*, *imbibere*. See Suck.

Abstain, v.tr. *abstinere* or *se abstinere alqd re* or *ab alqd re*, *se continere ab alqd re*, *temperare sibi quominus*, etc. *temperare (sibi) ab alqd re*, *parcere alicui rei*; — from food, *se abstinere cibo*; — from certain meats, *quibusdam cibis temperare*; — from appearing in public, *abstinere publico*; — from tears, *lacrimas tenere*; — intercourse with, *alqs aditum sermonemque desugere*; — insult and injury, *injuriam atque maleficio temperare* or *se prohibere*. **Abstinent**, *abstinens*, *continens*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*, *temperans*; — in drink, *sobrius*; — in love, *castus continensque*; adv. *abstineriter*, *continenter*; to be — in a thing, *modum tenere in alqd re*. **Abstinence**, n. *abstinentia* (opp. *euphrosia*, *avaritia*), *continentia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*, *castimonia* (chastity).

Abstract, adj. (1) = removed from the sphere of the senses, *sevocatus a sensibus*, *abductus a consuetudine oculorum*, *ab aspectu iudicio remotus*, *neque visu neque tactu manifestus*; an — idea, **notio ei a materia sejuncta et simplicis*, **notio sola mente percipienda*. To abstract or think abstractedly, *actum mentis* or *animum a consuetudine oculorum abducere*, *mentem ab oculis*, *a sensibus revocare*, *sevocare mentem a sensibus et cogitationem a consuetudine abducere*, *animum ad se ipsum advocare*, *animum a corpore abstrahere* or *secernere*, *se a corpore avocare*. An abstraction, *res cui corpus visu tactuque manifestum adest*, *appellatio* (mere name); to form —, *cogitatione superare*, *mente et cogitatione distinguere*, *animo contemplari alqd*; to pursue abstract study, *avocare se a corpore et ad rei (rerum) cogitationem curā omni studioque capi*; the power of —, **animum a corpore abstrahendi vis*; adv. *cogitatione* (opp. *in concreto*), *separatim* (opp. *definito*, *in concreto*). (2) deep or acute in thought, *subtilis*, comb. *subtilis et acutus*, *abstrusus* (difficult to conceive); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*, *homo acutus*; a somewhat — inquiry, *disputatio paulo abstrusior*; adv. *subtiliter*, comb. *subtiliter et acute*.

Abstruse, adj. *obscurus*, *aditus*, *reconditus*. **abs-**

tractus, *perplexus* (in confusion, e.g. *responsus*, *sermōnes*, *carmen*). **Abstruseness**, *obscuritas*, *recondita*, *occulta*, *res involuta*, *res occulta et quasi involuta*. See Abstract, Dark, Conceal.

Absurd, adj. *absurdus*, *ineptus* (unsuitable), *fa-sultus* (silly), *inscitus* (the consequence of ignorance, *inscitia*); adv. *absurde*, *inepte*, *insulse*, *inscite*. **Absurdity**, (1) as a quality, *absurditas*, *insulitas*, *pravitās*; (2) as an act, *res inepta*, *ineptice*, *nugæ*; to utter —, *inepte dicere*, *monstra dicere*.

Abuse, n. (1) = the not right use of a thing, *abusus perverus*, *abusus immoderatus*, *intemperans*, *insolens*; (2) = an evil custom, *mos pravus*, *quod contra jus fasque est*, *res mali* or *peissimi exempli*; an — gains head, *percrebrescit mos pravus*; to correct abuses, *res mali exempli corrigere*, many, *pleraque peissimi exempli corrigere*. **Abuse**, or misuse, v. *aliquā re pervertere uti*, *abuti*, *immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* or *insulenter* et *immodice abuti aliquā re*; — one's good nature, *aleis indulgentiā abuti*. N.B. *abuti* obtains its bad meaning in Latin only from the connexion, e.g. *quousque tandem abutere patientiā nostra?* how long will you — our patience! so *iudicio abuti ad questum*. (2) to use badly, *deuti alqo*, *alqo* or *alqd abuti* (to dishonour); to allow yourself to be so dishonoured, *se abutendum alicui permittere*. Adv. *perverse*, *immodice*, *intemperanter*, *insolenter*, *contra morem*, *contra jus fasque*. See Use.

Abut = to border upon, *finitimum*, *cicinium*, *confinium alicui* or *alci loco esse*, *adiacere alicui loco*, *conjunctum esse alicui loco*, *tangere*, *atingere*, *contingere locum*, *continentem esse alicui loco* or *cum alqo loco*, *immitti alicui loco* (to hang over). See Border.

Abyss, n. = a huge or bottomless depth, *infinita* or *immensa altitudo*, *torago* (literally a gulping), *gurgis* (a whirlpool), *profundum*, *locus præceps*: to cast yours'f into an —, *jacere se in profundum*; an — was formed, *ad infinitam altitudinem terra desedit*; — in the middle of the forum, *forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem*.

Acacia, n. *acacia*; the sap of the —, *acaciæ succus*.

Academy, n. (1) = the Platonic school so called, *Academia*, *Academia sacra*; (2) = any learned body or institution, *collegium* (e.g. *poetarum*); a school of liberal study, **academia liberalium artium*. **Academic** or disciple of Plato, *Academicus philosophus*, *Academicæ sectæ philosophus*; the Academics, *Academici*; = a member of a learned body, **academia sodalis*. See School.

Acanthus, n. *acanthus*; adorned with —, *acanthinus*. See Tree.

Accede, v.intr. *accedere alicui rei* or *ad alqd* (e.g. a plan, opp. *abhorre* et *ab alqd re*), *astipulari alicui*; to a person's opinion, *sententiæ assentiri*, *sententiam accipere*, *sententiam assensione comprobare*, *aleis sententiam sequi*, *ad aleis sententiam accedere*, *ire*, *pedibus ire*, *discedere*, *concedere*, *transire in aleis sententiam*. One who accedes, a convert, *astipulator*, *assensor*, *assentator*, *ascripitor*. **Ac-cession** or passing from one opinion or side to another, *astipulatio*, *astipulatus*, *assensio*, *assensus*, *assentatio*; with my —, *me assentiente*, *me probante*, *me annuente*. See Concede.

Accelerate, v.tr. to hasten, *accelerare alqd*, *maturare* (not to delay at the proper time, *ad-maturare* = to make ripe), *propere* (to hasten), *festinare*, *festinanter agere*, *repræsentare* (to bring forwards even before the time); to — too much, *præcipitare* (e.g. the vintage, *vindemiam*); — your journey, *iter maturare* or *accelerare*, *maturare* or *propere proficisci*, *mature proficisci*; — your arrival, *maturare venire*; — your ruin, *maturare sibi exitum*; — some one's —, *præcipitantem impellere*. See Haste.

Accent, n. (1. in pronunciation) *rocis sonus*, *accentus*, *tenor*, *tonus*; the sharp —, *sonus vocis acutus*; (2. as a sign) *rocis nota*. **acc-**

certum : *ocis admovere sonum*; in writing, *appone* syllabam notam *or apicem*. Accentuation, *voculatio, accentus*.

Accept, *v. tr.* (1) = to take what is offered, *accipere*; — money from, *pecuniam ab alio accipere*; not to —, *aliquid non accipere, aliquid accipere abnuo* (I politely refuse, "decline"). (2) to undertake, *suscipere* (of your own free-will), *recipere* (when requested; the two last used of an office, etc.); not to — an office, *deprecari munus*; — a building as a contractor, *opus redimere*. (3) to take a person to yourself, e.g. as an associate, *aliquem socium assumere* or *sibi adiungere, aliquid sibi cooptare* (in an office); — as a teacher, *tradere se or liberos alci in disciplinam*; — as a patron or defender, *adoptare sibi aliquem patronum, defensorem, advocare sibi aliquem patronum, dare se alci in clientelam et fidem*; — as a citizen, *aliquid accipere or recipere in civitatem*. Acceptable, *ad. accipiens, dignus qui accipitur, assumptione dignus* (worth choosing); *probabilis, probandus, jucundus* (agreeable, pleasant). *Adv. jucunde*; to speak —, *ornate dicere*. Acceptance, *acceptio, assumptio, assumptione dignus, comprobatio* (approval). See Receive.

Access, *n. aditus, accessio, accessus*; I have — to a person, *mihi aditus est ad aliquem*; — free to the house, *mihi aditus in domum familiaris est*; private persons have — to him, *faciles aditus sunt ad eum privatorum*; you could not for some days have — to him, *aliquot dies adiri non poterat*; difficult of —, *convenientibus est difficultis, vari est aditus*; men have not — to that temple, etc. *aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, quo praeter sacerdotes adire fas non est*; to give —, *aditum alci dare ad aliquid*; to open —, *patrefacere alci aditum ad aliquid*; to have —, *habere ad. ad aliquid, aditus alci ad aliquid patet*; no one has —, *nemini aditus apertus est*; to leave — in the mind for truth, *veritati aditum in animos relinquere*; to give or grant —, *aliquem admittere, alci aditum convenienti dare, alci copiam sui dare*; (for audience) he gives — to the lowest, *nemo tam humilis est cui non aditus ad eum pateat*; to refuse —, *alci aditum negare, alci aditum convenienti non dare, aliquem januam prohibere, aliquem aditu janua aere, aliquem excludere*. Accessible, *patens, facilis aditu or accessu* (of places); *ad aliquem facilis sunt aditus* (of men); *patiens alci rei* (e.g. nullius salubris consilii patiens, he is not — to any sound advice); he is little —, *difficillior est aditu*; to be —, *adiri posse, patere* (the two last of localities); — by one small way, *una et angusta sentia adiri*; Pontus is — to our legion, *patrefactus nostris legionibus est Pontus*; access to him is closed, or he is inaccessible, *aditus ad eum interclusi sunt*. Accessibility, *prompti aditus*. See Affordable.

Accessory or accomplice, *n. sceleris affinis, ejus nostris socius, consocius, unus ex consociis, correus*; to conceal —, *consocios celare*; to make known —, *consocios edere*. See Accomplice.

Accidence, *n.* a book containing the rudiments of grammar, *libellus grammaticus*. See Grammar, Speech.

Accident, *n. casus, res, eventus or eventum*; unfortunate —, *res adversae, miserae, casus calamitosi, miseri* (mis-chances, misfortunes); a frightful —, *casus horribilis, tristis*; unexpected —, *improvisus, inopinatus*; a possible —, *quod accidere potest*; manifold —, *rerum vicissitudines*; the neuter plural is often employed, e.g. *media praeterire*, to pass over the intermediate accidents or events. Accidental, *fortuitus, forte oblatu*, in *casu positus, non necessarius, incertus*; the — course of atoms, *fortuitus concursus atomorum*; what is outward is —, *quod externum, id in casu est*. Accidents, *fortuita, orum, n. res fortuite*. *Adv. forte, casu, fortuito* (opp. *consilio, consulto*), comb. *casu et fortuito, temere* (without any order); also by *forte* *ita evenit or accidit ut*, etc.; to mention accidentally, *in mentionem alci rei incidere*. See Lxxv.

Acclaim, *n. acclamatio*: to utter an — to, *acclamare or suclamare alci*. See Applause.

Accommodate, *v. tr. commodare, commodum facere, benignè or hospitaliter exequere*. Accommodation, *n. commodum*. See Adapt.

Accompany, *v. tr. comitari aliquem or aliquid, comitem alci esse, comitem se alci dare, praebere, adiungere, inter comites alci esse or aspici, prosequi aliquem or aliquid* (in a procession), *adducere aliquem* (to conduct or attend as a mark of homage and honour), *sectari, assectari aliquem* (to attach yourself to a higher person), *stipare aliquem* (to crowd); — one to his house, *prosequi, deducere aliquem domum*; to be accompanied by an extraordinary number, *stipari non usitata frequentia*; bad weather accompanied by hail, etc. *foeda tempestas cum grandine et tonitribus caelo dejecta*; fig. to — with tears and prayers on his departure, *prosequi aliquem lacrimis votisque*; — a present with compliments, *munus ornare verbis*; (in music) *adesso alci, aspirare alci* (with the flute), *concinere alci* (with a wind-instrument); a person singing, pronouncing; — the song with the instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere, modis musicis exequere e cantum, ad chordas unum sonum cantare*; — the flute with song, *conferre ad tibiam vocem* (voices). Accompaniment or following, *comitatus, assectatio*; — of the bride, *deductio sponsae in domum mariti*; under the — of, *aliquo comite, comitante, comitatu, eum comitatu alci*; the —, (in music) *cantu vocis sociata nervorum concordia*; to sing to the — of a flute, *ad tibicen canere*. See Companion.

Accomplice, *n. consocius criminis*. See Accessory.

Accomplish, *v. tr. ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare* (to finish), *absolvere, perficere, perpolire*; comb. *perpolire atque conficere, extremam or summam manum imponere alci rei*; one who —, *confector, perfectior*. Accomplishment, *confectio, consummatio, finis, exitus*; (as the condition of being perfect) *absolutio, perfectio, comb. absolutio perfectioque*. See Complete, Finish.

Accord, (1) agreement of sounds, *sonorum concentus, nervorum or vocum concordia, voces consonae*; (2) fig. an agreement, *pactum, pactio, conventus*. Accord, *v. cum aliquo pacisci, depasci, componere*. *Adv. ex pacto, ex conventu, ex convento*. See Agree.

Accost, *n. allocutio, appellatio, compellatio* (the words so employed, *alloguimur, contio*; he who uses them, *concionans, concionabundus*); a friendly —, *blandum alloguimur*; by —, *blande appellando*. Accost, *v. tr. alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare* (in good prose, to rate or scold); — by name, *nominatim or nominans* (e.g. *nominare aliquem appello, but nominatum aliquem compello*. I reprove while I name. *Adv. blande, familiariter, liberaliter* (politely). See Address.

Accoucher, *n. medicus qui artem obstetriciam proficitur, medicus qui opem fert parturientibus*; a female —, *obstetrix*. Accouchement, *partus*; premature —, *abortio*; after the —, *partu soluto*; to assist the —, *aliquam parturientem, solvere partum, maturum onus utero efferre*; to be in her —, *partu levare, partum edere, parere, partu edere infantem*. See Midwife.

Account, *v. tr. habere, aestimare*. Account, *n. ratio*; to take —, *rationem habere*; to give —, *rationem reddere*; to make —, *rationem computare*. To account = to form an opinion of, (high) *magni facere*, (low) *nihili facere*; to make no — of, *non flocci facere, pro nihilo ducere*; to be of —, *magni, maximi haberi, duci*; to be of no —, *in nihilo esse numero*; to my —, *nunc nomine*. See Appreciate.

Accredit, *v. tr. fidem facere or affirmare alci rei* (to give or add credit to), *fidem confirmare* (to support), *probare aliquid alci* (to give grounds of belief to); — by reasons, *argumentis confirmare aliquid*. Accrediting, *n. confirmatio, probatio, fides, auctoritas*; a letter for —, *littera ad fidem faciendum data*.

Accredited envy, *legatus publicæ (publicæ auctoritate) missus*.

Accretion, *n. accessio; incrementum, cumulus*; to acquire —, *crescere, accrescere, augeri, incrementis augescere, cumulus accedit alci rei*; — in something, *augeri alq̄ rei*; a considerable —, *magnus cumulus accedit alci rei*; it is capable of no —, *nihil addi posse*. See Grow.

Accumulate, *v. tr. accervare, coaccervare, aggerare, exaggarare, cumulare, accumulare, augere*; — riches on riches, *opes exaggarare*; — the debt by interest, *as alienum cumulare usuris*; — crime on crime, *sceleris scelus addere*. Accumulation, *accumulatio*. See Heap.

Accurate, *adj. accuratus* (cared for, of things), *exactus* (fully worked out, of things), *exquisitus* (followed out, e.g. *doctrina*), *limatus* (filed), *politus* (polished), *restrictus* (brought within proper limits), *attentus ad rem* or merely *attentus, emendatus* (free from fault), *rectus, justus*. Accuracy, *justa ratio, accuratio in alq̄ rei*. Adv. *cum cura, accurate*. See Correct.

Accuse, *v. tr. accusare, accusare alqm* (opp. defendere alqm; causam dicere), *alqm in jus vocare, ducere, educere*, or merely *alqm educere, alqm in judicium adducere, alci diem dicere* (to charge on a fixed day); *citare alqm reum, reum facere* or *agere, periculum alci creare* or *facessere*, *actionem* or *litē alci intendere, judicium postulare in alqm* (to demand a legal investigation), *alqm appellare* or *compellare, libellum dare de alqo, criminari alqm* or *alq̄*; — of something, *accusare alqm alci rei* or *de alq̄ re, postulare* or *citare alqm alci rei* or *de alq̄ re, alqm judicio* or *crimine alci rei* or merely *alqm alci rei accersere, reum alci rei* or *de re alqm facere* or *agere*, also with *apud judices, nomen alci deferre* de crimine, *deferre alqm criminis, crimine arripere alqm* (ἀρᾶν), *alqm appellare* or *compellare de re* or *alci rei causā, arguere alqm alci rei*; — as the chief accuser, *meo nomine accuso alqm* (opp. *subscribens accuso alqm*); — falsely, *falsā criminatione uti, crimen fingere in alqm*; to bring a capital charge, *accusare alqm capitis, judicio capitis accersere* or *capitis citare alqm*; in *judicium capitis alqm vocare*; *crimine accersere alqm in periculum capitis, arguere alqm rei capitis, capitis* or *capite anguere* (specially by a tribune of the people); — of treason, *de perduellione inquirere* (by a high state officer), *actionem perduellionis intendere, morere alci crimen majestatis* or *alqm reum majestatis apud judices facere*; — any one of assassination, *inter scarios accusare alqm*; — of treachery, *de proditione appellare alqm, proditionis reum facere alqm apud judices*; — of extortion, *de (pecuniarum) repetundis* or *repetundarum postulare alqm*; a thing of which a person may be accused, *res accusabilis*; the accused, *reus* or *is qui accusatur*. Accusation, *n. accusatio* (opp. *defensio*), *inquisitio, delatio* (the act of spies and informers), *delatio nominis*; the subject of —, *crimen*; a speech of —, *oratio in alqm* (opp. *oratio pro alqo*). Accusatory, *adj. accusatorius* (opp. *defensorius*, defending, *absolutorius*, acquitting); — statement, *libellus* (statement of charges); to put forward —, *libellum de alqo dare*; — desire, *criminandi cupiditas*. Accuser, *accusator, qui accusat*, *index* (an informer); a secret —, *delator*; a calumniator —, *calumniator, quadruplator* (in questions of the exchequer); my accusers, *hi a quibus accusatus sum*; to hold the position of an —, *accusatoris partes obtinere, accusatoris nomen sustinere, accusationem exercere, instruere, accusationem* or *delationem facere, accusatoriam vitam vivere*: to join in an —, *subscribere*; to repel —, *criminationem aliam repellere, crimen diluere* or *dissolvere* or *propulsa*; some one is a self-accuser, *de se ipse est alq̄ indicio*; to set an — against, *accusatorem ponere* or *opponere alci*; to speak as an —, *accusatorie loqui*.

Accustom, *v. tr.* = to make used to, *consuefacere alqm* (with inf. or with *ut* or *ne*; to some-

thing, *alq̄ re*, or (post-Aug.) *alci rei* or *ad alq̄*); to — yourself, *consuescere, assuescere* (with inf. or with abl., also (post-Aug.) with dat. or ad; *assuescere* also with *in alq̄*), also *se assue/acere alq̄ re*; to — yourself to men, *assuescere ad homines*; — not to fear, *assuescere non reformidare* homines; — to that usage, in eam se consuetudinem adducere ut etc.; — to the mode of life at Alexandria, *jam in consuetudinem Alexandriæ vitæ venisse*; I use (ride) the horse to which I am accustomed, *equo, quo consueci, utor*. Accustomed to, *assuefactus* or *assuetus alq̄ re*; to be —, *assue-ris, solere* (with inf.). See Custom, Use.

Ache, *n.* = pain, *dolor* (of body or mind). See Anguish, Pain, Smart.

Achieve, *v. tr. conficere, efficere, ad effectum adducere, peragere, consummare, factis fortis facere*. Achiever, *confector, qui res memorabiles gerit*. Achievement, *facinus, facinus forte* (the deed), *confectio* (the doing). See Accomplish.

Acid, *adj. acidus* (sharp), *acerbus* (bitter), *acer* (biting); somewhat —, *acidulus, subacidus*; very —, *acidissimus, peracerbus, peracer, acerrimus*. Acidity, *n. aciditas*. See Sharp.

Acknowledge, *v. tr. agnoscere, cognoscere*; — as your son, *agn. alqm filium*; — no longer as your father, *abdicare alqm patrem*; to — as a king, *regem appellare alqm*: not —, *detractare alci imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm judicem recusare*; — a debt, *confiteri as alienum* or *nomen*; not to —, *infitari debitum*; to — kindness thankfully, *beneficia grate interpretari*. Acknowledged, *cognitus, probatus* (approved), *confessus*; a man of —, excellence, *homo probatus* or *spectatus*, *homo cirtute cognitus, vir spectate integritatis*: adv. *ex confesso*. Acknowledgment, *comprobatio* (approval), *gratia, gratia* (thanks); he does not make me a due —, *alci rei alq̄ gratiam non refert*. See Avow.

Acoustics, *n.* (the science of the laws of hearing), **acustica*. See Hear.

Acquaint, *v. tr. certiorare facere alqm alci rei* or *de alq̄ re*; — by writing, *per literas, per literas deferre alci alq̄* or *ad alqm, alq̄ perscribere*. Acquainted, *notus, cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make one person — with another, *alq̄ ad alqm deducere* (to introduce); to seek to make yourself —, *appetere alci familiaritatem*; to be — with, *nosse alqm*; I am —, *intercedit mihi cum alqo, consuetudo*; — familiarly —, *alqo* or *alci amicitia familiariter uti*; not to be personally — with, *ignorare alqm* or *alci faciem*; to be — with a thing, *peritus* (experienced), *gnarus* (knowing) *alci rei, versatus in alq̄ re*; not —, *ignarus, inscius alci rei*; — with a place, *peritus regionis, gnarus locorum*; — with Greek and Roman literature, *doctus Græcis et Latinis literis*; — with the arts and sciences, *versatus in studiis liberalibus et doctrinis*; to become — with any thing, *alci rei scientiam consequi, alq̄ re imbuti*; to be —, *peritus esse alci rei*; not —, *rudem, hospitem, peregrinum esse in alq̄ re, inscius esse alci rei et rudem*; to make —, *docere alqm in alq̄*; — yourself, *alci rei cognitionem capere, discere alq̄* (e.g. causam). Acquaintance = knowledge, *cognitio alci*; = familiarity with a person, *usus, familiaritas*; I have — with some one, *usus mihi cum alqo intercedit, uti alqo, alci amicitia familiariter uti*; our — is recent, *notitia inter nos nuper admodum est* (Comici); to make — with, *alqm cognoscere*; to have made —, *alqm nosse, vidisse*; — with a thing, *cognitio* or *scientia alci rei*; to have —, *notitiam habere*; — with letters, *literis imbutum esse, in literis alq̄ proficisse*; your acquaintances, *noti, amici, familiares*; to have many —, *multos habere amicos*. See Assure.

Acquiesce = to yield or fall in with, *acquiescere alq̄ re, patienter* or *equo animo ferre* (to put up with), *concedere* (to grant or concede), *assentiri* (to assent to). Acquiescence, *assensus, assensus*; with my —, *meo assensu*. See Assent.

Acquire, v.tr. *consequi, assequi* (to reach), *com-potem fieri alci rei, potiri alqd re* (to come into possession of), *nancisci* (to fall on), *impetrare* (to gain from); — by prayers, *exorare alqd ab alqo*; — by force, *exprimere, extorquere alci alqd*; — supreme command, *rerum potiri*; this they — without trouble, *hæc quasi virgula divina, ut aunt, suppeditantur*. Acquiring, n. *adeptio, impetratio, consecutio*. Acquisition, *res adepta*. See Obtain.

Acquit, v.tr. *solvere, exsolvere, liberare alqd re*. Acquittal, n. *absolutio alci rei* (e.g. *majestatis*, from a charge of treason). Acquittance, *apocha* (*αποχρη*) or *accepti latio* (given by the creditor; a counterpart given by the creditor was called *ant-apocha*); a signed and sealed —, **apocha manu sigilloque firmata*; to give —, *apocham conscribere, acceptum alqd testari*. See Absolve, Remit.

Acrimonious, adj. *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*: adv. *mordaciter, acerbè*. Acrimoniousness, *acribitas*. See Bitter.

Across, prep. or adv. *trans* (over, beyond), *per* (through); to walk — the forum, *transverso ambulare foro*. See Athwart.

Act, v.tr. and intr. *agere* (to do, e.g. *magis quid agendum quam quid loquendum*, rather what to do than what to say); *facere* (to make, e.g. *plurimum facere, minimum ipse de se loqui*, he performed very much, and spoke very little of himself); — well, ill, etc. *bene, male facere* or *agere*; — too late, *sero facere*; — as dictator, *pro dictatore alqd agere*; act as = conduct yourself as, *se gerere*; — a man, *se præbere virum*; — well with any one, *bene agere cum alqo*; — to represent as a player, *agere alqm* or *alcis partes, alcis personam tueri, simulare alqm*; — a play, *fabulam agere*; to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scenam interdicare*; at present there is no acting, **histriones in scenam hodie non prodibunt*; — to feign, as, to — the sick man, *simulare ægrum*. Act, n. *actio* (action, e.g. the praise of virtue consists in action, *laus virtutis in actione consistit*), *factum, res*; = acting on the stage, *actio*; an — or part of a play, *actus*; the action or general argument, *argumentum fabulæ*; the play has too little action, **fabula parum actiosa est*; — is full of —, *actiosa*. Actor, n. *qui agit* or *facit*; = a player, *actor*; comic —, *actor comicus*; tragic —, *actor tragicus*. Active, adj. *industrius, natus, impiger, acer, actuosus* (full of action); — philosophy, *philosophia activa* (opp. *contemplativa*); — duty, in *rebus gerendis acer et industrius*; something —, *quiddam quod nigeat*; to be —, *semper agere, alqd et moliri, vigère, in effectu esse, movendi vim habendi et efficiendi* (opp. *accipendi et quasi patiendi vim habere, passive power*); to be very —, *esse industriâ singulari*; — for any one, *niti pro alqo*; he used to say he was never more — than when inactive, *dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret*; his mind was so much the more —, *animus eo mobilior et actuosior erat*; the machines were —, *opera in effectu erant*. Adv. *naviter, strenue, impigre*; to prepare war actively, etc. *impigre terrâ marique parare bellum*; to support the war more —, *enitius bellum adjuvare*. Activity, *industria, impigras, effectus*; the greatest —, *summa industria*; — of mind, *animi exertiones, animi agitato et motus* (e.g. *nunquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest*); to impel to —, *alqm ad agendum impellere, alqm ad studium et laborem incitare*; to increase —, *industriam alci augere*; — of the mind, *animum ad rem gerendam magis facere*; impulse to —, *agendi alqd cupiditas*. Actual, *verus*; actually, *vere, re verâ, re* (opp. *nomine*); really? *itane vero?* See Do.

Acute, adj. *acutus, acer, sagax, subtilis*; — understanding, *ingenium acre* or *acutum, mens acris, iudicium acre, iudicium subtile*. Acuteness, n. *perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax*; *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, or merely *acumen, ingenium acre, subtilitas, sagacitas*; — in disputation, *acumen* or

subtilitas disserendi; to possess natural —, *naturâ acutum esse*.

Adapt, v.tr. *aptare* or *accommodare alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd, facere* or *efficere ut alqd congruat* or *conveniat cum alqâ re*; — words to the sense, *verba ad sensum accommodare*; so *sententias accommodare vocibus*; *sententiæ aptæ sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus*; — a speech to the place, etc. *orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis*. Adapted, *aptus*, e.g. to the feet, *apti ad pedes calcei* (shoes that fit); to be —, *aptum esse*. Adaptation, *accommodatio*. See Fit.

Add, v.tr. = to put one thing to another, *addere, apponere, adjungere* (to join to), *adjicere* (to throw to), *subjicere*; — something to, *alqd alci*; = to cast up, *summam facere*. Addition, *additio, adjunctio, adjunctio*; by — and subtraction to see what remains, *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat*.

Addict, v.tr. *se dare, se dedere, se tradere alci* or *alci rei*, *se addicere alci, indulgere alci rei, studere alci et*, *se conferre ad studium alci rei, dedere se studio alci rei*; — yourself altogether, *totum se tradere alci*; to be —, *totum alci esse, alci proprium esse*; Octavius is altogether addicted to me, *Octavius mihi totus est deditus*; to be much — to a thing, *multum esse in alqâ re* (e.g. to hunting, in *venationibus*); — yourself to learning, *studius* or *studio literarum se dedere* or *se tradere, ad literas incumbere, ad literarum studium* or *ad doctrinæ studiū se conferre, literis studere* (opp. *studii vacare, to cease from study*), *ad studium philosophiæ se conferre*; — to an art, *arti se dedere, artem amplecti*; — to music, *se dedere musicis*; — to virtue, *virtutem sequi* or *amplectari*; — to pleasure, *voluptatibus se dedere* or *se tradere, or servire*. Addicted, *deditus alci* or *alci rei, addictus alci* or *alci rei*; comb. *addictus et deditus, deditus devotusque*; to be —, *studiosissimum esse alci*. Addiction or Addictedness, *obsequium, studium*. See Devote.

Address, v.tr. (1) = to speak to, *alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare alqm*; (2) = to send, *dimittere* (to different places), *transmittere, ablegare, amandare* (the last two, of persons); — a letter, *litteras alci inscribere*. Address, n. *allocutio, appellatio, compellatio*; = the words used, *alloguium, concio*; a friendly —, *blandum alloguium*; = sending or direction, *missio, ablegatio, amandatio*; — of a letter, *inscriptio*; (3) = adroitness, *habilitas, ingenii dexteritas* or merely *dexteritas, sollertia*. See Accost.

Adduce, v.tr. = to bring to or forward, *adducere, inducere, producere, afferre, proferre*; *memorare, commemorare* (to mention), *citare* (call forth); — witnesses, *testes proferre, laudare, producere, citare, excitare*; — a testimony, *afferre* or *proferre testimonium*; — a passage, *verbis quæ scripta sunt ipsius uti*; — an example, *exemplum afferre, commemorare* (e.g. *ex quibus epistolis pauca in exemplum subijci*); — a ground or reason, *rationem, causam afferre*, also merely *afferre* (e.g. *cur credam afferre possum*; in the same way argumentum may be omitted, e.g. *firmissimum afferri videtur*); to — only how he bore the death of his son, *quomodo, ut alia omittam, mortem filii tulit?* I will not — all, *non omnia persequar*. Adducing, n. *prolatio, commemoratio*.

Adept, *callidus, homo callidus, intelligens* or *sciens artis* or *artium, peritus artis, artium iudex*; comb. *subtilis artium iudex et callidus*.

Adequate, adj. *conveniens, congruus, consentaneus alci rei* or *cum alqâ re, aptus*; comb. *aptus et congruus*; an — punishment, *pro modo pœna*; — speech, *decora oratio*; — to the occasion, *consentaneus tempori, ad tempus accommodatus*; — to persons and circumstances, *aptus consentaneusque tempori et personæ*. Adv. *accommodate, apte, convenienter, congruenter*. To be —, *convenire, congruere, respondere alci rei*. See Equal.

Adhere, v.intr. *se agglutinare* (of persons), *adhærere*, *inhærere alci rei, hærrere alci, manere*; — to virtue, etc. *justitiæ honestique adhærere*.

An adherent (politically), *aditus*; to be —, *aditum*, *adictum esse*, *favere*, *studere alicui*, *facere alicui partibus*, *studium esse alicui*, *esse e partibus alicui*, *argui alicui* or *alicui auctoritatem*; — (in regard to a teacher), *alicui scitorem*, *asciatorem esse*, *alicui scitum* or *aliqui sciri*, *esse ab alio* or *ab alicui* *discipulū*; — to a philosophy, *aequi aliquam phil.*, *esse ab aliqua disciplina*. Adherence or attachment, *studium*, *amor alicui* or *in aliquo*, *voluntas in aliquo* (sometimes with *propensio*). See *Stick*.

Adieu! *Fate!* (e.g. *ita potuit dicere triste Fate*, scarcely could he pronounce the sad word Adieu!) to utter —, *salvere* or *salvere aliqui jubere*, *alici vale dicere* (post-Aug.); — a hearty —, *multam salutem alicui dicere*; — the last —, *ultimum* or *supremum alicui* *dicere*; — to each other, *micere* *suprema verba*; — to leave without —, *clam* *se subducere de circulo*; to bid adieu = to give up, *multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae* (I bid a long farewell to the forum and the senate-house); — to oysters for ever, *asres in omnem vitam renunciare*.

Adjacent, *adjectus*; to be —, *adiacere alicui rei* or *ad aliquid*. See *Contiguous*.

Adjective, n. (a part of speech), *nomen adjectivum*. (Gramm.)

Adjoin, v.intr. = to be joined or near to, *adiacere*; — a place, *alici loco* or *aliquo loco*, *continuari alicui loco* or *alici*, *propinquum esse* (e.g. *cubiculum hortus est propinquus*), *proximum* (e.g. *villa urbi proximae*), *similimum*, *confinem*, *cicunum esse*. See *Abut*.

Adjourn, v.tr. = to postpone or remove to, *deferre*, *proferre*, *conferre* (to a convenient time or place), *prorogare* (to lengthen, as the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *prodicere* (*diem*, to appoint a future day), *regicere* in or *ad* (to a fixed time); — to another time, in *aliud tempus differre* or *proferre* or *regicere*; — till to-morrow, *aliquid differre in crastinum*, *aliquid in posterum diem conferre*; — from day to day, *diem ex die dicere* or *prolatere*; — for some days, *aliquot dies proferre* or *promovere*. Adjournment, *dilatatio*, *prolatio*; by —, *per dilationem*; without any —, *sine dilatione*, *sine morā*, *nulla interposita morā*.

Adjudge, v.tr. = to declare to belong to, *alici aliquid adiacere* or *adjudicare* (opp. *ahjudicare*); *alici aliquid concedere* (opp. *denegare*), *bona alicui adiacere*; — the kingdom to Ptolemy, *adjudicare regnum Ptolemaeo*; the office was adjudged to him by Caesar, *magistratus ei a Cesare adjudicatus erat*; to — a triumph, etc. *decernere alicui triumphum*, *honores*, *pecuniam*, etc.; — a punishment, *constituere alicui poenam*; — a fine, *dicere alicui multam*. Adjudging, n. *adjudicatio*.

Adjunct, n. = something added, *adfectio*, *additamentum*, *appositum* (as the adjective in Gramm.), *adjunctio*, *accessio* (something growing to), *scriptio* (an added writing), *conditio* (a stipulation); he made many adjuncts to the edict, *multas res novas in edictum addidit*; with the adjunct that, (*sub*) *cā conditione ut* or *ne*.

Adjure, v.tr. (1) = to put a person to his oath, *aliquem ad iuramentum adigere*, *iusi*, *ab aliquo erigere*; (2) = to entrust, *obtestari* (to call on with an appeal to God), *obsecrare* (to require by all that is sacred); — by, *per aliquem*; — with many entreaties and tears, *multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari*; (3) = by magical forms or power, *adjuvare Dei nomine* (in God's name, e.g. *dæmonas*, Eccl.), *adjurationes divini nominis exorcizare ac fugare* (*dæmonas*, Eccl.), *carminibus exorcizare* (*infernas umbras*); — wicked spirits, *exorcizare* (*εξορκίζειν*, Jct.) See *Oath*.

Adjust, v.tr. = to arrange or put in order or proper condition, *componere*, *disponere*, *ordinare*, *digerere*, *optare*, *accommodare*. Adjustment, *accommodatio*. See *Adapt*.

Administer, v.tr. *administrare*, *fungi aliqui re* (to perform the duties, *perfungi aliqui re* (thoroughly), *peragere* (to carry out), *proesse alicui rei* (to superintend), *procurare* (to discharge a trust, e.g. *negotia*

alici); to have administered the series of high public offices, *omnes honores honorifice percurrisse*; — the state, *republicam gerere* or *administrare*; — a province, *provinciam adm.*, *provincia preesse*, *provinciam procurare* (by delegation from the emperor); — a property, *officium villicationis suscipere*. Administrator, *administrator*, *procurator*, *villicus* (a bailiff); to set — over a property, *villicum fundo familieque praeponere*. Administratrix, *quæ aliquid administrat*, *quæ alicui rei præest*, *villica*, *uxor villici*. Administration, *administratio*, — of the state, *rei publicæ*, — of an estate in the country, *prædii rustici*, *functio* (e.g. *honorum*), *procuratio* (also in place of another, i.e. *alienorum bonorum*). See *Attorney*.

Admiral, n. *praefectus classis*, *dux praefectusque classis*, *praetor navalis*, *qui classi praest*; to make an —, *præponere aliqui classi*, *praeficere aliqui classi*; to be —, *classi praesse* or *propositum esse*; high —, *toti officio maritimo praepositum esse*; admiral's ship, *navis praetoria*; — flag, *insigne navis praetoriae*; to hoist —, *vezillum nav. praet. proponere*; to strike —, *vez.*, etc. *demittere*, *deducere*. The Admiralty, *summa imperii maritimi*, *toti officio maritimo praepositi*. See *Ship*.

Admire, *mirari*, *admirari* (opp. *contemnere*); — yourself, *se admirari*, *se suaque mirari*; to be admired, *admiratione affici*; — very much, in *magnâ admiratione esse*. Admiration, *miratio*, *admiratio*; to exulte —, *admirationem facere*, *efficere*, *adm. habere*; I am seized with —, *admiratio me caput* or *inest*. Admirable, *admiratione dignus*, *mirandus*, *admirandus*, *mirabilis*, *admirabilis*; in an — manner, *admirandum in modum*. Admirableness, *admirabilitas*.

Admit, v.tr. (1) = to allow to enter, *admittere aliquid ad aliquid*, *aditum dare alicui*, *aditum potestatem* or *copiam facere alicui*, *intromittere ad aliquid*; no one is admitted, *nemo admittitur*; to — to an office, *aliquid admittere ad honorem*; (2) = to allow to happen, or to have happened, *admittere* (opp. *evitare*), *permittere* (opp. *retinere*), *concedere* (opp. *repugnare*), *sistere* (not to hinder), *pati aliquid fieri*; — a difference, *discrimen recipere*; the treaty did not —, *non licuit per fœdus fieri*; this thing — no suspicion, *in hac re nulla subest suspicio*. Admitted, *licitus*, *concessus*; to be —, *licitum esse*, *licere*. Admission, *admissio*, *permissio*, *permissus*, *concessio*. See *Access*.

Admonish, v.tr. *monere*, *admonere*, to something, *aliquid* or *with ut*; *hortari*, *adhortari aliquid ad aliquid* or *with ut*; — concord, *concordiam sinere*. Admonishing or Admonition, n. *monitio*, *admonitio*, *hortatio*, *adhortatio*; not to listen to a person's —, *aliquid momentem non audire*, *aliquid momentem negligere* or *spernere*; at my —, *me monente*. Admonitor, n. *monitor*, *admonitor*, *hortator*, *adhortator*. See *Advice*.

Adopt, v.tr. *adoptare aliquid*, *per adoptionem familiae suae inserere aliquid*, *arrogare aliquid*, in *nomen familiae suae asciscere aliquid*, in *nomen* or in *familiam suam nomenque asciscere aliquid*. Adopted, *adoptatus*, *adoptivus* (sc. *filius*). Adopting, or an Adoption, *adoptator* (e.g. *pater*), *adoptivus* (sc. *pater*, Jct.). Adoptive, *adoptivus*; — brother, *adoptivus frater*; — sister, *adoptiva soror*. Adoption, *adoptio*, *adoptatio*, *arrogatio* (the taking into the family of a homo sui juris or free man), *legitimatio* (the legitimising of illegitimate children).

Adore, v.tr. *colere* (to hold in honour), *obsecrare* (to respect), *comb.* *colere* et *obsecrare*, *obsecrare et diligere*; in honour *habere*, *admirari*, *revereri* (a person or thing), *adorare* (to honour with sacred awe, as when the right hand is put to the mouth, *ad os*, and the body is bent downward), *carminibus colere*; — any one as a god, *aliquid ut deum colere* or *revereri* or *adorare*, *aliquid divini honoribus colere*, *aliquid divini honorem habere*; — the standards of the lexions, *revereri legionum signa*; — with child-like reverence, *aliquid in parentis loco colere* (*parentis invidia*, *præterita reverentia* *prosequitur*, we regard the present

with dislike, the past with veneration). Adoror or worshipper, n. cultor, admirator, studiosus alejs or alejs rei; a constant —, assiduus cultor, — of truth, cultor veritatis; to be an —, alqm mirifice or diligentissime colere, alqm colere et observare diligenter. Adoration, n. cultus, veneration, carinonia, eligio; superstitious —, superstitio; — of the sun and moon, veneration solis lunaeque; to pay —, alci cultum tribuere, alqm veneratione prosequi. Adorable, venerabilis, venerandus.

Adorn, ornare, exornare, distinguere (to bedeck), comere (to curl as the hair), with something, algā re, excolere algā re or ornati alejs rei, — your walls with marble, parietes marmoreis, — adorn a chamber with paintings, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornati; — yourself, se exornare (e.g. me exorno ut placeam, I adorn myself in order to please); the heavens adorned with stars, caelum astris distinctum et ornatum. Adorning, n. ornatio, exornatio; = ornament, ornamentum; a casket for —, arcula ornamentorum, dactyliothea (for rings). Adorned, ornatus, comptus, nitidus et comptus, pictus: adv. ornate, compe; unadorned, inornatus, incomptus, purus (of style, simple or inornate), incultus, impolitus, exilis (of style, bare); — style, orationis munditia (good quality), orationis exilitas (bad quality).

Adroit, adj. = ready and clever, habilis, promptus, dexter, sollers. Adroitness, n. habilitas, ingenii dexteritas or merely dexteritas ad algā, ingenium ad algā optum or habile, sollertia; a natural —, natum esse ad. See Adept.

Adulate, v.tr. alqm adulari, alci assentari, alci blandiri to court, e.g. voluptas blanditur sensibus, plebsure courts the senses), nimum esse in alejs laudibus; to — to gain favour, assentatunculā quādam aucupari alejs g atiam. Adulation, adulatio, assentatio, ambitio (currying favour), blanditia; comb. blanditiae et assentationes; blandimentum, vox blanda; slavish —, blanditiae verniles, adulantia verba; to utter —, alci blanditias dicere, alci blandiri; to listen to —, adulatoribus patrefacere aures. Adulatory, adj. blande, honorificus. See Flatter.

Adult, adultus, adultā aetate, adultā aetatis; an — male, pubes; — youths, robusti juvenes; to become —, adolescere, crescere, augescere. See Age.

Adultery, adulterium, to commit —, adulterare, adulterum inire or committere or facere, conjugii fidem violare; to carry on —, adulteria exercere, matrimonii aliena corrumpere; to commit — with any one's wife, alejs uxori ea adulterare, alejs uxorem adulterio cognoscere. Adulterer, n. adulter, matrimonii alieni corruptor, alienarum corruptor uxorum Adulteress, adultera. Adulterous, adj. adulter -era -erum; adv. *more adulterorum.

Advance, v.intr. (1) = to go forwards, procedere, progredi, — with troops, exercitum morere or promovere, — against a city, exercitum ad urbem admoveere; (2) — in age, aetate progredi; — in dignity, altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi, in altiorum locum ascendere; — in office, promovere (promoveri) in munus or ad locum, ad (in) ampliorum gradum or ad ampliora officia, ascendere (ad) altiorum gradum, procedere honoribus, in ampliorum ordinem or ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem traduci, promoveri ab humili ordine ad altiorum gradum, offerri per honorem gradus ad summum imperium, ad summos or amplissimos honores progredi.

Advantage, n. commodum, compendium (a saving, opp. detrimentum), emolumentum, lucrum (gain, opp. damnum), fructus (fruit, produce), utilitas; — of a place, loci opportunitas; the external — of an office, utilitates muneris; to enjoy the —, utilitatem or fructum ex algā re capere or percipere, lucrum or quantum ex algā re facere; it is to my —, est e re mea, est in rem meam, est mihi utilitati; to act with a view to one's —, algā ad suam utilitatem facere; to refer —, algā ad fructum suum referre; to understand your own —, ad suum

fructum callere or callidum esse; to consult for —, privato suo commodum servare; — too much, aviditatem esse ad rem suam; — merely, de se uno cogitare; to seek your — in another's disadvantage, ex incommodo alejs suam occasionem petere; to deprive a person of his —, alqm fraudare; peace is for his —, ipsi pacem esse expedit; the — (superiority) was on the side of the Romans, res Romana erat superior; to one's own —, commodum suo, emolumento suo. Advantageous, adj. questuosus, lucrosus, utilis, opportunus; to be —, usui or ex usu esse, in rem esse, conducere, e.g. conducit alci rei or ad algā; very —, maxime alci conducere (e.g. commodissimum visum est Valerium Proculum ad eum mittere).

Adventure, n. fortuna, ineptum audax, res mira, pericula, casus, casus mirificus, res inusitata; to seek —, tentare ac periculi rei fortunam; to be engaged in —, pericula subire. Adventurer, qui tentat ac periculator fortunam, qui jactatus est variis casibus; homo audax, — vagus.

Adverb, adverbium (post-Aug. Gramm.). Adverbially, *pro adverbio uti algā re.

Adversary, n. adversarius, qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (in a learned controversy), qui alci or alci rei adversatur, adversans alci or alci rei (opp. qui alci rei or alci favet or alci favens, e.g. adversantes legi, opp. faventes legi: in trials iste denotes the opposing party). See Antagonist.

Adverse, adj. adversus, contrarius, oppositus; — to each other, contrarii inter se; to act adversely, adversari, epugnare, contra or secus facere; — to your own interests, repugnare utilitati suae. Adversity, malum, res mala or adversa, casus adversus or infestus, adversa fortuna, incommoda, orum, n. res incommoda; to fall into —, in mala or in adversas res incidere; to suffer —, malu ferre or perpeti; all — follow me, omnia mala me consecretantur.

Advert to, v. animum intendere ad algā, observare algā, respicere algā, spectare algā. Advertise, adj. attentus, intentus.

Advertise, v.tr. to make known, indicare, indicium alejs rei facere, nunciare, nuncium alejs rei afferre (to send word), significare, significationem alejs rei dare, deferre; alqm certiorum facere de algā re, — by writing, literis or per literas. Advertisement, indicium, significatio. Advertiser, index (of a person); = newspaper, acta diurna, or merely acta or diurna or diurna urbana; to put into —, in acta mittere.

Advice, n. consilium; good —, cons. bonum or rectum; bad —, cons. malum, male consulta, orum, n.; prudent —, cons. prudens, sanum, sapiens; by my —, me auctore, me suatore, admittit meo, me monitore, me hortante; to give —, alci consilium dare, consilii auctorem esse alci, suadere alci ut etc., alqm hortari ut, alci auctorem esse ut, friendly —, alci amico animo praecipere ut, — very useful, maxime utilia alci suadere; to ask for —, alqm consulere, petere consilium ad algo, exquirere cons. alejs (opp. consilii copiam praebere); to follow —, sequi alejs consilium, alejs consilio uti, alejs consilio obtemperare, facere de or ex alejs consilio; — good —, sequi bene nomenent; to refuse to —, sequi recusare bene nomenent; to disregard —, alejs consilium spicneret, alqm nomenentem spicneret; to assist with —, alci adesse, alci praesto adesse, alci non deesse; — in advice and in act, neque consilio neque operā deesse alci, aut consilio aut re juvare alqm; — very much, diligentissime tuere consilio et re, in algā re esse socium alejs consiliorum et adiutorum; a pretty piece of —, pulchre suades! Advice, v.tr. see above. Adviser, consiliarius, consiliorum alejs socius et adiutor, consiliorum minister, auctor consilii or consilium, or merely auctor, suator, consuasor, monitor (a Warner), comb. auctor et consuasor, suator et auctor, auctor et impulsor; to employ any one as an —, alejs consilio or consilio uti, alqm consiliorum auctorem habere; to be — to, alqm consilio regere; to give an — to any one,

alqm alicui consilium dare; the people have bad counsellors, *populus malis utitur ministris*.

Advocate, n. (one called to assist, as a pleader), *causarius actor*, *actor*, *advocatus* (an aid); *patronus* *causae*, *cognitor*, *procurator* (substitute or attorney), *defensor*; a practised —, *causidicus foro exercitius*; (one who cleaves to legal forms) *legulejus*, *formularius*, *formularum cantor*; (one who hangs to the other party) *prævaricator*; to be an —, *causam agere*, *actitare*, *causam dicere in foro*, *versari in foro*, *de jure respondere* (to act as a consulting barrister), *causam dicere pro alqo*, *de alqo re*, *defendere alqm de alqo re*, *alci causam actorem accedere*; to become an —, *ad causas et plicatas et publicas adire*, *attingere forum*, *capit alci in foro esse*; — in a lawsuit, *cognitorem fieri*; to furnish an —, *patronum alci constituere*; to take an —, *advocatum adhibere* (Jct.), *adoptare sibi patronum* or *defensorem*, *deferre causam ad patronum*; to assist as an —, *patronum alci adesse*; the fee of an —, *merces advocati*, *honorarium causidici* (Jct.); the profession of —, *opera forensis*, *causidicatio*, *advocatio*, *patrocinium*, *procuratio*; to follow —, *advocationem præstare*; to give up —, *omnem commendationem causarum alqicere*; to prevent any one from —, *alci advocacionibus interdicare*. *Advocate*, v.tr. = to defend, *defendere*, *tueri*, *futuri*. See *Defend*.

Afar, adv. *procul*, *longe*, *e longinquo*, *eminus* (opp. *communis*), *peragere* (out of the country); to be —, *procul* or *longe adesse*; to come from —, *e longinquo venire*; to follow — off, *magno* or *longo intervallo sequi*.

Affable, adj. *affabilis* (one whom you may easily address or accost), *mansuetus* (gentle, opp. *ferus*), *commodus* (obliging); — manners, *mores commodi*; to be —, *morbis esse commodis*; to render a person —, *alqm mansuetum reddere*. *Affableness*, n. *mores commodi*, *affabilitas*, *mansuetudo*. See *Access*.

Affair, n. *res*, *opus* (work), *negotium* (from *ne*, not, and *otium*, leisure); *occupatio*, *ministerium*, *officium*, *munus*, *cura*; it is the — of a judge, *judicis officium est*, or merely *judicis est*; a public —, *negotium publicum*, *munus publicum*; full of affairs, *negotiosus*, *laboriosus*; for the sake of —, *negotii causa*; to carry on —, *negotium gerere* or *administrare*; to attend to the — of another, *vicem alci implere*, *alci rationes negotiaque procurare*; to attend to your own — in proper time, *suo tempore conficere officii*; to be engaged in an affair, *in negotio versari*, *negotio implicatum esse*; to have many affairs, *occupatissimum esse*, *multis negotiis* (occupatissimus) *implicatum esse*, *valde negotiosum esse*; to be free from —, or from business, *negotiis vacare*, *vacuum esse*, *otiosum esse*; to divide the —, *officio inter se partiri*, *curas inter se dividere*; to quit public —, *se remotere publicis negotiis*; a little —, *negotiolum*. See *Business*.

Affect, v.tr. (1) = to assume an appearance, *simulare*, *imitari*, *imitari*, *præ se ferre*; — a head-ach, *dolores capitis mentiri*; — the external of a philosopher, *philosophicæ studium habitus corporis præ se ferre*; — constancy, etc. *constantiam*, *amicitiam*, *sacramenta*, *scientiam alci* &c. etc. *simulare*; — some one's guilt, *innoxium alci inapte exprimere*; — an earnest countenance, etc. *alqz stp cultum fingi*, *quo gratior videntur*; (2) = to act in an affected manner, as to walk affectedly, *melius incedere*, *graculose incedere*; — in articulation, *in vocis modulatione cur* (unnatural), *gratulationibus molestum esse* (forced); — in speech, *prædicare* (surfeiting), *insipide* (extravagantly) *dicere* or *loqui*; — in writing, *studiosius scribere*. *Affectation*, n. *simulatio*, *imitatio*, *ostentatio*. *Affected*, (1) of persons, *inceptus* (unsuitable), *arte quondam in ostentationem virtutum compositis, cultuosus* (full of grimaces), *gratulationibus molestus*, *mollis*; (2) of things, *querulus*, *simulatio*, *imitatio*, *mentulus*, *actus*, *mollis*, *putidus*; — words, *apparatus verborum*; — gait, *mollis incessus*.

Affection, n. (1) = a state of the mind or feeling, the feelings, *animi motus*, *animi affectus*, *commotio*, *permutatio*; a strong —, *animi concitatio*, *permutatio*; violent —, *animi ardor*, *impetus*; *vis*, *vis atque incitatio*, *impetus*; *cursum incitatio*; to be moved by a powerful —, *commoveri magni animi perturbatione*; to inflame the —, *animi motus inflammare* (opp. *extinguere*); to restrain the troubled —, *animi motus turbatos cohibere*; to arouse the —, *incitare*, *irascere*, *inflammare*, *effert me*; *quidam animi motus* (my feelings carry me away); to have the — aroused, *incitari*, *irasci*, *inflammari*, *effert*. (2) = a kind of loving sentiment, *amor*, *cupiditas*, *benivolentia*, *studium in or erga alqm*. *Affectionate*, *amoris plenus*, *amans* (a husband is *amans uxoris*); a very — father, *amantissimus filii* or *filie*. See *Love*, *Tender*.

Affiance, v.tr. = to betroth, *spondere*. See *Betroth*.

Affinity, (1) = relationship, *propinquitas*, *propinquitatis vinculum*, *necessitudo* (family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *agnatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas*, *affinitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas*, *consanguinitatis vinculum*, *sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); near or close —, *propinqua cognatio*; distant —, *longinqua cognatio*; to form an — with, *affinitatem cum alqo jungere*, *cum alqo affinitate sese conjungere* or *sese derivare*; (2) close connexion, similarity, *cognatio studiorum*; — of souls, *animorum consensus*; to stand in — with, *cognitionem habere cum alqo re*, *propinquam* or *similitudinem esse alci rei*; the soul has an — with the gods, *animus tenetur cognitione deorum*; not in the least —, *remotissimum esse ab alqo re*. See *Relation*.

Affirm, v.tr. (I say Yes, opp. *negō*), *affirmare* (to assure that something is so), *confirmare* (to prove), *annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri*, *confiteri* (to admit). *Affirmings*, *aiens* (opp. *negans*), *affirmans* (with the later *Gramm.* affirmative, opp. *negativa*, e.g. *contraria ea dico quum alterum ait, alterum negat*, I call those things contrary when one affirms and the other denies). *Affirmation*, *affirmatio*. See *As*.

Affix, v.tr. = to fasten or put to, *figere*, *affigere* *alqd alci rei*, *alligare* *alqd ad rem*, *annectere* *alqd ad rem* or *alci rei*, *assuere* *alci rei*, *agglutinare* *alci rei*. See *Append*.

Afflict, v.tr. to make sorrowful, *contristare* (generally by a circumlocution, as *dolorem alci facere*, *efficere*, *agere*, *commovere*, *incutere*, *dolore alqm afficere*); that afflicts me, *doleo*, *doleo mihi*, *agere* or *molestie ferro*; to be afflicted, *dolere*, *in dolore esse*, *dolori angii*, *in marore jacere*; — on account of, *dolere* or *marere* *alqd* or *alqo re*, *dolorem ex alqo re accipere*, *capere*, *suscipere*, *haurire*, *molestiam trahere* *ex alqo re*; — much, *magnum dol.* etc.; not to be much —, *non* or *non magnopere* *laborare de alqo re* (e.g. *de morte alci*). *Affliction*, *agritudo* (sickness of mind), *dolor*, *tristitia* (sadness, opp. *hilaritas*, *laetitia*), *molestia*, *maror* (dejection); to pay great —, *cum magno me dolore*; for —, *præ agritudine*. *Afflicted*, *egens animi*, *maestus*, *tristis*; to be —, see above; to appear —, *cultu animi dolorem præ se ferre*. *Afflicting*, *tristis*, *visus*, *acerbus*, *luctuosus*; an — condition, *res misera*, *tempora misera* or *aurea iniquitas temporum*; that is an — circumstance, *molestum est*, *inconmode accidit*.

Affluence, *abundantia*, *affluens* (more than you want), *alacritas* (fulness), *exuber*; — of good things, *suppeditalio longum*; — of all things, *omnium rerum abundantia*, *affluens omnium rerum copia*, *salubritas copioque omnium rerum*; to have a —, *in alqo re abundare*. See *Abundant*, *Unde*.

Afford, v.tr. (1) = to supply, *præstare*, *præbere*, *concedere*, *alqd facienda potestatem facere* (e.g. — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi sermo pot. fore*); (2) = to yield, *reddere*, *suppeditalio*; (3) = to have the means or to be able, *posse*; not to

—, *non posse*, (e.g. I can't afford to sell it for so little, *tantulo hoc vendere non possum*).

Affray, *n.* = disturbance or petty quarrel, *verbera, rixa, pugna*; to cause an —, *rixam citre, contrahere, facere*.

Affront, *v.tr.* = to wound the feelings, *offendere, ledere, violare, pungere* (to sting), *mordere, insultare in alqm*; to be the first to —, *injuriam lacessere, priorem ledere*. *Affronted*, *offensus, latus, violatus*; to be —, *offensionem accipere or pati*; to feel yourself —, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; — by something, *alqd in or ad contumeliam accipere*. *Affronting*, *injuriosus, contumeliosus*; — words, *vores mordaces*. *Affront*, *n.* *offensio, injuria, contumelia*; incurable —, *insanabilis*; easy to take —, *animus mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*. See *Insult*.

Afloat, *adj.* and *adv.*, to be —, *navigare, navi vehi, navi proficisci*; to get a ship —, *navem (scopulo) deludere, navem deducere* (to launch). See *Ship*.

Afraid, *timidus, paridus, trepidus* (trembling with fear), *formidinis plenus*; — (like a coward), *ignavus*; to be —, *timidum esse*; to become —, *ad timorem se convertere*; to pretend —, *metum simulare*; to be not —, *omitte timorem*. *Adv.* *timide, timido animo, paride, trepide*. See *Fear*.

After, *prep. post* (with accus.) (1) of place, *post eum*, after or behind him; *post me erat Egina*, Egina was after or behind me; (2) of time (*aliquot post menses*, after some months); (3) of rank (*nemo est post te*, no one is after or inferior to thee). *Post* is used adverbially; *multis annis post*, many years after; *pauca post diebus*, a few days after. Force is given by another adverb; *statim a funere*, immediately after the funeral; *so confestim a prelio*. *After*, as denoting sequence or order, rank, is rendered by *secundus a*, e.g. *secundus a rege*, next to the king. After, or according to, = *secundum*, e.g. *facilius est secundum naturam quam contra eam vivere*; *so secundum legem*, — *rationem*, etc. If a model is intended, *ad* is used, e.g. *ad normam*, after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt*, they form themselves wholly after or according to their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, moderately; *ad formam*, — *effigiem*, — *similitudinem*, denoting imitation. *Afterward*, *adv. post, postea, posthac* (denoting especially sequence in time); *deinde* or *dein*, *exinde* or *exin*, *inde* (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); *deinceps* (an unbroken sequence in time), *mox* (presently, shortly after, opp. *nunc*, e.g. *de numero mox, nunc de sono*, I will speak of rhythm shortly, now of sound). When the *Afterward* refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans like to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle, e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterward (or then) gave him up to Amulius, *latrones Remum cepervit et captum Amulio tradiderunt*. They also use *quo facto* at the beginning of a second sentence, in which reference is made to what precedes; immediately —, *deinde deinceps, postea deinceps*; shortly —, *paulo post* (not very common), *post paulo, non ita multo post, mox* (shortly); long —, *multo post*; some time —, *post aliquod temporis spatium*; a considerable —, *aliquanto post, post aliquanto*; a year —, *anno post, post annum*; three years —, *post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post*; also *tertio anno, tres post annos*; in the same onset they fell on the second camp, afterward (or then) on the third and the fourth, *eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, deinde (or inde) tertia et quarta*; first, afterward, lastly, — *primo, deinde, extremo*; first, next, afterward, *principio, proximo, deinde*.

Afternoon, *postmeridianus dies*. See *Midday*, under *Mid*.

Again, *adv. iterum, denovo, rursus, rursum*; again and again, *iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum*. In connexion with verbs it is represented by *re-*, or by an uncombined adverb: to print

again, **typis denovo exscribere*; to lay down —, **rursus deponere*; to take or take away —, *rursus detrahere, recipere, repetere*; to retire —, *rursus recedere*; to cultivate —, *recolere*; to begin —, *de integro instaurare, integrare, redintegrare, renovare, iterare, repetere*; to begin war —, *bellum renouare, intr. renasci, recrudescere*; to be born —, *renasci*; to attack —, *impetum redintegrare*; to come —, *redire, reverti*; to put on a garment —, *vestem resumere*; to build —, *edificare denovo, reficere*; to come to life —, *reviviscere, ad vitam redire, renasci*; to rise —, *resurgere*, etc.

Against, *prep.* (denoting opposition, one thing placed in presence of another, either in space or time, or the mental relations thence deducible), *contra* (with accus.), also *adversus* and *ia* (with accus. e.g. *insula quae contra Brundisium portum est*, an island which is over-against the port of Brundisium; so metaph. *contra opinionem, contra legem, contra naturam*; *hoc non pro me, sed contra me est*; this is not for me, but against me; *nemo adversus Hannibalem post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit*, no one pitched a camp in the field against Hannibal after the battle of Cannae; *radix contra serpentium morsus*, a root (a remedy) against the sting of serpents; *inimicitias capere in familiam*, to conceive enmity against the family; *quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum*, what in Plato is said against philosophers).

Age, *n. aetas* (the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, *aqualis* (also contemporaries), *aqualis illorum temporum, qui ejusdem aetatis est, coaevus, coaetaneus, contemporaneus* (the last three words belong to decaying Latin); to be of the same — to some one, *aeque or alicui aequalis*; men of the same —, *ejusdem aetatis or temporis homines, ejusdem aetatis oratores* (the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, *aetate proximus*; nearly my equal —, *meus fere aequalis* (Alcibiades, Critias, and Theraemenes were contemporaries, *eidem aetati suppare* *Alc.*, *Crit.*, *et Ther.*; his age did not understand Socrates, *Socratem aetatis sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur*); *seculum* (a long indefinite period, period of a monarch's reign); *tempus, tempora*. The golden age, *aetas aurea, illud seculum quod aureum perhibent*; the present —, *haec aetas*; a learned —, *seculum eruditum*; the — of Homer is uncertain, *Homeri incerta sunt tempora*; the spirit of the —, *seculi or aetatis ingenium, mores seculi or temporum* (the morals or character), also merely *mores* (e.g. *quoniam ita se mores habent*, since such is the spirit of the age); *temporum natura atque ratio, aetatis ratio voluntasque, seculum* (e.g. *corruptum et corruptum non illic seculum vocatur, they do not there call corruption the fashion of the age*); *tempora, licentia temporum*; the requirements of the age, **quod haec tempora requirunt, quod nostris temporibus desideratur*. See *Time*.

Aggrandise, *v.tr.* = to make great or more considerable, *amplificare*, — a city, *urbem*, — your property, *rem familiarem* (opp. *minuere, infirmare*, e.g. *alicui gratiam dignitatemque, alicui gloriam*); — the state by increase of territory and tribute, *republicam agris et rectigilibus augere*. *Aggrandisement*, *n. amplificatio*. See *Augment*, *Increase*.

Aggravate, *v.tr.* (1) = to make worse, *rem verbis exasperare*; (2) to exasperate, *stomachum alicui facere or movere, bilem alicui movere or commovere*; to be aggravated, *stomachari, irasci, ira incensum esse*.

Aggression, *n.* an unprovoked attack, *petitio, impetus, incursio, incursus, excursio* (of light-armed troops), *impugnatio, oppugnatio* (storming of a place); to make an —, *bellum ultro inferre* (of your own motion); *petere alqm, aggredi, adoriri alqm or alqd, oppugnare, impetum facere, invadere in alqm, procurrare in alqm*; — on an enemy, *in hostem invadere or impetum facere, signa inferre in*

hostem, lacessere hostem prelio, priorem prelio lacessere; a war of —; *bellum quod ultro inferitur*. Aggressor, qui bellum suscepit. See Attack.

Agility, n. nimbleness, *agilitas, pernicitas*.

Agitate, v.tr. to move hither and thither, to move greatly, *agitare, quater (to shake), rotare, circumagere (to drive round), commovere, turbare, confutare (to set the mind in confusion)*; — heaven and earth, *coelum ac terras miscere; sollicitare (to stir up), excitare aliquid (by speech)*. Agitated, *commotus*; — by something, *aliquid re, impulsus*; — by some one, *aliquo auctore or suatore or impulsore*; to be —, *se commovere, moveri, commoveri, or commotum esse, etc.*; — by your own motion, *cieri et agi motu suo, sua ei moveri, per seipsum et sua sponte moveri*. Agitation, *agitatio, iactatio (as of the sea), concussus, commotio*; — of the body, *corporis motus, comb. agitatio motusque corporis*; to be in —, *moveri, agitari*; to be in constant —, *semper esse in motu, sempiterno motu praeditum esse (of the heavenly bodies)*; — from without, *pulsu externo agitari*; — from within, *motu cieri interiore*; — of mind, *animi motus, commotio, concitatio*; strong —, *animi perturbatio*; to be under —, *perturbatum esse*. Agitator, n. *turbator plebis or vulgi*; to be an —, *rebus novis studere*. See Demagogue, Revolutionist.

Agó, adv. *abñine* (from this time, reckoned into the future; *se ad ludas jam inde abñine exercent*, let them exercise themselves from now till the games; from that time, reckoned from the past, *qui abñine sexaginta annis occisus est*, who was slain sixty years ago; *comitibus jam abñine triginta diebus habitis*, held thirty days since).

Agony, n. *agrotatio animi, aglutatio animi, animi cruciatus, animi dolor*; the last —, *mortis cruciatus*; to be in —, *morte cruciari*; = the last struggle, *extrema dimicatio*; to be in —, *animam agere (to give up the ghost)*. See Anguish.

Agrarian (scil. law), *lex agraria* (so *truncat agrarius*).

Agree, v.intr. to be of one mind and voice, concine, *conspicere, consentire, congruere, assentire or assentire (opp. dissentire)*; — with any one, *idem sentire in re or de re quod alius*; all —, *hoc infer omnes consenti, in hoc omnes consentiunt, or omnes in ea re unum atque idem sentiunt*; not to —, *dissentire, discrepare de re*; — unanimously, *una voce, uno ore, clamore consentiunt, uno consensu, unanimi consensu, una mente, comb. uno animo atque una voce*. Agreeing, *conciniens* (singing together, also fig. of one mind, opp. *discrepans*), *conspiciens, congruens (opp. dissonus), consentiens, constans (consistent), concors (in accord), opp. discors, unanimus*; accordant but unguaranteed reports, *rumores satis quidem constantes sed adhuc sine auctore*. Agreement, *consensio, consensus, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia), consensio sententiarum*. Agreeable, i.e. pleasant, *acceptus, gratus*; very —, *pergratus, jucundus*. See Pleasant.

Agriculture, n. *agri (agrorum) cultura or agri cultio or agrorum cultus* (in general), *aratio (ploughing), arandi ratio (the art and method of ploughing), disciplina colendi agri (the art as a science)*; to carry on —, *agrum colere, agri cultum studere, arare (also to live thereby)*; he —, *agrum colendo*. Agricultural, adj. *rusticus, rebus doctus*; — instruments, *instrumenta agrorum, instrumentum rusticum or rillie*; — slave, *arvorum arator*; — horse, *equus arator*; — ox, *bo arator*. Agriculturist, n. *arator, agricola, agri cultor*.

Aground, in *cardo* (on the shoal), in *litore*, in *scopulis* (on the rocks), in *scutibus* (on the quicksands); to be —, *navea esse in litore, etc.*; to drive —, *agere navem in litus (of men), agere aliquid in terra (of the waves)*; to be driven —, in *terram deserti*; *rado or radum or litoribus* (to be stranded), in *litus riel, terre inferri, ab arduo elevatus* (to be left high and dry); the

fleet is — off the Balearic isles, *classis ad Baleares ejicitur or ejecta est*. See Ship.

Ague, n. *febris intermittens*. See Fever.

Ahead, adv. = before or in advance of, *ante a few steps —, paucis ante gradibus*; go —, *ante me ito*; also *prae* (e.g. *i prae, sequar*, go ahead, *I will follow*); to go —, *anteire, praevire*; to run —, *praecurrere*; to swim —, *praevalare*; to sail —, *praevehi*. See Before.

Aid, n. *auxilium, eccegitul*. See Assist, Help, Tax.

Ailing, adj. *ager*. See Sick.

Aim, n. *scopus (skomer)*, in pure Latin *destinatum, or destinata pl.* (the object you try to hit or gain), *meta (the goal)*; to fix an —, **scopus proponere*; to shoot at an — or direct your efforts towards, *destinatum petere*; to hit —, *dist. ferire, or merely ferire*, — exactly, *certo telu dest. ferire*; to miss —, *ictus alius decrat*; fig. *propositum*; the — I proposed to myself, *is qui mihi est (fuit) propositus exitus*; *exitus (result)*; *finis (end)*; *vix* — of ours, *aliquid in quo nitamur*; to propose an — to yourself, *finem sibi proponere*; a high —, *magna spectare*; to follow — continually, *ad eadem semper contendere*; to obtain —, *propositum consequi*; I gain my —, *eo quo volo peruenio*; so *qua volumus perficere*, *ad exitum pervenire, adipiscor id quod mihi fuit conceptum, ad ea que summa sunt peruenio*; to fail of —, *a proposito aberrare, propositum non consequi*. Aim, v.tr. *telum collinere* *aliquid, telum dirigere or intendere in aliquid or aliquid, aliquid locum destinare, aliquid ad ictum destinare, telo petere aliquid or aliquid*; fig. *spectare, pertinere ad aliquid* (e.g. these things aim at concord, *haec ad concordiam spectant*; at what does that speech —? *quorsum haec spectat oratio?* so *haec eo pertinet oratio ut*, etc.); this fable aims at those who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est qui*, (so *quoniam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinerent?* at what except his own ruin do all these things aim? *alio spectat*, this aims at something else; so *huc or eo spectat, eo valet*; *id responsum quo valetet*, at what it aimed, *nemo intellexit*).

Air, n. *caelum* (the whole mass of air; *aër* and *aether*, together, or now the one, now the other), *aër* (acc. *sing. aëra, aëp*, the atmosphere near the earth), *aether* (*aëp*, the upper air), *aëra* (breeze), *ventus* (the wind), *spiritus* (the influence which sets the air in motion, the cause of *aëra* and *ventus*; breathing, breath), *anima* (the breath of life); salubrious —, *caelum salubre or bonum*; salubrity of —, *caeli salubritas, aëris salubritas*; in salubrious —, *caelum pestilens or malum, aër pestilens*; mild —, *aër calore et frigore temperatus, caeli temperatio or temperies*; cool —, *aër refrigeratus*; cold —, *aër frigidus, ventus frigidus*; heavy —, *aër crassus*; heaviness of —, *aëria crassitudo, caeli gravitas*; light —, *aër tenuis, extenuatus aër*; pure —, *aër purus*; dry —, *caelum siccum, aër siccus*; moist —, *caelum humidum, aër humidus*; in the high —, *sublime or (less freq.) in sublime*; to fly in —, *sublime ferri, efferri, sublimare* (only of living beings); the — rises from its lightness, *aër fertur levitate sublime*; the — becomes impure, *putrescere*; to fly through the —, *per sublime volare*; to expose in the —, *aliquid aëri exponere*; to let in —, *aëra immittere*; to protect from —, *ab aëre omni protegere*; to remain in —, *sub aëre manere*; to sleep in —, *sub aëre cubare*; to procure — for, *alci rei caelum aperire*; to take — from, *alci rei omnem spiritum adimere*; to secure from —, *curare ne aër aliquid tangere possit*; the — has access to, *aliquid perflatum cœli recipit, spiritus aliquid peruenit*; not to allow — to, **lucis usum alci interdici*; some are allowed —, **respirandi copia alci datur*; **contingit alci ut respiciat*; to hinder —, *spiritum impedire, animam or spiritum or spiritus riam impedire, deducere*; to produce —, *ventulum alci facere, deducere frigus ventile, caelum aperire*; to breathe —, *animam or spiritum ducere, spirare*, the common —, *aëram communem laurire*, fresh —, *refectum*.

tionem auræ caplare, libero aëre reintegrari; to regain —, *spiritum* or *auram* recipere, *respirare*; to live by —, *aëris aspiratione sustineri*; on —, non alio alimento quam haustu aëris vivere, *tento vivere*; to build castles in the —, *somnia sibi fingere*; a change of —, *caelum mutare*; a draught of —, *perflatus*. To — any thing, *aëri exponere*, *aëra immittere, ventilaré*; — a chamber, **cubiculi fenestras patefacere* sic ut *perflatus alqs accedat*, **perflatus in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris*. The region of air, *cæli regio*; an — hole, *spiramentum, spiraculum, æstuarium*; to open —, *spiramenta lazare*; an — pump, **antlia pneumatica*; the — or wind-pipe, *arteria aspera*, or merely *arteria, canalis animæ*. An aerolite, *lapis qui cælo decidit*. Aerial, *aërius, ætherius*. Air-balloon, **machina aërostatica*. Aerometer, **aërometron*. See Atmosphere.

Alacrity, n. *alacritas*. See Agility, Quick.

Alarm, n. *strepitus* (a loud noise which calls out men and beast), *turba* (confusion), *tumultus* (uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); *tumultuatio*; comb. *strepitus et tumultus*; a vain —, *tumultus vanus*; to make an —, *strepere, strepitum edere* or *facere*; *algā* re, *tumultum facere, tumultuari*; to give — of fire, *incendium conclamare*, — to arms, *ad arma conclamare*; to arms! *ad arma!* to sound the —, *classicum canere*; to break up a camp in —, *magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere*; from —, *præ strepitu*; the whole house is in —, *miscetur domus tumultu*; to be in —, *trepidare*: (2) = fear, terror, *trepidatio*. See Afraid, Fear.

Alert, adj. *vigil, alacer*; to be on the —, *vigilem, pervigilem esse*. See Alacrity.

Alienate, v.tr. *alienare, abalienare* (to make what is mine strange to me or to make it another's), *vendere* (to sell), *vendere et alienare, vendere et abalienare*; — a part of, *diminuere de algā* re. Alienation (of goods), *alienatio, abalienatio, venditio*; — of a part, *diminutio de algā* re; — of mind, *mentis alienatio* or *alienata mens, vesania* (delusion), *insania* (loss of reason, madness), *recordia* (folly), *delirium* (wandering), *furor* (rage); to suffer under —, *mente alienari*; one who suffers under —, *mente captus, mente alienatus, vesanus* (full of illusions), *insanus* (mad), *vecors* (foolish), *delirius* (wandering); to be —, *insanire, delirare*; to become —, *in insaniam incidere*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. See Strange, Delusion.

Alight, v.intr. *descendere*, — from a horse, *ex equo*, — from a carriage, *ex rheda*.

Alive, adj. *vivus*; to be —, *in vitā* or *in viris esse, vivere*. See Life.

All, integer (whole, entire, opp. *truncus, læsus*), *plenus* (full), *solidus* (having no hole), *totus* (the original whole), *omnis* (every part), *universus* (all taken together), *cunctus* (all really united), *ipse* (for totus with numbers, e.g. *quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissim*, when I was at Athens ten whole days), *quidam* (e.g. *notum quoddam genus dicendi*, quite a new kind of speaking), *super* — on the table an entire bear; *solidus* —; to puffis appi mere; to swallow —; *aprum* in *epula* deo *solidum corare*; all the under part of the head; the seal was whole, *signum integrum erat*; all Livy's historical books have not come into our hands, *Livi historie non integra ad nos pervenerunt*; all the army quits the camp, *universus ex castris castris egreditur*; the entire debt, *solidus p. interest, usura solidā*; an entire consulship, *consulatus solidus*; a whole year, *annus integer* (no day excepted), *annus plenus* (that has its full number of days), *annus solidus* (in which there is no gap), *annus totus* (a whole year as opposites to some months); six whole months, *totos sex m. ante* the whole world, *mundus hic omnis* or *totus spectare*; *revertis rerum*; with all one's heart, *totā mente* or *with all one's heart and soul, totus ex* (2) (afresh, anew). Adv. altogether, *ex toto, ex integro*

e.g. *algd efficere notum*, ex omni parte (in every respect, e.g. *beatum esse*, omni numero, omnibus numeris et partibus (to be in all respects perfect, omnes numeros habere or continere), omni ratione (in every way, e.g. to plunder, *exinanire*), plane (clearly), omnino (altogether), prorsus (out and out), longe (far), multo (by much), valde (greatly); that is altogether false, *falsum est id totum*; I am — thine, *totus tuus sum, totus tibi deditus sum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; he is — wretched, *propter nihil abest quin misererrimus sit*; — unlearned, *omnino omnis eruditionis expers est*; altogether, every inch a man, e.g. *Martius, rusticianus vir, sed plane vir*; he is all deceit and lies, *totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est*; to deny altogether or flatly, *præcise or præfracte negare*; of — different opinion, *longe aliter sentire, totā sententiā dissidere*; to be — different, *longe secus esse, longe aliter se habere*; he is not — ignorant, *nee tamen scit nihil*. "Altogether" may be expressed by per, e.g. *perpauper, perbonus*; hoc mihi perplaceat; pernegare; or by the superlative *nuperime* (or *nuper admodum*); homo perditissimus. In all, in summā (e.g. *absolvi in summā quatuor sententiis*, to be acquitted by four votes in all), omnino (all taken together, *quinque omnino erant*), omni numero (in the full number, e.g. *Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert*); the thing considered as a whole, *re in universon spectatā, si rem omnem spectas*. See Every, Whole.

Allege, v.tr. *allegare* (scil. *exemplum, merita*). See Adduce.

Allegiance, n. *fides*; oath of —, *jurisjurandi verba*; to undertake —, in verba or in nomen *alcjs jurare*, in obsequium *alcjs jurare*; to receive the promise of —, *aliquem in nomen suum jurare pati*, *aliquem in sua verba jurisjurandum adigere*. See Homage.

Allot, v.tr. (1) = to assign by lot, *sortiri* (to cast lots for), *sorte legere* (to take by lot, e.g. every tenth man for punishment, *decimum quemque ad supplicium*). Allotting, n. *sortitio*; (2) = to assign or give, *tribuere, attribueré, assignare, addicere, adjudicare* (opp. *abjudicare*). See Adjudge, Assign.

Allown, v.tr. *sinere* (subj. with or without ut), *patti* (with acc. and inf.), *permittere alci* (with ut or inf.), *concedere* (to yield to a request); to — to go, *sinere abeat* (not to hinder, whereas *dimittere* is to send away); — me to come to you, *me patiaris ad te venire* (bear with my coming, but me ad te accessis, is send for me). See Permit.

Allude to = to refer to, *significare alqm* or *algd*, *designare, denotare* (by word, e.g. *huud dubie scilios denotante senatu*, the senate doubtless alluding to the Iclilii), *describere* (e.g. *me Intronem describebant*, they alluded to me as a robber; *alqm significatione appellare*, to refer to by allusion as clearly as if you named the person), *tangere algd* (to touch on, e.g. *illud tertium, quod et a Crasso tactum est*), *jocare in algd* (playfully). Allusion, n. *significatio* (also in the plural).

Allure, v.tr. *alliere, allectare*; comb. *inilitare et allectare alqm ad algd*, *illicere* or *pellicere alqm* in or ad *algd*; *inescare* (by a bait). Alluring, adj. *blandus, dulcis*. Allurement, *allectatio* (the act), *incitamentum* (something inviting), *incitamentum* (something impelling); *allurements, illicetores*; to have or exert many —, *multa habere illicimenta*. Allurer, *allector, illex* (a decoy-bird). See Attract, Entice.

Allr, n. *socius* (a companion), *fœderatus, fœderis sociatus* (united by treaty); relating to an —, *socialis*; to be — to any one, *fœdere jungi alci*; to unite an — to yourself, *societate et fœdere alqm sibi adjungere, alqm in societatem armorum assumere*; one's allies, *alcjs socii, fœderati*. Ally, v.tr. *fœdus facere*; — yourself, *fœdere coniungi cum algd*, *societate fœdus* or *societatis fœdus cum algd sancire*. Alliance, n. *societas, fœdus*. See Companion.

Almanack or Calendar, *n.* fasti, *ephemeris*. See Month.

Almighty, *adj.* omnipotens, *ejus* numini parent omnia, *verum omnium prepotens, major ac potentior cunctis*; God is —, *nihil est quod Deus efficere non possit*; — God! *Maxime Deus!* Almightyness, *omnipotentia*. See God.

Almost, *adv.* prope (near), *pene, fere, ferme, tantum non* (e.g. *tantum non bellum ante portam et murum erat*, war was all but at the gates), *propemodum* (near the right measure), *ad* (close to), *circiter* (about), or by a circumlocution, *haud multum* or *non longe absuit* quid, *prope erat* or *factum est* ut, *propius nihil factum est* quam ut; I — believe, *non longe absuit quin credam*; I — went to thee, *prope erat ut ad te venirem*.

Alms, *n.* *stips* (as a gift), *beneficium* (a kindness); to distribute —, *stipem spargere, largiri*; to collect —, *stipem cogere, colligere*; to beg — from, *stipem mendicare ab aliquo*; to live by —, *stipe precaria vivere, mendicantem vivere* (as a beggar), *aliena misericordia vivere*, *ope alius sustentationem vivere*; money collected as —, *stips collata*. Almoner, *a largitionibus*. See Beg.

Aloe, *n.* *aloe* (ālon). See Tree.

Aloft, *adv.* sublime; with the head —, *sublimis et elata capite*; to fly —, *sublime ferri*; to keep your eye —, *alta quærere, res majores appetere*. See High.

Alone, *adj.* solus (all others excluded), *unus* (one, and no more); strength is given by the comb. *unus solus*; so also by *unus omnium* or *ex omnibus*; *sine arbitris, remotis arbitris* (without witnesses); to reign —, *solum regnare*; to be —, *ab arbitris remotum esse* (of a place); to be —, *solum esse, secum esse* (with no companion), *sine arbitris esse*; glad to be —, *secretum capere* or *desiderare*; to seek some one —, *secretum petere aliquem* (as a secret audience); to meet with —, *sine arbitris nasci* (to come); to leave —, *desituere aliquem*; to allow a person to come to you —, *aliquem remotis arbitris ad se venire jubere*; one who likes to be —, *solitarius*; he is — in his art, *in suo genere singularis est*. See Only, Sole.

Along, *prep.* secundum, *præter*; — the coast, *præter oram*; to sail —, *litus* or *oram præter-* *ehti*; *oram, terram legere* (to coast by), *oram sequi*; — the river, *præter ripam*. See Down.

Aloof, *adv.* procul; to stand — from, *procul ab aliquo stare*; to keep —, *p. se habere* (procul o, procul este, profani!) keep aloof, *se profano oneri*. See Afar, Far.

Aloud, *adv.* clare, *clara voce, magna voce, summa voce*. See Loud.

Alphabet, *n.* *prima literarum elementa*; to learn —, *discere, literarum nomina et contextum discere*; an A B C book or primer, **libellus elementorum, *tabulae litterarum*; a learner of —, *qui prima literarum elementa discit, puer elementarius*; a teacher of —, *qui prima lit. et. tradit*. See Letter.

Already, *adv.* jam, *jamjam, jamque* (stronger than jam), *aliquando* (some time in the future), *jam nunc* (jam, up to, nunc, this time), *jam tunc, jam tunc, jam diu, jam dudum* (a long time ago), *jam pridem* (a long while ago), *jam inde antiquitus* (from of old), *jam nunc a puero* (even from boyhood).

Also, *conj.* etiam (if and jam), *præterea* (besides), *semper* (moreover), *quoque* (etiam adds a member and quoque a word, as does que), *nec minus* (not less), *etiam* (also subjoined propositions), *item, itidem* (again, the same, e.g. *scitis item ut probores scitis*, you have done the same as robbers). — If in a person or thing the same is ascribed as is ascribed to another, et ipse are used, e.g. *Terentius Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Terentianus dictus est*, Terentianus was succeeded by his son Titus, who also received the name of Vesp. If two or more different qualities are ascribed to the same subject or object, and the force of the

sentence lies in the difference, use *idem* for "also," e.g. *musici quondam idem poetæ*, of old, musicians were also poets. See And.

Altar, *n.* *ara* (every slight elevation of stone, etc.), *altaria -ium*, (a high altar, an *ara* with an addition for burnt-offerings; *altare* and *altarium* are late); a small —, *arula*; — of gods, *ara graminea*; to raise an —, *aram statuere, Deo facere aram*; to swear by —, *aram tenentem jurare*; to make a person do so, *altaris admodum jurjurando adigere aliquem*; to flee to —, *ad (in) aram confugere*; to tear from —, *ab ipsa ara detrachere*, — and put to death, *ab altaribus ad necem trans-* *ferre*; to lay on the — of your country, *respublice asperere aliquid*; a servant of the —, *are minister* (as a mental), *are sacerdos* (as a priest). See Sacrifice.

Alter, *v. tr.* *mutare, commutare* aliquid in and de aliquid re; to immute (greatly), *submutare* (partly), *novare* (to give a new form), *emendare* (to take away faults), *corrige* (to make straight), *variare* (to change often), *invertere* (to turn upside down), *corrumpere* (to falsify, as *tabulas publicas, literas, alios nomen*); to — a will, *testamentum mutare, test. rescindere* (the act of the testator); to — your march, *riam flectere, iter convertere*; to — a determination, *consilium mutare* or *commutare*; to — your plan of life, *morum institutorumque mutationem facere* (opp. *institutum tenere*); to — your habits, *consuetudinem mutare*; to — your disposition, *horem sibi inducere ingenium, alienari*; to — your characters, *morum mutationem* or *commutationem facere* or *mores emendare* (for the better), *mores invertere* (for the worse); what is done cannot be altered, *factum fieri infectum non potest*. To be altered, *mutari, commutari, immutari*; both minds and facts are much —, *magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio*; customs are —, *alii nunc sunt mores*; all is —, *versa sunt omnia*; the weather is —, *tempestas commutatur* (for the better), *tempestas venit* (stormy); — often alters, *caelum variat, magna est celi varietas*; he is not —, *sibi constare, a se non discedere*; he has not —, *non alius est ac fuit, est idem qui fuit semper, antiquum obinet*; he is wholly —, *commutatus est totus*; from to-day you must alter, *hic dies aliam eiam desert* or *alios mores postulat*; men have —, *homines alii facti sunt*. Altering, *Alteratio, n.* *mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo*; — of the weather, *caeli varietas*; — of fortune, *fortune vicissitudines*; — of your opinion, *mutatio sententie, receptus sententie* (recalling off); to make an —, *aliquid rei mutare* or *commutare, facere, commutare, aliquid rei asperere*; to undergo —, *mutat. habere*; to attempt —, *mutat. moliri*; an — takes place, *commutat. rerum accidit*; the punishment for — documents, *pæna corruptarum literarum*. See Change.

Altercation, *n.* *altercatio* (strife of words), *jurgium* (quarrel), *conventum* (reproach), *rixa* (a brawl, fight), *lites -ium, lit. (a lawsuit)*; there arise an —, *fit altercatio, or jurg. or rixa, sunt lites*; — hence, *inde jurg. fuit*; a great — has arisen, *lites inter eos factæ sunt maxime*; I have fallen into an —, *orta mihi est altercatio cum aliquo de aliquo re*; to begin an —, *causam jurgii inferre, jurgium excitare, rixam dare* or *excitare* or *contrahere* or *committere*; to seek for a cause of —, **causam jurgii quærere*; — with some one, *jurgium aliquem adori*; to have an —, *jurgio contendere cum aliquo, rixari cum aliquo, rixa mihi est cum aliquo*; so maxime certatum est inter eos jurgis; to avoid —, *lites et jurgis se abstinere*, he who —, *suppans litium*; to allay an —, *rixam sedare, litem dirimere*; by the interposition of the consul the quarrel was put an end to, *intercessu consulum rixa sedata est*; to cease from —, *lites abstinere*; cause, of or materials for —, *causa certaminis* or *jurgii, materia contentions* or *litium*; to give, *præbere*; to engage in —, *jurgari, rixari, inter se altercatum*; — with reproaches, *certare, certare maledictis*.

inter se; — like women, *mulierum ritu altercani*. See Quarrel.

Alternate, v.tr. *alternare aliquid cum algo*; joy and fear — *mixtum gaudio et metu animum gerit alps*; the ebb and flow — *æstus maris senis semper horis recipiendi sunt*; to — rest and labour, *variae otium labore, per vias facere aliquid*; — letters, *epistolas dare et accipere*. **Alternation**, n. *mutatio, vel mutatio, vices, vicissitudo, vices loquendi*. **Alternate**, adj. *alternus, mutus*. Adv. *variâ fortunâ, in vicem, vicissim, per vices, alternis, mutuo*; in conversation, *sermone alterni* (dialogue). See Alter, Change.

Although, conj. *tametsi, quanquam* (with generally the indic. as presupposing a fact), *etsi* (presupposing a fact, use the indic.; a supposition, the subj.), *sicet* (with subj.), *quavis* (however much), *quum* (since, seeing, with subj.).

Altitude, n. *altitudo, exelsitas, elatio*. See Elevation, High.

Altogether, adv. *inâ simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctim* (in common, e.g. *auxilia petere*); all together, *ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi*. See All, Together.

Alum, n. *alumen*; to boil —, *alumen coquere*; prepared with —, *aluminatus*; having the qualities of —, *aluminosus*; a worker in —, *aluminarius*; alum-water, *aqua aluminata*.

Always, adv. *semper, omni tempore, usquequaque, nunquam non*.

Amanuensis, n. a manu (*servus*), ab *epistolis* (*servus*). See Write.

Amass, v.tr. *accrere, concrere, aggerare, accumulare*. See Accumulate, Heap.

Amatory, adj. *amatorius*. See Love.

Amaze, v.tr. *obstupescere, in stuporem dare*. **Amazed**, stupens, *obstupescere*; to be —, *stupere, stupescere, obstupescere*; I am —, *stupor me invadit, me aliquid stupidum tenet*. **Amazing**, adj. *stupendus, immanis*; an — quantity of money, *immanes pecunie*. Adv. *stupendum in modum, vehementer*. **Amazement**, *stupor*. See Astonish, Astound.

Ambassador, n. *qui missus est, legatus* (as a deputy in state-affairs), *allegatus* (as a deputy in private affairs), *nuncius* (messenger), *orator* (as a political deputy to deliver a verbal message), to be, or perform the duties of. an —, *esse legatum, legationem gerere, administrare, legatione or legationis officio fungi*; to send —, *legatos mittere, legationem mittere ad aliquid de aliquid re*; to put an — to death, *legatum interficere*. See Embassy.

Amber, n. *electrum* (ἤλεκτρον), pure Latin *succinum*; of —, *succineus*.

Ambiguous, adj. *anceps, ambiguus, dubius*; — words, *verba ambigua, verba dubia et quasi duplicia*. Adv. *ambigue* (e.g. *dicere*). **Ambiguity**, n. *ambiguitas* (e.g. *verborum*). See Doubt.

Ambition, n. *ambitio, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris or famæ, aviditas or avaritia gloriæ, æstus quidam gloriæ, sitis famæ* (sometimes merely gloriæ, e.g. *ulcys gloriæ facere, et gloriâ duci*); to be under —, *ambitione teneri*; to burn with —, *ambitione accensum esse or flagrare*; full of — to strive for, *ambitione petere* (e.g. *regnum*). **Ambitious**, adj. *ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ or laudis, citiosus*, adj. *ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ or laudis, cupidus honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, appetens gloriæ*; to be —, *laudis studio trahit, gloriâ duci*. See Aspire.

Ambush, n. *insidia* (the place and the men), *locus insidiarum, latrobræ*; to lay in —, *in insidiis locare or collocare or disponere*; to lie in —, *in insidiis esse*; — yourself, *subsidiare in insidiis*; — against any one, *insidias alii instruere or parare*; to rush out from —, *ex insidiis concurrere, exsillire*; to draw into —, *aliquid in insidiis inducere, ad insidias trahere or perducere*; to fall into —, *(in) insidias intrare, or incidere, or præcipitare, (ex) insidiis circumveniri*. See Snare.

Amehorate, v.tr. *meliozem (melius) facere, corrigere* (to make right), *emendare* (to free from

errors); to have ameliorated, *correctorem emendatoremque alcijs rei esse*; to — morals, *mores corrigere or emendare*; to — the errors, *menda tollere* (physically), *vicia emendare* (morally); to — your condition, *amplificare fortunam, augere opes*; to have done so, in *melioze quam antea conditione esse, melioze quam antea conditione uti*. See Amend.

Amend, excl. *ita fiat! ratum esto!* (as a conclusion) *dici!*

Amend, v.tr. *emendare, vicia corrigere*. **Amendment**, *correctio, emendatio*, comb. *correctio et emendatio*; to make many — in military tactics, *multa in re militari meliora facere*. See Amehorate.

Amethyst, n. *amethystus*; of — colour, *amethystinus, amethystini coloris*; wearing an — cooured cloak, *amethystinus*.

Amiable, adj. *suaavis, dulcis, tenustus, jucundus*. **Amiability**, n. *suaavitas, venustas, jucunditas*; — of character, *natura*. See Love.

Amidst, prep. in *medio* (loco), in *mediâ* (parte) *alcijs rei*; sometimes by *ipse*, e.g. in the midst of the preparations for war, in *ipso apparatu belli*. See Among and Mid.

Amiss, adv. *male*; there is something — with me, *male mecum agitur*; that goes —, *illud male or secus cadit*; to use —, *aliquid re perverse abuti*; to take —, *agere or molestè ferre, in malam partem accipere*; don't take it —, *des reniam oro!* See Awry.

Ammunition, n. *instrumentum et apparatus belli, arma, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent*; to place — in some town, *omnem apparatus belli in aliquid oppido collocare*. See War.

Amnesty, n. *venia præteritorum, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (the public safeguard), *amnestia* (ἀμνηστία), *impure Latin obliuio* with or without *rei unius ante actarum or præteritarum*, *lex ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur nec multetur*; comb. *venia et obliuio, venia et impunitas, venia et incolumitas*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et obliuionem in perpetuum sancire*, to grant an —, *aliquid venia et incolumitate donare, omnem memoriam discordiarum obliuione sempiternâ delere*; to ask for an —, *veniam præteritorum precari*; to obtain an —, *veniam impetrare*; under condition of —, *sub pacto abolitionis*; under the hope of —, *sub spe abolitionis*. See Pardon.

Among, prep. *inter, in* (with abl.), *ex, de*; — men, *inter homines, in hominibus*; God is — us, **Deus nobiscum est, *Deum præsentem habemus*; — all connexions there is none, *omnium societatum nulla est*. See Amidst.

Amount, or sum total, n. *summa, virum* (the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a small —, *minuta summa, summula*; a not inconsiderable —, *nummi non mediocres summa*; a great — of gold, *magna pecuniæ summa*, or *pecunia magna or grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniæ summa*; to sum up the —, *summam facere*, of something, *alcijs rei, consummare aliquid*. **Amount**, or the contents, *summa, caput*; (a summing up) *consummatio*. See Debt.

Amphibious, adj. *bestia quasi anceps, in utraqûe sede vivens, animal cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est, animal ejus et in terrâ et in humore vita, bestia quæ humi et in humore vivit, unde luciflor nominatur*. See Animal.

Amphitheatre, n. *amphitheatrum*; adj. *amphitheatralis*. See Theatre.

Amplè, adj. *amplus* (of large compass, e.g. *domus*; also rich and considerable, e.g. *amplissima civitas*). **Amplitude**, n. *ampludum*. **Amplify**, v.tr. to enlarge upon or adorn (in words), *ampliare, amplificare*. Adv. *amplius*. See Great.

Amputate, v.tr. *abscidere, præcidere* (e.g. *membra, autem, manum, caput or cervicem alcijs*), *amputare* (caput alcijs); — with a sword, *præcidere gladio* (manum). See Anatomy.

Amuse, v.tr. *delectare, oblectare*; — yourself with: *se delectare algā re, delectari algā re* (e.g. *libris*), *se oblectare algā re* (e.g. *ludiis*); the story — the people, *fabula oblectat populum*; — with conversation, *confabulari, sermones familiares conferre cum algo, colloqui cum, algo, jucundissime loqui cum algo, ludos tibi facere, otium consumere in algā re*; — *tempus fallere* or *tedium temporis minui algā re*; — by feasting and revelry, *otium convitiis comissationibusque inter se ferere*. **Amusing**, adj. *jucundus, jucundus et delectatione natus*. **Adv. jucunde**. **Amusement**, *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, sermo, sermones, collocutio, colloquium, confabulatio, sermones familiares, sermones ludicri, colloquium or colloquia rerum lectorum*; literary —, *sermo literarius*.

Anachronism, n. *peccatum in temporis ratione*; to make an —, *a crā temporis ratione aberrare, non servare ordinem temporum*. See Time.

Analogy, n. *analogia* (*ἀναλογία*, translated by Cicero *comparatio proportionisque*), *similitudo*. **Analogous**, *analogus, similis*.

Analysis, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*; a chemical —, *analysis chemica*; to make an —, *ad principia reducere, in elementa dissolvere*. **Analyse**, v.tr. *explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discerpere*.

Anarchy, n. *nimis or infinita licentia, licentia, leges nullae, iudicia nulla, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), *respublica quae multitudinis arbitrio agitur, civitas in qua iura multitudinis pro legibus est; to live in —, plane sine ullo domino esse, dominatione vacare, legibus carere, sine legibus esse; in the city — prevails, urbs resoluta est legibus; in the state —, in republica nec leges ullae sunt nec iudicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis; omnia iura humanaeque jura permiscerentur*. **Anarchical**, adj. *legibus carens, legibus resolutus* (e.g. *urbis*), *dominatione vacans*. **Adv. sine legibus, sine domino. See **Govern**.**

Anathema, n. (1. in civil affairs) *to put a person under —, aquā et igni interdicare alicui*; (2. ecclesiastical) *sacerdotiorum interdictio*, (in Eccl. Latin) *excommunicatio* (exclusion from Church communion), *deratio*, (in Eccl. Latin) *anathēma, atis, n.*; to put a person under —, *sacerficia interdicare alicui, alqm excommunicare* (Eccl. Lat.), *decorare alqm, anathematizare alqm*; to put forth an — against, *anathema irrogare*; to recall an —, *alqm ad sacra rursus admittere*; *alqm anathemate or devotionis religione solvere, alqm resacere*; Bull of —, *pontificis Romani decretum ex quo sacrificiis interdicti; pontificale fulmen*. See **Banish**, **Curse**.

Anatomy, n. *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare aperireque humani corpora*; a school of —, *theatrum anatomicum*. **Anatomise**, v.tr. *incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari, rescindere artus cadaveris*. See **Amputate**.

Ancestor, n. *auctor* *generis* or *gentis* or *originis* (founder of a clan or family); *unus majorum* (a forefather), *proculus* (a progenitor), *avus* (a grandfather), *abavus* (a distant progenitor); *ancestors, priores, majores, patres*; coming from —, *acutus, proacutus*; to have only one —, *nobilem esse unā imagine*; — many, *multos numerare majores, multarum imaginum esse, onerari imaginibus, antiquo genere natum esse*; — none, *sine ullis majorum esse imaginibus*; to count among your —, *alqm inter majores tuos numerare*. See **Forefather**.

Anchor, n. *ancora, ora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — takes or holds, *ancora subsistit or sidit*; to place at —, *constituere natem*; — the ships, *naves deligare ad ancoras*; — in deep water, *in alto*, at Salamis over-against Athens, *apud Salamina exadversus Athenas*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris* or *ad ancoras, stare in ancoris, navem in ancoris tenere* or *in statione habere*; to remain at —, *in ancoris commorari*; to raise —, *ancoram or*

ancoras tollere (*ἀντρεψ τὰς ἀγκύρας*); to slip —, *ancoram or oram praecidere, ancoralis incidere*; to wind up —, *ancoram moliri*; the — drags, *ancora arat*; belonging to an —, *ancoralis* or *ancorarius*; fig. Fabius was the last —, *Fabius ancora ultima Jovis*; *auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*, the senate was the chief anchor of all nations). **Anchorage**, *fundus ubi ancora sidere potest*; a good —, *egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus*. See **Ship**.

Ancient, adj. *antiquus*, *antiquo opere factus*, *antiqui operis, antiquo opere*. See **Antique**, **Old**.

And, conj. et (unites things previously disconnected and independent), *que* (unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *exploratores centurionesque praemittit qui, etc.*), *atque* (only before consonants), *ac* (adds something dissimilar and now). Sometimes "and" does not appear in Latin; e.g. *horse and man, equi viri, men and women, viri mulieres*; mark also *patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis serrata est*, my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers. The use of the copula before *alii, ceteri*, etc., is not good Latin. e.g. *Graeci, Romani, alii*; so *honores, divitiae, voluptates, cetera*. Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula, e.g. *venit nuncius qui nunciabat*; also the participle, e.g. *prodiens haec locutus est*, he went forward and said these things; *so urbe relicta in villam se recepit*, he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat; also a conjunction, e.g. *Xanthippus cum Carthyaginensibus auxilium missus esset, fortiter se defendit*, Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself; *so postquam eum aspexit, illico cognovi*, I looked at him and knew him immediately. And also, *et quoque, nec non*; and then, *deinde*; and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and indeed, *et quidem*; and that (those) too, *et id (ea)*, e.g. *exempla quærimus et ea non antiqua*; — especially, e.g. *negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili*; and truly, *et sane*; and not, *neque* or *neq*, *et non*, *ac non* (use *neq* and *neque* to negative a member of a sentence, and *ac non*; *et non*, to negative a word, e.g. *adhucenda est ratio nec utendum praxissima consuetudinis regula*, reason must be called in, and the rule of custom is not to be followed; *longum est et non necessarium commemorare*, to go over these things would be tedious, and it is not necessary; *pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur*, I would write more at length if the circumstance required length, and did not speak for itself); and yet, *neq* (e.g. *quidam se simulat scire, nec quidquam sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing). See **Also**.

Anecdote, n. *factum* or *dictum memorativum dignum, fabula, fabella, narrativuola, facete* or *belle dictum*, or merely *dictum, dicta dictum, dicterium* (sarcastic); a book of —, *dicte collectionae*; one who collects, *fabulator*. See **Narrative**.

Anew, adv. *denovo, de or ab integro* (afresh, over again). See **New**.

Angel, n. *angelus* (one sent), *minister ac nuncius Dei* (Eccl.); thou comest as an —, *envis de celo missus*; my —! (as a word of affection) *mea delicta! mea culpa! mea festivitas! mea amentia! mea anima! mea vita! my little —, meum molliculum*; pure as an —, *integer castusque, innocentissimus*; to be an —, *titio* or *labe carere*; a life of —, *cita titio carens et sine labe peracta*. An angelic form, *forma divina* or *augusta*, *forma humanā specie augustior*. See **Messenger**.

Anger, n. *ira, iracundia* (proneness to), *illis* (the gall), *stomachus* (temper), *indignatio*; outbreaks of —, *ira, iracundia*; raging —, *ira et rabies*; raging for —, *furenter iratus*; the — of the gods, *ire coelestes*; from —, *pro ira* or *iracundia*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum ira, irato animo*; overcome by —, *ira victus*; to be in —, *iratus fieri, irasci, ira incendi, ex-candescere*; to make angry, *alqm iratum rendere*,

iram or *bilem* or *stomachum* *alci* *movēre*, *alqm* or *alcjs* *iram* *urritare*; to burn with —, *iracundiā* *adire*; to indulge in —, *in indulgēre*; to be mastered by, *irā teneri*, *iracundiā parēre*; not to be master of your —, *irā non potētem esse*; to give vent to — in tears, *iram* or *bilem* *per lacrimas effundere*; to vent your — against, *iram* *exomere* *in alqm*, *stomachum* *in alqm* *erumpere*; your — subsides, *ira discedit*, *defereſcit*, *deſtat*; inclined to —, *iracundus*, *ad iram* *proclivis*, *preceps* *in iram*. Angry, adj. *iratus*, *irā plenus*, *irā incensus* or *accensus* or *incitatus* or *flagrans*, *iracundiā inflammatus* (opp. *placatus*), *iracundus*; to be —, *iratum esse*; — against, *iratum* or *iratum et offensum esse alci*; he is —, *me illum iratum habeo*; they are — one with another, *ira inter eos intercessit*; to become —, *irasci*; *iratum fieri*, *exacerbari*, *inflammari* or *efferrī*. Adv. *irate*, *irato animo*, *iracunde*; to look at angrily, **iratis oculis* or *truci vultu alqm* *intueri*. See Wrath.

Angle, n. *angulus*; a right —, *angulus rectus*, *angulus ad normam respondens*; an obtuse —, *angulus obtusus* or *hebes*; an acute —, *angulus acutus*; the angles of the eye, *anguli oculorum*; that which has an —, *angulatus*; full of —, *angulosus*; an — of a country, *angulus, recessus*; in an — of Italy, *in angulo Italiae*; to creep through all —, *omnes angulos perreptare*; in all —, *in omnibus angulis, ubique, undique*; a little —, *angellus*. See Mathematics.

Angle, v.tr. *hamo piscari*, *hamo pisces capere*, *arundine pisces captare*; to — after, *captare*, *aucupari alqd*. See Fish.

Anguish, n. *cruciatuſ*, *tormentum*, *stimuli doloris*; to cause —, *alqm cruciatu afficere*, *alqm cruciare*, *torquere*. See Ache.

Animadvert, v.tr. (1) = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre, perspicere, scire, observare*; (2) = to punish, *punire, poenam alci irrogare*, *in alqm animadvertere* or *vinciare*; (3) = to criticise, *iudicare, censuram agere alci rei*. See Avenge.

Animal, n. *animal*, *animans* (every living object; the first describes the nature, the second the nature in activity), *bestia* (opp. *homo*), *belua* (the larger animals), *pecus* (cattle, tame animals, opp. *belua* and *fera*); a wild —, *bestia fera*, also merely *fera* (opp. *cicior* or *pecus*), *belua fera*, *belua silvestris* (opp. *belua agrestis*); the species of —, *genus animalium* or *bestiarum*; a little —, *bestiola*. Animal, adj. by circumlocution, e.g. *animal life, vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur* (or merely *corpus*, opp. *animus*, e.g. *animal pleasures, corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum* or *pecudum*, e.g. *hoc est, beluarum*. Adv. *beluarum more, pecudum ritu*. See Beast.

Animate, v.tr. (1) = to give life to, *animare*, fig. *spirantia æra excudere* (to give life to a bronze statue), *viros cultus de marmore ducere* (marble), *saxa movēre lyrā*; (2) = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*; a hope, *erigere alqm ad* or *in spem*; — his courage, *animum erigere*; — zeal, *alcjs studium incitare*; I am animated with great thoughts, *magnus mihi animus est*. See Enliven.

Ankle, n. *articulus, talus*; belonging to —, *talaris* (e.g. *tunica*). See Foot.

Annals, n. *annales* (scil. *libri*; so *annales mazimi* or *pontificum*); = historical collections, *monumenta rerum gestarum*; writer of —, *annalium scriptor* (annalist). See Year.

Annex, v.tr. *adjungere alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *addere alqd*, *adiciere, subicere*. Annexation, n. *adjunctio*. See Add.

Annihilate, v.tr. *comminuere* (to smash), *delēre* (to blot out), *extinguere* (as a light. e.g. *alcjs salutem*), *excidere, tollere, funditus tollere*; to be annihilated, *funditus interire, totum perire, ad interfectionem perire*. Annihilation, n. *delectio, extinctio, interitus, excidium*. See Destroy.

Anniversary, n. *sacra anniversaria* (festival), *festi dies anniversarii*; to celebrate, *agere festos dies anniversarios*. See Annual, Year.

Announce, v.tr. *nunciare, renunciare, indicare, indicare, portendere*. Announcement, n. *nunciatio, renunciatio*.

Annoy, v.tr. *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere, vexare, torquere*; — with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; — with questions, *alqm obtundere rogando*; — with long letters, *alqm obtundere longis epistolis*; — some one about any thing, *alci instare de alqd re*. Annoyance, n. *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus*.

Annual, adj. *annuus*; — produce, *annuus* or *anniversarius fructus*. See Year.

Anoint, v.tr. *ungere, inungere, unguentis oblinere*. Anointing, n. *unctio, unctio, unctura* (with reference to the way and manner).

Anomaly, n. *anomalia* (ἀνωμαλία), pure Latin *inæqualitas, inæqualitas*. See Irregular.

Anon, adv. *breui tempore, breui, mox*; ever and —, *usque, interdum*.

Anonymous, adj. *sine nomine*; — letter, *literæ sine nomine scriptæ*; — writing, *libellus sine auctore propositus*; — poems, *carmina incerti auctoris vulgata*; — verses, *sine auctore versus*. See Name.

Another, pron. *alius*; I am of — opinion, *longe alia mihi mens est*; it was — man, *alius erat vir*; he has become — man (better), *plane alius factus est*; one . . . another, *alius . . . alium, so alius . . . aliud, alii . . . alia, alium . . . alio, etc.* or by a repetition of the noun, e.g. *civis civi paret*, one citizen obeys another. See One.

Answer, n. *responsio, responsum, defensio, purgatio, excusatio, oraculum, sors oraculi, rescriptum* (in writing, as by a prince); an — to yourself, *sibi ipsi responsio*; — to an objection which may be made, *antecceptio, presumptio*; an acute —, *acute responsa*; to obtain —, *responsum ferre, auferre*; I have received an —, *responsum mihi datum est*; to bring —, *responsum referre, renunciare*. Answer, v.tr. *respondere ad alqd* or *alci rei* (properly by word of mouth); *responsum dare, edere, reddere, rescribere, respondere de jure, responsitare* (in law), *se defendere, se purgare*; to — to questions, *respondere ad rogata* or *interrogata* or *ad ea quæ quesita sunt*; not to —, *non respondere, tacere, obmutescere, nullum responsum dare, nullum verbum respondere*; to — not at all, *omnino nihil respondere*; so with adverbs, *fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere, humanissime respondere*; I am answered, *responsum mihi est*; my letters are —, *meis literis respondetur* or *rescribitur ad alqd*; that is easily —, *cujus rei facilis et prompta est responsio*; you do not — my question, *aliud mihi respondes ac rogo; aliud quero, aliud respondeo*; thereto he —, *ad ea rescriptis his verbis*.

Ant, n. *formica*; a little —, *formica parvula, formicula*; a winged —, *pennata formica*; full of —, *formicosus*; an ant's egg, *ovum formicæ*; ant-hill, *formicarum cuniculus*; — nest, *formicarum nidus*.

Antagonist, n. *adversarius* (in every relation), *qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat, qui alci adversatur*; *iste* (the opponent in a law-suit). See Adversary, Cause.

Antechamber, n. *amphithalamus* (another reading gives *antithalamus*), *proccator, vestibulum* (the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled, e.g. *in vestibulo adium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris*); to keep watch in the — of the prince, *excubias circa cubiculum principis agere*.

Anterior, adj. *antecedens, præcedens, prior, superior, proximus*; plur. *antecedentia -ium, n.*

Antheum, n. *chorus, canticum* (the tragic chorus on the stage). See Sing.

Antichrist, n. *antichristus* (Eccl.) See Reagon.

Anticipate, v.tr. *anticipare* (to do before the time, e.g. *ludos*).

Antics, n. *ludi, joca, jocularia, ridicula, nugæ, trica, ineptie*; to play —, *jocularia fundere, ridicula jacitare, ludere, jocari, ludos facere, nugari, nugas agere*; — with, *cum alqd, alqm ludibrio ha-*

bere; give over those —, *quin tu mitte istas tricas!* *auffer angas!* full of —, *jocularia*, *scurrilis*.

Antidote, *n. antidotus*, *antidotum alexipharmacum*; pure Latin, *remedium aduersus venenum*. See *Poison*.

Antipathy, *n. discordia rerum*, *repugnantia rerum*, *odium*, *fuga* (avoidance), *aversans et repugnans natura*; to have — for, *abhorreere ab aliqua*; *aversari alqd*, *spernere*, *aspernari*, *fastidire*. See *Aversion*.

Antiquary, *n. rerum antiquarum studiosus*, *rerum antiquarum literate peritus*. *Antique*, *adj. opus antiquum*, *res antiqua*, *res antiquo opere facta*, *res antiqui operis*, *monumentum antiquum*. *Antiquity*, *n. antiquitas* (opp. *novitas*). *Adv. antiquitus*, *e vetere memoria*, *quondam*, *olim*. See *Age*, *Old*.

Antithesis, *n. contrarium*, *contentio*; (In Quintilian) *contrapositum* (the opposition of thought); *pl. verba relata contrarie*. See *Oppose*.

Anvil, *n. incus*, *udis*, *f.*; *prov. eundem incudem tundere*, to hammer at one thing. See *Hammer*.

Anxiety, *n. angor*, *anxietas*, *pavor*, *solicitudo*, *trepidatio*, *timor*, *astus*; full of —, *anxius*; to be —, *angi*, *animo esse sollicito*, *angi de aliqua re*; — for some one, *solicitum esse pro aliquo*; to be in great —, *angore confecti*, *astuare*, *angoribus premi*, *agitari*, *urgeti*, *angi intimis sensibus*; to fill with —, *anxius curis implere alicuius animum*, *solicitudinem alicuius struere*. See *Solicitude*.

Any, *pron. ullus*, *aliquis*, *quispiam*; if —, *si quis*; *anywhere*, *alicubi*; at any time, *aliquando*, *aliquo loco*, *usquam*, *usquam*. See *All*.

Ape, *n. simia*; a little —, *simiolus*; to —, *imitari*, *simulare*, *ludere*, *illudere*, *ludificari*. *Aping*, *n. imitatio*, *simulatio*, *illusio*, *ludificatio*.

Aperture, *n. apertura*. See *Open*.

Aphorism, *n. sententia*, *dictum*, *elogium*. See *Proverb*.

Apiary, *n. alvear*, *alvearium*, *mellarium*. See *Bee*.

Apocalypse, *n. apocalypsis* (Ecc.). See *Scripture*.

Apologist, *n. defensor*; to be —, *causam alicuius defendendam suscepisse*, *dicere*, *scribere pro aliqua re* or *alquo*. *Apology*, *defensio*. See *Defend*.

Apoplexy, *n. apoplexia*, *apoplexia*, *paralysis* (pure Latin, *nerorum remissio*); to be smitten with —, *morbo quem apoplexin corripit*, *apoplexi arripit*; one who has been —, *apoplecticus*, *paralyticus*.

Apostasy, *n. defectio a sacris*. *Apostate*, *defector*, *apostata* (Ecc.).

Apostle, *n. apostolus*; the office of —, *apostolatus* (Ecc.). — *munus apostoli*; Acts of the Apostles, **Apostolorum Acta* or *Res gestæ Apostolicæ*, *adj. apostolicus*, **ab apostolo* (apostolus) *traditus*. *Adv. apostolicorum more*. See *Messenger*.

Apothecary, *n. medicamentarius*, *pharmacopola*; the business of an —, *medicamentarius*; to carry on —, *medicamentarius exercere*, *facilitare*; a shop of an —, *medicina taberna*, *taberna instructa et ornata medicinis exercendis causâ*; an apprentice of an —, *medicinae tabernæ alumnus*. See *Medicine*.

Apparatus, *n. apparatus*; — for war, *apparatus belli*. See *Prepare*.

Apparel, *n. vestis*, *vestimentum*. See *Clothes*.

Appeal, *n. intr.* = to have recourse to a higher power, *appellare aliquem*, *procurare ad aliquem*, e.g. *tribunos plebis appello et proceco ad populum*; to — against, *appellare*, *procurare aduersus aliquem* or *alqd*; to — from —, to *ab aliquo ad aliquem*; to — to the people on account of a judgment, *ad populum procurare iudicium*; a magistrate, a punishment against which there is no —, *magistratus*, *poma sine provocazione*; you may —, *tibi est provocatio*. *Appealing*, or *Appeal*, *n. appellatio*, *provocatio*; to interpose an —, *app.*, *proc.* *interponere* (Jct.); to accept —, *app.*, *admittere* or *recipere* (Jct.); to grant an —, *dare alicui pro.* or *pro provocacionis*; — as a writing, *libellus appel-*

latorius (Jct.); a Court of —, **iudicium ad quod provocari potest*, **iudicium ad quod provocacione certatur*; to conduct a process of —, *de provocacione certare*.

Appear, *v. intr.* *apparere*, *comparere*, *in conspectum venire* (to come into view), *conspici* (to be seen), *se offerre*, *offerri*, *erumpere* (to break forth), *existere* (to come out suddenly); it — to me, *mihi videtur*; to — publicly, *in publicum prodire*; something — to me in a dream, *in somno video alqd*, *speciem alicuius rei per quietem oblatam video*; to — in print, **in lucem edi*, **lucem videre*, **prodire*; to — = to be present, *adesse*; — personally, *coram* or *præsentem adesse*; — in an assembly, in concione *adesse*. *Appearance*, *n. aduentus* (arrival), *præsentia* (especially in plur. e.g. *ipsorum decorum sæpe præsentie*; *radimonium* (a bail), *res obiecta* (that which appears), *risum*, *species* (a form, as in a dream), *simulacrum* (a creature of the fancy, an apparition), *ostentum*, *prodigium*, *portentum*; a sudden —, *repentinum visum*; a frightful —, *obiecta res terribilis*; a new and unusual —, *species nova et insolita*, *facies insolita*; — by night, *visum nocturnum*, *species nocturna*; — in the skies, *phenomenon* (late); — in the skies and ocean, *que mari cæloque fiunt*.

Appease, *v.tr.* *placare* (e.g. *numen divinum scelere violatum precibus*, to propitiate by prayers the divine power offended by wickedness), *expiare* (e.g. *numen*, *manes*), *mitigare*, *lenire* (to soften), *animum alicuius in aliquo offensionem reconciliare*; *placare aliquem alicui* or *in aliquo*, *aliquem cum aliquo*; *aliquem cum aliquo reconciliare* or *reducere*, or *restituere in gratiam*, or *aliquem in alicuius gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere*; — enemies, *componere gratiam inter inimicos* (Comedy); to be appeased toward, *reconciliari alicui*, *in gratiam cum aliquo redire* or *reverti*; — in reality, *bonâ fide cum aliquo in gratiam redire*; — in appearance, **simulare reconciliatum alicui*. *Appeaser*, *n. reconciliator gratiæ* (e.g. *Agrippa populi reconciliator*). *Appeasable*, *placabilis*; — in character, *ingenium placabile*; to show yourself —, *placabilem inimicis se præbere*, *se prestare*. *Appeasableness*, *placabilitas*, *animus placabilis*, *animus ad offensionem deponendam mollis*. *Appeasement*, *placatio*, *reconciliatio*, *concordia* or *gratia*; *gratia reconciliata*, *reditus in gratiam* (cum amicis); a pretended —, *ficta*, *reconciliata gratia*; to consult about —, *de reconciliandis inimicis inimicis consultare*; to give the hand for —, *alci dextram reconciliatæ gratiæ pignus offerre*. See *Atone*.

Append, *v.tr.* *addere*, *adungere*, *figere*, *affigere alqd alicui rei*, *alligare alqd ad rem*, *annectere alqd ad rem* or *alci rei*, *assumere alicui rei*. *Appendix*, *n. appendix*, *additamentum*. See *Add*, *Attach*.

Appetite, *n. cibi cupiditas* or *aviditas* or *appetentia*, *cibi appetendi aviditas*, *coluntias capiendi cibi desiderandique* (is satisfied, *restinguitur*), *fames* (hunger), *potioinis aviditas*; a great —, *edacitas*; want of —, *fastidium*, *cibi satietas*; to have an —, *cibum appetere*, *alci cibi cupiditas est*; having —, *cibi* or *edundi appetens*; to have a good —, *libenter canare*, *libenter cibum sumere* (of the sick); — no —, *alci cibi cupiditas non est*; — none at all, *cibum fastidire* (to loathe food); — no longer, *satiatum esse*, *cibi satietate teneri*; to create an —, *cibi cupiditatem excitare*, *appetentiam cibi facere*, *prestare*, *invitare*; who creates an —, *cibi appetentia iritatur tino*; to create — in a person, *salivam alicui moire*; to take away —, *cibum impedire* (e.g. as a fever does); to procure — by walking, *famem ambulando opponere*; to get — again, *aciditatem cibi appetendi revocare*; to restore —, *cibi cupiditatem reddere*; to come to table with a good —, *integrum famem ad cibum offerre*. See *Food*.

Applaud, *v.tr.* *plaudere* or *applaudere*, *alci*, *plausus* or *plausibus aliquem excipere*. *Applause*, *n. plausus*, *applausus*.

Apple, *n. malum* (the apple and other similar fruit; as the pomegranate, etc.), *pomum* (the com-

mon name of all edible tree-fruit); wild —, *poma agrestia*; — which hang long, *poma perennia*, *stabilia* (opp. *fugacia*); gathered —, *mala stricta* (opp. *caduca*, fallen); keeping —, *mala condita*; prov. *mali cori malum ovum*, like mother like child: apple-tree, *malus*, *pomus*; the kernel of an apple, *granum mali*; apple-wine, *cinum ex malis factum* or *confectum*. See Fruit.

Apply, (1) = to put or fit to, *applicare*, *aptare*, *accommodare* (e.g. *sibi pennas*); to — a ladder, *scalam apponere* or *applicare* or *adornare*, also *murum scalis aggredi*; (2) = to use for, *collocare* in *algâ re*, *ut algâ re*, *conferre ad algâ*, *tributare algâ alci rei* (e.g. *nonnihil temporis literis*, some time to study), *dirigere*, *convertere*, *ad algâ ad*; (3) = to turn or go to, *se convertere*, or *se conferre ad algâ*, *adire* or *convenire algâ*, *appellare algâ*, *conferre ad algâ*, *se applicare ad algâ*. Application, *n. appellatio* (appeal to for help). See Appoint.

Appoint, *v.tr.* *constituere*, *destinare* (to make fast), *designare* (to order), *comb. constituere et designare*; *eligere* (to choose); to — a day, *diem statuere*, *constituere*, *dicere*, *eligere*; — before-hand, *diem praestituere*, *praesumere*; — a time, *tempus dicere*, *destinare*; — time and place, *tempus et locum condicere*; — a day for marriage, *eligere nuptiarum diem*, *nuptias in diem constituere*; — the day for execution, *diem necis destinare alci*; — wages, *mercedem constituere*; — a person's habitation, *circumscribere locum habitandi alci*; — the boundaries of a kingdom, *terminare fines imperii*; — some one for death, *destinare algâ ad mortem*; — something for public use, *designare algâ publica usui*; — a king, *constituere algâ regem* (so *testem*); — a guard, *apponere algâ custodem alci*; — to an office, *constituere algâ in munere*, *praeficere* or *praeposere algâ muneri*. Appointment, *n. constitutio* (the act), *mandatum* (the duty or office), *opus mandatum*, *munus*. See Magistratus.

Apportion, *v.tr.* *dispartire*, *distribuire* (e.g. *exercitum inter civitates*, also *frumentum civitatibus*), *dispensare* (*pecuniam*, *nummos*), *disponere*, *assignare* (*militibus agros*), *aequaliter partiri* or *dispartiri* (*praedam*).

Appraise, *v.tr.* = to fix the value of, *astimare*, *censere* (the censor's act); to — in money, *pecuniâ astimare algâ*. See Value.

Appreciate, *v.tr.* *astimare*, *algâ earum habere*; — highly, *algâ magni facere*.

Apprehend, *v.tr.* (1) = to lay hold on, *prehendere*, *apprehendere*, *comprehendere*; (2) = to observe or take in mentally, *comprehendere*, *complecti* (with or without *animo* or *mente*), *cogitatione* *comprehendere*, *capere mente*, *mente concipere*, *percipere*, *cognoscere et percipere*, *assuequi*, *intelligere*, to have apprehended, *comprehensum*, *perceptum*, *cognitum* *comprehensumque habere*, *animo comprehensum tenere*. Apprehension, *comprehensio*, *intelligentia*. See Animadvert.

Apprentice, *n. discipulus* (*artificis* or *magistris*), *tabernae alumnus*; — of a shoemaker, *tabernae eutrinae alumnus*. See Scholar.

Approach, *v.intr.* *propere accedere*, *appropinquare*; to — to the truth, *propere accedere ad veritatem*, a *veritate non nullum abesse*. See Access, Near.

Approve, *v.tr.* *probare*, *approbare*, *comprobare*, *algâ accipere*; to — an opinion, *accipere sententiam* (so *legem*), *algâ ratum facere*, *ducere* or *ratum esse habere*. Approbation, *probatio*, *comprobatio*; with same one's —, *algâ auctoritate*, *algâ auctoritate*, *paretâ*; without —, *algâ injussu*, *sine auctoritate*.

Approximate, *propere accedere*. See Approach, Near.

April, *n.* *Aprilis* (with or without *mensis*); the first of —, *calendae Aprilis*; the fifth of —, *nonae Aprilis*; to make an — of, *iudicio habere algâ*. See Month, Year.

Arise, *n.* *subliger* (*heli*), *subliger*, *campetere*,

praeincorporum (late); — of leather, *praeincorporum coriarum*.

Appropos, *adv.* e.g. to come opportune, *temere*, *apropos* (used in writing or speaking); *quantum mentio hujus rei invecita est, sed quod mihi in mentem venit, audi! dic, quae?*

Apt, *adj.* *utilis alci rei* or *ad algâ*, *idoneus ad algâ*, *bonus alci rei* or *ad algâ*, *aptus ad algâ*. Aptitude, *facultas* (with *gen.* or *adj.* e.g. — for speaking, *facultas dicendi*; poetical —, *poetica facultas*, *ingenium ad algâ*). See Adapt.

Aqueduct, *n.* *aqueductio*, *aquaeductio* (introduction of water), *aque* or *aquarum ductus* (as a condition of things), also *aqua* alone; — of Claudius, *aqua Claudia*; superfluous water —, *provincia aquaria*; downward —, *decursus*; to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere*; — several, *plures aquas perducere*. See Water.

Arabesque, *pictura monstrat, rerum quae nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines* (pictures of things that are not, were not, and cannot be). See Paint, Picture.

Arable, *adj.* *arabilis* (scil. *campus*). See Plough.

Arbiter, *n.* *arbitrator*, *iudex*, *disceptor*. Arbitration, *arbitrium*; to have an —, *algâ arbitrium* or *disceptorum sumere*; to appoint an arbiter or arbitrator, *algâ arbitrium constituere*, *arbitrium inter partes dare*; to be —, *esse arbitrum* or *discept.* *inter aliquos*, *aliquorum controversiam disceptare* or *dirimere*, (to act as) *arbitri um esse in algâ*, *alci rei arbitrium perire est algâ*, *disimere* or *disceptare algâ*, *algâ componere*. See Judge.

Arbour, *n.* *umbraculum*, *trichila*, *tectum frondeum*, *ramorum nexus*. See Branch, Tree.

Arbutum, *n.* (the tree) *arbutus*; (the fruit) *arbutum*. See Tree.

Arch, *n.* *curvatura*, *arcus*, *fornix* (a vault); built with —, *in apside curvatus* (elliptical, post-Aug.), *sinuatus in arcu*. Archd., *adj.* *fornicatus*; to be —, *arcuatus*, *in formam arcus incurvum esse*. See Bow.

Arctic, *adj.* *septemtrionalis* (e.g. *regio*, *oceanus*). See North.

Arduous, *n.* *ardor*, *feror*, *astus*; youthful —, *ardor juvenilis*, *ardor* or *feror astus*; the — of some one, *propositum et seridum ingenium alci*; in the first — of the battle, *primo pugnae impetu*. See Hot.

Arduous, *adj.* *arduus*, *difficilis*; very —, *perarduus*; on —, *undertaking*, *res magni negotii*, *magnus opus atque arduum*; to be —, *difficilis esse ad persequendum*. See Hard, Difficult.

Argue, *v.tr.* (1) = to dispute, *torbis contendere*, *concedere*, *disputare*; — on any thing, *algâ in controversiam vocare*, *adducere*; — for an *aliquid*, *de re in controversiam partes* or *in utramque partem disputare*; (2) = to give or draw a conclusion, *arguere*, *concludere*, *colligere*; from this it may be argued, *ex quo effecti conque potest*. Argument, *argumentum*, *documentum*, *conclusio*. See Discute.

Arid, *adj.* *aridus*, *siccus*. See Dry.

Aright, *adv.* *recte*, *habe*. See Right.

Arise, *v.intr.* *emergere* (to come up out of), *et attollere*, *exoriri*, *exister* (of things that rise), *efflorescere* (to bloom); *ut aliquid arisat* from friendship, *ex amicitia efflorescit utilitas*; here — the question, *huc loco quaestio existit, quaeritur hoc*. See Arise, Climb.

Arise, *n.* (1) as a state, *res publica* *que a principibus levata*, *optimatum civitas*, *civitas in qua cives per prius cives reguntur*, *civitas que a rationum arbitrio*, or *que ab optimis, ut q. d. a bonis regitur*, *optimis que est prius civitas*; (2) as a government, *populus et principes*, *optimatum*; (3) as a form of government, *que a bonis regitur*, *optimis que est prius civitas*, *civitas in qua cives per prius cives reguntur*, *civitas que a rationum arbitrio*, or *que ab optimis, ut q. d. a bonis regitur*, *optimis que est prius civitas*, *civitas in qua cives per prius cives reguntur*, *civitas que a rationum arbitrio*, or *que ab optimis, ut q. d. a bonis regitur*, *optimis que est prius civitas*.

tia, or tyrannus, potestas atque opes optimatum. Aristocrat, n. qui optimatum causam agit, nobilitatem amicus, nobilitatis fautor or studiosus, optimatum fautor; the aristocrats, optimates, optimi (as a political party), nobiles, nobilitas (by birth), proceres, principes civitatis (by position), potentiores cives (by power). Aristocratical, adj. *quod ad optimatum imperium pertinet, quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur, also by the gen. optimatum, potentiorum civium; — party, factio qua optimatum causam agit (opp. factio qua populi causam agit), or merely optimates (opp. populares). See Noble.

Arithmetic, n. arithmetice -es, f. or arithmetica -a, f. or arithmetica -orum, n. (as a science), notitia numerorum (especially the knowledge of the figures). Arithmetical, adj. arithmeticus. Arithmetician, n. arithmeticus, *arithmeticeorum doctor (teacher of); to be an —, *arithmetica profiteri; to explain as —, numeris aliquid explicare. See Number.

Ark, n. arca; — of the covenant, *arca fœderis dei. See Box, Chest.

Arm, n. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist); little —, brachiolum, lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, cubitus, radius brachii; a broken —, brachium fractum; thick as —, brachiali crassitudine; armour for —, tegumentum brachii; to carry under the —, portare sub ala; — a child in your arms, puerum in manibus gerere; to take into —, medium aliquid complecti; to sink into any one's —, manibus aliquid exipere; to throw yourself into —, ad aliquid confugere; to trust to —, se fidei aliquid committere; to sustain any one in —, sustinere aliquid; to raise —, sublevaré aliquid. Arm = power, manus, potestas; kings have long arms, longæ regibus sunt manus. The arm (of a river) pars, (of the sea) brachium, (of a hill) ramus, (of a harbour) cornu, (of a scale) capit. Arm-band (bracelet), mitella, armilla, brachiale; adorned with —, armillatus.

Arms, n. arma (defensive), tela (offensive); armed, adj. armatus; without arms, inermis; to run to —, ire ad arma; against —, arma capere, sumere contra aliquid; to —, ad arma! to lay down —, arma deponere; to be under —, in armis esse; to bear — against, arma ferre contra aliquid; to enter a country in —, arma inferre terræ; to slay with your —, suo gladio aliquid jugulare; to terminate a quarrel by —, disensionem armis dirimere; companion in —, belli socius, commilito; manufacture of —, armorum officina; conducting a —, armorum officinarum exercens; noise of —, armorum strepitus; tumult of —, tumultus armorum; armour, armatura; armoury, armanentarium, armorum receptaculum; maker of —, faber armorum; bearer of —, armiger; exercise in —, armorum exercitatio, exercitium; to exercise soldiers —, *milites in armis tractandis exercere. Arm, v. armare; — yourself, se armare, armari; in arms, armati. Army, exercitus, copiae, milites, vires, agmen; — in battle-array, acies; to lead or command an —, ducere; to raise an —, conscribere; — by pay, mercede conducere; to recruit an —, recrutare; to dismiss an —, milites dimittere; to give an order to an —, per ordines edicere ut; the head of an —, acies prima; — waggon, carrus. See Body, Martial, War.

Around, round (see About), circa, circum (of place, prep. terra circum aem se convertit, the earth turns on its axis; circum hæc loca commorabor, I shall tarry — (about) those places. Circa is used when the direction does not take in a perfect circle, but only points lying in a circle, e.g. custodes circa omnes portas missi, guards sent round to the gates. It may denote "at" or "near;" quidquid circa Collatiam agri erant, the land near Collatia; and hence "companionship." Terres multa opus esse aiebat canibus suis quo circa se haberet, Verres said he had great need of his dogs whom he had at his heels). To turn round, revolvare, circumagere; — a horse at full speed, equum

ab rapido cursu circumagere; a turning round, circumversio. — of the hand, manus, — of the heavens, etc. versatio mundi, cæli, rota or circumactio solis, circueitio or ambitus solis; to ask round, *omnes in orbem interrogare; — for an opinion, sententiam perrogare; to go —, omnia perlustrare; — all persons, omnes convenire; he has gone round or over all Greece, totâ Græciâ circumlatus est; to ride round, (equo) circumvehî, *equo et huc et illuc vehî, — a place, circumequitare; — at a gallop, locum circumvolare; — everywhere, perequitare; — through the lines, perequitare per ordines; — a ring, certum equitare in orbem; to drive —, agitare; — in a ring or circle, in gyrum agere; to send —, circummittere, — embassies everywhere, in omnes partes legationes, — messengers to your friends, nuntios circum amicos; to fold —, circumplicare circum aliquid, involvere in aliquid re; to put your arms round a person's neck, brachia circumdare aliquid collo; — yourself round something, circumplicare aliquid, circumplexu ambire aliquid or aliquid (like a serpent), se circumvolare aliquid rei; to sit round, *in orbe sedere; — something, circumsedere aliquid; to look —, oculos circumferre, oculis perlustrare omnia; to drink —, *circumpotare; a drinking round, circumpotatio.

Arraign, v.tr. dispoſite accusare aliquid. Arraignment, n. libellus. See Accuse.

Arrange, v.tr. ordinare, componere, disponere; — the laws, leges conare, — in order of battle, aciem instruere. Arrangement, n. ordinatio, compositio. See Order.

Arrest, v.tr. comprehendere, in vincula conjicere; — in flight, e fugâ retrahere aliquid. Arrest, n. custodia; to put under —, in custodiam dare; to be under —, custodiâ teneri. See Apprehend.

Arrive, v. intr. advenire, pervenire, adventare, nancisci locum; — on horseback, equo (curru) advehî; — by ship, perveni in locum; the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est; to have arrived, adesse. Arrival, n. adventus, accessus; sudden —, adv. improvisus; unexpected —, interventus, superventus. See Come.

Arrogant, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus re; to be —, superbiere; to show yourself —, superbum, arrogantem se præbere. Arrogance, n. arrogantia, superbia, fastus. See Audacious, Bold.

Arrogate, v.tr. arrogare, sibi sumere or assumere, vindicare sibi or ad se; to — supreme power, vindicare sibi regnum; to — virtue which belongs to another, arrogare sibi aliquid ex alienâ virtute; — praise, alius laudes ad se vindicare; I do not — to myself so much, non tantum mihi sumo. See Assume.

Arrow, n. sagitta; to shoot an —, sagittam expellere arcu; a great number of —, ingens ris sagittarum; to be covered with —, velut nubes sagittarum obrui; the blow of an —, ictus sagittæ; belonging to —, sagittarius (scil. calamus). See Bow.

Art, n. = skill, ars, scientia (knowledge), studium (pursuit), artificium (by hand); — of painting, ars pingendi; to show your —, artes suas proferre; to practise several —, multis artibus uti; to study —, arti studere; to pursue —, artem colere, faciliare, exercere; to discontinue —, artem desinere; the fine arts, artes ingenue or liberales; the — and sciences, studia et artes; by art, arte, manu, opere; fortified by —, opere munitus; adv. = skillfully, arte, scienter; work of —, artificium; artis opus, opus arte factum. Artist, n. artifex. Artificial, artificiosus (made by art or displaying skill), artificialis, arte compositus. Artless, simplex. Artlessness, simplicitas, candor. See Nature, Skill.

Artillery, n. (the larger offensive weapons) tormenta -orum, n. (comprising the ancient ballista and catapultæ); the soldiers of —, *cohors tormentaria, *tormentarii.

As, adv. or conj. (1) a particle of time, e.g. as he returned, *rediens*, in *redeundo*, or *quum rediret*; (2) — of comparison, equally *as*, *aeque ac*; so far, *idem*, *par*, *alius*, *aliter*, *secus*, *contra*; use *ac*, also *et*, e.g. *amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi aequè amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus*, we are unable to preserve friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves; also *ut*, e.g. *amo te ut amicum*, I love thee as a friend; *so tanquam amicum*; also *pro*, e.g. *agere pro equite*, to serve as a horseman; also by the ablative, e.g. *lucri nomine tollere alqd*, to carry off something as a gain; "as" may often be rendered by an adverb, e.g. *muliebriter se gerere*, to act as a woman. "As," when used conjunctively, is rendered by *quippe*, *quippe qui*, *utpote qui* (with subj.); if used to make up a predicate, it does not appear in the Latin, e.g. *hoc summum malum existimandum est*, this is to be considered as the greatest evil; employed with a relative force, it is represented by the relative pronoun; such beasts as are born on the earth, *bestiae quae gignuntur in terra*.

Ascend, v.tr. *ascendere*, *escendere*, *evadere*, *capere ascensu*; to — to the top of a mountain, *evadere in jugum montis*, *eniti in verticem montis*, *murum* or *in murum ascendere*, *in muros* (murum or *mentia*) *evadere*. **Ascension**, n. *ascensus* in *cælum* (going up to heaven), *discessus ad Deum*. **Hercules ascended**, *Hercules ad deos excessit*. See **Arise**, **Mount**, **Rise**.

Ascendancy, n. *præpotentia* (having the *præpotens*). See **Power**.

Ascertain, v.tr. *explorare*, *rem exploratam habere*, *rem exploratum ire*; — from some one, *liquidò discere ab alqo*.

Ascetic, n. **asceta*; adj. **asceticus*; adv. *ascetorum more*.

Ascribe, v.tr. *ascribere*, *tribuere*, *adjungere*; — great value to, *magnum pretium statuere rei*; — to yourself, *sibi ascribere*, *asciscere*. See **Attribute**.

Ash, n. *frazinus*; of the —, *frazineus*. See **Tree**.

Ashamed, adj. *puđore suffusus*. See **Shame**.

Ashes, n. *cinis*, *favilla*; full of —, *cinerosus*; looking as —, *cinereus*; to reduce to —, *ad* or *in cinerem redigere*; to be —, in or *ad c. redigi*; to turn into —, *in cineres vertere*; to burn to —, *conflagrare*, *deflagare*, *comburi*; to lay in —, *incendio delere alqd*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum* or *atratum esse*; softly lie thy —, *tua ossa mollior cubent, sit tibi terra levis*. **Ash-colour**, *color cineraceus*. **Ash-Wednesday**, **dies cinerum sacrorum*. See **Death**.

Aside, adv. *seorsim*, *ex obliquo*, *a latere*; to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *alqm sevocare*; to lay —, *alqd sponere*; — for a time, *intermittere*, *omittere*.

Ask, v.tr. *rogare alqm*, *querere ex alqo*, *sciscitari* *ex alqo*, *orare alqm alqd*, *petere*, *poscere*, *flagitare alqm alqd* (repeatedly); — earnestly, *omnibus precibus obsecrare alqm*; — winningly, *benigne orare*; cleverly —, *bene interrogare*; — for advice, *consulere alqm*; it is asked, *queritur*; to — after, *querere alqm* (to seek); not to —, *nilil curare*. **Asking**, n. *interrogatio*, *sciscitatio*. See **Beg**, **Question**.

Askance, adv. *transverse*, *e transverso*; to look at —, *alqm limis oculis aspicere*. See **Awry**.

Asleep, adj. *dormiens*, *in somno*, *per somnum*. See **Sleep**.

Asp, n. *aspis*, *cipera*; bite of —, *morsus aspidis*, — is fatal, *aspis morsu necat*.

Aspect, n. *aspectus*, *conspectus*; at the first —, *primo aspectu*; a pleasant —, *aspectus jucundus*, *spectaculum gratum*; a glad —, *aspectus lætus*; frightful —, *horridus*; hateful —, *deformis turpisque*. **Aspect** (in astrology), *positura siderum*, *positus ac spatia siderum*; (as signs) *omnia*. See **Look**.

Asperity, n. *asperitas*, *animi duritas*, *animus durus*. See **Ilough**.

Asperse, v.tr. *aspergere*; to — with your tongue *alqm lingua asp.*, — with petty lies, *mendacian-*

culis; to be aspersed, *aspergi infamidi*. **Aspersions**, n. *labes*, *macula*, *dedecus*, *opprobrium*; to east an — on a person, *labem alci aspergere*; to remove —, *maculam eluere*. See **Calumny**.

Aspirate, v.tr. — a word, *adjicere aspirationem*; not —, *detrahere asp.* See **Breath**.

Aspire, v.intr. *aspirare ad alqd*, *studere alci*, *sequi* or *persequi alqd*, *eniti*, *contendere*, *operum dare ut*. — **Aspiring**, n. *contentio*, *appetitio*.

Ass, n. *asinus*; a little —, *asellus*; a female —, *asina*; a young —, *pullus asinus*; a wild —, *onager*; the — brays, *asinus rudit*; asses' milk, *lac asinum*. **Ass-driver**, *asinarius*.

Assail, v.tr. *adoriri*, *aggređi alqm*; *impetum facere* or *invadere in alqm*, *incurrere*, *incursare in alqm*, *ferro petere alqm*, *tentare alqm*; — behind, *a tergo adoriri alqm*; why do you — me? *quid invaditis?* **Assault**, n. *impetus*, *incursus*. See **Attack**.

Assassin, n. *sicarius*; to hire an — against, *per- cussorem alci subornare*. **Assassination**, n. *cardec ex insidiis facta*. **Assassinate**, v.tr. *alqm ex insidiis interficere*; to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*. See **Kill**, **Slay**.

Assamble, v.tr. *cogere*, *congregare*, *convocare*, *contrahere*; to — the people, *concionem convocare*; to — troops, *copias in unum locum cogere*; v.intr. *cogi*, *congregari*, *convenire*, *coire*, *confluere*. **Assembly**, n. *congregatio*, *convocatio*; = the people assembled, *conventus*, *cætus*, *concia*, *corona*, *consensus*, *concilium*; — numerous, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*; to call an —, *concionem vocare*; to hold an —, *consilium habere*; to dismiss an —, *dimittere*; a place of —, *conveniendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*. See **Collect**.

Assent, n. *assensio*, *assensus*; with my —, *meo assensu*, *me probante*; to have the — of all, *omnium assensu comprobari*; to give —, *assentiri rei*. See **Agree**.

Assert, v.tr. (as an opinion) *tenere*, *contendere*, *affirmare*, *asseverare*, *dicere*; — or maintain (a thing), *tenere*, *obtinere*, *sustinere*, *tueri*; to — your right, *jus tenere*; to — your character, *personam tueri*; to — your authority, *auctoritatem tenere*; = to stand upon, *stare*. **Assertion**, n. *sententia*, *opinio*, *decretum*, *rententio*. See **Affirm**.

Assess, v.tr. *tributum imponere alci*. See **Appraise**, **Appreciate**.

Assiduous, adj. *assiduus*, *sedulus*, *industrius*, *acer*; to be — in, *rei studere*. **Assiduity**, n. *assiduitas*, *sedulitas*.

Assign, v.tr. *assignare*, *attribuere alci alqd*. **Assignment**, n. *assignatio*, *attributio*. See **Ascribe**, **Attribute**.

Assimilate, v.tr. *assimulare alqd in speciem alci rei*, **ad similitudinem alci rei fingere* or *effingere alqd*; to be assimilated to, *ex alqā re similitudinem speciemque alci gerere*, *facie alci similem esse*, *similitudinem habere cum alqo*.

Assist, v.tr. *auxilio esse alci*, *auxilium ferre*, *opulari* (to bring aid), *subvenire*, *adesse alci* (to stand by a person); to — mutually, *trudere mutuas operas*. **Assistance**, n. *auxilium*, *auxilii latio*, *adjumentum*; — at law, *opera forensis*, *patrocinium*; with my —, *me adjuvante*; to implore any one's —, *alci fidem implorare*. **Assistant**, *adjutor*, *adjutrix*; — at law, *advocatus*, *patronus*; — in war, *socius* (ally); to have as —, *alqm habere adjutorem*, *uti alqo adjutore*; to take as —, *alqm adjutorem capere in alqā re*; — at law, *alqm advocare*, *advocare sibi alqm patronum*, *defensorem*, *alci adesse in judicio*; = an under-teacher, *urbtr*, or tutor, *hypodidascalus* (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), in pure Latin *adjutor*; to act as, or in the quality of, to teach any one, *alqm subdocere*; — in public business, *adjutor negotiorum publicorum*; — in war, *belli*; (as engaged with you in any work) *socius*, *socius officii*; — in agriculture, *socius in opere rustico*; — in thieving, *socius furtorum*; minister (one who acts as a servant; so are used *socius*, *administer*, *satelles*, *socius et administer*, *satelles et administer*); the assistants (servants or hands),

opera; — of Clodius, *opera Clodiana*, or *manus*; assistant; = accessory, as in a robbery, *qui opem fert furtum facienti*; to be — in a crime, *sceleris affinem esse*. See Help.

Associate, v.tr. *fasdis facere* (to make an alliance), *comitem (socium) se ulci adungere, se conjungere*; to be associated, *fasdis conjungi, esse cum alio*; like associates with like, *paris cum paribus facillime congregantur*. Associate, n. *socius, sodalis, comes*. Association, n. *societas, sodalitas, collegium*. See Assembly.

Assort, v.tr. in *genera digerere*. See Allot, Apportion.

Assuage, v.tr. *mitigare, lenire, sedare, solari*. Assuagement, n. *mitigatio, placamen, lenimen*.

Assume, v.tr. *sibi vindicare, sibi arrogare*, *sumere alqd, occupare alqd*; *ponere* (to lay it down as a starting-point); this being assumed, *hoc posito atque concessio*. Assumption, n. *sumptio*; in the —, *sperans, confidens*. See Arrogate.

Assure, v.tr. (1) = to assert the certainty of, *affirmare, pro certo affirmare*; — by oath, *jurejurando*; be assured, *persuadeas tibi, crede mihi, sic volo tibi persuadere*; (2) = to give security for, *cavere de re, cautionem adhibere rei*. Assurance, *fides, affirmatio, cautio*; — of property, **cautio de re, fides de damno pensando interposita*; to enter into, *cavere de re*; he who does so, **qui caret de re pro re*; the party making good the loss is said *damnum prestare*, the party securing a right to compensation, **rebus suis cautionem adhibere*.

Asthma, n. *dyspnœa*; to suffer under —, *dyspnœa laborare*. See Disease.

Astonish, v.tr. *perturbare, confutare*. Astonished, *attonitus*; to be —, *stupefactum esse*. Astonishment, *stupor*; — seizes all, *stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet*. See Admire, Astound.

Astound, v.tr. *stupescere*; to be astounded, *stupesci, stupere*. Astounded, *attonitus, stupidus*. See Amaze, Astonish.

Astray, adv. *vage*; to be —, *errare, vagari*; to lead —, *a rectâ viâ abducere alqm, in errorem inducere alqm*. See Error, Wander.

Astringent, adj. *astrictorius*; — power, *astringendi vis, astringentia*.

Astrologer, n. *astrologus, mathematicus, Chaldaeus*. Astrology, n. *astrologia, ratio sideralis*.

Astronomer, n. *astrologus, astronomus*. Astronomy, n. *astrologia, astronomia*. See Star.

Asunder, adv. to break —, *diffingere*; to cut —, *dissecare*; broken —, *ruptus, fractus, scissus*. See Sunder.

Asylum, n. *asylum*; to open an —, *asylum aperire*. See Refuge.

At, ad, *apud, juxta* (with the accus. e.g. *ad ostium*, at the door; *ad portas*, at the gate; *ad urbem*, at or near the city; *ad exercitum*, at the army; *pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trusimenum, ad Cannas*, at Cannæ, etc.; *ad forum*, at or in the market; *ad meridiem*, at midday; *ad quoddam tempus*, at a certain time; *ad horam destinatum*, at the hour agreed on; *ad postremum*, at last. "At" may also be rendered by the abl. with or without *in*; *in urbe*, at the city; *in initio*, at the beginning; *Syracensis*, at Syracuse; or by the gen. e.g. *Romæ*, at Rome; *Londini*, at London; or again by the accus. with *apud*, e.g. *apud me*, at my house, *apud (the French) chez patrem meum*, at my father's. "At" referring to time may be rendered by the abl. with a preposition, e.g. *quartâ horâ*, at four o'clock. *Inter* is used, e.g. *inter cenam*, at supper. See Near.

Atheist, n. *atheus, qui Deum esse negat, homo impius*. Atheism, n. **atheismus, doctrina Deum spernens*; to hold —; *Deum esse negare, nullum esse omnino Deum putare, Deum spernere*. See God.

Athwart, adv. *transverse, in obliquum*. See Across, Askance.

Atlas (in geography), **columna tabularum geographicarum*.

Atmosphere, n. *cælum*; a thick —, *aër crassus*; light —, *aër tenuis, cælum tenue*; pure —, *aër purus*; healthy —, *aër salubris, cælum salubre, cælum bonum*; unhealthy —, *aër pestilens*; the heaviness of the —, *cali gravitas*; the whole —, *omne cælum*. Atmospheric, adj. by the genitive *aëris* or *cali*. See Air, Heaven.

Atom, n. *atomus* —, *1. (ἀτομος)*; pure Latin corpus indivisum or corpus indivisibile et solidum, or corpus inseparabile.

Atonement, n. *sacrificium piaculare* (as an act), *piaculum* (as a means), *hostia piacularis*, or merely *hostia* (the animal sacrificed); to make —, *piaculum hostiâ cadere*. See Apease.

Attach, v.tr. (1) = *fasten, figere, affigere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem*; (2) = to make prisoner, *comprehendere, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam dare*; to be —, *in custodia haberi* or *seruari, custodia teneri* or *retineri*; (3) = to make your friend, *conciliare, alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum, alcijs amicitiam sibi parere, comparare, conciliare*; to be —, *amplecti alqm, alcijs studiosum esse*. Attachment, *studium alcijs, amor alcijs* or *in alqm, observantia*; to have —, *amorem habere in alqm, voluntas propensa est in alqm, alcijs esse studiosissimum* or *amantissimum, maximis amoris vinculis cum alqm conjunctum esse, eximia caritate diligere alqm*; to show — toward, *calido observare alqm*. See Add, Append.

Attack, n. *petitio, impetus, incursio, incursus, excursus, concursus, congressus, impugnatio, oppugnatio*; — by cavalry, *procella equestris*; at the first —, *primo impetu, primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*, — with the horse, *immittere equites in hostem*; to give the word for —, *bellicum canere*; to repel an —, *impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare*; to endure or bear up against an —, *imp. excipere* or *ferre* or *sustinere*; not to do so, *imp. sust. non posse*; to stand ready to make an —, *in vela signis consistere*; to make an — on a person's property, *involare in possessiones alcijs*, — on the virtue of a woman, *feminam in stuprum illicere*, — of a maiden, *puellâ pudicitiam agredi* or *attentare, puellam tentare, puellam de stupro appellare*. Attack, v.tr. *petere* (to aim a blow at), *aggradi, adoriri* (to fall on), *oppugnare* (to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (to rush out of your own territories on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem, signis infestis in hostem inferri, incurere, invahi in hostem, lacessere hostem prolo* (to challenge to battle), — with stones or javelins, *incessere hostes saxis aut pilis*, — with darts, *cum telis*; to — a city, a country, etc. *impugnare urbem, terram*, etc.; — the enemy in front, in *adversos hostes imp. facere*; — in the rear, *a tergo hostes adoriri, hostum terga impugnare*, — on the flank, *in latus hostium incurere*; — on both sides, *signa inferre bipartito*; to be attacked in the front and in the rear, *incipiti acie opprimi*; to — with words, *dicto* or *convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari*; *consectari, adoriri alqm*; to — any one's opinion; *impugnare alcijs sententiam*; — honour or character, *de famâ alcijs detrachere, dignitatem alcijs impugnare, existimationem alcijs oppugnare, incurere in alcijs famam*; to — openly, *aperte petere alqd*; — secretly, *occulte cuniculis oppugnare alqd* (to undermine); to be attacked by a disease, *tentari morbo, corripî morbo*. See Aggression, Assail.

Attain, v.tr. *assequi, consequi, pervenire ad*; to — a wish, *voti compotem fieri*.

Attempt, n. *conatus, conata, orum, n.*; an unfortunate —, *res infelicitè tentata*; a vain —, *conatus frustra tentatus*; to make an —, *periculum facere, experientia tentare quædam*. Attempt, v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari*; — in something, *experiri alqd in alqd*.

Attend, v.tr. = to accompany, *comitari alqm, comitem esse alcijs*. Attendant, *comes*. Attend to, *animum advertere, intendere ad* or *in alqd, animum*

attendere ad alqd, rationem habere alqis rei, curare alqd; to be attentive, adesse animo, erigere mentem auresque; = to watch, custodire alqm; *attende!* *ausculta!* *hac age!* *adestote animis!* *hem!* *serua!* not to be attentive, *alias res agere;* not to —, *negligere alqd, obliuisci alqis rei;* to pay attention to, *curare alqm or alqd;* to pay no — to, *negligere;* to show —, *colere, diligere, honorem habere alci;* to show no —, *contemnere, despicere, parvi pendere, nihili, non flecti facere;* to show great —, *magni facere, putare, estimare;* to show more —, *pluris habere quam, unum alteri proponere;* to show the same —, *juxta estimare, in pari laude utrumque (omnes, etc.) ponere.* Attentive, adj. *assiduus, vigil, diligens, attentus, intentus, erectus;* to make —, *attentum alqm facere;* to be —, *animo sequi alqd, omnem in re esse.* Attention, n. *animi attentio, intentio;* to procure —, *sibi or orationi suae audientiam facere;* to give your — to, *animum attendere ad;* to show — to a person, *officium et cultum tribuere alci;* great —, *significare studium erga alqm non mediocriter.* Adv. *attente, intente.* See Accompany.

Attenuate, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare, diluere.* Attenuation, n. *extenuatio.*

Attest, v.tr. *testari, testificari, attestari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse.* Attestation, n. *testificatio.* See Witness.

Attire, v.tr. *induere alci vestem or alqm veste;* to — yourself, *calceos et testamenta sumere.* See Clothes.

Attitude, n. *corporis habitus.* See Hold.

Attorney, n. **procurator, *negotiorum curator;* the office of an —, **procuratio.*

Attract, v.tr. *attrahere, ad se trahere, allicere;* — the reader, *lectorem delectatione allicere.* Attractive, adj. e.g. power, *vis attrahendi;* that which is —, *quod alqm capit, delectat;* an — waiter, *lectorem tenens scriptor;* — style, *eloquentis suauitas.* Attraction, *attractoria virtus (late), *attrahendi quae dicitur vis.*

Attribute, n. *notu, insigne;* to bear the attributes of royalty, *insignibus regis uti;* to lay down —, *insignia deponere;* (in grammar), *attributio, res attributa.* Attribute, v.tr. *attribuere.* See Ascribe.

Attrition, n. *fricatio, fricatura* (that which is rubbed off); to clean by —, *defricare, circumfricare, atterere* (to wear away), *usu atterere* (by use).

Auction, n. *auctio, auctio hasta, hasta publica, hasta censoria;* to sell by —, *auctionari, auctionem facere, constituere;* — a public —, *hasta posita auctionari;* to advertise —, *auctionem predicare, auctione constituta vendere alqd;* to be sold by —, *sub hasta vendi or venire;* to buy at an —, in auctione emere; to postpone an —, *auctionem proferre;* a frequenter of auctions, *circulator auctionum;* belonging to —, *auctionarius* (e.g. *atrium auctionarium*, a room for; *tabula auctionaria*, a catalogue, or *tabula rerum venalium*). — See Sell.

Audacious, adj. *procax, protervus, impudens;* — look, *os ferreum* ("brazen-face," in English). Audacity, n. *procacitas, protervitas, impudentia.*

Audience, n. *admissio, aditus ad alqm, colloquium;* to give — to, *adm. or ad. alci or ad. conveniendi dare, alqm admittere, ad colloquium alqm admittere, alci facere potestatem sui adveniendi, alci potestatem sui praeberi or facere, alci copiam sui dare, alqm audire* (e.g. *legationes*), *alci senatum dare* (on the part of the senate); a secret —, *alqm in secretum recipere;* to refuse —, *se adiri nolle;* to obtain —, *aditum obtinere, admitti, auferi;* to seek —, *petere aditum conveniendi, aditum ad alqm postulare, colloquium petere;* hall of —, *salutatorium cubiculum, atrium;* Audience = auditory, *auditorium, auditores, audientes, qui audiunt, coram quibus dicimus, corona;* a numerous —, *frequentia eorum qui non audiunt, celebritas auditum;* to read a work before an —, *in genti auditorio adhibito librum recitare.* See Access.

Augment, v.tr. *augere, adaugere;* to — something with something, *alqd alqd re, addere alqd alci rei or ad alqd.* Augmented, *autus;* to be —, *augeri, auctum esse, crescere* (to grow, of things). Augmentation, to be expressed by means of the verb *augere.* See Increase.

August, n. *Augustus, mensis Augustus, Sextilis.* See Month, Xeu.

Aunt, n. *amita* (a father's sister), *matrtera* (a mother's sister), *agnata* (a female relation on the father's side), *cognata* (on the mother's).

Auiferous, adj. *aurifer* (amnis, arbor). See Gold.

Austere, adj. *austerus, secernis.* Austerity, *austeritas, secretas.*

Authentic, adj. *fide dignus, certus, verus;* not —, *falsus, subditus, suppositus;* adv. *certo auctore, cum auctoritate.* Authenticity, *fides, fides veritatis, auctoritas.*

Author, n. *auctor* (originator); — of the world, *Creator Mundus;* — of a law, *inventor legis, legislator;* — of a crime, *architectus sceleris;* — of all evil, *omnium malorum seminator;* parens (a parent), *scriptor* (a writer), *qui librum scripsit,* to labour as an —, *libros scribere, libros edere.* Authorise, v.tr. *mandata alci dare;* I am authorised to —, *jussus sum facere alqd.*

Authority, n. *auctoritas* (by birth and office), *amplitudo* (by office), *comb. auctoritas atque amplitudo;* dignitas (by personal worth), *gratitas, gratia;* very great —, *auctoritas summa or amplissima;* a man of —, *homo in quo summa auctoritas est;* — of small —, *tenui auctoritate homo;* to have —, *auctoritatem habere, auctoritate florere, vigere, magni esse auctoritate;* to gain —, *aut. consequi.*

Autocrat, n. *dominus.* Autocratical power, *summa potestas, imperium summum;* to have —, *summo impetui proculum esse.*

Automaton, n. *automaton* (late), *automataria* — om, n. (late).

Autumn, n. *auctumnus, tempus auctumnale;* that which happens in —, *auctumnalis;* the — of life, *atas grandior.* Autumnal equinox, *equinoctium auctumni.*

Auxiliary, n. as a city or state, *civitas foederata;* in the pl. *auxilia, milites auxilii, auxiliarii* (foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidiaria, milites subsidii* (the reserve of an army); suddenly given —, *auxilia repentina, milites subsidii.* Adj. *auxiliaris* (e.g. *tebium auxiliare*, an auxiliary verb); an auxiliary study, *instrumentum* (comp. Cic. Brut. 97).

Avail, v.tr. *valere, praevalere, obtinere.*

Avare, n. *avaritia, habendi cupiditas, pecuniae studium;* low —, *sordidus.* Avaricious, *habendi cupidus, avidior ad rem;* to be very —, *acutius ardere.*

Avenge, v.tr. *indicare se ab alqo;* — severely, *severe in alqm, gravius in alqm, ulcisci, ulcisci se, ulcisci alqd.* Avenger, *ultor.*

Aver, v.tr. *affirmare, a reverere.* Averment, *affirmatio.* See Affirm, Assure.

Avert, v.tr. *avertere alqd ab alqo, arcerari* (scil. *filium, preces*). Aversion, n. *aversio, fuga, odium, animus alienus or aversus;* to have an — for, *alienum esse ab alqo re.*

Aviary, n. *aviarium;* a small —, *cavea* (a cage).

Avoid, v.tr. *fugere, defugere, vitare, declinare.*

Avoiding, n. *declinatio, fuga.*

Awake, v.tr. *profliteri, confiteri;* *piæ se ferre.*

Awaken, n. *confessio.*

Awaken, n. *arvisio, abruptio.* See Tear.

Awail, v.tr. *expectare, opperiri alqm or alqd;* to — the enemy, *hostis adventum manere;* to — an opportunity, *occasionem captare.* See Wait.

Away, adv. *procul;* — with! *tolle!* *aufer!* — you! *apage te!* right —, *continenter;* to be —, *abesse;* bring —, *amovere, archere, amolliri;* call —, *atocare;* carry —, *auferre, deportare;* do —, *amovere, tollere;* eat —, *comedere;* go —, *abire, discedere;* — secretly, *clam se subducere;* hasten

—, *auspex*, ad *proripere*; look —, *removere oculi*, *declinare*; melt —, *liquecere*, *solvere*, *dissolvere*, put —, *ponere*, remain —, *non venire*; ride —, *enatio equo acolare*; snatch —, *alci praeipere alqd*, throw —, *abjicere*, *projicere*, — your money —, *pecuniam praeferre*; — yourself, *se abjicere*, *se perdere*, turn —, *alci vari*, to wish yourself —, *se alere esse*; — one far —, *procul alqm abesse cupere*.

Awe, n. *veneratio*, — toward God, *religio*; to feel — toward, *revere alqm*; to approach with —, *religiose adire alqm*. Awful, *venerandus*; adv. *religiose*, *sancte*.

Awl, n. *subula*. See Shoemaker.

Away, adj. *inversus*, *perversus*; to think —, *prava sentire de*. Adv. *perverse*, *perperam*, *prae-postere*.

Awe, n. *asra*, *securi*, *dolabra*; to hew with an —, *ascul dolare*, *edolere*.

Aw, adv. *ita*, *ita est*, *icete*, *certe*, *vero*, *sane*, *sane quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e.g. *will he come?* *yes!* *veniente?* *veniet*, I say *ay*, *ay*; — to something, *assentiri in re*.

Azure, adj. *caesus*, *caeruleus*. See Colour.

BABBLE, v. *blaterare*, *garrere*, *harrolari*, *nuhari*, *confabulari*, — with a person, *cum alqo* — out of school, *dicta foras afferri*. Babbling, n. *garrulus*, *confabulatio*. Babblcr, n. *garrulus*, *blatero*. See Chatter.

Babe, n. *infans*, *puerulus*, *pupulus*, *pupula*, *filio-lus*, *filioia*. See Child, Infant.

Bacchanal, n. *homo violentus ac dissolutus*, a female —, *Baccha*, like a —, *Baccheus*, — orgies, *Bacchanalia sumi*, n.

Back, n. *tergum*, *dorsum*; on the —, *aversus*; to bind the hands behind the —, *religare man is post tergum*, to lie on the —, *signum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi*, *terga cedere hostibus*; to turn the —, *se acertere*, (of soldiers) *terga dare*; as soon as I turned my —, *simul to discesserim*; to turn your — on, *alci tergum obterere*, (fig.) *discedere*, *abire ab alqo*, — on your native land, *patriam relinquere*, *solvere*; you are compelled to —, *in exercitum nulli*, behind a person's —, *clavi alqo*; to be safe —, *a tergo tutum esse*; to protect your —, *caere ab iridis* *brockside*, *nates*, *clunes*; back or hind part, *peris acria*, *tergum*, — of paper, *charta aversa*; in the back part of the house, in *postica parteedium*; through —, *per aversam domus partem*. See Behind.

Backbite, v. tr. de *alqo absente contumeliose dicere*, *alci absenti maledicere*, *maliciose dicere de alqo*, *contumeliose alqd dicere de alqo absente*, *alqm phantem deinde maledico capere*, *alqm sinistris sermonibus carpere*.

Bacon, n. *lardum*; a dealer in —, *lardarius*. See Boar, Hog, Pig, Swine.

Bad (in a physical sense), *malus*; bad weather, *tempestas mala*, *adversa*, *fada* (foul), — road, *iter difficile*, *inconmodum*, *iter voraginosum* (full of pits); a very —, *defecima ris*; — money, *nummi ad litteram*; — eyes, *oculi lippi*, to have —, *lipere*, one who has —, *lippi*; bad head, *porriga*. (In a moral sense) *malus*, *adversus* (is opposed to our wishes); — times, *tempus iniquum* (unfavourable), *aversa* (harsh), *luctuosa* (sorrowful), *tempora iniqua*, *tempus calamitatis*; — news, *nuncius tristis*, *aversus* (bitter); to receive —, *malum nuncium audire*; — (inclined to anger), *iracundus*, *iratus* (chafed), *relentus* (impetuous), *inconmodus et iracundus* (troublesome); a wife with a bad to speak, *mulier (ux r.) secca*, *incommoda et importuna*; — dog, *canis mordax* (stern); — irasci-ous, a bad tongue, *lingua maledica*; to use —

freely, *omnibus maledicere*, *omnes probis et maledictis vexare*; to be a bad example, *esse exempli mali*; = vicious, *malus*. Adv. *male*; the affair turns out badly, *res male (or secus) cadit*, *res male vertunt*. The matter cannot be in a worse condition, etc., *pejore loco non potest res esse quam in quo nunc sita est*; the disease becomes worse daily, *in dies morbus ingravescit*; to make a matter worse, *alqd exacerare* (e.g. *dolorem*, *res*), *exasperare alqd* (e.g. *tussim*, a cough), — by words, *verbis*; to bear the worst patiently, *equo animo ferre quod extremum est*, to take a thing in a bad or wrong light, *alqd in pejorim partem accipere*; I am in a worse condition than the rest, *afflictior sum conditione quam ceteri*; I am in the worst —, *pejor loco sum res nec*; things go badly with me, *male mecum agitur*; he fears he may fare badly, *metuit ne malum habeat*; to carry on badly, *male rem gerere*; to have bad success, *male*; to fide in alqd re. — Very —, *fortunarium fuisse impendit alci* (to be near bankrupt), to be in bad health, *inconmoda calitudine esse*, *male se habere*.

Balge, n. *signum*, *insigne*, *nota*, *indicium*, to serve as a —, *signo esse*; to put on a —, *notam apponere rei*, *notare alqd*. See Sign.

Badger, n. *ursus meles*.

Baffle, v. tr. *deludere*, *eludere*, *ad tantum redigere*, *disturbare*, *epem fallere*; to be baffled, *epem excidere*, *ape derigi*; to — one's whole plan, *conturbare alci omnes rationes*.

Bag, n. *sacculus*, *marsupium*, *zona* (a purse). See Sack.

Bail, n. *sponsio*, *fidejussio*, *vadimonium*, *cautio*; to offer —, *vadimonium prouittere*, to give —, *sponsione facere*, *sponsione se obligare*; to take —, *satis accipere*, to honour or observe —, *vadimonium sistere*; not to —, *deserere*. See Pledge.

Bait, n. *esca*, *illecebra* (enticement); to catch by a —, *cibo mescare*. To bait (in travelling), *deertete*, *deerti apud alqm*.

Bake, v. tr. *coquere*, *torrere* (to toast or roast), *accare*, *intr.* — to be prepared by fire, *coqui*, *percoqui*, *excoqui*. Baking, n. *coctura*; baking-oven, *furnus*; to heat —, *furnum calefacere*; pavement for baking, *pistoris maces*; brickhouse, *furnaria*, *pistrina*; baking-bread, *pansicium*; baker's work, *opus pistorum*; baker's bread, *panis a propolia emptus*, a baker, *pistor*, *furnarius*, *furnarii exercens*, *pistris*, *f*; baker's labourer, *opera pistoria*, *operis pistoris*; baker's business, *furnaria*, *pistrina*, *pistrinum*; to carry on —, *furnariam exercere*; a baker's apprentice, *pistrinae alumnus*, to get bread from the baker's, *panem a pistoris petere*; fuel for baking, *fomenta*.

Balloon, n. *trutina*, *libra*, *sistara*, — beam, *jugum*. Balance, v. tr. *parem (par) esse alci*. See Scale, Weigh.

Bald, adj. *glaber*, *calvus*; — in front, *praealtus*; — behind, *recaltus*. n. — a head, *calitium*, — place, *glabrela*, *orum*, n.; to be —, *calere*, *glabrare*; to become —, *calere*, *glabrare*, to make —, *calum facere*, *glabrare*. Baldness, n. *calvities*.

Balderdash, n. *farrago*, *sartago*.

Balk, v. tr. *repulsum dare alci*, *deludere alqm*, *cerba dare alci*.

Ball, n. *pila*, *glofus*, to play at —, *pila ludere*; a play at —, *pila ludus*; to take exercise with —, *pila exercere*.

Ballad, n. *carmen epico-lyricum*.

Ballast, n. *sabura*, to provide a ship with —, *narem saburrae*.

Balm, n. *balisamum*, *opobalsamum*, (fig.) *solatium*, *foementum*; — box, *ras unguentarium*; the odour of —, *odor balsami*, (fig.) *odores suaves*, a dealer in —, *my opola*; a — tree, *balsamum*; — wood, *lignum balsami*; Balm, adj. *balsamatus*; of — odour, *balsamatus*, *suaves odores spargens*. — See Embalm.

Ban, n. *agrus et ignis interdictionis*, *sacrificiorum*

interdictio, anathema, excommunicatio (the three last, Eccl.). Ban, v.tr. *ejicere, expellere, sacrificiis interdicere alci* (Eccl.). See Anathema.

Band, n. (1) = bandage, *fascia, fasciola, mitella, citta, infula*; to carry your arm in a —, *brachium mitellâ involutum gestare*; (2) = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, caterva*. See Bond.

Bane, n. *venenum*. See Poison.

Banish, v.tr. *alci aquâ et igni interdicerè* (to forbid a person fire and water), *exsilio afficere, in exsilio ejicere* or *pellere* or *expellere* or *agere* (to drive into exile, which was done by the interdiction of fire and water), *ex urbe exturbare, de civitate ejicere*, *relegare, deportare* (to transport), *pellere* or *expellere* or *ejicere*, — out of, *ex*; — for ten years, *relegare in decem annos*; — to an island, *aliqui relegare* or *deportare* or *proficere in insulam*; — out of human society, *relegare ab hominibus*; — doubt, *expellere dubitationem*; — all suspicion, *delicti commensuspicionem ex animo*; — love from the heart, *amorem ex animo ejicere* or *amorem*; — sorrow from minds, *maestitiam ex animis pellere*. Banishment, *interdictio aquæ et ignis, exilio, relegatio, deportatio, exsiliu*; to go into —, *in exsiliu ire* or *proficisci* or *pergere, exsultatum ire* or *abire, solum vertere exsiliu causâ*; to live in —, *in exsilio esse, exsulare*; to recel from —, *revocare de ore ab exsilio, reducere de exsilio, in patriam revocare* or *restituere*, or merely *restituere*; to return from —, *exsilio redire*; to punish with — for five years, *quinguenal exsilio multare*; place of —, *exsiliu*. A banished person or exile, *exsul, exilis patriâ* or merely *extorris* (one deprived of his home), *relegatus, deportatus*. See Anathema.

Bank, n. (1) = a scat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellum*; (2) = a river's side, *ripa*; (3) = a money-changer's table, or place for depositing money (the last, modern), *argentaria (mensa)*; to keep a —, *argentariam facere*; a public —, *mensa publica*; to put money in the —, *pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare*. Banker, n. *argentarius, mensarius, numularius*; to carry on the business of a —, *argentariam facere*. Bankrupt, n. *bonis eversus, esse dirutus*; a fraudulent —, *creditorum fraudator*. Bankruptcy, n. *ruina, naufragium fortunæ*; to commit a —, *cedere foro*; to declare —, *bonam copiam curare*; to be near —, *in ære alieno vacillare*; to flee on account of —, *ob æris alieni magnitudinem solum vertere*.

Banner, n. *vexillum*. See Flag.

Banquet, n. *epula, convivium*.

Banter, n. *irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; in —, *per ludibrium*. Banter, v.tr. *in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere aliqui*; to be bantered, *irrideri, in ludibrium venire*.

Baptize, v.tr. *baptizare, *sacris Christianis initiare*. Baptism, n. *baptisma*; name of —, *prænomen*. Baptismal font, **pelvis baptismalis*. Baptist, n. *baptistæ*.

Bar, n. later (properly a brick); — of gold, *later aureus*; — of silver, *later argenteus*; = bolt, *repegulum*; = a stake, *peritica, sudex, rectis*; = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, septa, orum*, n. Bar or stop up, v.tr. *cancellos circumdare rei, fines* or *modum facere rei, certos fines et terminos constituere*.

Barbarous, adj. *barbarus, rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, sævus*. Adv. *barbare, sæve, crudeliter*. Barbarousness, n. *barbaria, barbaries*. Barbarity, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas*.

Bare, adj. *nudus*; — of hair, *glaber*; — of leaves, *nudus foliis*. Barefoot, *pedibus nudis* or *intectis*. See Bald, Naked.

Bargain, n. *res, negotium, pectio, factum*; to make a good —, *bonè emere, bad —, male emere*; to throw into the —, *gratis addere*; not to keep to your —, *ad emptionem recedere*. See Affair, Contract.

Barge, n. *actuariatium, lenunculus*. See Ship.

Bark, n. *cortex, liber, corticula*; covered with —, *cortice obductus*; to peel off the —, *decorticare*.

Bark, v.n. *baubari, latrare, gannire*. Bark, n. *latratus*. See Dog.

Barley, n. *hordeum*; of —, *hordeaceus*; — bread, *panis hordeaceus*; — field, *ager hordeæ consitus*; — corn, *granum hordei*; — meal, *farina hordeacea*; — tea, *ptisana*. See Bread, Corn, Wheat.

Baron, n. *fermentum*. See Beer.

Baron, n. *horreum*; — floor, *area*.

Barometer, n. **barometrum, *tubus Torricellianus*.

Baron, n. **baro, *liber baro*; baroness, **ba, onis uxor*; **barony, baronatus*; to make one a —, **baronis dignitate ad nomen ornare aliquem*.

Barracks, n. *castra, orum*, n. See Camp, War.

Barrel, n. *seria, dolium, orca*.

Barren, adj. *sterilis, infecundus*. Barrenness, n. *sterilitas*. See Bare.

Barricade, n. may be rendered by *sepes quæ instar muri munimentum præbet* or *sepimentum militare*; barricaded streets, *intersecta itinera, inædificati vici, inædificata plateæ*; to raise —, or barricade, v.tr. *inædificare locum (vicum, plateam, portam), intersepere locum (itinera oppidi)*.

Barrier, n. *limes, fines, munimentum, murus*. See Bar.

Barrow, n. hand —, *ferculum*; wheel —, *pabo*. See Bier.

Barter, v.tr. *mutare res inter se, permutare merces*; will you —? *vin' commutemus?* Barter, n. *permutatio mercium*; by —, *permutando*. See Change.

Base, adj. = morally corrupt, *perditus, probrosus, ignominiosus, turpis*; a — act, *dedecus, probrium*; to be base, *ignominia (dedecori, probi, turpitudinis) esse*. Adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominia, contumeliose, turpiter*. Baseness, *turpitude, dedecus, nequitia*.

Bat, n. *vespertilio*.

Bath, n. (place for bathing) *balineum, balneum*; pl. *balnea, balnearia, aquæ; lavatio; thermæ* (hot or mineral baths); to go to bath, *lavatum ire in balnea*; the water for bathing, *æque frigida, tepida, calida (aqua)*; to take a cold bath, *frigida lavari*; the act of bathing, *lavatio, lotio*; to prepare for the bath, *balneo præparari*; bathing-garment, *vestis balnearis*; things for bathing, *resæ quæ ad lavationem pertinent, resæ balnei*; bathing-see, *balneaticum*; bathing-master, *balneator, m. balnearia, f.*; to bathe, v.tr. *lavare, abluere* (sc. se); to — another, *demittere aliqui in balneum*; to — in tears, *lacrimis lavare*; — in a river, *flumine corpus abluere*; to be bathed in tears, *effundi (effusus esse) in lacrimis*; to make a journey to the baths, *ad aquas proficisci*; bathing-rooms, *balnearia*; — for cold baths, etc., *frigidarum, tepidarum, calidarum, sudatorium*, time for bathing, **tempus lavandi, *tempus aquarum usui commodum*.

Battering-ram, n. *aries*.

Battle, *prelium, certamen, acies, dimicatio*, — by land, *terrestre*, by sea, *navale*; a well-contested —, *prelium ære*; there takes place a —, *fit prelium æri certamine*; — a slight —, *fit lacer prelium*; to go into —, *in prælium ire*; to begin —, *pugnâ inire, prælium committere, manus conscrere*; to renew a —, *in pugnam redire, certamen repetere, prælium redintegare*; to continue a —, *pugnam excipere*; to win —, *pugnâ superiorem discedere*; to lose —, *prelio cinci*; a reward of —, *certaminis præmium*; to propose —, *proponere*; firm in —, *ad pugnam præparatus, manupræparatus*; eager for —, *alacer ad pugnam, cupidus pugnantii*; tumult of —, *tumulus prælii, prælii concussus armorumque strepitus*; place of —, *locus pugne, locus ubi pugnatur (pugnam est, pugnam est)*; to go to the field, *procedere in campum et pulverem*; battle-horse, *equus militaris*; the trumpet sounds for battle, *clavicum sonat*; day of —, *die pugne*. See Fight, War.

Bay, adj. *badius*. Bay, n. (a laurel-tree) *laurus*. See Laurel.

Beach, u. *litus*; to drive on the —, *in terram deferre* or *deferri*. See Strand.

Beacon, n. *pharus*.

Beak, n. *rostrum*.

Beam (of wood), *tignum, trabs*; a small —, *agillum*; of a —, *trabalis*; to make of beams, *contignare*; to fasten — within, *trabes introrsum revincire*; to lay —, *tr. immittere*; to cut —, *materiali dolare*; not to see the — in your own eye, etc. *alorum vitia cernere, oblivisi suorum*. Beam (of light), *radius*; — lightning, *fulmen* (flash); to throw out —, *radius fundere*; n — of hope shines out, *spes alga mihi affulget*. Beam, v. intr. *radiare, fulgere*. Beaming, n. *fulgor*.

Bean, n. *faba, vicia faba, phaseolus* (kidney-beans); a little —, *fabula*; made of beans, *fabaceus, fabanus*; pertaining to —, *fabalis*; the stalks or straw of —, *fabalia, rum*, n.

Bear (an animal), *ursus, ursa* (a she-bear), that which comes from —, *ursinus* (a constellation) *Arctos, Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones*. Bear, v. tr. *ferre, bugulare, gestare, portare*, — a sword, *cinctum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre, efferre*, the land bears tenfold, *ager effert eum decimo*; = (to bring) *reditum referre*; — the cost, *sumptus tolerare*. Bearing, n. *portatio, gestatio, actio, vectatio*.

Beard, n. *barba*; the early —, *lanugo, barba incipiens*, a long —, *b. promissa*; a rough —, *b. horrida, hirsuta*; a red —, *b. aenea*, he who has such, *aenobarbus*, he who has a strong —, *bene barbatus*, to let the — grow, *barbam alere, promittere*, to shave the —, *ponere*; (of corn) *aristare*. Beardless, adj. *imberbis*. Barber, n. *tonsor*; a barber's basin, *concha tonsoris*, — shop, *tonsi na, tuberna tonsoris*; — cloth, *sudarium*. See Shave.

Beast, n. *bestia, pecus* — *udis*, (used collectively) *umentium*, (beasts of burden) *bestiarum, pecus oris, pecudes, armenta, grex*. See Cattle.

Beat, v. tr. (1) = to strike, *ferre, percutere, pulsare aliquid*; (2) = to inflict blows, *terberare, cedere* (to cut), *mulcare*, to be beaten, *capulare*; (3) = to overcome, *vincere, superare*; — the enemy thoroughly, *hostem fundere et fugare, conficere*, (4) = to beat down, *ad terram dare, solo affligere*. The heart beats, *cor palpitat*. Beating, n. *terbera-um*, n. See Blow, Strike.

Beautiful, adj. *pulcher, formosus* (in form), *speciosus* (in appearance), *elegantus* (elegant), *bellus* (fine). Beauty, n. *pulchritudo, species, forma, venustas, amenitas* (of places); — of speech or style, *dicendi venustas*, a feeling for —, *elegantia, venustas*; (beauty in the abstract) *pulchrum*.

Beaver, n. *castor, fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*, — oil, *castoreum* (castor-oil); a den of —, *specus fibryum*.

Beccuse, conj. *quod, quia, quoniam, quum, quando, quandoquidem* (the four last = since); also with *qui*, *quippe* *qui* and the subjunctive; as well as by a participle, e.g. *Dionysius cultros tonsorios meluens candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Dionysius singed off his hair because he was afraid of the barber's tools; again *Romani ceteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti*, the ancient Romans were willing to be ruled by kings, because they had not tasted the sweets of liberty.

Beck, v. intr. *nutare, annuere*. Beckoning, n. *nutatio capitis*.

Become, or arise, v. intr. *fieri, evadere, nasci, oriri, existere*, to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum oratorum evadere*, — a beggar, *ad mendicantem evadere*, often by the inchoative verbs, a. to become warm, *calescere*; — rich, *dilescere*; (2) = to suit, *decere aliquem*, it is becoming, *equum est, decet, convenit*.

Bed, n. *lectus, lectus cubicularis, stragula*; (of a river) *alevis*, to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubulum ire, quieti se tradere*; to rise

from —, *surgere*; to be in —, *in lecto esse, lecto teneri*, a little —, *lectulus*.

Bedeck, v. tr. *ornare, exornare, comere*.

Bedew, v. tr. *irrorare*; bedewed, *rosidus*.

Bedum, v. tr. *obscurare*.

Bedlam, n. *domus quâ continentur homines insani*; he is fit for —, *huic helleboro opus est* or *naviget Anticyram*.

Bee, n. *apis*, tame —, *apes cietures*, wild —, *silvestres*; a — house, *alvearium*; — garden, *apicarium*; — hive, *altrus, alveus, cavellum, domuculum, tectum apium*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*, keeping of —, *apium cura*; a little —, *apicula*. See Honey.

Beech, n. *fagus*, of —, *fagrus, faginus*.

Beef, n. (caro) *bubula*. See Ox, Bull, Cattle.

Beer, n. *cerevisia*, to brew —, *cerevisiam coquere*, to sell —, *c. vendere*, *cauponam cereris*, Brewer, n. *cerevisiae coctor*, a beer-shop, *cauponum*. Beetle, n. *scarabaeus*.

Befal, v. tr. *incidere in aliquid*, v. intr. *cadere, accideri, contingere, evenire*.

Befit, v. tr. *decere*, it befits thee, *te decet*; does not —, *non convenit*.

Before, conj. and adv. *prorsusquam, antequam, antequam*; = previously, *prus, citius, ante*; much —, *multo ante*; a little —, *paullo ante*; three days —, *triduo ante*; also by *prior*, e.g. *qui prior venit*, he comes before (the other); = rather, *prus, potius*. See Soon.

Beg, v. tr. *mendicare, stipem colligere, colligere*, to — earnestly, *ad supplices preces conjungere*; = to entreat, *rogare, orare aliquem aliquid*; art goes a begging, *ars non habet successum*. Begging (mendicancy), *mendicatio*; = penury, *mendicitas, egestas*, to live by —, *mendicando vivere*, bread so obtained, *panis mendicatus*; a — woman, *mulier mendicans*, a — boy or girl, *puer, puella mendicans*. Beggar, *egens, mendicus, in summa egestate esse*; beggars, *mendici*; a begging monk, *monachus stipis cogens*, *monachus mendicans*; a beggar (or poor) house, *hospitum mendicorum*; a Mendicant Order, *collegium monachorum mendicorum*; a beggar's wallet, *pera mendici*, — pride, *stulta ne mendica arrogantia*, (adj.) *stultitia arrogantia elatus*; to be reduced to beggary, *ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi*, the poor-law system, *publica egentium cura*, to beg pardon, or beg off, *postulare sibi ut ignoscatur, delicto centiam petere*; a begging off, *deprecatio*.

Begin, v. intr. *incipere*; the war begins, *bellum suscipitur*, it — to be day, *dies appetit, lucescit*, — evening, *adsperscit*, v. tr. *incipere* (to commence, e.g. *facinus*), *oriri, inchoare, initium facere, aggredi* (to enter on), *conari* (to endeavor). Beginning, n. *initium* (the first step, opp. *exitus*), *principium* (opp. *extremum*), *præorarium* (original), *ortus* (rising, birth), *ortus* (forthcoming), *inceptio* (the act of b.), *inceptum* (the result of inceptio); the — of a letter, *prima epistolæ verba*; — of a speech, *p. orationis cætera, exoritur, proæmium* (introduction); the beginnings of a science, *elementa, rudimenta, incunabula*; — of a play, *commissio*. Often "beginning" is to be rendered by *primus*, e.g. *primâ fabulâ*, in the b. of the piece, so differently, e.g. *cere novo, inuenta cere*, in the b. of spring; thus *primâ nocte, primo tempore*, from the —, *ab ultimo initio repetere* (to go back to the very beginning), without b. *æternus*, to have neither b. nor end, *rec principium nec finem habere*, as the b. to the end, *ad initia porius, sic cetera sequuntur*, or *principis consentiunt exitus*.

Begone! *abi! apage te!* See Away.

Begrudge, v. tr. *invidere aliquid alicui* (e.g. *naturam alicui*) — the women their praise, *laudes suas mulieribus*; — his power, *imperium alicui*, — the hills their shades, *collibus umbras*.

Behalf; in — of, *pro, propter*, in *gratiam alicui*.

Behave, v. tr. *se gerere, exhibere*, — according to his dignity, *pro dignitate vivere*. Behaviour, n. *vita, ratio, mores*.

Behand, v.tr. *caput alqjs praevidere, secum i ferire* or *percutere*.

Behind, prep. and adv. *pone, post, post tergum, a tergo*; also by *extremus* and *ultimus*, e.g. *ultimus venit*, he came behind or last; with verbs by *re*, e.g. *oculos retrorquirere*, to look behind; to attack a person behind, *aersum aggredi alqm*; from — and before, *aversus et aduersus, ab utraque parte*. See Back.

Behold, v.tr. *aspicere, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd, oculos conspiciere* or *convertere in alqd*. Behold! excl. en! ecce!

Being, n. *natura* (peculiar quality), *vis* (active quality), *comb. natura atque vis; ratio* (manner of being), *conditio* (permanent state), *essentia*, *substantia* (translations of *essentia*, essence or being), *res* (reality), *ens* (being); *animal, animans* (a living being); the Supreme —, *Deus supremus*, also merely *Deus*; an endless —, *infinitum*; a reasonable —, *animal intelligens, animal rationis compos*; a senseless —, *animal brutum*. See Essence, Life.

Belief, (1) in general, *opinio* (view or conviction; of any thing, *i rei or de rei*), *persuasio* (assurance, *alqjs rei*, e.g. *veneni ab alqo accepti*, that some one has been poisoned), *fides* (credibility, credence, trust); — in God, *opinio Dei*; — in immortality, *immortalitas* (merely *e.g. nemo me de immortalitate depellet*, no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); the general — in, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; the general —, *vulgata opinio quā creditur*, etc.; the — has struck its roots deep, *invenit jam opinio* (with acc. and inf.); in my —, *ut ego existimo, meā quidem opinione, ut mihi quidem videtur*; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, *alqd esse credere* (opp. *negare esse alqd*). (2) in the ecclesiastical sense, *fides* (in relation to the object of belief, late), *opinio Dei* (in relation to the believer's mind, conviction of the existence of God), *doctrina, formula* (creed, articles of faith; *lex Christiana*), *religio* (also *religio Christiana*), *sacra* or *cultus* (usages, worship, *cultus Christianus*); so *religio* (*doctrina, cultus*, etc.) *Christiana* or *Christianorum*, *Muhammediti*, etc.; to profess the Christian —, *legis Christianae esse studiosum, Christiano cultui adherere, *Christum colere, *Christum sequi*; to adopt the Christian —, **sacra Christiana suscipere*; (used of a nation), **sacra patria deserere* (to renounce the belief of your fathers, e.g. as a Jew); to change your —, **mutare sacrorum formulam*; to fight for —, *pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere, *pro religionibus suis pugnare*; to shake or disturb men's —, **religionem in animis hominum labefactare*, also *religionem affligere*. Believe, *credere* (to hold a thing because you think it true), *putare* (to hold without full investigation), *arbitrari* (to think without full conviction), *videri* (to seem or appear; *utq; or alqd mihi videtur, or videtur* with inf., e.g. *videris vera loqui*, you seem to speak truth; *ego video habere multos amicos*, I seem to have many friends; *quum tua lego, te audire, et quum ad te scribo, tecum loqui video*, when I read your letters, I seem to hear you, and when I write to you, I seem to speak with you), *opinari* (to think, used of probabilities), *animum or in animum inducere* (to conceive, form the opinion, fancy, with inf., e.g. *inducit animum sibi licere*, he fancies he is at liberty to), *veri* (to be of opinion on reasonable grounds, an archaic word used chiefly in the pres. and imp. ind.), *existimare, dicere* (to consider, account, to form a judgment), *censere* (to pronounce a judgment), *sentire* (to feel, e.g. *de ceteris rebus quid senserim quidque censuerim audisse te arbitror*, I suppose you have heard what I feel and what I have determined respecting the rest), *adduci* (with acc. and inf., to be moved or led to); to — easily, *facile adduci ad credendum, facile ad credendum impelli*; I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo* (with acc. and inf.; *hoc mihi persuasi*, I am satisfied of this); I cannot —, *hoc quidem non adducor ut credam,*

non facile adducor ad credendum (illuc adduci viz possum ut, etc., scarcely can I be brought to this, that, etc.); *non possum in animum inducere quin*, I cannot imagine that; I am inclined to —, *inclinat animus ut arbitrer* (with acc. and inf.); to — in something, *alqd esse arbitrari or credere or putare* (in the existence of, e.g. *Deum esse credere*, or merely *Deum putare or credere*, to believe in the existence of God; also *vim et naturam esse divinam arbitrari*), *credere de alqd re* (e.g. *et facilius de odio creditur*, people easily believe in hatred), *comprobare alqd* (to approve, to hold, e.g. *nunen deorum comprobare*, to hold the providence); to — in ghosts, **credere de umbis, *homines umbri inquietari credere*; to — in an object, *alci rei or alci credere, or fidem habere, or fidem tribuere, alci rei* (never *alci fidem adungere* (e.g. in dreams, *somniis credere or fidem adungere*); to — in his eyes more than in his ears, *oculis magis quam auribus credere*; believe me (used parenthetically), *quod mihi creas velim, mihi crede, crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *credo, opinor, puto*; as I —, *meā quidem opinione, ut ego existimo, ut mihi visus sum* (as it appeared to me), *quomodo mihi persuadeo*; firmly —, or be assured, *hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas, or persuadeas hoc tibi tere* (with acc. and inf.). Articles of belief, **caput doctrinae sacrae*; a Creed, or confession of —, **professio quid sentias de rebus divinis, *formula Christiana, lex Christiana*; to avow or make —, **quid sentias de rebus divinis profiteri*. Believer, *qui credit*; a fellow —, **qui eandem doctrinam sequitur, popularis*; — (used of Christians), **eundem Christum colens or sequens*; the belief, or general substance of doctrine, **doctrina sacra*; to explain or set forth —, *interpretari*; disposed to belief, *facilis ad credendum, inclinatus ad credendum animus*.

Bell, n. **campana* (a Church bell), *tintinnabulum* (a small bell), *as* (e.g. *sonat as thermarum*, the bell rings in the bath); to ring the —, *campanam pulsare*; bell-ringer, *tagilator campanarum*.

Bellows, n. *foliis*.

Belly, n. *venter* (the hollow of the body containing the intestines), *uterus* (the womb), *alvus* (the passage or canal), *abdomen* (the protruding or fat part of the belly); a protruding —, *venter prominens or projectus*, a fat —, *obesus*; fatness of —, *ventris obesitas*; with a fat —, *ventriosus or ventriosus* (big-bellied); with a big — or hold (e.g. of a ship), *lato utero*; to get or acquire —, *corpus sibi facere*; to serve the —, *abdomini natum esse, venti deditum esse* or *operam dare* (to give attention to good eating and drinking); one who is a slave to his —, *abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, cui cor in ventre est*; to be a slave to the —, *ventri deditum esse*.

Below, prep. and adv. *sub, subter, infra*; — the earth, *sub terra*; — the moon all is mortal, *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*; to be — a person, *infra alqm esse*. See Under.

Belt, n. *cingulum, zona*; — maker, *zonarius*; to put on a —, *cingere*; to have a — put on you, *cingi*.

Bench, n. *scamnum, scabellum*; — (at which people work), *mensa*.

Bend, v.tr. *flexere, inflectere, curvare*; — downward, *deflectere*; — upward, *sursum flexere*; — inward, *inflectere*; — backward, *reflectere*; — sideways, *obliquare*; — yourself, *flexi, curvari*; — before a person, *submittere se alci*. Bending, n. *flexio, flexus, inflexio*. See Flexible.

Benediction, or blessing, **sollemnes preces, bona omnia*; to pronounce a —, *aprecibus sollemnibus carum sacrum dimittere*; to give a — to a person, *alqm bonis omnibus prosequi*. See Blessing.

Benefit, n. *beneficium*; to bestow — on, *b. tribuere alci, b. conferre* (with acc., *benefacere alci*; to ask as —, *alqd in beneficium loco petere*. Beneficial, adj. *beneficus, benignus, salutaris*. Beneficence, n. *beneficentia, benignitas*. Benefactor, n.

beneficiorum auctor, beneficus, qui beneficia in alqm confert; to be a — to mankind, *præclare de genere humano meritum esse*.

Benevolent, adj. benevolus; to be —, *bene velle* or *cupere alicui, favere alicui*; — heartily, *ex animo bene velle alicui*. *Benevolence, n. benevolentia, favor*; to have — toward, *benevolo animo esse in alqm*; to show —, *benevolentia prosequi alqm*.

Benign, adj. benignus (e.g. *homo, numen, cultus, oratio, mens*) *erga alqm*. *Adv. benigne*. *Benignity, n. benignitas*.

Bequeath, v.tr. legare alicui alqd; — to a person one's all, *alqm heredem omnibus donis instituire*; — nothing, *alqm hereditate excludere*. *Bequest, testamentum, legatum*.

Bereave, v.tr. orbare (to deprive of parents or children); *bereaved, orbis*. *Bereavement, orbis*. *Beset, v.tr. urgere, premere alqm, instare alicui*; to be —, *laborare*.

Beside, or near, prope, propter, juxta; = in addition, *præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, insuper*.

Besiege, v.tr. obsidere, obsidione claudere or *premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare*; — on all sides, *coronâ ci circumdare*; — a person's ears, *aures alicuius obsidere*. *Besieger, n. obsessor, obsidens*. See *Siege*.

Besom, or broom, n. scopæ; to sweep with a —, *cernere scopis*; new brooms sweep clean, *initium ferret*.

Bespatter, v.tr. aspergere, conspergere, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere, contaminare, inquinare.

Best, adj. optimus, excellentissimus; one's — years, *fos ætatis*; the —, *primus quisque, optimus quisque*; to consider the —, *optimum judicare*; to do your — summa ope anniti; it is — you should be silent, **optime taceris*. See *Good, Better*.

Bestir, v.tr. movere, commovere, incitare, excitare.

Bestow on, v.tr. insumere, impendere, consumere, conferre ad alqd, collocare in alqd re; — badly, *alqd perdere*; — on your own advantage, *alqd in usum suum convertere*; — your time, *tempus collocare in re*; — much time, *multum temporis tribuere rei*.

Betake one'sself, v.tr. se conferre algo, concedere, ire, proficisci algo, petere locum; — to some one, *adire alqm*; — out of the city, *urbe exire, discedere*; — on the road, *dare se in viam*; — into a safe place, in tutum se recipere.

Betoken, v.tr. notare, denotare, signare, designare, nota insignire.

Betray, v.tr. (1) = to give occasion to know by word or deed, *prodere*, — by your countenance, *alqd cultu*, — your associates or fellow-criminals, *conscios*, — a thief, *furem*; that tortoises sleep on the top of the water is betrayed (or shown) by the sound of their breathing, *testudines in summâ aquâ obdormiscere id prodat sternitium sonitu*; *enunciare alicui* (as a secret, e.g. *commissa*), *deserre alqd* or *de alqd re ad alqm, proferre* (to utter, e.g. *secreta animi, consilia*), *denudare* (to lay open, e.g. *animum, consilium suum*); — yourself, *se prodere*; I know thee by thy voice, or thy voice betrays thee, *te ex voce cognosco, te voce noverito*; when "betray" is used in the sense of "it is the quality of," use the genitive, e.g. *est tardi ingenii rivulus consecrati*, it betrays a dull wit to follow the rivulets; (2) = to make known treacherously (as to an enemy), to deliver up, *prodere, tradere, prodicere* (to toss to the dogs), *comb. prodere et prodicere*; *desituere* (to desert); — a city, *urbem prodere* or *tradere* (so *prodere alicui caput et salutem*), to betray one to his ruin. *Betrayed and lost, ab omnibus partibus circumventum*; — by some one, *ab algo proditum et profectum esse*; I am betrayed and undone, *necesse quidquam, quo certam*. *Betrayal, proditio, perfidia* (faithlessness), *delatio* (an information in law). *Betrayer, proditor, desertor* (e.g. *communis utilitatis*, one who abandons the public good), *index* (a witness, king's evidence; the eyes

are the betrayers of the mind, *animi indices sunt oculi*). *Betraying, or treacherous, perfidus* (faithless), *dolosus* (full of wiles), *subdolos* (wily, tricky). *Adv. perfide, dolose*. The wages of betrayal, *merces proditoris*. See *Faithless*.

Betroth, spondere or *respondere alicui alqm, destinare alicui alqm*; the young woman was already betrothed, etc., *jam destinata erat egregio jureni*; — yourself, *sponsalia facere*; — with any one, *respondere sibi alqm* (male), *alci despondere* (female); to be betrothed, *sponsam habere* (of the man), *sponsum habere* (of the woman); a betrothed, *sponsus* (male), *sponsa* (female); the betrothed, *sponsi*. *Betrothal, n. sponsalia*; — feast, *cena sponsalium*; day of —, *dies sponsalis* or *sponsaliorum*.

Better, adj. melior, potior (preferable), *præstantior* (more excellent); a — time of the year, *commodius anni tempus*; to be —, *cincere, superare alqm*; — in condition, *meliore esse conditione*; it is —, *melius* or *satius est, præstat*; to be — (morally), *præstare, antecellere, præferendum esse*; to become —, *ad bonam frugem se recipere*; I am —, *melius me habeo*; I am getting —, *convalesco, sanitatem recipio*. *Adv. melius*; to attend —, *diligentius attendere*; to strive —, *magis contendere*; to know —, *rectius scire*; to think —, *æquius judicare*. To better, or make better, *v.tr. corrigere, meliorem (melius) facere, mores alicui emendare*.

Between, prep. inter; also by other forms of expression, e.g. there was a bridge —, *pons in medio erat*; to place —, *alci rei interponere alqd*; to make a difference —, *duas res discernere*; a space —, *intervallum*.

Beverage, n. potio, potus. See *Drink*.

Bewail, v.tr. deplorare, deserre, queri, conqueri alqd or *de re*.

Beware; to — of, *cavere, animum attendere ad cavendum*.

Bewilder, v.tr. turbare, conturbare alqm.

Bewitch, v.tr. fascinare, incantare.

Beyond, prep. and adv. = further than, *supra* (e.g. *supra vires*, beyond one's strength; *ratio recta constansque supra hominem putanda est*, *Deoque tribuenda*, right and consistent reason is to be accounted beyond (the reach of) man, and is to be ascribed to God). "Beyond" is also rendered by *ultra* and *trans* (e.g. *ultra villam*; *Antiochus ultra juga Tauri exactus est*, *Antiochus was driven beyond Mount Taurus*; *Germani trans Rhenum incolunt*, the Germans dwell beyond (on the other side of) the Rhine); *ultra fidem*, beyond belief; *ultra fas*, beyond what is proper; *uzor Vitellii ultra feminam feror*, the wife of Vitellius was more fierce than women are). To live beyond another, *alci superstitem esse*; beyond sixty years, etc., *sexaginta amplius annis natus, or annos natus major sexaginta*.

Bias, n. propensio; to act from a —, *propenso animo facere* or *agere alqd*; to have a —, *propenso animo esse in alqm* or *alqd, propensum esse ad alqd*.

Bible, n. libri divini, literæ divinæ or *sacrae* or *sanctæ*, *corpus librorum divinarum*; **biblia, orum, n.*; — *Society, *societas bibliophilorum*; knowledge of the —, **librorum divinarum notitia*; learning respecting —, **doctrina literarum divinarum*; to be well versed in —, **multum in libris divinis volutatum esse*.

Bid, v.tr. jubere, præcipere. See *Command*.

Bide, v.tr. manere, permanere, durare, stare. See *Wait*.

Biennial, adj. biennis.

Bier, n. feretrum, lectica, sandapila. See *Barrow*.

Big, adj. magnus, grandis, vastus; twice as —, *duplo major*; as — as, *instar* (with gen.); to be — with child, *gravida esse*. See *Great, Large*.

Bigamy, n. bigamia; living in —, *bimarius*.

Bigot, n. superstitiosus, admodum deditus re-

lipionibus: adv. *superstitiose*. Bigotry, n. *nimia et superstitiosa religio*.

Bill, n. (1) = a cutting-tool, *securis*, *falcis*; (2) = a proposed law, *rogatio*; to bring forward a —, *rogationem, legem ferre*; to adopt —, *accipere*; to refuse —, *antiquare*; to carry —, *perferre*; (3) = account of debt, *ratio*. See Reckon.

Billiards, n. **tabula lusoria*; to play at —, **globulos eburneos clavâ lusoriâ super mensam agitare*; — table, *sphæristerium*; — ball, *pila*.

Bind, v.tr. (by tying) *ligare, alligare, illigare, astringere, revincire*; — the hands behind the back, *manus religare*; — something to a whole, *colligare, cingere*; — the hair in knots, *crines in nodum coarctare*; — a book, **librum compingere*; — with hoops, *doliū cingere circulis*; — any one's hands, *manus alicui colligare*; (to restrain) *circumscribere* or *coarctare alicui*; (to hem in, limit) *obstringere*; to be bound by something, *constrictum esse, teneri*; — by business, *negotiis distentum esse*; — by nothing, *omnia sibi libera servare*; (to make dependent) *alligare, astringere*; (dependent on or bound to) *alligatum, astrictum esse re*; — to your word, *fide datâ obstructum esse*; — to time, *tempus servare*; — to your words, **verba premere*; to unbind, *solvere, dissolvere*.

Biography, n. *vita, vitæ alicuius descriptio et imago*; to write —, *de vitâ alicui exponere*. Biographer, n. *qui vitam alicui enarrat*. See Life.

Biped, n. *bipes, bipedalis* (adj.).

Birch, n. *betula*; made of —, *e betulâ factus*; — wood, *lignum betulæ*; — rod, *virga betulæ*.

Bird, n. *avis* (the species), *volucris* (as swift), *ales* (as winged); a little —, *avicula*; — cage, *cavea*; — catcher, *auceps*; — catching, *aucupium*; birds' eggs, *avium ova*; — house, or aviary, *aviarium*; — flight, *volatus*; augury from —, *augurium*; — net, *rete aucupatorium*; — song, *cantus avium, avium concentus*.

Birth, n. *ortus*; the hour of —, *hora quâ quis natus est*; from your —, *inde ab incunabulis, a teneris unguiculis*; by —, *nascens, exorrens*; (as referring to genealogy) *genus, stirps*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*; (that which is born) *pavus, infans editus*; year of your —, *annus quo quis genitus est*; place of —, *urbis patria*; birthday, *dies natalis*; — festival, — *festus*; to celebrate —, *natalem alicui celebrare*; a present on —, *munus natalicium*.

Bishop, n. *episcopus*; office of —, *episcopatus*, (adj.) *episcopalis* (Eccl.).

Bite, v.tr. *mordere*; to — at, *dente mordere aliquid*; to — your lips, *labia mordere*, (fig.) *risum continere*. Biting, *mordicus, mordens, mordax, acedus, aculeatus*; — words, *terborum aculei*; — wit, *aceticas salis*. Bite, n. *morsus*; a bite (that is, a bite), *frustum*; to have only a bite, *tenuis tactus*; not to have a —, *nilh habeo unde rescui*; not to take a —, *abstinere cibo*.

Bitter, *amarus, acerbus* (sharp), *mordax* (biting); to become —, *amarescere*. Adv. *amare, aspere, acerbè*; to reproach bitterly, *aspere vituperare aliquid*; to complain —, *graviter queri*. Bitterness, n. *amaritudo, amaritas, aceticas, acerbè dictum*; to utter a —, *acerbè increpare aliquid*.

Bitumen, n. *bitumen*; liquid —, *bitumen liquidum*; belonging to —, *bituminus*; containing —, *bituminosus*; covered with —, *bituminatus*.

Black, *ater* (in general, opp. *albus*; hence *fas*, unfortunate), *niger* (dark-coloured, raven-black, shining black, opp. *canidus*), *pullus* (dirty black), *fuscus* (blackish, e.g. of the hair, dark-brown), *atratus, pullatus* (clad in dirty black as a sign of sorrow or mourning), *sordidus* (specially dirty or filthy), *atrax* (repulsive); — as a raven, *color coracinus*; blacker than a Moor, *nullo atrior quam Aegyptius*; to make — white, *nigra in cinem lida vertere*; not to be able to distinguish between white and —, *alba et atra discernere non posse*; to become —, *nigrescere*; to be —, *nigrè*; — somewhat —, *nigricare*; to make —, *denigrare*; the — art, *ars magica*; to describe in — colours,

**nigris coloribus pingere alicui mores*; to blacken, fig. *confutare* or *conciliare alicui invidiam*; — in any one, *conciliare invidiam alicui in aliquid, conciliare alicui odium alicui* (to make a person hateful), *aliquid alicui in suspicionem adducere* (to make one an object of suspicion), *criminari aliquid apud aliquid*; — with the people, *aliquid assidue concionibus infamem incusumque plebi facere*; to get off with a — eye, *ambustum evadere*. See Blue, Brown.

Bladder, n. *vesica* (the bladder); a small —, or blister, *pustula*; full of —, *pustulosus*; to become —, *bullare, bullire* (Eng. boil).

Blade, n. (of grass), *stipula, festuca*.

Blame, n. *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio, oburgatio, convicium* (the words rise in intensity in the order in which they stand), *cilium*; to undergo —, *reprehendi, vituperari, vituperationem subire, in vituperationem venire* or *cadere* or *incidere*; various kinds of —, in various reprehensions, *incurrere*; — on account of something, *vituperationem alicui rei assequi*; to avoid or escape —, *vituperationem vitare* or *effugere*; to fear some one's —, *alicui vituperationem tereri*; to be an object of —, *vituperationi esse*; to deserve —, in *vitio esse*; (of persons and things) to be without —, *sine vitio esse, vitio carere, sine labe esse, labe carere*. Blameable, *Blameworthy*, *reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione* or *vituperatione dignus, improbus* (disapproved), *malus* (bad); to be —, in *vitio esse, improbi, in culpâ esse* (to be in fault). Blameless, *non reprehendendus, non vituperandus, probus, ab omni vitio vacuus, integer, sanctus*; a — life, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*; to be —, *nilh in se habere quod reprehendi possit, a reprehensione abesse, sine vitio esse, omni vitio carere, sine labe esse, omni labe carere*; to live without blame, *sancte vivere, sanctissimè se gerere*. Blamelessness, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*. Blame, v.tr. *reprehendere, improbare* (disapprove, opp. *probare*), *vituperare, accusare, oburgare, castigare, increpare, increpitare* (to scold), *conviciari* (to reproach), *exagilare, destringere* (to lay bare and harass), *corripere, cavillari* (with irony), *calumniari* (falsely); to — on account of, *reprehendere e aliquid de aliquid re* or *in aliquid*; to be blamed, *reprehendi, in vituperationem venire* or *adduci*; he is — for that, *ea res ei vituperationi est*; to — in a friendly manner, *aliquid amice reprehendere*. See Reprove.

Bland, adj. *blandus, lenis, mitis*. Blandness, n. *lenitas*; — of disposition, *ingrunt lenis* or *mitis*. Blandishment, n. *adulatio, blanditio*.

Blanket, n. *gausape* or *gausapum*; of a —, *gausapius*; clad in —, *gausapatus*.

Blapheme, v. *blasphemare*. Blasphemy, n. *blasphemus* (Eccl.).

Blast, n. *impetus venti*.

Blaze, n. *flamma, ardor*; to set in a —, *inflammaré, incendere*; the land is in a — from war, *terra ardet bello*. Blaze, v. *ardere, flagrare*. See Burn.

Blazonry, n. **doctrina* or *scientia insignium, heraldica, insignia heraldica*.

Blanch, v.tr. *insolare*; (intr.) = to become white or pale, *pallescere, albescere, exalbescere*. Blanching, n. *insolatio* (properly, sunning). Blanchet, **qui insolat linteum*.

Blear-eyed, adj. *lippus, lippiens*; to be —, *lippire*; the rate of —, *lippitudo*.

Beast, v.intr. *balata* (of sheep), *blatrare* (of goats), *mugire* (of oxen).

Bled, v.intr. *sanguinem fundere*; — for, *pro aliquid sanguinem effundere*; my heart bleeds, *vehementer* or *gratissime doleo, exhorreo ferè*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem se re capere*; v.tr. to — a person (as a physician), *sanguinem mittere*; to kill by bleeding (as a punishment), *squam incidere*. See Blood.

Blemish, n. *macula, macula, labe*.

Bless, v.tr. = to pray for the good of, *bonis*

omnibus prosequi alqm; = to extol the memory of, *memoriam alicujus pie colere*. Blessing of God, *Dei favor*; may Heaven grant its — *quod Deus bene vult*! the — of the field, *proventus* (produce). See Benediction.

Blight, *n. rodrigo*.

Blind, *adj. cæcus, oculis or luminibus captus or orbatus*; — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*; to become —, *luminis oculorum amittere* (fig.) *cæcus, occæcatus, stultus*. Blindness, *cæcitas*; O the —! *o tenebræ!* to be struck with —, *occæcatus esse*.

Blink, *v. connivere*. A blinking, *conniventia* (connivence).

Bliss, *n. summa felicitas, sensus jucundissimus, beatitas, beatitudo*. See Happy.

Block, *n. truncus, caudex*; he stands like a —, *tantum truncus stipèsque stat*.

Blood, *n. sanguis, cruor*; a shedding of —, *sanguinis profusio*; — thirsty, *sanguinarius, sanguinem silens*; to be —, *sanguinem sitire*; — thirstiness, *sanguinis sitis*; to satisfy your —, *sanguine saturare*; a — sucker, *hirudo, sanguisuga*; — colour, *color sanguineus*; a flux of —, *profusivum, profusio sanguinis, hæmorrhagia*; — monthly, *menstrua — orum, n.*; — vessels, *arteriæ, venæ*; to let —, *sanguinem mittere*; — in the arm, *ex brachio*; to stop —, *sanguinem sistere*; to shed —, *cedere facere*; — your — for, *pro algo caput suum periculo obficere*; to be allied by —, *sanguine attingere alqm*; to act with cold —, *consulto alqd facere*; flesh and —, *cupiditates, libidines*; my —, *viscera mea*. Bloody, *cruentus, cruentatus, sanguine respersus*; to make —, *cruentare, sanguine contaminare*; a — victory, *cruenta victoria*; — battle, *prælium cruentum, atrox*. See Bleed.

Bloom, *n. flos*; to be in —, *florere*; to lose —, *florē mittere*; — of life, *ætas florens, ætatis flos*. Blooming, *adj. florens, floridus*; — health, *valetudo integra*. Bloom, *v.intr. florere, rigere*; to begin to —, *florescere*; to cease to —, *deflorescere*.

Blot, *n. macula, labe, infamia*. Blot, *v. maculare, inquinare*; to blot out, *delere, expungere, eradere, obliterare, extinguere*.

Blow, or stroke, *n. ictus, plaga, verbera, pulsus*; fig. = loss or injury, *causus, damnum*; a slight —, *plaga levis*; at one —, *uno ictu*; to give a —, *plagam alicui infligere, verberare alqm*; to receive blows, *capillare*; blow follows on —, *damna damnis continuantur*. See Beat, Strike.

Blow, *v.intr.* (as the wind) *flare*, (with the mouth) *flare*; — the fire, *ignem conflare, tr.*; (an instrument) *canere, cantare*; — the flute, *tibia (tibiis) canere*; (for a sign) *classicum canere*; — for a retreat, *receptus canere*; to form by blowing, *flatu figurare*. Blowing, *n. flatus*; — of a flute, *inflatus tibiae*.

Blue, *adj. cæruleus, cyaneus, cumatilis* (blue of the sea; one so clad, *caruleatus*), *cæsius* (blue-green, sky-blue), *glauca* (sea-green, like cats' eyes), *violaceus* (lily-blue), *purpureus* (dove-blue), *anthinus* (violet-brown; clothes of the colour, *anthina — orunt*), *amethystinus* (violet-blue), *liridus* (black-blue); somewhat —, *subcæruleus*; blue eyes, *oculi cærulei, casti, glauci*; one who has —, *cæruleus, cæsius, glaucus*; a blue spot (from beating), *lior*; to become —, *livescere*; to be —, *livere*; the colour blue, *color cæruleus, cæruleum*.

Blunt, or without an edge, *hebes, obtusus, hebetatus, tatus*; to be —, *hebere*; to become —, *hebescere*, to make —, *hebetare*.

Blush, *n. rubor qui pudorem consequitur, rubor, oris confusio*. Blush, *v.intr. erubescere, rubere, rubor alicui suffunditur or effunditur*. Blushing, *rubore suffusus, erubescens*; — again and again, *rubens multum*. To make blush, *ruborem alicui elicere or afferre, rubori alicui esse*. See Red.

Bluster, *v. æstare, æcäre, blusterare, n. æstus*. Boar, *n. cerres*; belonging to —, *cervinus*: a wild —, *aper*; belonging to —, *aprunus*.

Board, or plank, *n. assis*; to cover with —,

asibus contabulare. Board wages, *n. pecunia pro alimentis data*. See Aboard.

Boast, *v. gloriarí, se efferre, se jactare, gloriosus de se prædicare*; — of, *ostentare, vendicare alqd*. Boaster, *n. jactator, ostentator, homo rarus or vaniloquus, homo gloriosus*. Boasting, *n. jactatio, ostentatio*.

Boat, *n. scapha* (skiff), *navicula*. See Barge, Ship.

Body, *n. corpus*; a little —, *corpusculum*; a — guard, *cohors prætoria or regia*; — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna*; strength of —, *corporis vires*; pain of —, *corporis dolor*; care of —, *corporis cura*; exercise of —, *exercitatio*. Bodily, *adj. corporeus* (scil. *pestis*), *corporalis* (scil. *villa*).

Bog, *n. terra uliginosa, loca palustria — ium, n.* Boggy, *adj. uliginosus, paluster*.

Boil, *v.tr. and intr. coquere* (to cook by boiling), *fervere, effervesce, æstare, bullare* (to bubble as water in boiling); to make —, *ferrefacere*. Boiling, *n. coctura, fervor*. Boiler, *coctor*. B-ll (a sore) *n. tuber, tuberculum*; full of —, *tuberosus*. See Hot.

Bold, *adj. audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audere* (with inf.). Adv. *audacter*. Boldness, *n. audentia, audacia, confidentia*.

Bolster, *n. culcita, pulvinus*; a small —, *pulvillus*. Bolster, *v. referere, sternere alqd re*.

Bolt, *n.* (1) = a fastening, *obex, pessulus*; to fasten with —, *ostio obdere pessulum, occludere fores*; to break the —, *claustra refringere*; (2) = a weapon for throwing, *materis, sagitta*. See Bar.

Bombard, *v.tr. urbem tormentiserberare*. Bombarder, *n. pyrobolarius*. Bombardment, *n. tormentorum or telorum conjectio*. Bomb, *n. pyrobolus*; to throw —, *pyrobolos mittere*.

Bombast, *n. verborum pompa or tumor, inflata oratio*; to speak in —, *ampullari*.

Bond, *n.* (1) = a tie, *cinculum, ligamentum, copula*; (2) = chain, *cinculum, compes* (fetter), *catenæ*; to throw into bonds or prison, *in vincula mittere or conjicere*; to lie in —, *esse in vinculis*. Bondman, *n. servus*. Bondage, *n. servitus, conditio servilis, mancipium*.

Bone, *n. os, ossis, n.*; without —, *sine osse, exos*; made of —, *osseus*; he is nothing but skin and —, *vix ossibus hæret*. Bony, *adj. osseus, ossi similis*.

Book, *n. liber, codex, volumen, libellus* (dim.); — paper, *scapus*; — binder, *glutinator*. Bibliopæus, *librorum compactor*; — seller, *bibliopola, librorum venditor*; a —'s shop, *taberna libraria*; — apprentice or servant, *taberna librariæ alumnus*; bookselling, *mercatura libraria*.

Boot, *n. calceamentum quod crura tegit*. See Shoe.

Border, (1) of a river, *margo, ripa, ora*; (2) of a country, *finis*. See Brink.

Bore, *v.tr. forare, perforare, terebrare*; — a hole, *foramen terebrare*. Boring, *n. terebratio*.

Borrow, *v.tr. mutuari, mutuum sumere, pecuniam mutuum sumere*; to seek to —, *pecuniam mutuum querere, utendum rogare*; — to receive, — accipere; to — in order to pay another, *tersiram facere*; — to lend, *utendum dare, mutuum dare, commodare, credere alicui, pecuniam mutuum dare*. Borrowing, *n. mutuatio*.

Bosom, or chest, *n. pectus, thorax, latera — um, n. sinus* (the fold of the cloak); a good —, *latera bona*; to receive a wound in —, *lunere adversa accipere*; the fleshy parts on both sides of the —, *mamæ, ubera — um, n. papilla*; fig. *pectus, animus*; to carry a viper in your —, *viperam venenatam ac pestiferam in sinu habere*; to look into your —, *in sese descendere*. Bosom-friend, *amicus conjunctissimus*. See Breast.

Botany, *n. herbaria* (ars). Botanical, *adj. herbarius*. Botanise, *v. herbas querere or colligere*.

Both, *adj. pron. ambo, uterque, duo, binus*; also by et. . . . et, e.g. *et pecuniam et operam perdidit*. I have lost both money and labour; of — kinds, *utriusque generis*; — sexes, *utriusque sexus*; on — sides, *utrimque*.

Bottle, *n.* *lagena, ampulla*; to empty the —, *lagenam excicare*; a — cellar, **theca ampullarum*, a — maker, *ampullarius*.

Bottom, *n.* *fundus*; — of the sea, *mare inum*; to go to the —, *perire, interire*; — of a thing, *investigare alqd.* Bottomless, *voraginosus*. See Foundation.

Bound, (1) a limit, *limes, fines*, pl.; (2) = a jump, *saltus*; to make —, *saltum facere*. To bound, (1) = to limit, *finire, definire*; (2) = to leap, *saltare*. See Spring.

Bounty, *n.* *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*. Bountiful, *adj.* *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magna esse libe alitate*. Adv. *large, liberaliter*.

Bow, *v.* *se demittere, caput demittere*; I — to or before any one, *acclinis saluto alqm.* A bow, *n.* *corporis inclinatio*. A bow (for shooting), *arcus*; to bend —, *arcum intendere*. See Arrow.

Bowels, *n.* *intestina* (the inside), *viscera* (the entrails), *ecla* (the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs, etc.).

Bowl, *n.* (1) = a drinking-cup, *patra, phiala, poculum*; (2) = a ball, *globus, pila*; to play at bowls (nine pins), *conos globis petere*.

Box (tree), *buxus, buxum* (boxwood); of —, *buxus*; = a small chest, *cista*. A box on the ear, *pugnis, colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alci impingere*. To box, *pugnis cadere, in pugilatu certare*. A boxer, *pugil*.

Boy, *n.* *puer*; to become a — again, *repuerascere*. Boyhood, *n.* *etas puerilis, pueritia*; in —, *incentu etate*. Boyish, *adj.* *puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter*. Boys' love, *puerorum amor*; — school, *schola in quibus pueris elementa traduntur*.

Bracelet, *n.* *armilla, brachiale*; adorned with —, *armillatus*.

Brag, *v.* intr. *se jactare, gloriari*. See Boast.

Brain, *n.* *cerebrum*; the small —, *cerebellum*; to be brainless, *cerebrum non habere* (lit. and fig.).

Bramble, *n.* *rubus*; — bush, *rubetum*; — berry, *rubum, morum rubi*.

Branch, *n.* *frons, termes, ramus*; dry or dead —, *ramilla*; full of —, *frondosus, ramosus*; to —, *frondescere*; to — out, *ramis diffundi*. Fig. *ramus, familia, stirps, proles*.

Brand, *n.* (1) = torch, *titio, torris*; (2) = a mark, *nota*; to —, *notam alci inurere, stigma alci inscribere, notam turpitudinis inurere vitae suae*. Branded, *stigmatibus notatus*; — for cowardice, *ignavia nota designatus*. See Badge, Burn, Sign. Brandish, *v.* tr. *vibrare, jactare*.

Brasier, (1) = a place for fire, *foculus*; (2) = a worker in brass, *faber qui casa ex orichalco facit*.

Brass, *n.* *orichalcum*; — ware, *opra ex orichalco facta*; of brass, *anea*. See Copper.

Brave, *adj.* *fortis, acer, strenuus*. Bravery, *n.* *virtus, fortitudo*.

Bravo! *euo!* *factum bene!* *laudo!*

Breach, *n.* *munimentorum ruina*; to effect a —, *tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros*; to force your way into a city by —, *per ruinas iacentis muri in urbem transcendere*; to repair a —, *muros quassos raptim obstructis saxis reficere*.

Bread, *n.* *panis*; home-baked —, *panis cibarius*; white —, *p. siliginis*; new —, *p. recens*; — one day old, *p. hesternus*; fig. = nutriment, *victus, victus quotidianus*; to seek your —, *victum querere*; he has scarcely — to eat, **viz habet inde vitae*. A bread-baker, *pistor*; a place for bread-baking, *panisfium*, — for the sale of —, **forum pistorum*; bread-basket, *panarium*; crumb of bread, *molitia* (—um, *n.*) *panis*; crust of —, *crusta panis*. See Food.

Break, *v.* tr. *frangere, confringere, rumpere* (to tear), *dirumpere* (to break asunder); — in two, *cleave, scindere*; — the arm, *frangere brachium*; — the neck, *defringere cervicem sibi*; — legs, *crura*; he has broken his neck, *hoc ei pernickel erat*; — a truce, *rumpere indutias*; — a treaty, — *foedus*; — the law of nations, — *jus gentium*;

to — a lance with a person, *descendere in certamen cum alqo*; to — or subdue, *frangere, domare*; to — or soften a person's spirit, *mollire alci animum*; to — a person's (obstinate) will, *ferociam alci frangere*; to be broken or dejected, *frangi, minui*; to — off, *carpere, decerpere, avellere, revellere*; — up a camp, *castra movere*; — stones from the rock, *lapides excidere e terra*; — a connexion, *frangere, interrumpere*; a broken number or fraction, **numerus fractus*; the clouds break, *nubes discutiuntur*; to — silence, *silentium rumpere*; — a treaty, *foedus violare*; — an oath, *jurjurandum non seivare*; to — off a friendship, *amicitiam discindere, ab amicitia alci se removere*, *v.* intr. to break, *frangi, confringi, rumpi*; my heart —, *dirumpor dolore*; to — out, *crumpere*; — in, *irumpere*; — into a house, *domum irumpere, ardes effringere*; — out of prison, *tincula carceris rumpere*; the river — over its banks, *fluvius super ripas effunditur*; to — forth (as the sun), *sol inter nubes effulget*; to — with a person, *renunciare alci societatem, amicitiam alci dimittere*; to — off a discourse, sermonem incidere; to — the conditions of peace, *pacis condiciones dimittere*. Breaking, *n.* *ruptio, praecisio, abscisio*; a breaking off, (in speaking) *reluctantia*; a breaker, *ruptor, foederis violator* (of a treaty); — induciarium (of a truce), *pacis* (of a peace).

Breakfast, *jentaculum* (on rising), *prandium* (about noon, *cibus meridianus*); to invite to —, *rogare ad prandium*; to give —, *prandium praebere*; — a rich, *alqm lepide in prandio exipere*. Breakfast, *v.* *jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere*; to lay the cloth for —, *prandendi gratia mensa posita est*. See Meals.

Breast, *n.* *mama, pupilla, ubera* —um, *n.*; to give a child the —, *mamam infanti dare*; fig. *pectus, animus*. Breast-bone, *os pectoris*. See Bosom.

Breath, *n.* *spiritus, anima, halitus*; bad —, *anima foetida, oris factor, halitus graveolentia*; at one —, *uno halitu, sine respiratione*; to lose your — by running, *cursum exanimari*; he draws his — with difficulty, *spiritus interchusus arcte meat*; he draws his — freely, *liberius spiritus meat*; he scarcely —, *spiritus labitur, latera ei vox deficiunt*; so long as I have a — in my body, *dum quidem spirare potero, dum anima est*; the — we draw, *aer quem spiritu ducimus*. To breathe, *v.* *spirare, animam ducere*; — again, *animam recipere*; — hard, *aspirare*; to stop —, *animam or spiritum intercludere, animam continere, comprimere*; to — freely, *libere spirare*; — easily, *ex facili spirare*; — hard, *agere ducere spiritum*.

Breech, *n.* *poder, anus, nates, sedes*. Breeches, *n.* *bracae*; wearing —, *bracatus*; to put on —, *bracis se induere*.

Breed, *v.* tr. *gignere, generare, parere, procreare*. Breeze, *n.* *aura*; to enjoy the evening —, *nocturnam auram uti*; while a favourable — fills my sails, *dum flavit velis aura secundis meis*.

Breviary, *n.* **breviarium, precatationum liber*.

Brew, *v.* *coquere*. Brewing, *n.* *coctura*. Brewer, *n.* *coctor, coctor cerevisiae*. See Beer.

Bribe, *n.* *corruptela, largitio*. Bribe, *v.* *corrumperere* (with and without pecuniā, *donis*, etc.); to try to —, *solicitare alqm pecuniā*; to be bribed, *largitionibus moveri*; not —, *largitioni resistere*; to take a —, *pecuniam accipere ab alqo, se vendere alci*. Briber, *corruptor, largitor*; he that is bribed, *venalis*.

Brick, *n.* *later, laterculus*; burnt —, *later coctilis*; unburnt —, *crudus*; to lay —, *lateres ducere*; make or burn —, *coquere*; made of —, *latericius*; in the shape of —, **in formā laterum*; a wall of —, *murus* or *paries latericius*. A brick-maker, *laterarius*; clay for making bricks, *terra lateraria*.

Bride, *n.* *sponsa, alci desponsa* or *desponsata*; bridesman, *paranympheus*; — maid, *paranymphea*; bridegroom, *sponsus*. Bridal, *adj.* *nuptialis*; — pair, *sponsus et sponsa* — day, *dies sponsalis, dies sponsationis*; — chamber, *thalamus*; — song, *epi-*

thaliamum, carmen nuptiale; — present, *dos, donum nuptiale*; — veil, *flammeum*; — attire, **vestis n.*; — ornaments, **mundus n.*; — procession, **pompa n.*; — dinner, *cena n., epula nuptiales*. *Bridals*, or marriage, *n. nuptia, nuptiarum sollemnia*; to bring about —, *nuptias conciliare*; to prepare for, *nuptias adornare*; to celebrate, *nuptias facere*.

Bridewell, n. ergastulum; to put into —, *alqm in erg. dare*.

Bridge, n. pons; — on stakes, *pons sublicius*; to make a —, *pontem facere in fluvio, amnem ponte sumere*; to cut down —, *pontem rescindere*; to restore, *p. reficere*; arch of —, **fornicatio pontis*; toll on —, *portorium*.

Bridle, n. frenum, pl. freni and freno; to put a — on a horse, *frenos inficere equo*; fig. — to hold in, *frenare, coercere, continere, comprimere*; without —, *infrenis, sine freno, effrenatus* (unbridled).

Brief, adj. brevis; adv. *brevisiter*; *paucis verbis, strictim*; be —, *verbo dicas*; in brief, *ne longus sim*. See *Short*.

Brier, n. frutex. *Briers, adj. fruticosus*.

Brigade, n. caterva. *Brigadier, caterva or ala princeps*.

Bright, adj. clarus, nitens, nitidus, fulgens; the — side of an object, *lumen rei*; to be —, *clarire*; to grow —, *clarescere*. *Brightness, claritudo*.

Brilliant, adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens; — actions, *facta splendida*. *A brilliant, n. adamus quadratus arealis*. *Brilliance, n. splendor, fulgor*; — of a name, *splendor et nomen*.

Brin, n. ora, margo, labrum.

Brine, n. aqua salata; to put into —, *sale condire*.

Bring, v.tr. to a place, ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere; — in or into, *inferre, importare*; — from a place, *lode mittere*; — to bed, in *cubili collocare*; — home, *domum deducere*; — an offering, *offera facere*; — forth or out of, *ferre, efficere, proferre, parere*; — fruit, *fructus edere, gignere*; to — (cause) vexation, *molestias creare*; to honour, *honori esse alqm*; to — about, *efficere ut, eo peragere ut*; — to before the senate, *rem ad senatum referre*; — to light, in *lucem proferre*; — over, in *partes suas trahere*; — forwards, in *medium proferre*; — into blame, *culpam in alqm conferre*; — into credit, *auctoritatem alqi parare*; — together, *conferre*; — over the river, *copias trans flumen transducere*; — to an end, *ad finem perducere*; — into the world, *parere*; — away, *aracere, abducere, accerere alqm ad alqm re*; — down, *deducere*.

Brink, n. margo, ripa; to stand on the — of the grave, *extremis tangere*. See *Border*.

Brisk, adj. alacer, velocis, acer.

Bristle, n. seta; like a —, *hirsutus*. *Bristly, adj. setosus*; — hair, *capillus rectus*.

Brittle, adj. fragilis. *Brittleness, n. fragilitas*.

Broad, adj. latus; to be —, *latum esse, in latitudine patere*; to make —, *latum facere*; — broader than four elys, *quatuor cubita latitudine excedere*; a finger —, *digitus transversus*; not to differ a finger's breadth, *non transversum digitum a re differre*. Adv. *late*. *Breadth, n. latitudo*.

Broad-shouldered, latus ad humeris.

Broil, v.tr. assare, torreficere; — slowly, *sut. assare*; — on a spit, in *erg. incassare*; broiled, *assatus*; — out, *assum stillicium*; to —, intr. *assare, torreficere*. *Broil, n. caro assa, assum, assa-crum, n.*

Brown, n. of —, cinereus, cinereus, ex arte factus; to —, **cinis colorem inducere*.

Brown, n. gemma; wearing a —, *gemmaatus*.

Brood, v. incubare, ora or oris, incubare rei; — over, *(the) meditari alqm, consilium rei*. *Brood, n. fetus, cubilis, pulli*.

Brook, n. rivulus. To brook, or bear, *v.tr. ferre, tolerare*; — ill, *odire*.

Broom, n. pennis. See *Broom*.

Broth, n. jus coctis carnibus; *Chicken —, jus gallinaceum*.

Brother, n. frater; on the father's side, *patruius*; (the mother's, *uterinus*; a father's —, *patruus*; a

grandfather's, *patruus magnus*; a mother's, *avunculus*; a grandmother's, *avunculus magnus*; to love a person as a —, *alqm sic amare ut alterum fratrem*.

Brow, (1) = eyebrow, n. supercilium; (2) the forehead, *frons*; to knit the —, *frontem contrahere*; to unknot —, *explicare*; a bold —, *os, or durum*.

Brown, n. fuscus (dark-brown); *pullus* (dirty brown); *badius, spadix* (red-brown, chestnut colour); *cerinus* (stag-coloured); *cerint coloris, fulvus* (yellowish brown); *ianthinus* (violet); *asle insectus* (sun-dyed); *adustioris coloris or adustioris colore* (sun-burnt); *coloratus* (coloured, a man of colour); *lividus* (brown and blue, as if produced by blows). To make brown, *fuscare, infuscare*; to beat a person black and blue, *angillare*, (in the face) in *rorem dare* (Com.).

Browe, v. depascere.

Bruise, v.tr. contundere. *Bruise, n. confusio*.

Brush, n. penicillus, peniculus (a painter's b.). See *Beson*.

Brute, n. bestia, belua. *Brutish, adj. beluinus, apureus* (soul). *Brutal, immanis, crudelis, atroc*.

Brutality, n. immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas.

Bubble, n. bulla, bullula.

Buccanier, n. pirata, praedo maritimus. *Buccaniering, n. piratica*; to carry on —, *piraticam facere*.

Buck, n. caper, hircus; a young —, *hædus, hædulus*.

Bucket, n. situla, situlus.

Buckle, n. fibula; to fasten with —, *fibula subnectere*.

Buckler, n. scutum, clipeus. See *Shield*.

Bud, n. gemma; (in flowers) *calyx*. To bud, *v. gemmescere*.

Buffoon, n. coprea, cainio, scurra.

Bug, n. cinex.

Bugie, n. cornu. See *Horn*.

Build, v.tr. adificare, struere, extruere, construere, condere (to found); — round about, *circumstruere*; — on, *fidere, confidere, mli re*.

Building, n. adificatio, adstructio (the act), *adificium* (the edifice); a large —, *moles*; to undertake to — a public —, *publicum opus curandum recipere*; to finish —, *exadificare domum*; to give up —, *adificationem adicere*.

Bull, n. bulbus.

Bulk, n. amplitudo, prominentia. *Bulky, adj. amplus, prominens*.

Bull, n. bos, taurus, dux gregis; a young —, *juveneus*; — decree of the Pope, *adcreatum Pontificis Romani ex quo sacrificiis interdicit*; **fulmen Pontificale*; to publish against, *fulmine Pontificali percellere alqm*. See *Or*.

*Bullet, n. *glans*; to shoot —, *plandes fundere*.

Bullion, n. later aureus, later argenteus.

Bully, v.tr. jurgio adori alqm, rixari cum alqm.

Bulrush, n. junceus, scirpus; a place overrun with —, *junectum*; to form of —, **e junco letere*.

Bulwark, n. propugnaculum.

Bundle, n. fascis, fasciculum, manipulus, sarcina; to tie up your —, *sarcinam colligere*.

Bung, v.tr. os dolii obturare.

Burden, n. onus, sarcina; fig. *molestia*. To burden, *v.tr. onerare*.

Burn, v.tr. urere, adurere; to be burnt, *uri, aduri*; burnt, *ustus, ambustus*; to burn for a light, in *usum luminis urere*; — waxlights, *cereis ulli*; — so as to lay waste, *omnia ferro ignique vastare*; — so as to prepare by fire, *coquere, excoquere*; — wood into charcoal, *de lignis carbones coquere*; — so as to melt silver, *argentum coquere*; — so as to roast coffee, **subas Arabicas in igne torreficere*; burnt clay or bricks, *lateræ*; a burn or mark, *notus, signum inure rei, charactere signare alqm*; to inflame with passion, *adurere, intr.* — so as to give light and heat, *ardere, flagrare*; to glow and sparkle, *ardere, flagrare*; burnable, *ignem concipere posse*; — to take fire, *ignem concipere*; to be on fire, *ardere, flagrare*;

there has been a fire, *incendium factum est*; to be inflamed with passion, *ardere, flagrare, incensum esse*; — for any one, *aliquis amore ardere*. *Burruing*, *iustio, ardor*, burning, part. *candens*, — coals, *candentes carbones*; — cheeks, *flagrantes genae*; — with strong feeling, *ardens, flagrans*; to be — with zeal, *flagranti studio esse*; a — glass, *istrum causticum*, wood for —, *lignum, ligna cremia*; oil for —, *oleum quod in lumen uritur*; to burn down, *deuere*; — up, *combuiere, incendio delire*, I have been burnt out, *incendio omnia mea amisi*.

Burnish, v.tr. *leiigare, polire*.

Burrow, v. *fodere*.

Burst, v.tr. *rumpere, dirumpere*, v.intr. *rumpi, dirumpi, dehiscere*.

Bury, v.tr. *humare, sepelire, (suvere) efferre*. Burial, n. *sepultura, humatio*; — ground, *sepultura locus, sepulcrum, tumulus*. See *Funeral*.

Bush, n. *frutex, dumus, tepres, sentis*; a place overgrown with —, *fruticetum*. Bushy, adj. *fruticosus*.

Busch, n. *modus, medimnus*.

Business, n. *mercatura, mercatio, negotia, -orum*, n., *commercium*; wholesale —, *magna, retail —, tenuis*; to carry on, *mercatum facere, negotiari, rem gerere, vendere, venditare aliquid*. See *Affair*, *Bargain*, *Contract*.

But, conj. *autem* (as a particle of transition serves to continue the series), at (poetic *at*, strengthened into *at enim*, at vero, stands in apposition when "but" may be exchanged for "but yet," "it may be said"), *sed* (corrects or limits, is strengthened into *sed tamen*), *verum* (true), *vero* (in truth; makes an admission, vero also forms a lively transition to something more important), *verum enim vero* (decisive opposition or contrast = "but in truth," "in fact however"), *atque* ("but yet," "yet however," *at*, *atamen, sed tamen*; but not, *non autem, nec* (neque, strengthened into *nec vero*, neque vero, non item); but otherwise, *ceterum, ceteroquin*; but now, *nunc vero, nunc autem*, or merely *sin* (in mere transitions to something new), *si vero* (in a contrast); but if not, *si non, si minus, si aliter*; but on the contrary, *at contra, ut enim vero*, the "but" in contrasts being omitted, gives animation, *armorum ista et victoria sunt facta, non Caesaris*, these are the deeds of arms and victory (but) not of Caesar; *tu illum amas, ego odi*, you love, (but) I hate him.

Butcher, n. *lanuus, macellarius*; a butech's shop, *lanuena, taberna macellaria*.

Butler, n. *cellarius*.

Butt, n. *copula* (an object to aim at), *labrum* (a large vessel), *sinum* (a large wine-cask). Butt, v.tr. *ferire eorum*.

Butter, n. *butyrum*; to make —, *facere*; bread and —, *panis butyro illitus*.

Buttock, n. *pars posterior* or *avarsa*.

Button, n. *globulus, orbiculus*. Button, v.tr. **globulorum opexungere*.

Buttress, n. *antentis -idos, f.*

Buy, v.tr. *emere, redime, coemere, mercari*; — at a high price, *male*; — low —, *bene*, very low —, *vilissimo*. See *Purchase*, *Sell*.

Buzz, v. *susurrare, bombum facere*. Buzzing, n. *susurrus, bombus*.

Buzzard, n. *falco buteo, L.*

By, denoting the cause, is rendered by *a, ab*, as *mihi a patre*, to be sent by your father, *interfici ab hoste*, to be slain by an enemy. If the cause is an object without life, the ablative without a preposition is used; *nequm gladio*, to be killed by the sword. "By" is the English for the Latin *e* or *ex*, *ex voce cognoscere*, to recognize by the voice. *Per* also may be equivalent to "by"; *per se*, by yourself, that is, alone; *per vim*, by force, *per literas*, by writing, *per avaritiam*, by avarice, *per*

senatum, by means of the senate. "By" in entreaties, *per ego te deos oro*, that is, *oro te per deos*, I entreat you by the gods; *per fortunam cestas*, by your fortunes. "By" denoting severally may be rendered by certain adverbs, *oppidatum*, town by town, *virum*, man by man, every man "By" may be rendered by the simple ablative, *cogitando mens alitur*, by thought the mind is nourished.

CABAL, n. *ars, artificium, fallacia, artes mala, consilia clandestina, calumnia*; to form a —, *fallacias facere, consilia clandestina concoquere, nulla machinari*, against any one, in algm.

Cabala, **cabala*, *arcana Hebraeorum doctrina* Cabbage, n. *brassica, olus, caulis*; warmed-up —, *crambe, cocota*.

Cabin, n. *castra, tugurium, mapale*; a little —, *casula, tugurium*. Cabinet, n. *conclave, cubiculum minus* or *secretus, zotheca, sanctuarium*; (2) = a repository of precious things, *thesaurus*; — for coins, **numotheca*. To conduct the — of a prince, *secreta consilia agitare*; to scrutinize —, *principum secreta rimari*, skilled in the — and in military things. *rei militaris peritus neque minus civilatis requirere* — order, *mandatum ipsius principis*, a — minister, *principis amicorum regis, quibum secreta consilia agitare solet*.

Cabe, n. *ancorale, funis ancorarius*. See *Anchor*.

Cabriolet, n. *cisium*.

Cackle, v. (of hens) *gracillare*; *gingire* (of geese). Cackle, n. *gingritus, clangor*.

Cadaverous, adj. *cadaverosus, lividus, exsanguis* (bloodless), *perpallidus*; — colour, *colori perpallidus*. See *Corpse*.

Cadet, n. **puer admittam publice informandus*; school for —, *seminarium militum publicum*.

Calculate, v. *computare*. Calculator, n. *rationarius, tabularius*; to be a — to some one, *a rationibus aliquis esse*. See *Reckon*.

Calendar, n. *calendarium, ephemeris, fasti*.

Call, n. *vitulus, vitula*, of a —, *vitulinus, caro vitulina* (veal).

Caliber, n. *modus, magnitudo, amplitudo*.

Calico, n. *byssus, sindon*.

Call, n. *vox, vocatus*. Calling, n. *munus*. Call, v.tr. *rocari, clamare* (to call out), *aliquid nominare appellare* (to call by name), *accesseri aliqui* (to call to myself), *aliquid munus offerri* (to call to an office). Caller, n. *vocator*.

Callous, adj. *callosus*; to be —, *callire*; to grow —, *callescere*. Callosity, *callus, callum*, to form a — on the skin, *occallescere*.

Callow, adj. *implumis*.

Calm, adj. *quietus, tranquillus, placidus*; to be of — mind, *animo esse tranquillo*; to grow —, *quiescere*; adv. *queto animo, tranquille, placide*. Calm, n. *quies, tranquillitas, otium, vita otiosa, pax*; — of mind, *tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillitas*; to have —, *tranquillo animo et quiete fuisse*. Calm, v.ti. *sedare, lenire, permulcere*.

Calumny, *crimen falsum* (false accusation), *calumniatio, criminatio*. Calumniate, v. *calumniari* (to accuse falsely and treacherously), *crimini* (to blacken); — a person to or before another, *aliquid apud aliquem, de fama or existimatione aliquis detrudere, maledicere alicui*; — behind a person's back, *de aliquo absente deli alicui causam maledice* or *contumeliose dicere, alicui absenti male loqui*. I am calumniated, *delinatus de mea fama*. Calumniator, auctor *crimini falsi, calumniator*; a female —, *calumniatrix*. Calumnious, *calumniosus, falsus* *criminationibus continens*.

Calvinist, n. **Calvini assecla*.

Cambric, n. *carbassus*, of —, *carbaceus, carbassinus*.

Camel, *n.* *camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*; — hair, *pilus* or *seta* *camelii*. Camelopard, *camelopardalis*.

Canine, *n.* *gemma celypa*.

Camp, *n.* *castra* — *arum*, *n.*; — in summer, *æstivæ*; — in winter, *hibernæ*; to choose a place for —, *locum castris idoneum deligere* or *capere*; to measure out —, *castra metiri*; to form —, *ponere*, *locare*, *collocare*; to remove —, *transferre* in etc.; to break up —, *morire*; to conquer the enemy's —, *hostem castris eruerè*; to be in —, *sub peltibus durare*; to keep soldiers in —, *exercitum sub peltibus continere*. See Army, War.

Campaign, *n.* *bellum*, *expeditio*, *stipendium*; to be in a —, *expeditionis interesse*; to serve — with, *militare cum aliquo*; — under, *merere aliquo imperatore*; — your first —, *militiam aspicari*.

Camphor, *n.* *camphora*; — tree, *laurus camphora* (L.).

Can, *n.* *cantharus*, *hirnea*, *hirnula*.

Can, *v.* *possum*, *licet* *mihi*, *potestas* or *capia* *est* *rei* *cujusdam*, *integrum* *est* *mihi* (with *int.*). I can, *possum*, *queo*; — not, *non possum*, *nequeo*; — pay, *non sum solvendo*; — write, *nihil habeo quod scribam*; Themistocles could not be at his wife, *non licuit esse otioso Themistocli*.

Canaille, *n.* *fiex populi*, *sentina* *reipublicæ*.

Canal, *n.* *canalis*, *fossa*; a small —, *canaliculus*; to make —, *fossam facere*. See Aqueduct.

Canary (bird), *fringilla Canaria* (L.).

Caneel, *v.* *tr.* *delere*, *eradere*, *exstinguere*.

Cancer, *n.* *cancer*; = a disease, *canceroma*; *carcinoma*. Cancerous, *adj.* *canceratus*.

Candid, *adj.* *candidus*, *sincerus*, *verus*, *simplex*; a — friend, *ex animo amicus*; — man, *homo aperte voluntatis*; — judgment, *judicium incorruptum*. Candour, *n.* *sinceritas*, *simplicitas*, *animi candor*, *integritas*.

Candidate, *n.* *candidatus*; relating to —, *candidatorius*. Candidature, *n.* *munus candidatorium*.

Candle, *n.* *candela* (of tallow), *cereus* (of wax), *lumen* (light); to make —, *candelas sebare* or *fundere*; to light —, *c. accendere*; the — goes out, *candela exstinguitur*; to work by — light, *lucubrari*; by the light of a —, *ad lumen*. See Light.

Cane, *n.* *arundo*, *canna*, *calamus*; of —, *arundineus*; full of —, *arundinosus*; a bamboo —, *arundo Indica*; — rick, or rod, *ferula*.

Canine, *adj.* *caninus*.

Canister, or basket of reeds, *canistrum*.

Canibal, *n.* *homo immanis*, *omnis humanitatis expert*; *adj.* *immanis*; *adv.* *immanem in modum*.

Cannon, *n.* *bellum tormentum*; to load a —, **puterem enim globo in tormentum indire*; to fire —, *emittere*; within — shot, **quo telum tormentum adigi potest*; to be out of — shot, *extra tormenti factum esse*. Cannonier, *n.* **miles tormentarii*. Cannonade, *v.* **tormentis reiderare*, *tela tormentis mittere*.

Canon, *n.* (1) = a rule, *lex*, *regula*, *norma* (standard); (2) = a list or collection, *numerus* or *familia* *librorum optatorum*; to take into the —, *in ordinem redigere*; not to —, *numero eximere*. Canonist, *adj.* **librorum fide dignorum familia*. Canonize, *v.* **aliqui in sanctorum numerum referre*, *sanctorum ordinibus ascribere*. A canon, or ecclesiastical officer, **canonicus*; canon law, **jus canonicum*.

Cant, *n.* **simulata* or *ficta pietas* *erga Deum*. Cant, *v.* *pietatem erga Deum simulare*.

Canticle, *n.* **canticulum* (properly an incantation); the Canticles, or Solomon's Song, *Canticum Canticeum* (Ecc.).

Canton, *pagus*.

Canvas, *n.* **textum quod Caneras dicitur*. Canvas, *v.* (examine), *explorare*, *disputare*; = to seek for office, *ambire*. A canvas, *ambitio*, *ambitus*.

Cap, *n.* *pileus*, *galerus*, *petasus*; — for women, *mitra*; a little —, *mitella*; to put on —, *caput mitra operire*; band for a —, *redimiculum mitre*.

Capable, *adj.* *ingeniosus*, *sollers*, *optus*, *idoneus*;

— for, *aptus*, *idoneus ad aliquid*, *capax rei*. Capability, *n.* *ingenium*, *sollertia*, *docilitas*, *facultas*.

Capacious, *adj.* *capax* (scil. *urna*, *urbs*, *puteus*, etc.).

Cape, *n.* *promontorium*.

Capital, *n.* *caput*; *sors*, *pecunia*, *numi*, *res*; a dead —, *pecunia gloriose*; to take from your —, *de vivo detrachere*; the interest becomes —, *sors filæ usuræ*. Capital of a column, *capitulum*. Capital, *adj.* *capitalis*; — crime, *crimen capitale*; = excellent, *eximius*, *egregius*. Capitalist, *n.* *qui pecunias senece collocat*, or *qui pecunias seniori dicit*, or *senrator*; = rich, *homo pecuniosus* or *bene natus*.

Capitation-tax, *n.* *tributum in singula capita impositum*, *exactio capitum*.

Capitulate, *v.* *arma per pactationem tradere*, *certis conditionibus tradi hostibus*. Capitulation, *n.* *pactio*, *conditiones deditionis*; to yield to —, *ad conditiones (deditionis) descendere*; to treat of —, *de conditionibus tractare*; to accede to —, *ad conditiones accedere*; not to accept —, *nullam deditionis conditionem accipere*; to form —, *certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci*; a — is entered into, *conditiones conveniunt*.

Caprice, *n.* *libido*, *licentia*, *voluntas*. Capricious, *adj.* *libidine factus*; *adv.* *ad libidinem*, *prout libet*.

Captain, *n.* *centurio*; to act as —, *ordinem ducere*; — of a ship, *nautarchus*, *praefectus navis*.

Captious, *gurgiosus*, *rixosus*, *rixæ cupidus*, *captiosus*, *insidiosus*; to put a — question, *captiose interrogare*; to pursue a very — manner, *captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti*; to answer — questions, *captiose respondere*; *adv.* *captiose*, *insidiosè*. Captiousness, *captio*.

Captivate, *v.* *capere*, *detinere*, *permeleere*.

Captive, *n.* *captus*, *captivus*; the captives, *corpora captiva*; to take —, *capere*; to be a —, *in vinculis esse*. Captivity, *n.* *captivitas*; to fall into —, *capti ab aliquo*. Capture, *v.* *capere*, *comprehendere*; to seek to —, *captare*. Capturing, *n.* *captum*.

Car, *n.* *carrus*, *carrum*, *plaustrum*, *vehiculum*.

Caravan, *n.* *comitatus*. Caravanserai, *xenodochium*.

Carbine, *n.* **sclopetum equestre*.

Carbuncle, *carbunculus*. See Ulcer.

Carcase, *n.* *cadaver* (of men and beasts).

Card, = paper, *charta*; a visiting —, *charta solitaria*; playing —, *pagina*; to play at cards, **paginis ludere*; pattern —, *exempla —orum*, *n.*

Cardinal, (1) of numbers, *cardinalis*; (2) = chief, *princeps*, *primus*, *eximius*. A Cardinal, *n.* *Cardinalis; — bi-hop, **episcopus cardinalis*; — hat, **tiara cardinalis*; the dignity of —, **dignitas cardinalis*.

Care, *n.* *cura*, *curatio*, *rei*, *diligentia*, *ratio*; to take — of, *curam adhibere* or *impendere* *alci rei*, *rationem habere*; *providere*, *prospicere*, *consulere* *rei*; — of or for health, *saluti consulere*; not —, *saluti deserre*; I will take — of this, *hoc mihi curæ erit*; — has been taken for that, *huc rei proxima est*; to be in — (or trouble) for, *solicitus esse de re*; so as to fear for, *timere*, *metuere*; care = anxiety, *solicitudo*; to give one solicitude, *solicitare aliquem*; to be full of —, *anxio et sollicito esse animo*; to free from —, *liberare aliquem curâ*; to relieve or lighten —, *levare aliquem curis*; to dismiss —, *curas abicere*, *missus facere*; dismiss your —, *bono sis animo*; free from —, *curâ* (*curis*) *ractus*, *cura expert*, *securus*; — altogether, *omnis curis abicere*; to free yourself from —, *curis se expedire*; to be freed from —, *omnibus curis solvi*; without —, (*adv.*) *sine curâ*, *securus*; freedom from —, *animus omni curâ ractus*, *securitas*; a load of —, *moles curarum*; full of —, *sollicitus*, *solicitudinis plenus*. Careful (adilgent), *diligens*, *curiosus*; to be —, *diligentiam adhibere rei*, *curam conferre ad aliquid*. Carefully, *diligenter*, *accurate*. Careless, *securus*, *imprudens*, *incuriosus*, *negligens*. Carelessness, *securitas*, *imprudencia*, *inecuria*, *negligentia*.

Career, *n.* *curriculum*, *spatium*, *stadium*; to

enter —, in stadium ingredi; to run —, in spatio decurrere, — to the end, ad calcem decurrere; — of life, vite curriculum; to enter on a political —, rempublicam capessere; — a learned —, studiorum rationem ingredi.

Caress, n. blanditiae, blandimenta. Caress, v. blandiri alci; permulcere alqm. Caressing, adj. blandus.

Caricature, n. cultus in pejus fictus; to make a —, imaginem alci lascivâ jocorum proponere ridiculum circulis.

Cariacite (monk), *monachus Carmelita.

Carmine, n. coecum; of —, coccineus.

Carnage, n. caedes; to commit —, eadem facere; — a frightful —, ingenti caele hostes prosterneret.

Carnal, adj. ad corpus pertinens, concupiscentibus corporis deditus, libidinosus.

Carnation (colour), candor carnosus.

Carnival, n. *Saturnalia quibus personati discurrunt homines.

Carnivorous, adj. qui carne or carnibus vescitur.

Carousal, n. convivium.

Carp, n. cyprinus, *cyprinus carpio (L.). To — at, v. alqm obliquis orationibus carpere, cavillari alqm. Carping, n. cavillatio.

Carpenter, n. faber tignarius. Carpentry, n. opera fabrilis, fabrica materia.

Carpet, n. tapis, tapetum; peristroma, stiugulum.

Carriage, n. curvus (a chariot), traha (a drag), cecetra (a carrying); to pay for your —, pro cecetra solvere. Carrier, n. qui fumenta agit. Carry, v. portare, bajulare, gestare; to — off, abducere. See Bring, Abduction.

Cart, n. vehiculum, carpentum (with two wheels), pilentum (pleasure van), plaustrum (for burdens).

Carter, n. cecularius, carpentarius.

Cartilage, n. cartilago; adj. cartilagineus.

Carve, v.tr. incidere, insculpere, inscribere; — at table, scindere. Carver, n. scissor. Carving, n. scissura.

Cascade, n. aquae ex alto desilientes. See Waterfall.

Case, n. (1) = a receptacle, theca, involucrem; (2) (in grammar) casus; (3) = an incident, casus, res, causa, tempus; the case may happen, fieri potest; in all cases, in omnibus rebus; in any —, utcumque res ceciderit; in no —, nequiquam, nullo modo; in case that, si, si est ut, si forte; to put the —, fingere, facere, ponere (e.g. let us put the —, fingamus). See Condition.

Cash, n. = ready money, pecunia praesens or numerata; to have —, nummos numeratos habere; to pay in —, praesenti pecuniâ solvere; to be sold for —, praesenti pecuniâ venire. Cashier, n. custos pecuniarum. To cashier or discharge, missum facere alqm, mittere alqm. Cashiering, n. missio, dimissio, remotio.

Casino, n. conventiculum, circulus.

Cask, n. dolum, cupa. Casket, n. arcula, capsula, capella, cistula.

Cassation, n. abolitio.

Cast, v.tr. jacere, jactare, jaculari, mittere; — into, injicere alqd rei; — at, petere alqm re; — into prison, alqm in vincula conjicere; — your cloak round you, pallium circumjicere; — your clothes from you, vestes rapim deponere. See Throw.

Castanet, n. crotalum.

Castaway, n. perditus, profligatus; — by shipwreck, naufragus.

Castigate, v.tr. castigare, punire. Castigation, n. castigatio, supplicium; to receive —, castigari, puniri.

Casting-net, n. rete jaculum.

Castle, n. arr, castellum, domus regia; to build castles in the air, somnia sibi fingere.

Castrate, v.tr. castrare. Castration, n. castratio.

Casual, adj. fortuitus, forte oblatius. Casually, n. fortuita —orum, n. res fortuitae.

Cat, n. feles, felis.

Cataract in the eye; glaucoma, *amaurosis. Catarh, n. grædo (a cold), destillatio (narium); to have —, nares grædine cezantur; inclined to —, grædinosus.

Catastrophe, n. casus durus or acerbus or exitialis.

Catch, v.tr. excipere, intercipere, deprehendere, comprehendere; — water, colligere aquâ; — a person in, deprehendere alqm in re; to — a disease, eadem ei morbi repleri.

Catechise, v.tr. catechizare (Eccl.). Catechism, n. catechismus. Catechist, n. catechista. Catechising, n. catechesis. Catechumen, audiens (Eccl.).

Category, n. genus, numerus (e.g. ex civium numero), categoria, or (pure Latin) pradicamenta —orum, n.; to bring into the same —, eodem alqm or alqd i ferre.

Caterpillar, n. eruca; to destroy —, erucas evincere.

Cathedral, n. *aedes cathedralis.

Catholic, n. homo Catholicus (Eccl.). *Romana sacrorum formula additus, *Romana legis studiosus, *pontificis Romani assecra; to become a —, *sacra Romana suscipere, *doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti. Catholicism, n. fides Catholica (Eccl.), *doctrina Catholica.

Cattle, n. bos, taurus, pecus, bubulum, armenta —orum, n. See Beast.

Cauldron, n. ahenum, cortina, crater, lebes.

Cause, n. causa, fons, origo, auctor; he is the — of the war, ille est concitator belli; to seek a — for war, materiam belli querere; to have — for blame, ansam reprehensionis habere; to give as a —, praetere alqd, praetere causam ad alqd; to have its — in something, manare ex re, proficisci a re; for good causes, justis de causis; without —, temere. Cause, v.tr. auctorem esse rei, creare, mori re alqd.

Caution, n. providentia, prudentia, cautio. Cautious, adj. providus, prudens, cautus.

Cavalcade, n. *pompa equestris.

Cavalier, n. cir nobilis.

Cavalry, n. equitatus, equites, copie equestres; to be strong in —, multum equitatu valere; to form the —, turmas equitum explicare; to serve in the —, equo merere; a fight of —, praelium equestre; a regiment of —, cohors equestris; a troop of —, turma equestris.

Cave, n. caenum, caverna, specus, spelunca.

Caviar, n. *oxa piscium condita.

Cavil, v. cavillari cum alqo. Cavil, n. cavilla.

Cavilling, n. cavillatio.

Caw, v.intr. erocire, erocitare. Cawing, n. erocitus.

Cease, v. desinere, cessare, absistere, desistere, omittere; — to speak, finem facere dicendi; — to fight, decertare; — to rage, desicere; — to rain, deplere; = to come to an end, desinere, finem habere, abire, quiescere, intermittere. Ceasing, n. finis. Cessation, n. intermissio.

Cedar, n. cedrus; the fruit of the —, cedris; of cedar, cedreus, cedrinus; — wood, cedrus; — oil, cedrium.

Cede, v.tr. = to yield or give up, cedere alqd or ab alqd re alci, concedere alqd, transcribere alqd alci (by writing); — a part of, cedere alci alqd de alqd re; — your part in, cedere parte sua; — to a person the possession of, cedere alci possessione alq's (e.g. hortorum); to —, or not to redeem, a mortgage, cedere de hypothecis.

Ceiling, n. laquear, lacunar; vaulted —, camera; painted —, *pictura laquearis.

Celebrate, v.tr. celebrare, agere; — a festival, festos dies, a marriage, nuptias; — = to praise or extol, especially by song, the power of the people, popularem potestatem; = to spread abroad, e.g. vocibus maledictisque alqd; quâ re celebratâ, which thing being bruited. Celebration, n. celebratio. Celebrity, n. gloria, laus, claritas. Celebrated, adj. inclitus, clarus, illustris, nobilis; to be —, gloriâ florere; to become —, nominis famam adi-

puer, to make —, *celebrare, illustrare*; to make yourself —, *gloriam sibi comparare*.

Celestial, adj. *cælestis* (e.g. *iræ, numen, animi*); = excellent, *cælestis*, also in the superlative, *cælestissimus* (e.g. *vir in dicendo, ingenium*).

Celibacy, n. *celibatus, vitæ celestis*.

Cell, n. *cella, cubiculum*.

Cellar, n. *hypogæum, concameratum, doliarium, cella*; a wine —, *cella vinaria, apotheca*.

Cement, n. *maltha, ferrumen*. *Cement*, v.tr. *malthare, ferruminare*. *Cementing*, n. *ferruminatio*.

Cemetery, n. *sepulcretum, cameterium*.

Cenotaph, n. *cenotaphium* (*κενοτάφιον*, empty tomb), pure Latin *honorarium tumulus*.

Censer, n. *thuribulum*.

Census, the Latin census or valuation, *æstimatio* of the property of each Roman citizen, who on the occasion gave in (*profleret*) his name (*nomen*) etc. This task was performed by the Censor (who had also a moral supervision), and the results were consigned to tables called *tabulæ censoriæ*. The valuation was made according to a rule or tariff called *formula* or *formula censendi*, whence the phrase *censum agere ex formulâ ab Romanis censoribus datâ*, to take the census according to the tariff supplied by the Roman Censors. To take a census, *censere* (by the Censor); to undergo —, *censeri*. *Censure*, v.tr. *reprehendere*. *Censure*, n. *reprehensio*. *Censurable*, *reprehendendus*. *Censorious*, *minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus*. *Censurer*, n. *reprehensor*.

Centenary, adj. *centenarius, centum annorum, secularis*.

Centre, n. *centrum*; — of a place, *mediâ pars*; in the — of the city, in *mediâ* (scil. *parte*) *urbis* or in *mediâ urbe*; the — of a government, *sedes imperii*.

Century, n. *centum anni, sæculum*; that which takes place every —, *secularis*.

Ceremony, n. *ritus, carimonia*. *Ceremonial*, n. *ritus, mos receptus*; court —, **ritus ac modus ad quem rex colitur*; to observe —, *legi morique parere*; to neglect —, *contra morem facere*; master of —, *comes or magister officiorum*. *Ceremonious*, adj. *semitis*; a — man, ** homo nimis officiosus*.

Certain, — fixed, firm, *certus, firmus, stabilis* (all of things and persons), *fidus* (trustworthy, of persons and things, e.g. *Romanis pax fida cum Porcennâ fuit*, the Romans were united with P. in a reliable peace); *præsens* (quickly coming, e.g. *mors*), *exploratus* (ascertained), *status* (settled); a — or firm tread, *gradus stabilis*; — on the ice, *glacies vestigium non recipit*; — on steep rocks, *ruptura saxa vestigium fefellerunt*; a — income, *redditus status*; — witness, *testis certus or loquax*; — friend, *amicus certus or fidus or firmus et stabilis*; death is — for all, *mors nos omnes manet*; *certum est mihi*, I am resolved; is this quite —? *satin hoc certum est?* yes, *certum*; to live in — hope, *certo sperare*, *non dubiam spem habere*; to be — of a thing, *rem exploratam habere*; in order to be certain, etc. *ut hæc de re certior fieret*; I am —, *exploratum est mihi* (with *acc.* and *inf.*). *Certain*, — some one known or unknown but not named, *quidam* (*ris*). Cicero terms his well-known enemies *homines quidam*. *Certo* means that which is fixed and defined; so *quibusdam de causis* and *certis de causis* differ in this, that in the former the causes are conceived as undetermined, if not unknown, but in the latter as determined and known though not mentioned; thus Cicero says *certi homines quos jam debes suspicari*, certain persons whom by this time you may guess; *nescio qui*, *nescio quis* (the latter with some degree of contempt). *Certainly*, adv. *certe, certo, liquido* (clearly), *hand dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto, sane* (soundly), *utique* (at heart, e.g. *res utique inexpertis horrenda*, a terrible thing certainly for the inexperienced), *nimirum* (no wonder), *saltem* (at least), *sepe* (almost always); if not yet

certainly, *si non*. . . . *at saltem, or si non*. . . . *certe*; to know certainly, or for certain, *certo* (pro certo) *scire*; pro explorato habere; exploratum habeo alqd or mihi est alqd exploratum; to learn — from, *liquido discere ab alqo*; it is — believed, *pro certo creditur*; I — believe, *persuasum est mihi* or *persuasi mihi*; to assert for certain, *pro certo affirmare, liquido dicere, liquido confirmare alqd or de alqo re*. *Certificate*, n. *testimonium literarum*. *Certify*, v.tr. *affirmare, certiorum facere*. *Certitude*, n. *veritas ad liquidum explorata, fides*; to have —, *rem compertam habere*.

Chafe, v.tr. (1) = to warm, *calefacere*; (2) = to irritate, irritare, iratum reddere alqm, stomachum movere alci; to be chafed, *irasci, irâ incendi*; to — at, *alqd graviter or ægre ferre*.

Chaff, n. *palea*; mixed with —, *paleatus*.

Chaffer, v.tr. *facere mercatum sordidum*.

Chagrin, n. *ægritudo, maror*; to be in —, in *marore* esse; to cause — to, *marore afficere alqm, ægritudinem afferre alci*; to yield to —, *majori animum dare*.

Chain, n. *catena, vinculum*; to put chains on a person, *catenas injicere alci*; to throw into —, in *catenas conjicere alqm*; to bind in —, *catenis vincire alqm*; to lie in —, *catenis vinctum esse*; chained, *catenatus*; fig. (= slavery) to break your —, *se in libertatem vindicare*; (as an ornament) *catena, catella, torques*; adorned with a —, *torquatus*; a chain or connected series of actions, *continuuatio, series*. *Chain-work*, *catena*.

Chair, n. *sella, sedile, cathedra*; to set a — for, *sellam alci apponere*; between two chairs people fall to the ground, *utrâque re excidere*. See *Sit*.

Chaise, n. *carpentum, pilentum*.

Chalice, or cup, *calix, calathus*.

Chalk, n. *creta*; like —, *cretaceus*; full of —, *cretosus*; to mark with —, *cretâ notare alqd*; to cover with —, *incretare*; to become white as —, *expallescere*.

Challenge, n. *protocatio*. *Challenge*, v.tr. *provocare, evocare, lacerare alqm ad pugnam*; — to drink, *provocare bibendo*; to accept a —, *adversus alqm provocantem arma capere*.

Chamber, n. *cubiculum*; — woman or maid, *cubicularia*; — pot, *matula, matella, trulla, scaphium*. *Chamberlain*, *cubiculi præpositus, cubiculariis officiis præpositus*.

Chameleon, n. ** l. certa*. *Chamæleon* (L.); fig. used of a man, *versipellis*, also *qui versat naturam suam atque hue illic torquet*.

Champ, v.tr. *mandere*.

Champaign country, *locus campester*; — wine, ** vinum Campanum*.

Champion, n. *propugnator*; to fight as a —, *propugnare*.

Chance, n. *casus*; to happen by —, *casu evenire, accidere*.

Chancellor, n. *cancelli -orum, in.* *Chancellor* of the Exchequer, *æarii tribunus*. *Chancellory*, *æarium*.

Chandelier, n. *candelabrum*.

Chandler, n. *qui candelas sebat*.

Change, v.tr. *mutare, immutare, commutare*; — for the better, *emendare, corrigere*; — a will, *testamentum mutare, rescindere*; — a march, *iter flectere*; — your character for the better, *mos emendare*; — for the worse, *invertere, corrumpere*; unchanged, *quod integrum est*; what or who does not change? *sibi constare, a se non discedere*; he has not changed, *non alius est ac fuit, antiquum obtinet*; he has wholly —, *commutatus est totus*; from this day you change, your life, *hic dies aliam vitam desert*; these men have changed, *nomines alii facti sunt*; the weather changes, *tempestas commutatur, celum variat*; things —, *commutatio rerum accidit*. *Change*, n. *mutatio, immutatio, commutatio, conversio, vicissitudo, varietas*; to make a — with another, *mutationem moliri*; to undergo a —, *mutationem habere*. *Changeable*, *mutabilis, quod mutari or immutari potest*. See *Alter*.

Channel, *n.* *canalis*; the British —, **fretum Britannicum*; to have learnt anything by a good —, *certo auctore (certis auctoribus) comperisse alqd.*

Chant, *v.tr.* *canere, cantare*. See Sing.

Chaos, *n.* *chaos, rudis et indigesta rerum moles*; = confusion, *confusio, turbæ*. Chaotic, *adj.* *inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus*. Adv. *perturbate et indisposite*.

Chapel, *n.* **aducula, *sacellum, *sacrarium*.

Chaplain, *n.* **capellanus, *duconus*.

Chapter, *n.* (1) of a book, *caput*; (2) = an ecclesiastical body, *collegium canonicorum*; a meeting of —, *conventus canonicorum*; — house, *curia canonicorum*.

Character, *n.* (1) = a sign, *signum, character*; (2) = secret writing, *notæ*; (3) the special token of an object, *peculiaris indoles*; (4) — of a person, *natura, indoles, ingenium, animus, mores, rila*; a good —, *bonitas*; amiable —, *comitas*; lofty —, *animus magnus*; many-sided —, *ingenium multiplex*; of a mild —, *mills ingenio*; to form your —, *mores conformare*; the fault of your —, *morum vitium*; weakness of —, *infirmilas, inconstantia*; strength of —, *constantia*; to have much —, *magnè esse constantia*. To characterise, *v.tr.* *notare, designare*. Characteristic, *n.* *notatio*; a true —, *notatio morum quæ nihil abhorret a veritate*; as an adj. *proprius*; it is — of, *proprium est*.

Charade, *n.* **ænigma syllabicum*.

Charcoal, *n.* *carbo*; to prepare —, *de lignis carbones coquere*; to make into —, *in carbones redigere*; to become —, *carbonescere*. See Coal.

Charge, *n.* (1) = office or trust, *munus, officium, provincia*; civil —, *magistratus*; — in war, *imperium*; to seek —, *magistratum ambire*; he who does so, *candidatus*; to enter on —, *provinciam capere*; to execute —, *munere fungi*; that is my —, *hoc meum est*; in virtue of my —, *pro auctoritate*; (2) = price, *pretium*; at a small —, *parvo pretio*.

Chariot, *n.* *currus*; a two-horsed —, *bigæ*; four —, *quadrigæ*; to ride in a —, *curru vehi*; to drive a —, *currum regere*; to overset —, *ecertare*; to stop —, *currum sustinere*. Charioteer, *n.* *auriga*.

Charity, *n.* (as a sentiment) *amor, benignitas, amor Christianus*; (as conduct), *benefecentia, liberalitas*. Charitable, *adj.* *benignus, liberalis, beneficentis*.

Charlatan, *n.* *circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus* (a travelling quack doctor), *factator, ostentator* (a braggadocio).

Charm, *n.* (lit.) *carmen, canticum, fascinum*; (fig.) = an attraction, *delinimenta-orum, blanditiæ*. To charm, (lit.) *fascinare, incantare*; (fig.) *capere, rapere*. Charming, *adj.* *succus, cunctus, lepidus*; the affair went on charmingly, *prorsus ibat res*. My charmer! *meæ deliciæ! meæ deliciolæ!*

Charnel-house, *n.* *ossarium*.

Chart, *n.* *tabula (geographica)*; — of the earth, *orbis terræ in tabulâ*; to form —, *terrarum situs pingere*. Charter, *n.* **charta*. Charter-house, **monachium Carthusianum*; a monk of the —, *monachus Carthusianus*.

Chase, *v.tr.* *venari*. Chase, *n.* *renatio, venatus*; belonging to —, *venaticus, venatorius*; to go to —, *venatum ire*; to be in —, *in venatione esse*; to be fond of —, *venandi studiosum esse*; right of —, *jus venandi*. See Hunt.

Chasm, *n.* *hiatus, specus, infinita or immensa altitudo, locus præceps*.

Chaste, *adj.* *castus*. Chastity, *castitas, eccrucundia virginalis*.

Chastise, *v.tr.* *castigare*. Chastisement, *n.* *castigatio*.

Chat, *v.* *confabulari cum aliquo*.

Chatter, *v.* *blatire, confabulari*. Chatter, *n.* *sermone, gergo, nugæ, fabule, ineptia*. Chattering, *n.* *garrulitas, loquacitas*. Chattering, *adj.* *garrulus, loquax, cerbosus*. See Babble.

Cheap, *adj.* *vilis, non magni pretii*; — times,

vilis annona; to be —, *parci pretii esse, parco pretio vendi*; to buy —, *parco pretio emere*.

Cheat, *n.* *fraus, fallacia, dolus malus, ars, artes*; to devise a —, *fraudem moliri, dolum parare*; to practise a — on any one, *fraudem facere alicui, dolum struere alicui*; there is some — under, *aliquid doli subest*. Cheat, *v.tr.* *fallere, decipere, circumvenire aliquem, fucum facere* (to throw dust in a person's eyes), *verba dare alicui*. See Deceit.

Check, *n.* *impedimentum, mora*. Check, *v.* *obstare alicui, impedimento esse alicui, moram facere alicui*.

Cheer, *n.* (1) = joy of mind, *hilaritas*; (2) = of good heart, *bono animo*; be of good —, *bono sis animo*; (3) = hospitality, *hospitium*; to entertain with good —, *hospitalliter or laute exipere*; to be so received, *excipi*. Cheerful, *hilaris, hilarus*.

Cheese, *n.* *caseus*; mixed with —, *casentus*; to make —, *caseos facere, formare*; — chamber, *caseale*.

Chemistry, *n.* **chemia, ars chemica*. Chemist, **chemicus peritus*. Chemical, *adj.* **chemicus*.

Cherish, *v.tr.* *curare, diligere, colere, obsecrare*.

Cherub, *n.* **Cherub, Cherubus, pl. Cherubim and Cherubi*.

Chess, *n.* *lusus latruncularum, lusus latruncularius*; to play —, *latrunculalis ludere*; check! **care regi*; check-mated, *victus, ad incitum reductus*.

Chest, *n.* (1) = part of the body, *pectus*; (2) = a receptacle, *arca, cista*.

Chestnut, *n.* *castanea*; — grove, *castanetum*; the wild —, **aculeus hippocastanum*.

Cherrier, *n.* *eques*. See Equestrian, Cavalry.

Chicanery, *n.* *dolus, prævaticatio*. See Deceit.

Chicken, *n.* *pullus (gallinæus)*; — hearted, *ignavus*; — pox, **purpura*.

Chide, *v.tr.* *objurgare aliquem*; — a little, *molli brachio objurgare aliquem*; — for something, *de aliquo*. Chiding, *n.* *objurgatio*.

Chief, *n.* *caput, princeps, præfectus, duz*. Chief, *adj.* *primus, præcipuus*.

Child, *n.* *filius, filia, liberi (children)*; — of the house, *filius or filia herilis, filius or filia familiaris*; to beget children, *liberos procreare*; I have no —, *stirps mihi deest*; — no longer any —, *orbis sum*; O my child! *mi fili! obone! mea filia! mea puledra!* a burnt — dreads the fire, **cui dolet neminit*. Childbirth, *partus*; to be in —, *parturire*; to die in —, **parturientem exstingui*; to be delivered of a child, *partum edere*; a woman lying in, *puerpera*; to do so, *puerperio cubare*; the fever of a —, **febris puerperalis*. Childhood, *atlas pueritia, anni infantie, atlas prima, anni pueriles, atlas puerilis*; to grow out of —, *ex pueris excedere*. Children's cry, *ragitus*; — play, *lusus infantium*; — money, *pecunia pupillarlis*; — clothes, *vestis infantum or parvulorum*; — love, *amor in parentes*; love to —, *amor in liberos*; — chatter, *nuga puerilis*; — nonsense, *ineptia puerilis, dilaumenta puerilia*. Childlike, *adj.* *puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter*. Childish, *adj.* *ineptus*; to indulge in — joy, *pueriliter exultare*. It is children's duty, *liberorum est*, — to honour —, *aliquem pie or pitlate colere* (father or mother), *aliquem loco patris or matris colere* (as a f. or a m.). See Babe, Infant.

Chill, *adj.* *frigidulus*.

Chime, *n.* *concentus*; to sound in —, *concinnere*.

Chimera, *n.* *commentum, monstrum, opinio, commenta*. Chimerical, *adj.* *commenticius, inanis, vanus*.

Chimney, *n.* *fumarium*; — corner, *caminus*.

China, or porcelain, *murtha*; made of —, *mirrhinus*; — ware, *opus or res murthinum*.

Chink, *n.* *rima, rimula*; full of —, *rimosus*.

Chirp, *v.* *fruticare, pipire, pipulare*.

Chisel, *n.* *scalprum fabrilis, cæsum*.

Chivalry, *n.* *ordo equarum, res equestris*.

Chocolate, *n.* **calsa cacaoica*.

Choice, *n.* *delectus, electio*; — to an office,

creatus; — of words, *verborum delectus elegans*; a blind —, *temeritas*; without —, *temere, sine delectu*; with —, *eleganter*; freedom of —, *optio, eligendi optio, arbitrium*; to give —, *optionem dare alicui*; you have the —, *tua est optio*; if I had —, *si optio esset*; there is no —, *nihil est medium*. Choose, v.tr. *eligere, deligere, habere delectum rei*. Choke, v.tr. *suffocare, animum intercludere*; — by a rope, *strangulare*; fear — the voice, *metus vocem praecludit*; intr. *suffocari, spiritui intercluso exstingui*.

Choler, n. *ira, iracundia, stomachus*. Choleric, adj. *iracundus, ad iram pronus*. Cholera, n. *cholera*.

Chop, v.tr. *abscidere* (e.g. *ramos, truncos*); to — off the head, *caput* or *cervicis alicui abscidere*; — the hands, *amputare*; — the branches, etc., from a tree, *detruncare arborem*.

Chorus, n. *chorus*; leader of —, *choragus*.

Chrim, n. *oleum sacrum*.

Christ, *Christus*. A Christian, *Christianus*, *Christianæ legis studiosus*; Christians, *populus Christianus*; to make a man a Christian, *sacris Christianis alqm imbueret, *legi Christianæ alqm ascribere*; to become —, *Christianum fieri*; to be —, *Christianæ legis esse studiosum, Christiano cultui adherere*; *Christendom*; *populus Christianus*; **universi Christiani, *nomen Christianum* (all Christians); **orbis terræ Christianus* (all lands inhabited by Christians); *Christian love*, **amor Christianus*; **pietas Christiana*; — duty, *Christiani officium*; — disposition, *mens Christiana*, also merely *pietas*, *ut deceat Christianum, Christo dignus*; — observances, **ritus Christianorum*, *ritus a Christianis recepti*; a persecutor of Christians, *Christianæ religionis insectator*; **populi Christiani vexator*; to persecute —, *Christianam religionem insectari*; the persecution of —, *populi Christiani vexationes, Christianorum persecutio*; Christianity, *religio Christiana*, **doctrina Christi* or *Christianæ*; *Christiana lex*, *cultus Christianus*; **sacra Christiana*, **sensus Christianus*, *pietas Christiana*, also *pietas* merely; to deny —, *negare se esse Christianum*; an enemy to —, **Christianæ legi infestus*, **Christiano noiamini inimicus* or *infestus*; a bitter —, *Christiano noiamini inimicissimus* or *infestissimus*. Christmas, **dies festi sacri Christo nato*; to keep —, **dies festos sacros Christo nato celebrare*; — day, **dies natalis Christi*, **dies festus Christo nato sacer*.

Chronic (e.g. disease), *morbus longinquus* or *diuturnus*. Chronicles, n. *annales, fasti, chronica -orum*, n.; (in the Bible) *Paralipomena -orum*, n. (Ecc.).; a writer of —, *annalium scriptor*. Chronology, n. **chronologus*. Chronology, n. **chronologia*, (pure Latin) *temporum* or *annorum ratio*, *alatum* or *temporis* or *temporum ordo*, *temporum ordines*; a book of —, *liber de temporibus scriptus*; to observe the —, *conservare tempora* or *ordinem temporum*, *ordinem temporis servare*, *ordinem cuiusque anni observare*. Chronological, adj. **chronologicus*; — errors, *temporum ætatumque errores*; without — order, *non servato temporis ordine*. Chronometer, n. **chronometrum*.

Church, n. (1) = a place of assembly, *ædes sacra*; (2) = the assembly, **cæsus sacer*; (3) = the Service, **sacra publica -orum*, n.; to go to —, **sacra publica adire*; to be at —, **rebus divinis interesse*; = the worshippers, as a body, **civitas Christianorum, ecclesia*. See Ecclesiastic.

Cider, n. *vinum ex malis factum* or *confectum*. Cinder, n. *carbo extinctus*. See Ashes, Coal. Cinnamon, n. *cinnamum, cinnamomum*; — tree, *frutex cinnamomi*; colour of —, **color cinnamæus*.

Cipher, n. *nota, littera secretior*; to write in —, *per notas scribere*; = a sign or numeral, *littera, nota numeri*. Cipher, v. *computare*. See Number, Reckon.

Circuit, n. *circuitus, ambitus, circulus, orbis*,

Circular, adj. *orbiculatus*. A circular, n. *littera circum alqos dimissa*. Circulation, n. *circulatio*; — of the sun, *circulus* or *amfractus solis*; — of the stars, *ambitus siderum*; — of wheels, *circumactio rotarum*; to put a rumour in —, *rumorem spargere*; there is a rumour in —, *rumor est*; money is in —, *pecunia in communem usum venit*. Circulate, v.tr. *circumagere*; intr. *circumagi* (e.g. the year —, *annus circumagit se* or *circumagitur*). Circumcise, v.tr. *circumcidere*. Circumcision, n. *circumcisio*.

Circumference, n. *orbis, circuitus, linea circumcurrens*.

Circumflex, n. *circumflexus accentus*; to put the —, *syllabam circumducere, circumflectere*.

Circumlocution, n. *circuito, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurimorum verborum, circumlocutio* (e.g. if in our language no one word is found, recourse must be had to a —, **si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est*).

Circumnavigate, v. *circumvchi nari* or *classe*, also merely *circumvchi* or *circumvectari alqm locum*.

Circumscribe, v.tr. *circumscribere, circumvenire*. Circumscription, n. *circumscriptio*.

Circumspect, adj. *cautus, providus, consideratus, circumspectus*. Circumspection, n. *cautio, circumspectio*; to act with —, *omnia circumspicere, cautionem adhibere in re*.

Circumstance, n. *res, causa, tempus, ratio, momentum*; also by *hic, is, etc.*; this — induced me, *hoc me movit*; on this — depends the whole, *in co tota res vertitur*; according to the —, *pro re, pro re nata*; to act —, *ex re consulere*; under these —, *que cum ita sint*; to find yourself in the same —, *in eadem causâ esse*; to direct yourself by —, *tempori serviri, necessitati parere*; to be in good —, *in rebus secundis esse*; in bad —, *afflictiori conditione esse*; without —, *missis ambagibus, simpliciter*. Circumstantial, adj. *accuratus, verborum, copiosus, multus, longus*; too —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne multus sim, ne longum sit*; adv. *accurate, pluribus verbis, copiose*; to write —, *accurate perscribere alqd*; to speak — on, *copiose disputare de re*. Circumstantiality, n. *diligentia, ambages*.

Circumvallation, n. *circummutatio*; line of —, *circummunitiones*; to form —, *urbem operibus circummunire*.

Circumvent, v.tr. *circumvenire*. Circumvention, n. *dolus*.

Cistercian (monk), **monachus Cisterciensis*.

Cistern, n. *cisterna, puteus*.

Citadel, n. *arx, castellum*.

Cite, v.tr. *afferre, proferre, memorare, laudare, citare*; — a passage, *locum afferre*; I will not — all, *non omnia persequar*; — a person, *ducere, citare, in ius vocare alqm*. The citations, **loci allati* or *laudati*. Citation, n. *evocatio*; to receive a —, *citari, in iudicium vocari*.

Citizen, n. *civis* (he that has civil rights, opp. *peregrinus*), *municipes, municipalis homo* (the inhabitant of a municipality, that is, a town which has the right of Roman citizenship, opp. *rusticus, rusticus*), *oppidanus, incolâ urbis* (the inhabitant of a town, as opposed to the inh. of a village, *vicanus*), *togatus* (the citizen in peace, opp. *paludatus* or *miles, i.e. warrior*), *plebeius, homo ignobilis* (opp. *patricius, vir nobilis*). Citizens! (in address — *Quirites!* a — of the world, *mundi incolâ, mundanus*; to be a —, *civem esse*; to act as a —, *pro civis gerere*. Citizenship, n. *civitas*; to present or bestow —, *civitatem alicui dare, impertire*, *tribuere civitate alqm donare, alqm in civitatem accipere* or *recipere, alqm ascribere civitati* or *in civitatem alqm in civitatem* or *in numerum civium acciscere civem alqm facere*; to obtain or receive the — *consequi civ.*, *recipi in civitatem, civitate donari civitati ascribi, in civitatem pervenire, c. impetrar.* ab alqo; — for any one, *c. imp. alicui*; not to accept —, *civitatis beneficio vti nolle*; to sneak into —

civitatem furari; to lose —, *c. perdere, amittere*; to take — from, *c. alci admittere, ex civitate exterminare* or *de civitate eicere* *alqm.* City, *n. urbs* (a town), *oppidum*, *civitas* (with a view to civic rights), *municipium* (a free city which has received the *jus civile Romanum*), *colonia* (a Roman settlement), *praefectura* (a place under a special governor or prefect). See *Civic*, *Civil*.

Citron, *n. malum citrum*; — tree, *citrus*; — oil, *oleum citreum*; — juice, *succus citrei*; — grove, *citretum*.

Civic, *adj. civilis, citicus* (the former relates to the condition, the latter to the person or individual). Adv. *civiliter, populariter*. See *Citizen*.

Civil, *adj. urbanus, modestus, bene moratus, benignus*. *Civilisation*, *n. cultus humanus, cultus atque humanitas, civis cultus*; to lead men from barbarism to —, *homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere*; these people are very far from —, *hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt*. *Civilise*, *v. excolere* *hominemque* *readere*; *omni vita atque cultu excolere atque excolare*, *ad humanitatem informare* or *effingere*. *Civilised nations, populi eruditi*; a — state, *bene morata et bene constituta civitas, civitas disciplinis erudita*. *Civil law, jus civile* (opp. *jus naturale* and *jus publicum*); a civil suit or process, *causa* or *lis privata*.

Claim, *n. postulatio, jus, petitio, rindicia*; to have a —, *mereri* or *merere alqd* (or with *inf.*); to make a —, *vindicare, affectare alqd, alqd sibi permitti velle* (e.g. *licentiam scribendi*, liberty to write), *alqd postulare* (e.g. *suum jus*), *petere alqd ab alqo*; to give up a —, *jus suum dimittere* or *remittere*, *de jure suo decedere*; — a part of your —, *remittere alqd, decedere de alqā re*. *Claimant* (at law), *petitor*.

Clamour, *n. vociferatio, clamor, voces*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollere, clamare, vociferari*. *Clamorous*, *adj. clamorosus*.

Clan, *n. gens, familia*.

Clandestine, *adj. clandestinus, furtivus*.

Clang, *n. clangor*; to give a —, *clangere*.

Clank, *n. crepitus*; to make a —, *crepare, crepitum dare*.

Clap, *n. pulsatio*. *Clap*, *v.tr. pulsare*.

Claret, *n. vinum rubellum, vinum conditum*.

Clarify, *v. deliquare, percolare, defacare*.

Clash, *v. inter se collidere, collidi*; — with, *offendere alqd*; (as in battle) *concurrere inter se*.

Clasp, *n. fibula*. *Clasp*, *v.tr. fibulā conjungere*. See *Embrace*.

Class, *n. classis, ordo, gens*; men of the lowest —, *homines infimi generis*; people of all —, *omnium ordinum homines*; a — of learners, **auditorium*. *Classic* (writer), *scriptor classicus*; the —, *scriptores optimi* or *praeputi*; (as an *adj.*) *optimus, praeputius, eximius*. *Classify*, *v.tr. describere* in classes.

Clause, *n. pars, membrum, exceptio, conditio*.

Claw, *n. unguis*; to throw — on, *ungues injicere alci*; to tear with —, *unguibus discernere*; to fall into the —, *in manus alcijs venire*; to snatch out of —, *alqd ex faucibus alcijs eripere*.

Clay, *n. argilla, creta figularis*; of —, *argillaceus*.

Clean, *adj. purus, mundus*; to walk —, *pure lavare*; a — conscience, *mens bene sibi conscia*.

Cleanness, munditia, mundities. *Clean*, *v.tr. purgare, repurgare, expurgare, mundare, emundare*.

Clear, *adj. clarus, lucidus, perspicuus, planus, manifestus, evidens*; a — hand, *litera compositissima*; — expression, *sermo distinctus*; — voice, *vox clara*; — image, *effigies expressa*; — description, *descriptio dilucida*. It is —, *apparet, liquet*; to —, or make —, *explanare, illustrare*; to speak clearly, *aperte dicere*. *Cleanness, perspicuitas*.

Cleft, *n. fissura, fissum, rima*; to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimā*.

Clemency, *n. clementia, gratia*.

Clergy, *n. clerus, clerici*; — man, *sacerdos*,

**verbi dicunt minister*. *Clerical*, *adj. clericus, ecclesiasticus*.

Clerk, *n. ab epistolis, a manu*; to act as a —, *scriptum facere*; to be —, *alci ab epistolis esse*; a merchant's servant, **mercatoris adjutor*.

Clever, *adj. habilis, solers, peritus rei*. *Cleverness*, *n. peritia, habilitas, solertia*.

Clew, *n. glomus*; to make into a —, *glomerare*; = a guide, *filum, aux*; I follow the —, *sequor alqd*.

Client (that is, the dependent of a patron or protector), *cliens*; (the body of a great man's dependents) *clientes*; a young —, *clientulus*; to be —, *esse in alcijs clientela*; to become —, *conferre se in alcijs clientelam, alci se in clientelam ac fidem commendare*. *Clientship, clientela*. See *Peon*, *Patron*.

Cliff, *n. scopulus, saxum*; a place of —, *locus scopulosus, scopulosa -orum, n.*; to dash against —, *scopulum offendere*; ad s. *appelli, allidi*; to pass by, or avoid —, *scopulos praeverti*.

Climate, *n. caelum, caeli status, aer, aeris qualitas*; a healthy —, *caelum salubre*; unhealthily —, *caeli gravitas*; the diversities of —, *varietates caeli*.

Climb, *v. ascendere, ascendere, eniti in alqd*; — to the top of the mountain, *eniti in verticem montis*; difficult to —, *aditu difficilis*.

Clinch, *v.tr. clarulo figere*.

Cling, *v. intr. adherere rei*; the fault — to him, *habet ei peccatum*; — to a person, *amplecti, sectari alqm*; — to a system of philosophy, *sequi philosophiam*.

Clink, *v. tinnire, sonare*. *Clink*, *n. tinnitus, sonitus*.

Clip, *v.tr. amplecti, compecti, amplexari alqm*.

Cloak, *n. amictum, pallium, chlamys*; to wear a —, *pallium gestare, pallio amictum esse*; to change your —, *pallium commutare*.

Clock, *n. horologium, horarium* (late), *clepsydra* (κλεψύδρα, a water-clock, hour-glass).

Clod, *n. gleba*.

Clog, *n. impedimentum*; to be a —, *impedimento alci esse*. *Clog*, *v. impedire*.

Cloister, *n. cenobium* (Eccl.), *monasterium* (very late); to enter a —, *in caelum monachorum* or *monachorum recipi*; — life, **vita monasterialis*.

Close, *v.tr. claudere, occludere, praecludere, obserare*. *Close*, *adj. occultus, tectus, taciturnus*.

Closeness, *n. taciturnitas, pectus tectum*.

Closet, *n. zotheca, zotheca, cubiculum*.

Cloth, *n. textum, pannus*; linen —, *luteum, lineae -orum, n.* *Clothes*, *n. vestitus, vestes, vestimenta*; — for in-doors, *vestis domestica*; — for out of doors, *vestis forensis*; silk —, *serica -orum, n.*; — vary-coloured, *vestis varia*; to spend too much on —, *vestitui nimio indulgere*. *Clothe*, *v.tr. vestire, veste tegere, veste induere, amicare alqm*; — yourself, *inducere sibi restem*; — with, *vestiri* or *amiciri re*; — new, *notam sibi parare vestem*; the earth — itself with grass, *terra vestitur herbis*. A clothes cupboard, *vestiarium*.

Cloud, *n. nubes*; the drift of the —, *nubium tractus*; covered with — or beclouded, *obnubilus*; to fall from the —, *de caelo delabi*; he was as if he had fallen —, *stupor et admirationis incrementum*.

Cloudy, *adj. nubilus*. *Cloudless*, *nubilus vacuus, serenus*.

Clover, *n. trifolium*; a field of —, **ager trifolito consitus*.

Cloven, *n. homo rusticus*; a complete —, *merum rus*. *Clownish*, *adj. rusticus, agrestis, crassus*.

Cloy, *v.tr. satiare, saturare*.

Club, *n. circulus, factio*; one of a —, **homo de circulo, factionis studiosus*. *Club-foot*, *tali pravi* or *extantes*; club-footed, *scarrus*.

Cluck, *v. intr. singultire* (of the hen in calling her young); *glocire* (about to hatch).

Clump, *n. massa, gleba*; a small —, *massula, glebula*; a large —, *moles*; round —, *globus*.

Clumsy, *adj. agrestis, insicetus, inhabilis, ineptus*; a — joke, *jocus illibis alis*; — manners, *more*

rustici. Adv. infecte, illiberaliter, rustice; to act rustically, *rustice facere*.

Cluster, *n.* fasciculus, corymbus (of grapes).

Clutch, *v. tr.* comprehendere.

Cluster, *v.* strappare, strepitum edere, tumultuari.

Clyster, *n.* clyster; (one in oil) *infusio in oleo*; to have a —, *clystere purgari*; to give —, *clystere infundere per intestinum*.

Coach, *n.* carpentum, pilentum, cisium, rheda.

Coadjutor, *n.* socius, operis socius, collega, collega adiunctus.

Coagulate, *v. intr.* coire, condescere, congelari, coagulari. Coagulation, *n.* coagulatio.

Coal, *n.* carbo (that is, charcoal), *carbo bituminosus; a live —, *carbo vivus*, pruna; dead —, *carbo extinctus*; a — fire, *carbones candentes*, foculus; trade in —, *negotium carbonarium*; to carry on —, *carbones venditare*.

Coalesce, *v. intr.* coalescere. Coalition, *n.* conjunction, consociatio.

Coarse, adj. crassus; — food, *ciotus asper*; — work, *opus scire*; — manners, *homines inhumani*; (in moral tone) turpis. Coarseness, *n.* crassitudo, inhumanitas, mores inculti; (of words) *verba rustica*.

Coast, *n.* litus, ora; lying on the —, *maritimus*; a vessel to guard the —, *navis speculatoria*; a dweller on the —, *maris or litoris incolae*; a coasting ship, *navis oneraria*. To coast, *v.* oram legere, tractare.

Coat, *n.* toga, tunica.

Coax, *v. tr.* blandiri alci, permulcere alqm, morari alci gerere.

Cobbler, *v.* inscienter facere alqd. Cobbler, *n.* imperitus artifex. A cobbler, *n.* *opus inscienter factum.

Cochineal, *n.* coccum.

Cock, *n.* (1) as to the gender, mas; (2) the male of the barn-door fowl, *gallus gallinaceus*; (3) to — a gun, *retinaculum ad ictum parare. Cock-fight, *pugna* or *certamen gallorum*. Cockerow, *canis galli*; time of —, *gallicinium*; — spur, *calcar galli*.

Cocoa, *n.* faba cacao (the fruit), *potio e cacaoe facta (the beverage); — tree, *theobroma cacao* (L.).

Code, *n.* codex juris, corpus juris (e.g. *Romani*), *leges* (scriptae).

Cod-fish, *gadus morhua (L.).

Codicil, *n.* codicillus (a small coder).

Coefficient, adj. adiutor, adiuvans.

Coemption, *n.* coemptio.

Coequal, adj. coequalis (of like age).

Coerce, *v. tr.* coercere. Coertion, *n.* coercitio.

Coffee, *n.* *coffea (L.); — berries, *faba coffea*; the drink, *potus coffea*; to make —, *potum coffea coquere.

Coffee-house, *n.* thermopolium.

Coffer, *n.* rixus, cista.

Coffin, *n.* arca, loculus, sarcophagus; a nail in your —, *causa mortis*.

Cogent, adj. firmus ad probandum. Cogency, *persuasio, ratio quae facit*.

Cogitate, *v.* cogitare.

Cohabit, *v.* concumbere, concubare. Cohabitation, *n.* concubitus.

Cohere, *v.* cohaerere, cohaerescere. Coherence, *n.* cohaerentia.

Cohort, *n.* cohors.

Coin, *n.* numus; a small —, *numuli*; copper —, *signatum*; good —, *numi boni*; bad —, *adulterii*; to pay in the same —, *par pari respondere*. Coin, *v. tr.* eudere, ferire, signare; — new words, *verba nova*.

Coincide, *v.* consentire, convenire. Coincidence, *n.* eademque, consensu.

Collation, *n.* collatio; impulse of —, *conjunctionis appetitus*.

Cold, adj. frigidus (opp. calidus), algens, algidus (cold by nature, also used of that which does not keep you warm, e.g. *algens togae*), pavidus (icy cold), languidus, lentus (fig. slow); very —, per-

frigidus; cold water, *agua frigida*; cooling drink, *potus algens*; cool or refreshing —, *frigida* (potio); — collation, *prandium sine mensa, gustatio*; sportula (a luncheon, opp. *cena recta*); it becomes —, *frigus ingruit*; — colder, *frigus ingravescit*; a man of — nature, *homo frigidus*; a — letter, *littere languidae*; — praise, *laus frigida*; to give —, *frigide laudare alqm*. Adv. frigide, gelide; fig. languide, lente. To battle in — water, *frigida lavari*; to drink —, *frigidam bibere*. Cold-blooded (of animals), *qui frigidum sanguinem habet*; fig. impavidus, tranquillus, impudens. See Cool.

Collie, *n.* colicus dolor, tormina —um, *n.*; to be taken with —, *torminibus affici*; to suffer under —, *torminibus or ex intestinis laborare*.

Collapse, *v.* collabi.

Collar, *n.* collare, monile, torques; dog —, *armilla*; horse —, *phalera*.

Collation, = comparation, *n.* collatio; = a slender meal, *canula, gustatio*. To collate (e.g. MSS.), *conferre inter se*.

Colleague, *n.* collega.

Collect, *v.* colligere. Collecting, *n.* collectio. Collection (the result), *collectus*; (used of water) *collatio, corpus*. Collectance, *n.* excerpta —orum, *n.*

College, *n.* = the body of persons of the same profession, *collegium, corpus*; to admit into a —, *alqm in c. lege*; (when the members elect, *cooptare*; to form a — of, *collegium constituitur* *causae*, etc.

Collision, *n.* pugna, certamen; I am in — with, *est mihi certamen cum alqo*; to come into a — with, *inter se pugnare*.

Collocation, *n.* collocatio.

Colloquy, *n.* colloquium; to hold a —, *colloqui cum alqo de re, per litteras, inter se*. Colloquial speech or style, *sermo communis*, also *sermo*.

Collusion, *n.* colludum; to be engaged in —, *colludere*.

Colon, *n.* colon —i, *n.* (a member of a sentence or point).

Colonel, *n.* tribunus militum, praefectus.

Colony, *n.* colonia, coloni; to send out a —, *coloniam* or *colonos mittere* or *deducere in alqm locum*; (a place or settlement so formed) *colonia*; to establish a —, *coloniam constituere*. Colonist, *n.* colonus.

Colonnade, *n.* columnarum ordo, porticus.

Colossal, adj. colossicus, colossus, castus, immanis; — statue, *colossus, statua colossica*.

Colour, (1) as a quality of bodies, *color*; a strong or decided —, *color satur*; a dull —, *color dilutior*; a natural —, *color naturae* or *verus*; a sound —, *color validus*; rigor (freshness of the body); he who has such, *coloratus*; to have acquired such, *coloratiorem factum esse*; to lose —, *colorem amittere*; to discharge —, *colorem remittere*; that which has lost —, *decolor*; to receive another —, *colorem alium accipere*; to hold or keep —, **colorem servare* or *retinere*; to take a —, *colorem ducere*; to be restored to a former —, *in colorem pristinum restitui*; having much — in the countenance, *multo sanguine et rubore alci facies suffusa est*; to change — in the countenance, *colorem mutare* or *immutare*; not to do so, *consistere ore*, *constat alci color et vultus*; (2) as a means of colouring or dye, *pigmentum, color*; to receive —, *colorem bibere* or *ducere*; to cover with —, *colorem inducere alci rei*; the shining of colours, *pigmentorum flos et color*; to describe a crime in very dark colours, *crimen atrociter deferre*; to give a — to a shameful act, *rei deformi dare colorem*, *honestam praescriptionem rem turpi legere*. The mingling of colours, *colorem commixturam et transi-* (us in a painting); a grinder of —, *tritor colorum*, *puer qui colores terit*; variety or play of —, *colorum varietas, colores cariti*; rich in —, *coloribus variis, distinctus vario colore*; a highly coloured style, *orationis genus pictum et expositum*. See Dye, Black, Red, White, etc.

Colt, *n.* pullus equinus. See Horse.

Column, n. (1) a pillar, *columna*; (2) in printing, *pugna*; (3) in an army, *pars exercitus, agmen*; in two —, *bipartito*; in three —, *tripartito*.

Comb, n. *pecten*; with the teeth nearer or wider, *pecten densioribus, rarioribus dentibus*; (of a cock), *crista, juba*. To comb, *pectere*. See Hair.

Combat, n. *pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus*; (with the fists) *pugilatus, pugilatio*; (in wrestling) *luctatus, luctatio*; (with wild beasts) *venatio*. See Battle.

Combine, v.tr. *conjugere*. Combination, n. *conjunctio, societas*. See Join.

Combustion, n. *eructio, crematio, adustio*. Combustible, adj. *quod comburitur*.

Come, v.intr. *venire* (in general), *pervenire* (to reach, arrive at), *advenire* (to come to), *accedere* (to approach), *appropinquare* (to draw near), *redire* (to return), *incidere in alqm or alqd* (to light or fall on), *devenire, deferri alqo* (to be brought without your knowledge or will), *ingredi alqd* (to tread on, the bridge, pontem); — on foot, *peditem venire*; — on horseback, *equo vehi or advehi, curru* (in a carriage), *naci* (by ship); to cause a person to —, *alqm accire*; to send for, *arcessere* (to yourself, *ad se*), *alqm ad se venire jubere*; to — a certain way, *alqd viâ proficisci*; — to a place often, in *alqm locum ventitare*, *alqm locum frequentare, celebrare*. For many years I have not come (gone) to Rome, *multis annis Romam non accessi*. To come from some one, *ab alqo venire*; — to —, *alqm convenire, adire alqm*; unexpectedly, *supervenire or intervenire alci*, (so as to surprise) *oppugnare alqm*; to go often to a person, *crebro ad alqm venire, alqm frequentare*. Come hither, *huc veni!* — to me, *propius me huc accede!* I cannot — up to him, *semper victor descendit*; it comes into my mind, in *mentem venit*; he — to himself, *ad se redit, se colligit, animum recipit, animus redit*; it — to, *res venire ad alqd* (e.g. *ad arma atque pugnam*). How comes it that? *quid factum est, ut, etc.* It comes hence, *inde or ex quo erenit ut, etc.* *huc causa est cur or quod, hinc est quod, hinc fit ut, hoc est quare; ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut*. I know not how it — to pass, *fit nescio quomodo*; come as it may, *utcumque res cecidit or cessit, ceciderit, casura est (sit), etc.*; the thing has — to this, *res eo deducta est or rem eo adduximus ut, etc.*; he has — to that audacity, *eo usque audacia progressus est ut*; you see to what the thing has —, *quem in locum res deducta sit rides*; it often — to this, *sæpe in eum locum ventum est ut*; do not let it — to this, *non committere ut, etc. noli committere ut*. Coming, n. *venio, reditio, reditus, adventus*. See Go.

Comedy, n. *comædia, fabula Atellana*; a maker of —, *pœta comicus*; an actor of —, (actor) *comicus*. Comic, *res comica or ridicula*; a — speech, *ridiculum dictum*. See Play.

Comely, adj. *bellus, venustus*. Comeliness, n. *venustus, decor*. See Beautiful.

Comet, n. *cometes, sidus or stella cometes*.

Comfort, n. *solatium, consolatio*. Comfort, v.tr. *consolari alqm, solatium afferre or solatio esse alci*; — yourself, *se consolari*; I — myself with, *hoc solatio utor quod, etc.* Comforter, n. *consolator*.

Command, n. *imperium*; to obey —, *imperio parere*; to have a —, *esse cum imperio*; to be severe in —, *acerbiorè uti imperio*. Commander, n. *præfectus, dux*; — in chief, *imperator*; — in war, *dux belli*; — of a fleet, *præfectus classis*. Command, v. *jubere, imperare*; to have the right of —, *imperandi jus habere*; — over some one, *imperium in alqm habere*. See Order.

Commemorate, v.tr. *commemorare, celebrare*.

Commence, v.tr. *incipere*. See Begin.

Commend, v.tr. *commendare*; my friend — himself to you, *amicus meus salutem te*. A commendatory letter, *litteræ commendatitiae*.

Commensurate, adj. *aqualis*.

Comment, v.tr. *interpretari, explari, enarrare,*

commentari. Commentary, n. *interpretatio, explanatio, enarratio*.

Commerce, n. (1) = business, *commercium, negotia-orum, n. negotiatio, mercatura, mercatus*; to carry on —, *em gerere et lucrum facere*; articles of — or merchandise, *merces, res venales*; twenty of —, *sedes commercii causâ initum*; association of —, *collegium or societas mercatorum*; right of —, *jus commercii*; spirit of —, *studium mercandi*; place of —, *forum rerum venalium*. Commercial, adj. *mercatorius*; — law, *lex mercatoria*; — speculation, *speculatio cogitata*; — accounts, *rationes mercatorie*; — affair, *res ad mercatorum pertincens*; (2) = intercourse, *commercium, consuetudo, comitatus, usus*; — among men, *comitatus humanus*; to have — with a person, *commercium habere cum alqo*; — much, *hominum consuetudine abundare*; to break off —, *consuetudinem intermittere*; to be united in —, *consuetudine conjunctum esse cum alqo*. See Business, Market.

Commiserate, v.tr. *misereri, misereri, commiserari alqm*. Commiseration, n. *miseratio*.

Commission, n. *mandatum*; to give a —, *mandare, deferre alci alqd*; to receive —, *recipere*; to execute —, *mandatum exsequi, conficere*; I am commissioned to, *alqd facere jubeor ab alqo*; (as an office or charge) minus, *procuratio*. Commissioner, *procurator, negotiorum curator, confector*.

Commit, (1) = to intrust, *dare, mandare, committere*; (2) = to send to prison, in *custodiam dare, in vincula conficere*; (3) = to pledge, *obligare se (yourself, se)*; to be committed, *pignoratim or oppignoratim esse*.

Committee, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri, etc.*

Commodious, adj. *commodus, opportunus, aptus*; a — dwelling, *domicilium bonum*.

Common, n. *communis, publicus*; the — good, *bonum publicum*; — safety, *salus communis*; — weal, *res publica*; to have in — with, *est mihi alqd commune cum alqo*; a — proverb, *proverbum tritum*; — life, *vita quotidiana*; — people, *plebs, vulgus*; — soldier, *milites grægaris*; — man, *homo vulgaris*; to rise above the — herd, *plus sapiens quam ceteri*. Communion, n. *communio sancti altaris (Lecl.)*; to take the —, *sumere or percipere carnem Domini, accedere ad mensam sacram*. Communicant, *qui ad m. s. accedit*; day of your —, *dies sacre cene*. Community, n. *communio, communitas, societas, commune, civitas*; the Christian —, *Christiani*; at the cost of the —, *publice publico sumptu*; to be joined in — with, *consuetudine conjunctum esse cum alqo*.

Commotion, n. *tumultus, motus, agitatio*.

Commune, v. *colloqui cum alqo, se dare in sermonem cum alqo, alqd communicare or conferre inter se*.

Communicate, v.tr. *impertire alci alqd or alqm alqd re*, *communicare alqd cum alqo, participem facere alqm rei, exponere alci alqd (orally), perscribere alqd ad alqm, or (less often) alci alqd*; — a plan, *consilium communicare cum alqo, alqm participem facere consilii*; I — a part of my design, *impertio alci alqd consilii mei*; — my thoughts, *cogitationes meas cum alqo communico*; so *expono alci quid sentiam, dico quid sentiam*; *perscribas ad me quod vides*; multa inter se *communicare de re*; *habeo quocum possum familiares conferre sermones*. Communication, n. *communicatio*; — by word of mouth, *comm. sermonis*; — whether by writing or orally, *consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti*; to make a secret —, *occultius perferre alqd alci*; I have a necessary — to make to you, *habeo quod tecum communicare necesse est (in general), habeo quod ad te perscribam necesse est (in writing)*.

Commute, v. (1) = to exchange, *mutare, permutare, commutare*; (2) = to buy off, *redimere se*; to — your pledge for money, *fidem redimere pecuniâ*. Commutation, n. *commutatio, redemptio*.

Compact, n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*; by —, *ex pacto, ex conventu*; to form a —, *pacti cum*

algo; to keep a —, *pactum prastare, conventis stare*.

Companion, comes, socius, assecutor, assecla (a follower), deductor (a conductor of one high in office to the forum), sodalis (at table); my companions, *qui sunt mecum*; to give as a —, *addere alicui contem*; the collection or assemblage of —, *comitatus, comites, stipatio, praesidium*. Company, n. *societas*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with, *alqm socium sibi jungere*. See Accompany. Follow.

Compare, v.tr. *comparare, componere, conferre* (e.g. *conferre nostras leges cum illorum Lyceugo; tempora praesentia praeteritis*; — one with another, *inter se*, e.g. *vitam inter se utriusque conferre*). Comparable, *quod comparari potest, comparabilis*. Comparison, n. *comparatio, collatio*; to make —, *comparationem habere*; — none —, *nullo modo comparari posse*; in comparison of or with, *pro*, *ad* (e.g. *pro nobis beatus est*, he is happy in comparison with us; *Caius nihil ad Titum*, Caius is nothing — Titus); also by a periphrasis, e.g. *si me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum*, I am a child if compared with him. Compared with, *comparatus ad alqd*.

Compass, n. **acus magnetica mularum*; — box, **capsula acis magneticae*.

Compassion, n. *misericordia*. See Commiserate.

Compel, v.tr. *alqm vi cogere, alicui necessitatem imponere alqd faciendi, compellere*; — yourself, *sibi vim facere*; — to something, *alqd invitum facere*. Compulsion, n. *vis*; by —, *vi*, *per vim*; to employ —, *vigilantari in alqm, vim adhibere alicui*. See Force.

Compendium, n. *summarium, enchiridion*. Compendious, adj. *in angustum coactus*.

Compensate, v.tr. *pensare, compensare*; — a loss, *dammum restituere*. Compensation, n. *compensatio*.

Compete, v.tr. *una petere alqd, competere*. Competitor, competitor, *qui una petit munus*; a female —, *competitrix*.

Compile, v.tr. *in unum conferre*. Compilation, n. *compilatio*.

Complain, v.tr. *queri, conqueri de re or alqd, expostulare de re, accusare, incusare*; — of your health, *de incommoda valetudine queri*. Complaint, n. *questus, querimonia, querela, expostulatio*; to bring a — before, *querelam deferre ad alqm*; a judicial —, *criminatio, delatio nominis*; — from bad motives, *columbia*; to institute —, *actionem instituere, actionem intendere alicui*.

Complaisance, n. *voluntas officiosa, officium*; to show your — to, *officium prastare alicui*; have the — to, *gratum feceris si, etc.*

Complement, n. *complementum, supplementum*; — of troops, *supplementa -orum*, n.

Complete, v.tr. *complere, explere, supplere, absolere* (to finish), *cumulare alqd*. Complete, adj. *absolutus, perfectus, iustus*; adv. *absolute, perfecte, omnino, prorsus*.

Complex, adj. *multiplex* (e.g. *causa*), *perplexus*. Complexity, n. *implicatio*. Complexion, n. *color*.

Complicate, v.tr. *implicare*. Complication, n. *res impedita et difficiilis*. Complicated, e.g. *res in magnis difficultatibus est*, the matter is very c.

Compliment, n. (1) = bow, *corporis inclinatio, genuum flexio*; (2) = greeting; *salutatio, salus*; (3) = politeness, *verborum honos, laus*; to make a — to, *honorificis verbis prosequi alqm, gratulari alicui alqd*; to — one's arrangements, *laudare alicui instituta*; a speech full of —, *oratio blanda*; that is a mere —, *verba isthae sunt*.

Comply, v.tr. *obsequi alicui, alicui voluntati morem gerere*; — with one's requests, *alicui precibus indulgere*.

Components, n. *elementa rei, res ex quibus conficitur alqd or quibus continetur alqd*.

Compose, v.tr. (1) as an essay or a book, *scribere, coacervare, concipere, perscrubere*; in words, *verbis concipere*; in verse, *versibus scribere*. Composition, n. *coactio, conceptio*; (2) to — music, *modos*

musicos componere; (3) = to put together, *componere*; so, to be composed of, *compositum esse ex re*. Composing, n. *compositio*. Compound, adj. *multiplex, compositus*.

Comprehend, v.tr. *comprehendere, complecti, intelligere, arripere*. Comprehension, n. *comprehensio, intelligentia*. Comprehensible, adj. *comprehensibilis, facilis intellectu*. Comprehensibility, n. *perspicuitas*.

Compress, v.tr. *comprimere* (scil. *ordines*). Compression, n. *compressio, compressus*. Compressed, adj. *asstrictus, pressus*.

Compromise, n. *transactio* (Jct.), *satisfactio*; to make a —, *transactionem facere, transigere cum algo*. To compromise a person, *in invidiam adducere*; — yourself, *turpiter se dare*.

Compunction, n. *penitentia*; I have — for, *penitet me rei*; — comes too late, *sera alqm subit penitentia*.

Compute, v.tr. *computare*. See Reckon.

Comrade, — a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis* (tent-companion), *commilito, quocum mihi est militia communis, socius, socius itineris* (a fellow-traveller); the relation or connexion of —, *contubernium, commilitum, sodalitas, sodalitum*.

Concave, adj. *concavus*.

Conceal, v.tr. *celare, occultare alqd alqm*. Concealment, n. *occultatio*.

Concede, v.tr. *cedere, concedere, confiteri*. Concession, n. *concessio, concessus*.

Concentrate, v.tr. *colligere, cogere, contrahere, in unum conferre*; — your thoughts, *cogitationes suas in unam rem digerere*.

Conception, n. (1) as in procreation, *conceptio, conceptus*; (2) in the mind, *notio, opinio*; a general —, *notitia rerum*; to form a —, *mente fingere alqd, notionem rei animo concipere*; to have perverse —, *prava de re sentire*; the power of —, *captus, intelligentia*; according to human —, *ut est captus hominum*; to descend to the — of your hearers, *ad intellectum audientium descendere*. Conceive, v. *concipere*; — in mind, *percipere mente, intelligere*; to have —, *cognitum habere*; he who readily —, *docilis, perspicax*.

Concern, n. *res, negotium, cura*. Concern, v. *curare esse alqd alicui, pertinere ad, curam habere*. Concerning, prep. *de, super*.

Concert, n. *symphonia, concertus, certamen musicum*; — hall, *odeum*; = agreement, *consensus*. Concert, v. *inire consilium de, pacisci alqd cum algo*; I — with, *convenit mihi alqd cum algo*; we have —, *convenit inter nos*; a concerted signal, *signum quod convenit*.

Conciliate, v.tr. *conciliare*. Conciliation, n. *conciliatio*.

Concise, adj. *brevis, pressus*. Conciseness, *brevis, breviloquentia*.

Concision, n. *concisio* (Eccl., Philip. iii. 2), *praecisio* (a cutting off). See Circumcise.

Conclave, n. (1) = the place of assembling, **conclave*; (2) = the persons assembled, **patres purpurati* (cardinals).

Conclude, v.tr. *concludere, colligere*. Conclusion, n. *conclusio*.

Concord, n. *concordia, consensus*. Concordant, adj. *concors, concordia conjunctus*; adv. *concorditer*. Concordance, n. **index Biblicus*. Concordat, n. *pactio cum pontifice Romano facta*.

Concrete, adj. *concretus* (grown together, thickened, e.g. *lac, sanguis*; from *concrecere*).

Concubinage, n. *concubinatus*. Concubine, n. *concubina, f. concubinus, m.*

Concupiscent, n. *libido*; to have —, *concupiscere*.

Concur, v. *consentire, congruere, convenire*. Concurrence, n. *consensio, consensus*; general —, *consensus omnium*. See Consent.

Concussion, n. *concussio, concussus*.

Condemn, v.tr. *damnare, condemnare*; — to death, *alqm capitis damnare*; — to the galleys, *ad opus publicum*; — in the costs, **in expensis*; — any one unheard, *alqm indicta causa damnare*

or condemnare. Condemnation, *n.* *damnatio*, *condemnatio* (post-Aug.); to vote for —, *ad condemnandum sententiam ferre*.

Condense, *v.tr.* *densare*, *condensare*, *spissare*; to be —, *densari*, *concrecere*. Condensation, *n.* *densatio*; — of air, *aer densatus*.

Condescend, *v.intr.* *se demittere*. Condescending, *adj.* *comitis*. Condescension, *n.* *comitas*.

Condign, *adj.* (1) = *duc*, *debitus*, *meritus*; (2) = *severe*, *acerbus*, *atrox*.

Condition, *n.* *condimentum*.

Condition, *n.* = *state*, *conditio*, *status*; (2) = *stipulation*, *conditio*; to impose —, *astringere aliquid conditionibus*; to accept —, *conditiones accipere*, *ad con. accedere*, *venire* (to agree or assent to); not —, *con. recusare*, *repudiare*; to observe —, *in conditione manere*, *conventis stare*; under the —, *ea conditione*, *ea lege*.

Condole, *v.* *casum luctumque alius dolere*, *coram dolore suum alii declarare*.

Condor, *n.* *vultur gryphus* (L.).

Conduce, *v.* *conducere*.

Conduct, *v.tr.* *ducere*, *agere*, *administrare*, *regere*; — a war, *bellum gerere*; — a cause, *causam alius defendere*; — yourself, *se gerere*. With the adverbs *honeste*, *liberius*, *perdite*, etc., and *gero* express our noun "conduct" or behaviour, e.g. what was his conduct? very bad, *quomodo se gessit? pessime*.

Cone, *n.* *conus*; — shaped, *cono similis*, *conicus*, *conoides*; *in formam cono redactus; a hull of the shape, *collis in conum modum erectus*.

Confectionary, *n.* *dulcia -ium*, *n.* *cuppedia -orum*, *n.* *Confectioner*, *n.* *pistor dulcium*.

Confederacy, *n.* *fœdus*, *societas*. Confederates, *n.* *socii*, *fœdèrati*.

Confer, *v.* *deliberare*, *rem conferre inter se*. Conference, *n.* *consultatio*, *deliberatio*; to hold a —, *deliberationem habere*; a secret —, *consilia arcanæ*; to take part in —, *consiliis arcanis interesse*.

Confess, *v.tr.* *fateri*, *confiteri*, *profiliteri*; — your sins, **peccata tua sacerdoti confiteri*; — the Christian religion, **doctrinam Christianam profiteri*; not to confess, *celare*, *negare*. Confession, *n.* *confessio*, *profectio*. Confessional, *n.* **sella audientis confessionibus*. Confessor, *n.* **sacerdos a confessionibus*.

Confide, *v.* (1) = to intrust, *credere*, *committere*; (2) = to trust in, *fidere*, *confidere rei*, *fretum esse rei*. Confidence, *n.* *fiducia*, *fides*; this is said in — to you, *hoc tibi soli dictum puta*; *hoc in aures tibi dixerim*; *hoc lapidi dixerim*; *secreto hoc audi tecum habeo*; *arcano tibi ego hoc dixi*; a word in —, *tribus verbis te volo*; full of — or trust, *fiducie plenus*; adv. *animo fidenti*; to live in — with any one, *familiariter* or *intime aliquo uti*.

Confine, *n.* *finis*, *terminus*, *limes*, *confinium*. Confine, *v.* *circumscribere*, *coercere*, *in cinctula conficere*.

Confirm, *v.* *affirmare*, *confirmare*, *sancire*, *ratum facere*, *ratum esse jubere*, *consecrare* (Eccl.), *commendare Deo* (Eccl.). *Confirmation, *n.* **sollemnis ritus quo adolescentibus utriusque sexus doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab ineunte ætate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur*; to perform the rite of —, *adolescentes doctrinam Christianam professores coram omnibus commendare Deo*.

Consecrate, *v.tr.* *consecrare*, *publicare*, *proscribere*. Consecration, *n.* *consecratio*, *publicatio*.

Conflagration, *n.* *incendium*, *ignis*; a — bursts out, *ex sponte incendium oritur*.

Conflict, *n.* *certamen*, *conflictatio*. Conflict, *v.* *conflicere* (to dash together), *concurrere*, *certare*. Confluence, *n.* *confluentia*. Confluent, *adj.* *confluentes* (of two rivers meeting).

Conform, *v.* *obsequi*; — to circumstances, *tempori et rebus servire*; *rationem alius habere*, *voluntatis alius obtemperare*; aliquid sequi. Conformed, *adj.* *consentaneus*, *accommodatus*.

Confound, *v.tr.* *confundere*. Confuse, *v.tr.* *confundere*. Confusion, *n.* *confusio*, *perturbatio*.

Confraternity, *n.* *fraternitas*, *societas*.

Confront, *v.tr.* *comparare aliquid alii*, *conponere cum alio*, *se committere*, *committere inter se*, **ex adversus alium stare*, *ex adversus alium pugnare*.

Confute, *v.tr.* *refellere*, *redarguere*, *confutare*, *refutare aliquid*; — any one out of his own mouth, *suo tibi gladio jugulare aliquid*.

Congeal, *v.tr.* *gelare*; *intr.* *gelari*, *congelari*, *frigere*, *algere*, *frigoribus horrere*. Congelation, *n.* *congelatio*.

Congenial, *adj.* *eiusdem generis*, *eodem genere*, *par*; — with each other, *æquales*.

Congeries, *n.* *congeries*.

Congratulate, *v.tr.* *gratulari aliquid*. Congratulation, *n.* *gratulatione*. Congratulatory, *adj.* *gratulationibus*.

Congregate, *v.tr.* *cogere*, *congregare*; *intr.* *cogi*, *congregari*, *convenire*, *coire*, *confluere*. Congregation, *n.* *conventus*, *calus*, *concio*; a numerous —, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*. See *Assemblée*.

Congress, *n.* *conventus*, *concilium*; to hold a —, *conventum agere*, *in locum convenire*; the members of —, *legati*.

Congruity, *n.* *convenientia* (*natura*, *temporum cum aliquid re*). See *Conform*.

Conjecture, *n.* *conjectura*, *opinio*, *suspicio*, *divinatio*. Conjecture, *v.* *conicere*, *conjecturâ augurari* or *consequi*, *animo præcipere*, *opinari*; — from, *conjecturam facere ex re*. Conjectural, *adj.* *quod conjecturâ prospici potest*. Adv. *conjecturâ*, *quantum conjectaretur*; to judge of —, *conjecturâ judicare aliquid*.

Conjoin, *v.tr.* *conjungere*; *intr.* *conjungi*. Conjoining, or Conjunction, *n.* *conjunctio*, *conjunctus*. Conjunction, *n.* *tempus*, *tempora*, *temporum ratio*.

Conjugal, *adj.* *conjugalis*, *conjugalis*, *matrimonialis*; — faith, *conjugal fides*; — love, *conjugal amor*. Adv. *conjugaliter*, *conjugialiter*.

Conjugate, **conjugare*, *declinare* (Gramm.). Conjugation, *conjugatio* (Gramm.), *declinatio* (Gramm.).

Conjuro, *v.* (1) = to entreat, *obsecrari*, *obsecrare per aliquid* or *aliquid*; — by all that is sacred, *omnibus precibus*; (2) = to move by magic forms, *adjuvare*, **adjuratione divini nominis expellere*; — evil spirits, **exorcizare*.

Connect, *v.* *obligare*, *alligare*, *deligare*, *jungere*, *conjungere aliquid* or *aliquid cum re*, *adungere aliquid rei*, *copulare aliquid cum re*; — yourself with, *seungere* or *conjungere cum alio*, *societatem intrare cum alio*; — matrimonially, *matrimonio aliquid jungi*. Connexion, *n.* *conjunctio*, *copulatio*, *societas*; — of the soul with the body, *societas et contagio corporis*; to enter into a —, *se conjungere*, *conjungi*; — very close, *arete conjungi*; to be in a —, *conjunctum esse*, *societatem habere cum alio*; — with a family, *domum deivinctam consuetudine tenere*.

Connive at, *v.* *conspicere in aliquid re* (to shut the eyes at), *indulgentiâ tractare aliquid*, *concedere* or *condonare aliquid aliquid*, *aliquid rei* or *aliquid aliquid ignoscere*, *aliquid aliquid rei veniam dare*. Connivance, *indulgentia*.

Conquer, *v.tr.* *vincere*, *capere*, *expugnare*, *potiri* *re*. Conqueror, *n.* *victor*. Conquest, *n.* *victoria*, *occupatio*, *expugnatio*; to make many —, *multos in amorem sui pellicere* (of a female).

Conscience, *n.* *conscientia* *virtutis et citiorum*, *c. factorum*, *c. mentis*, *religio*, *fides*; a good —, *c. bona*, *c. recte facti*, *mens bene sibi conscientia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpæ sibi conscientiam esse*; a bad —, *c. mala*, *c. scelorum*, *mens male sibi conscientia*; to have a bad —, *conscientiâ morderi*; with good —, *salvâ fide*, *liquido*; the voice of — speaks aloud, *magna est vis conscientie*; with the best —, *optimâ fide*; a man without —, *homo sine ulla religione et fide*; to have no —, *nihil religioni sibi habere*; I make it a point of —, *religio mihi est*; I cannot prevail on my — to, *hoc ab animo meo impetrare non possum*; I will take it on my —, *pulsam in me transferat*. Conscientious, *adj.* *religiosus*, *sacros*,

severus, justus; to be —, *religionem adhibere*; adv. *religiose, sancte, severe, iuste*. Conscientiousness, *n. religio, sanctitas, severitas, fides, justitia*.

Conscription, *n. delectus, conquisitio militum*; to levy a —, *delectum habere, milites conscribere*.

Consecrate, *v.tr. consecrare, sacrare, dicare, dedicare, offerre*; to — your life to your country, *etiam suam totam patriam dedere*; — yourself to death, *se offerre ad mortem, ad mortem se devovere*. Consecrated, *sacratu, sacer*. Consecration, *n. consecratio, dedicatio*.

Consent, *v. consentire, assentiri, annuere, probare*. Consent, *n. consensus, assensus*; with your —, *te consentiente*. See *Concur*.

Consider, *v.tr. spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, perspicere*; — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; — to weigh in mind, *contemplari animo, considerare secum, referre animum ad alqd, perpendere*; to — as, e.g. they all considered Pompey as sent from heaven, *omnes Pompeium sicut aliquem de caelo delapsum intuebantur*; — any one as a father, *alqm in patris loco habere, observare alqm et diligere ut alterum parentem*; — any one as your child, *alqm in liberorum numero habere*; to be considered or accounted as a friend, etc. *amicus, (dux sapiens)*. Considerable, *hauud spernendus, non contemnendus* (not despicable). *non mediocris, magnus, grandis, gravis* (weighty); also by aliquantum with genitive (al. praedec), considerable plunder; — *aris alieni*, (debt); a good part of, *bona pars*; not considerable, *tenuis, levis*; a — number, *multitudo, vis*; — size, *magnitudo*; of — consequence, *gravitas*. Consideration, *contemplatio, consideratio, inspectio* (both the eyes and the mind); careful —, *conspectus*, — of nature, *natura*; diligent and repeated —, *contemplationes*; to think a thing worth —, *eisendum existimare, dignum habere qui (qua, quod) visatur*; sustained —, *meditatio*, (so as to study) *commentatio*; to institute or undertake —, *secum meditari* or *commentari alqd*, — together, *commentari inter se*; — on many topics, *multa cum animo suo cogitare*; worth consideration, *contemplatione dignus, contemplandus, considerandus, tisendus*; with —, *considerate, consulto, consilio, iudicio* (opp. to *inconsiderate, inconsulto, sine consilio, sine iudicio*); to act —, *consulto et cogitatum facere alqd, alqd prudens sciensque facio* (with a full knowledge); with good —, *bono consilio facere alqd*; nothing —, *nihil consilio facere*; he who acts with consideration or is considerate, *homo consideratus, qui caute agit*. Considerate, *circumspectus, cautus, providens*; inconsiderate, *inconsideratus, inconsideratus, incautus, imprudens, imprudens, imprudens incautusque*; inconsideration, *inconsiderantia* (want of reflection), *imprudencia* (want of forethought).

Consign, *v.tr. deferre alqd ad alqm, credere, credere, mandare alqd alicui, deponere alqd apud alqm*; — to writing, *alqd consignare literis*.

Consist, *v.intr.* = to be made of or depend on, *constare*; — in some thing, in *alqd re*, — of something, *ex alqd re, compositum esse* (to be put together, of the formation rather than the form being considered); *contineri alqd re* (to be contained in); man — of soul and body, *homo constat (ex) animo et corpore* or *e corpore constat. et animo*; again, *hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore*; the gods — not of veins, muscles, and bones, *non carnis et nervis et ossibus continentur* alii; a part of his property consisted in money, *partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat*; the dactyl — of one long and two short syllables, *dactylus est e longa et duobus brevibus*; the army — of 10,000 men, *exercitus est militum decem millium* or *numerus copiarum explet decem millia*. To consist = to have your essence or essential quality in, *consistere in alqd re, contineri alqd re, versari, situm esse, positum esse, cerni* (to show yourself) in *alqd re, nisi alqd re* or in *alqd re* (to have your chief support or essential point in); virtue — in action, *virtus cernitur in agendo* (shows its character); let it — in what it may, *qualecunque est*. To con-

sist = to correspond or agree, *constare sibi* (e.g. *cura adhibenda ut constare in eita perpetuitate possimus nobismet ipsis*, we must take care to be consistent with ourselves at successive periods of our life). Consistent = agreeing with itself in different states or at different times, *constans* (thus *oratio constans, res constans, rumor constans, memoria constans, fama constans, opinio constans*). Consistence = thickness (as that of porridge compared with water), *concretio*. Consistency = agreement, harmony, *constantia*.

Consistory, *n. *senatus ecclesiasticus*.

Console, *v.tr. consolari alqm, solatium afferre* or *solatio esse alicui*; — by letter, *alqm per literas consolari*; — yourself, *se consolari*; I — myself with, *hoc solatio utor quod*, etc. Consolation, *n. solatium, consolatio* (consoling). Consoler, *n. consolator*. Consoling, *adj. consolatorius*. Consolable, *adj. consolabilis*.

Consonant, *n.* = a letter, *consonans* (litera). Consonant, *adj. consonantibus, congruus*.

Consort, *n. comes, socius* (female —, *socia*); *maritus, conjux, uxor, marita*.

Conspire, *v.tr. conjurare, conjurationem facere, conspirare*; — against, *conj. in alqm*, for something, in *alqd*. Conspiracy, *n. conjuratio, conspiratio*. Conspirator, *n. conjuratus, conjurationis socius*; the conspirators, *conjuratoris globus*.

Constellation, *astrorum* or *celi affectio*; born under a —, *eadem statu celi et stellarum natum*; if it is of moment under what —, etc., *si ad rem pertineat quomodo caelo affecto compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, positus siderum* (properly the aspect); so *positus ac spatia siderum, positura stellarum, positio siderum*. See *Star*.

Constitution, *n.* (1) of body, *corporis constitutio, affectio*; a good —, *corpus bene constitutum*; to have such, *corpore robusto esse*; a weak —, *corpore imbecillitas*; to have such, *valetudine infirma uti*; (2) of a state, *civilitatis forma, reipublica ratio*; to change the —, *formam reipublicae mutare*.

Constrain, *v.tr. stringere alqm, alqm vi cogere, alicui necessitatem imponere alqd faciendi*; — yourself, *sibi vim facere*. Constrained, *n. vis*; to do by —, *alqd inevitum facere*; the thing cannot be had by —, *res vi obtineri non potest*.

Construct, *v.tr. struere, construere*; — I found about, *circumstruere*. Construction, *n.* (1) = building, *edificatio, extructio, aedex, edificium*; (2) = form of words, *verborum compositio*, (in mathematics) *descriptio*.

Construe, *v.tr.* (1) = to put together, *componere*; (2) = to translate, *vertere, convertere, trans. ferre*.

Consul, *n. *procurator mercaturae*.

Consult, *v.tr. consulere alqm* (to ask counsel of), *consulere alicui* (to consult for).

Consume, *v.tr. edere, comedere, exedere, consumere, conficere*; intr. *se conficere, tabescere, contabescere*. Consumption, *n. consumptio*; = the disease, *tabes, phthisis*; to be ill of —, *tabe laborare*. Consumer, *n. consumptor, confector*.

Consummate, *v.tr. absolvere, cumulare alqd, consummare, extremam* or *summam manum imponere rei*. Consummation, *n. confectio, consummatio, absolutio, perfectio*.

Contact, *n. tactus, tactus, contactus* (specially of diseased things). Contagion, *n. contagio*. Contagious, *adj. contagiosus*.

Contain, *v.tr. continere, complexi, comprehendere*; to be contained in —, *contineri re*; — yourself, *abstinere a re, temperare sibi quominus*, etc.

Contaminate, *v.tr. contaminare, inquinare, pollueri*; — yourself, *se inquinare sordibus*. Contamination, *n. contaminatio, macula, labe*.

Contemn, *v.tr. contemnere, contemptus habere, despiciere, spernere*. Contempt; *n. contemptus, fastidium*; to fall into —, *in contemptumque ad-*

duci; to be contemned, *contemni*. Adv. *contemptim*, *cum fastidio*.

Contemplate, v.tr. *contemplari*. Contemplation, n. *contemplatio*. See Consider.

Contemporaneous, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*; adv. *uno tempore, simul*; to be —, *equalis alicui* or *alci*. Contemporary, n. *equalis, qui ejusdem aetatis est*.

Contend, v.tr. *contendere*; to — against, *impugnare, oppugnare*; — all, *contra omnia disserere*. Contention, certatio, *disceptatio*.

Content, adj. *parvo or paucis or sorte sua contentus*. Contentment, n. *tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus*; to my great —, *cum magna mea voluptate*; to the general —, *cunctis approbantibus*.

Contest, n. *certatio, certamen*. Contest, v. *contendere, amulari cum aliquo*. See Contend.

Context, n. *contextus*.

Contiguous, adj. *contiguus*; to be —, *contingere*.

Contiguity, n. *continentia*.

Continent, n. *continens (terra, opp. insula)*.

Contingent, adj. *fortuitus, forte oblati*; n., or the —, *quantum militum quaque civitas mittere debet, auxilia-orum, n.*; to send your —, *suum numerum conferre*.

Continual, adj. *continuus, perpetuus*. Continuance, n. *constantia, perpetuitas*. Continue, v. *perseverare in re, pergere, exsequi, consequi, continuare*. Continuation, n. *perseveratio, continuatio*; the — follows, *religua deinceps persequimur*.

Contortion, n. *contortio, distortio, depravatio*.

Contour, n. **extremæ lineæ*.

Contraband, n. **merces vitæta*. Contrabandist, n. **merces vitæta importans*.

Contract, n. *pacium, contentio, conditio, conductio, locatio*; by —, *ex pacto*; to make a — with, *pacisci cum aliquo*. See Agree.

Contradict, v.tr. *contradicere*. Contradiction, n. *contradictio*; without —, *namine obloquente*.

Contradistinction, n. *contrarium, pars contraria*.

Contrary, adj. *contrarius*; to have the wind —, *ventus adversum tenet nobis*; the —, *contrarium, contraria pars*; on the —, *contra, adversus, ex-adversus (with acc.) e regione*; to stand —, *ex-adversus aliquem stare*.

Contrast, n. *asperitas (in building and painting), diversitas, intervalum*; to form a fine —, *propter asperitatem eblandiri omnium visus*. Contrast, v. *confingere aliquid cum aliquo re, pugnare, discrepare*.

Contribute, v.tr. (to give towards), *conferre*, — to something, *ad (or in) aliquid, pecuniam dare ad aliquid, pecuniam (or stipem) conferre, collationem facere*; — for a common object, in commune (or in publicum) *conferre*; — according to your means, *pro re sua (or pro facultatibus) conferre*. Fig. = to assist, *conferre ad aliquid (nihil, multum, plus, plurimum, etc.)*, *vim habere ad, valere ad (to have influence for or to), prodesse, adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut*; — much, *magnum momentum conferre*; — more, *plus momenti conferre*; it — (or conduces) so much to it that, *aliquid hoc momenti facit ut*; it — much to glory, *magni interest ad laudem (with inf. and acc. following)*. Contribution, n. *collatio, stipis, collecta* — a. i. symbola (*συμβολή*), e.g. to a common meal, pie-*nic*; to give —, *stipem conferre, symbolam dare*; — your own —, *in partem impensæ venire*; contributing nothing to a pie-*nic*, *asymbolus, immunis*; to — to a scientific or learned work, periodical, **acta eruditiorum multis accessionibus augere*. See Conduce, Collect.

Contrite, e.g. mind, *animus penitentia affectus*.

Contribution, n. *penitentia*; I feel —, *penitet me rei*.

Contrive, v.tr. *excogitare, invenire, fingere, comminisci*; — snares, *dolos nectere, prœcudere*. Contrivance, n. *excogitatio, dolus*.

Control, n. *moderatio, temperatio*. Control, v.tr. *moderari*.

Controversy, n. *controversia, allercatio, disceptatio, contentio*.

Contumacy, n. *pertinacia, contumacia*. Contumacious, adj. *contumax, pertinax, præsfractus*.

Contumely, n. *contumelia, ignominia*. Contumelious, adj. *contumeliosus*; to assail with — words, *contumeliosis verbis aliquem prosequi*.

Contusion, n. *contusio, contusum*.

Convalescence, n. *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata*.

Convene, v.tr. *convocare*; intr. *convenire*. Convenience, adj. *commodus*. Convenience, n. *commodum*. Convent, see Cloister. Convention, n. *conventus, fœdus, pactio*. Conventional, adj. *tradicitus, a majoribus traditus, usu receptus*; it is —, *moris est, in more est*.

Converse, v. *se inclinare ad or in aliquem aliquid*.

Conversation, n. *sermo, sermo quotidianus or communis*. Converse, v. *colloqui cum aliquo, serm. habere cum aliquo de re*; I have a — with, *est mihi sermo cum aliquo*; to come upon a —, *in sermonem delabi or incidere*; the — came up about *incidit mentio de re*; what was the — about? *quæ res tandem incidit*; to enter into — with, *sermonem instituere cum aliquo*; to lead the — to another object, *sermonem alio transferre*; to break off a —, *sermonem præcidere*; the — slackens, *sermo friget*; to be the subject of —, *in ore omnium esse*; to become a subject of —, *fabulam fieri*. Conversely, *contra ac, ex contrario*.

Convert, v.tr. *in aliam mentem adducere, aliam mentem incipere, revocare ad virtutem a perditione luxuria, sanare voluntatem nefariam*, *ad verum Dei cultum *aliquis animum convertere*; intr. *sententiam mutare, sententia sua decedere, mores suos mutare, morum mutationem facere, ad bonam viam se recipere, ad unitatem redire*; *Christum sequi, *ad Christianam fidem transire*. Conversion, n. intr. *morum mutatio*, *accessus *ad Christi doctrinam*, tr. *ad bonam fructum revocatio*. An association for —, *ad fidem Christianam propagandam consociatio.

Convex, adj. *convexus, gibbus (humped, opp. concavus, hollow)*. Convexity, n. *convexio, convexitas*.

Convey, v.tr. *velociter, portare, deportare, exportare, importare, comportare*.

Convict, v.tr. *damnare, condemnare aliquem*. Convict, n. *damnatus, maleficus*. Conviction, n. *damnatio*.

Convince, v.tr. *convincere aliquem aliquid rei or de aliquid re, persuadere de re, convincere or persuadere (with acc.)*; I am —, *persuadet mihi (to tibi, nobis, etc.)*, or *mihi persuasum est de re*; *persuasum, persuasissimum habeo, persuasum mihi habeo*. Convincing, adj. *ad persuadendum accommodatus, ad persuasionem appositus*. Convincing, n. *persuasio (conviction)*, the conviction of the mind, *animi iudicium (to utter, profere)*.

Convivial, adj. *convivialis*. Conviviality, n. *convivialium*.

Convoke, v.tr. *convocare*.

Convoy, n. *præsidium, custodia*; under —, *cum custodiis*; to appoint a —, *præsidium alicui dare*; to leave a —, *milites præsidiorum relinquere, cohortes custodias ac præsidia relinquere*.

Convulse, v.tr. *convellere*, intr. *convelli*. Convulsion, n. *spasmus, (pure Latin) convulsio*; under —, *spasticus*.

Cook, n. *coquus*; head —, *archimagirus*; to be your own —, *sibi manu sua parare cibum*. Cookery, *res coquinaria*; a — book, *culinarius præcepta* (as a title, for de re coquinaria, de opusculis et condimentis). Cooking, n. *coctura*. Cook, v.tr. *coquere, igne mollire, coquere in or ex re (e.g. in lacte, ex oleo), incuquere aliquid re or cum aliquid re (e.g. aqua ferventi, cum aqua)*, — thoroughly, *percoquere*; — food, *cibum or cibaria coquere, cibum parare or comporare*. Cooked, adj. *coctus, igne molitus*.

Cool, adj. *frigidus* (making cool), *alsus* (cool in itself); somewhat —, *subfrigidus*; to become —, *refrigerari*, *refrigerescere*, to make —, *refrigerare*, *refrigundescere*. Cooling, n. *refrigeratio*. A cooling beverage, n. *solutio refrigeratrix*. See *Congel*, *Cold*.

Cooper, n. *victor*.

Co-operate, v. *auxilium agere*; — in a thing, *future* or *adjuvare aliquid*; — much to, *multum valere ad aliquid*. Co-operation, n. *opera*, *auxilium*; with any one's —, *aliquid operis* or *auxilii*, *aliquid iuvante* or *adjuvante*; to promise active and faithful —, *polliceri aliquid nec infideliter nec apertam operam in re*.

Coordinate, v. tr. *adungere*, *annectere*.

Co-partner, n. *socius*, *consors*, *particeps* *aliquid rei*, *agnus conductus* (in taking a job of work). See *Companion*, *Comrade*.

Copious, adj. *copiosus*. Copiousness, n. *copia*.

Copper, *cuprum*, *cuprum*; of —, *Cyprius*, *Cyprius*; — vase, *vasa Cypria*; — colour, **color Cyprius*; — money, *rudera* —um, n. *numus Cyprius*, *as*.

Co-pulate, v. intr. *iungi*, *conjugari*, *se jungere*, *se conjugere*, *coire*, *iungi* or *copulari* cum *aliquo*.

Copv, v. tr. *describere*, *exscribere*, *fingeri*; — according to nature, *similitudinem fingere* ex vero, — a person, *imitando exprimere*. Copv, n. *exemplar*, *imitatio*; to make a — *imaginem exercere*. Copvst, n. *librarius* or *qui describit* or *exscribit*.

Coquette, n. *improba juvenis circumspectatrix*, *immodica sui ostentatrix*, *oculis circans* cum *Coquilling*, n. *immodica sui ostentatio*. Coquette, v. *oculis tenari viros*, *improbe juvenes circumspectare*, *immodice sui ostentare*.

Coral, n. *corallum* or *corallum*.

Cord, n. *restis*, *fusus*, *laci* *eius*, take a — and hang thyself, *sive restem et suspende te*; to end your disgrace with a —, *laqueo infamiam finire*. Gordon, n. *funiculus*; — of troops, *militis funtanc*; to establish a —, *fines præsidiis militum tuere*.

Cordial, adj. *familiaris*, *ex animo amicus*.

Cordovan, n. *aluta Cordubensis*.

Corn, n. *nucleus* (the kernel of corn), *medulla* (marrow), or, *lynum* (the hard nut), *granum* (corn), *semen* (the seed), *flos*, *robur* or *roborum*. Corander, n. *corandrum*; — juice, *corandra-trium*.

Cork, n. *cortex*; to swim without —, *sine cortice nare*; — a tree, *suber*, **aubker quercus* (L.). Corky, adj. *subereus* (like). Corkscrew, **instrumentum extrahendis corticibus*.

Cormentor, n. **gulo* (L.)

Corn, n. *frumentum*, *fruges*, *annona*; a — field, *ager frumentarius*, an ear of —, *spica*; corn-rust, *rubigo*; — harvest, *mensis frugum*; — stalk, *culmus*; — meal, *farina* & *secale parata*. See *Barley*, *Wheat*.

Cornet, n. *rexillarius*, *rexillifer*.

Corporal, n. *decurio*.

Corporation, n. *sodalitas*, *municipium*, *concilium*, *collegium*, *corpus*.

Corps, n. *corpus*, *manus*, *pars exercitus*, *ala equitum*, *agmen*; *corps diplomatique*, *legationes*.

Corpse, n. *cadaver*, (a dead body of an animal may be expressed by *mortuicus*, or *g. oris morticina*, mutton,) looking like a —, *cadaverosus*; the smell of a —, *odor cadaveris*, flies that feed on dead bodies, *muscæ cadaverinae*.

Corpulent, adj. *corpore amplo*, *pinguis*, *opimus*, *obesus*; to be —, *corpore esse amplo* or *obeso*; to become —, *corpore facere*, *pinguescere*.

Correct, v. tr. *melius facere*, *corrige*, *emendare*, *punire*. Correction, n. *correctio*, *emendatio*, *pœna*. To — proofs, **menda typographica tollere*. See *Amend*, *Amend*.

Correspond, v. *respondere* *aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid*, *contræ-re* *aliquid rei*, the words — to each other, *verbis verbis respondere*; the event — to the hope, *eventus aliquid respondet ad spem*, far from —, *res longe aliter ac quis ratus est evenit*. To — by

letter, *litteras dare et accipere*; — with —, *curi aliquid per litteras colloqui*. Correspondent, n. **litterarum commercio cum aliquo junctus*; to be a diligent —, *impugnum esse in scribendo*; he is my —, *stus quis litteris*.

Corroborate, v. tr. *ratum facere* or *efficere*, *confirmare*, *comprobare*, intr. *probari*, *comp ubi*, *confirmari*. Corroboration, n. *confirmatio*.

Corrode, v. tr. *corrodere*, *erodere*, *grifi* — my heart, *agritudo exeat animum*.

Corrupt, adj. *perditus*, *præfignatus*, *turpis*; — morals, *mores corrupti depravati*, *mores periti* or *turpes*. Corrupt, v. tr. *corrumper*, *depricare*, *vitare*, *perdere*, *pericere*, *persummare*. Corruption, n. *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*. Corrupting, adj. *perniciosis*, *exiliis*.

Corseair, n. *pirata* (scipart), in pure Latin *predo maritimus*.

Corset, n. *thorax* (8. paf), in pure Latin *pectoris tegumen* or *legumentum*; provided with a —, *thoracatus*.

Coruscate, v. *coruscare*, *fulgere*, *splendere*.

Coruscation, n. *fulguratio*, *fulgor*, *splendor*.

Cosmography, n. **cosmographia*, *descriptio mundi*. Cosmographer, n. *cosmographus*, **geographus* (geographi).

Cosmology, n. *cosmologia*.

Cosmopolite, n. *mundanus*, *qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat*, *incola mundi*.

Cost, n. *sumptus* (outlay), *impensæ* (what is spent), *pretium* (price), *merces* (wages); a very great —, *sumptus vastus*; the public —, *impensæ publicæ*; not a person's —, *sumptus alius*, *de pecunia alius*, *aliquid imperis*, *aliquid impensio*; at private —, *privato sumtu*, at your own —, *sua*, *etiam*, *de suo* (opp. *alieno*) *sumptus*; at the public —, *publica sumptus*, *de publico*, *publicæ impensæ publicæ*; at a great —, *magnum impensæ*, *sumptuose*, without any —, *nulla impensæ*, *nullo sumptus*, not at thy —, *sine sumptus tuo*, to live at a person's —, *aliquid impensæ ali*, at the — of your health, *cum damno valetudinis*; to spare neither — nor labour, *neque sumptus nec labori parcere*. Cost, v. *aliquid stat* or *constat* or *remit* or *cedit* or *emittit* (with pen. of the exact price); to — little, *parco stare*, very little, *minimo*; — nothing, *gratis* or *nihil* *constare*, *gratuum esse*; what is the cost or price? *quanti* (e.g. *quanti cenæ*? what does your dinner cost?).

Costume, n. *habitus*, *ornatus*, *mos vestis*; a new —, *novus habitus*.

Coatage, n. *casa*, *lugu* *sum*, *mayale*.

Cotton, n. *byssus*, *indon*; of —, *byssinus*.

Couch, or sofa, n. *lectus*, *lectulus*, *grabatus*, *lecticula* *lucubratoria*. See *Bed*.

Cough, n. *tussis*; inclined to —, *tussibilis*; a dry —, *tussis siccæ*. Cough, v. *tussire* (to have a —); — badly, *male tussire*; to relieve or remove —, *tussim lezare*, *decutere*; not to expectorate in coughing, *in tussu nihil exserere*.

Counsel, n. (1) = consultation, *consultatio*, *deliberatio*; to hold — with yourself, *deliberare de re*; — with some one, *aliquid in consilium addicere*; to give — one to another, *consilia inter se communicare*; (2) = advice, *consilium*, *auctoritas*; good —, *e rectum*; by my —, *me auctore*; to give —, *consilium dare* *aliquid*, *consilium auctoritate esse* *aliquid*; — to do something, *suadere* *aliquid*, *hortari* *aliquid* *ut*; to ask for —, *aliquid consulere*; to follow one's —, *sequi aliquid consilium*; to spurn —, *momentum aliquid spernere*; to support with —, *neque consilio vique operâ deesse* *aliquid*; (3) = a consulting assembly, *consilium*, *senatus*, to call a —, *senatum convocare*; a member of —, *a consilio*, *consiliarius*, *senator*. To consult, or take counsel, *deliberare*, to counsel or give counsel, *consilium dare*. Counsellor, *consiliarius*, *consiliorum socius* et *adjutor*, *auctor consilii*; to have a person as a —, *aliquid consilium uti*. Council-house, or town-hall, *cursa*. See *Advice*.

Count, n. **comes*, to bestow the title of —, **comitis nomine et dignitate ornare aliquid*. County, n. *comitatus*, *Count* = to reckon, *computare*. See *Number*, *Reckon*.

Countenance, *n.* *vultus*, or; a friendly —, *vultus benignus*; a sad —, *vultus tristis*; an impudent —, *os ferum*; an imposing —, *supercilium grande*; to assume a joyful —, *frontem explicare*; — a sorrowful —, *vultum ad tristitiam adducere*, an angry —, *frontem contrahere*; a threatening —, *supercilium tollere*; another —, *vultum mutare*; a learned —, *oculi docti speciem pro se ferre*; to receive with a friendly —, *benigno vultu aliquid recipere*.

Counter, *adv.* = against, *contra*; to counteract, *resistere*; counterbalance, *parum esse alci, aequare, praeponderare* (to outweigh); to counterfeit (1) in voice, *alienum vocis sonum fingere*; (2) in general, *simulare, dissimulare*; (3) in learning, *artificio simulationis eruditum esse*; — money, *nummus adulterinus*; to counterfeit, *aliter precipere, imperium mutatum dare*; to counterterm, *redire, recedi, re recipere, excusum aliquid reducere*; to countermine, *cuniculis transieris adioris, alci rationes conturbare*; to counterplot, * *fraudem suade repellere*; to countersign, *aliquid subscribere*.

Country, *n.* (1) as opposed to town, *rus*; in the —, *ruri*; to live a — life, *ruri vitam agere, rusticari*; to go into the —, *rus concedere*; — to live, *abire rus habitatum*; to remain in —, *ruri se continere*; (2) one's native land, *patria*; in your —, *domi*; to be driven from —, *citrate pelli, in exiliu pelli*; to remain in —, *in patria manere*; to go out of —, *pergre proficisci*; to keep out of —, *peregrinari*; to dwell —, *peregre habitare*; here in this —, *in his regionibus, apud nos*; of what — *enjas*? of our —, *nostras*. Countryman, *n.* *homo rusticus, paganus*; country gentleman, * *homo nobilis ruri habitans*.

Couple, *n. par, bini*; — of doves, *par columbarum*; — of noble brothers, *par nobile fratrum*; (in married life) *conjuges, mariti*; only a — of words, *paucis te colo*. Couple, *v. jungere, conjugare*; — with, *copulare cum se, miscere re*; = copulate, *jungi, coire*.

Courage, *n. animus* (to be of good —, *bono animo esse*), *animus fortis, audacia* (daringness), *ferocia* (fierce courage), *fortitudo* (bravery), *virtus* (manly strength); to have —, *animo forti esse*; to take —, *animum capere*; — again, *animum recipere* or *se recipere*; to restore —, *animum alci reddere*; to quicken —, *aleis animum erigere*; to allow — to sink, *animo cadere*; to lose —, *animum demittere*; to lose —, *animo fracto esse*. Courageous, *animosus, fortis*.

Courier, *n. nuncius volucer* or *expeditus, cursor, veredarius*; a horse of —, *veredus*.

Course, *n. cursus, decursus*; — of water, *lapsus*; — of the stars, *motus*; the regular —, *ordines astrorum*; in full —, *effusus cursus*; to direct your — to, *cursum dirigere aliquid*; to turn —, *flectere ad aliquid*; — somewhere else, *aliu cursus petere*; to give a person free —, *aliquid non coercere, non impedire*; — to a thing, *indulgere rei, non morari aliquid*; — to your tongue, *libero ore loqui*; — in blaming any one, *vocis libertate perstringere aliquid*; to leave justice to its —, *justitiam colere, non impedire*; in the — of the year, *anno vertente*; such is the — of things, * *sic natura hominum comparata est*; unacquainted with —, *imperitus rerum*; the — of nature, *natura lex*; a race —, *curriculum, spatium, stadium*; to enter —, in stadium *ingredi*; to run in —, in spatio *decurrere*; (fig.) the — of life, *vita curriculum*; to enter on a — of study, *studiorum rationem ingredi*.

Court, *n. aula, regia, palatium, domus palatina*; the —, *rex, principes, aulici*. Court, *v. salutare, colere aliquid, se venditare alci, prosequi aliquid, amorem declarare* or *fateri* or *significare*. Courtier, *n. purpuratus, aulicus*; he who has admission at —, *qui ad aulam admittitur*. Courtly, or Courteous, *adj. urbanus, bene moratus*. Courtliness, *n. urbanitas, modestia, officium*.

Cousin, *n. consobrinus* (first), *sobrinus* (second), *patrualis* (a father's brother's child), *amitinus* (a father's sister's or mother's brother's child); pro-

pinquus, cognatus (relatives). Cousinship, *n. cognatio*.

Covenant, *n. pactio, pactum, conventum*. To covenant, *pacisci cum aliquo*.

Cover, *n. tegumen, tegmen, tegumentum, operimentum, involucrium, stragulum*; woollen —, *gausepe*; having —, *cilicium*; leather —, *scortea*; mitted —, *storia*; (for a bed) *lodie*; to act under cover, *colludere cum aliquo*; a — or cloak (in a bad sense), *involucrium, telamentum*; (of a house), *tectum*; — of beams, *tectum laqueatum, lacunar*; (vaulted), *camera*; a small covering, *operculum*. Cover, *v. tr. tegere, contegere, obtegere, operire, rulare*; — with straw, *stramento tegere*; — the table (lay the cloth), *mensam linteo tegere*; — one's self, *corpus suum protegere*; to cover, *i. e.* to protect, *protegere, defendere*; = to secure against loss, *cavere alci*; = to be secured —, *tutum, tectum esse*.

Covet, *v. tr. appetere, concupiscere, flagrare cupiditate rei, incidere alci*. Covetous, *adj. cupidus, avidus*; to be —, *avidus affectum esse de re*; to become — for, *in rei cupiditatem incidere*; *adv. appetenter, flagrantissime*.

Cow, *n. vacca, bos*; a young —, *juvenca, bucula*; of or pertaining to a —, *vaccinus, bubulus*. Cowherd, *n. bubulcus*.

Coward, *n. homo ignavus, timidus*. Cowardly, *adj. ignavus, inbecillus*; I am not so — as to, etc., *non is sum qui mortis periculo terrear*; *adv. ignare, timide*. Cowardliness, *n. metus, ignavia*.

Coy, *adj. trepidus*. Coyness, *n. pudor, trepiditas*.

Crab, *n. cancer*; — shell, *testa caneri*.

Crack, *n. fissura, fissum, rima*; to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimā*; to get a —, *rimam agere*. Crack, *v. tr. findere, dissindere*; intr. *findi, dissindi*. Cracked, *fissus*. Cracking, *n. fissio*.

Cradle, *n. cunx, cunabula -orum, n.*; from the —, *inde ab cunabulis*; to rock —, *cunis infantem movere*.

Craft, *n.* (1) = cunning, *dolus, astutia*; (2) = skill or trade, *ars (operosa or sordida), artificium, questus*. Crafty, *adj. astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*.

Cram, *v. tr. farcire, refarcire*.

Cramp, *n. spasmus, tetanus*; seized with —, *spasticus*; to have —, *spasmo cezari*. See Spasm.

Crane, *n. grus*; * *ardea grus* (L.).

Crank, *n. nervus, flexio, flexura*.

Crash, *n. fragor, fragores*; to make a —, *fragore dare*; it lightens with terrible — of thunder, *inter horrendos fragores micant ignes*.

Crater, *n. erater*.

Cravat, *n. fœcale*.

Crave, *v. tr. efflagitare*.

Craw, *n. ingluviæ, guttur*.

Crawl, *v. repere, reptare, serpere*; — on all fours, *reptare per manus et genua, quadrupede gradu repere*; to — out, *erepere, proripere*; — from the egg, *exire ex ovo, excludi*; — on, *irrepere rei*; — into, in aliquid; — in all corners, *perreptare in omnibus latibris*; (fig.) = to act meanly, *humilliter servire, parasitari*; — to a person, *adulari aliquid, se venditare alci*. Crawling, *n. reptatio, humilitas, adulatio*.

Crayon, *n. stilus cerussatus*.

Crazy, *adj. mente captus, recors, delirus*; to be —, *delirare*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere aliquid*. Crazy, *n. deliratio*.

Creak, *v. crepare, concrepere*; the doors —, *cardo sonat*; the wheels —, *rotæ strepunt*. Creaking, *n. crepitus*.

Cream, *n. flos lactis*. To cream, or skim, *v. florem lactis tollere, colligere florem*.

Create, *v. tr. creare, procreare, gignere, facere, fingere*. Creation, *n.* (1) = the beginning of things, *origo, principium*; — of the world, * *mundus conditus*; from the —, *inde ab hominum memoria*; (2) = the result of —, *mundus, universitas rerum*. Creator, *n. creator, procreator, fabricator, auctor*. Creature, *n. res, res creata, animal, homo*;

a reasonable —, animal ratione præditum; — without reason, animal brutum; O thou dear —! O tu carissima anima! a shameful —, mulier nequam or seclæta.

Credit, v.tr. (1) = to believe, credere. Credit, n. fides; to give — or credence to a thing, alci or alet rei fidem habere, tribuere, adungere, credere; alci rei scribere (e.g. incertis rumoribus, to act in relation to vague rumours); to withhold or refuse —, fidem alci abrogare or denegare; to procure for —, alci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere; — greater —, alci rei fidem augere; to procure —, fidem sibi conciliare; it finds some —, creditur alci, fides habetur or tribuitur alci rei, fides est alci rei; it finds no —, fides abiit (with acc. and inf.); he finds —, creditur alci, alci fides habetur or tribuitur; — a little —, parva alci est apud alqm fides, parvam alci habet alqm fides; to find — with no one, nemini fidem facere (e.g. a messenger who brings incredible intelligence); to find — from the fact, fidem ex eo trahere quod, etc.; to deserve —, fidem or nullam fidem habere (e.g. a letter, epistola); you may give — to, te tibi persuadere volo or tibi persuades velim (with acc. and inf.); (2) = to trust, that is, to let a customer have goods, and wait for the payment, credere alci alqd (e.g. pecuniam, centum talenta); payment of things obtained on —, solutio rerum creditarum; to take up money on —, pecuniam alqis fide mutuam sumere; the object given on —, creditum; to purchase on —, emere in diem (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), emere pecuniam non presenti. (3, as a noun) = trustworthiness, fides, existimatio (belief in a debtor's honour); his — is gone, fides cecidit, concidit; — has begun to fail, fides alqm deficere cepit; — has vanished in business, fides de foro sublata est; to lessen a person's —, fidem alqis moliri, fiduciam arce conturbare; to destroy —, fidem tollere; to preserve —, existimationem tueri; to keep — sound, fidem retinere; to acquire more —, ad fidem alqd acquirere; with your — safe, fide incolumi; (4) = authority or influence, auctoritas, gratia (influence), opinio, existimatio; to support with —, gratia alqm juvare; to preserve —, gratiam tueri; bad —, or discredits, invidia; to bring into —, invidiam alci facere, conficere; to be in —, in invidia esse; to be in very bad —, invidia flagrare. Credible, fide dignus, creditibilis, probabilis, verisimilis (truth-like); to make any thing —, alci alqd credibile facere, probabile facere alqd, probare alqd (to procure for it acceptance), alqd confirmare; to make a thing —, alci rei fidem augere; more than is —, supra quam cuiquam credibile est; it is scarcely — to me, illuc viz adduci possum ut, etc.; it is more —, magis adducor ut credam; that is more —, id propius fidem est; not to be —, a fide abhorrere, fidem excedere; is it —? an credi potest? to become — by means of, fidem ex eo trahere quod. Credibly, adv. creditibiliter. Creditibility, fides, auctoritas, comb. auctoritas et fides; to have —, fidem habere, auctoritatem et fidem habere; to attach — to, see Belief; it grows in —, additur alci rei fides; not to surpass — in any thing, veritatis fidem serrare in alqd re; to lose —, fidem amittere; to refuse —, alci fidem abrogare or derogare. See Borrow, Belief, Faith.

Crescent, n. Luna crescens.

Crest, n. crista, juba. Crested, cristatus.

Cretaceous, adj. cretæus.

Crib, n. præseppe, præsepium.

Cricket, n. gryllus.

Crime, n. delictum, maleficium, facinus, scelus, nefas, crimen (an accusation or charge); to commit a —, delictum committere, maleficium or facinus admittere, scelus facere or committere; to lay as a — against, alci alqd crimini dare, alci alqd in crimine ponere. Criminate, v. criminor. Crimination, n. crimen, criminatio. Criminating, adj. criminans. See Accuse.

Crimson, n. coccineus (scil. color). See Colour.

Cripple, n. homo mancus or membris captus,

homo claudus et debilis; to become —, mancum et debilem fieri.

Crisis, n. discrimen, momentum; in the very —, in summo discrimine; the matter is in a —, res inclinatur; — is over, discrimen sublatum est.

Crisp, adj. crispus. Crisp, v. crispare, concrispare; intr. crispari, leniter inflecti. See Curl.

Criterion, n. discrimen. Critic, n. censor, tjuder. Criticism, n. censura libri; to write a —, libri censuram scribere. Criticise, v.tr. judicare, censuram agere rei.

Critical, adj. censorius, criticus; = dangerous, rerum discrimina (critical points or crises).

Croak, n. (as frogs) ranarum voces. Croak, v. coazare. Croaker, n. magnarum calamitatum prænunciator.

Crocker, v. cœcilia orum, n. casa terrena.

Crocodile, n. crocodilus.

Crocus, n. crocus; — colour, color croceus (saffron), pigmentum e succis paratum.

Crook, n. pedum, lituus, falx. Crooked, adj. curvatus, incurvus, falcatus; = bad, pravus; with — legs, pedibus distortis; — nose, nasus adunco; — neck, qui est obstipus cervicis; — beak, rostro adunco.

Crop, n. fruges, messis.

Cross, n. the figure †, cruz; the figure ×, deussis; to put on the last, decussare; (as an instrument of execution) cruz; to set up a —, crucem constituere; to affix a person to —, cruci alqm affigere, in crucem tollere alqm; to hang on —, pendere in cruce; to die on —, in crucem agi; to take down from —, alqis corpus reficere; the sign of the —, crucis figura; to make —, digitis crucis figuram imitari. Fig., a cross, calamitas, miseria; to take up your —, Christo auctore mala non subterfugere; to have many —, multis malis vexari or conflictari. Crosier, lituus episcopi. See Crook. Crucifix, Christus cruci affixus. Crucifixion, n. supplicium summum a Christo sumptum. Crusade, miles or eques rei Christianæ propagator.

Crouch, v. se demittere, caput demittere; — before any one, acclinem salutare alqm.

Crow, n. cornix; a little —, cornicula. To crow (like a cock), canere. At cockcrow, sub galli cantum.

Crowd, n. turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo. Crowd, v. se ingerere, obtrudere alci, turba conferta preiri.

Crown, n. coronæ; the — of a hill, summus mons; — of a tree, arbor summa; to gift with a —, coronâ donare alqm; modesty is the — of virtue, pudor primus est virtutis honos; (as an ensign of royalty) insigne capitis, or insigne regium, diadema, pure Lat. fasciâ; to put on —, diadema capiti alqis imponere; fig. = dominion, summa rerum, regnum, imperium; the — passes to, imperium transit ad alqm; the British —, regnum Britannicum; property of the —, prædia publica; the heir to a —, heres regni; pretender to —, amulus regni; the rival pretenders to —, qui de regno inter se contendunt. Crown, v.tr. coronare; — with laurel, coronare lauro, præmio ornare; the end — the work, exitus acta probat; his efforts were — with success, fortunâ in eâ re prospere usus est; to be crowned, diadema accipere; a — head, princeps, rex, imperator. Coronation, n. sollemnia quibus alqd præmio ornatur, sollemnia quibus rex diadema accipit.

Crude, adj. crudus. Crudity, n. cruditas.

Cruel, adj. crudelis, severus, ferus, durus. Cruelty, n. crudelitas, feritas, duritas; to exercise — against, crudelitatem exercere in alqo; to run into all kinds of —, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere.

Cruise, v.intr. vagari, pervagari mare; — along the shore, præter oram vagari.

Crumb, n. = the soft part of bread, panis mollia (-ium, n.), interior pars panis; = a small piece, mica, micula, panis uncia.

Crumple, n. *ruga*. Crumple, v.tr. *rugare*; intr. *rugari*.

Crush, v.tr. *comprimere, contundere*.

Crust, n. (of bread) *crusta*; to cover with —, *incrustare*. Crusty, adj. *crustatus*.

Crutch, n. *baculum*; to walk with a —, *baculo levare membra*; to lean on —, *baculo inniti*.

Cry, v. *clamare, conclamare*; — respecting, *de re*; — to, *inclamare alqm*; — after, *clamare alqm insequi*; — with a loud voice, *maximè voce clamare*; — "fire!" *ignem conclamare*. Cry, n. *vociferatio*. To cry = to shed tears, *lacrimare*.

Crystal, n. *crystallus*; a — cup, *poculum crystallinum*. Crystalline, adj. *crystallinus, vitreus*. Crystallise, v.tr. *in *crystallos formare*; intr. *in *crystallos abire*. Crystallisation, n. *formatio *crystallosum*.

Cub, n. *pultus*. To cub, v.tr. *setus edere*.

Cube, n. *cubus, quadrantal*. Cubic, adj. *cubicus*.

Cubit, n. *cubitum*; of a —, *cubitatis*; half a —, *semicubitatis*; two —, *bicubitatis*; two — high, *binorum cubitorum in altitudine*.

Cuckold, n. *curi ñca*; to make a —, *rem habere cum alij uxore*.

Cuckoo, n. *cuculus*.

Cucumber, n. *cucumis*; a dressed —, **cucumis aceto maceratus*.

Cud, to chew the —, *ruminare, ruminari*; (as a noun) *ruminatio*.

Cudgel, n. *baculum, fustis*. Cudgel, v.tr. *ferire, vercutere*.

Cue, n. *cauda*.

Cuff, n. *plaga*. Cuff, v.tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infligere*. See Box.

Culmination, n. *summum fastigium*. Culminate, v.intr. *in summo fastigio esse*.

Culpable, adj. *nocens, noxius*; to be —, *in noxiâ esse*. Culprit, n. *maleficus, qui crimen commisit*.

Cultivate, v.tr. *colere, conserere, excolere, excolere, instituere*; a — field, *colere agrum*; — the understanding, *animum excolere*; — the character, *mores conformare*; — any one, *instituere alqm*. Cultivation, n. *cultus*; — of the fields, *cultus agrorum*. Culture, n. *cultus, humanitas*; = civilisation, *excolta hominum vita*.

Cunning, adj. *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*. Cunning, n. *astutia, calliditas, versutia, dolus*. See Cheat, Deceit.

Cup, n. *poculum, scyphus, calix*; a small —, *poculum*.

Curate, n. (as holding the place of a superior) *icaricus*; (as having the care of souls) *qui animos regit ac moderatur*. Curacy, **cura animarum, sacerdotium*; to do the duties of a —, **curam animi gerere*. Curator, n. *curator*.

Curb, n. **catenula maxillaris, frenum*. Curb, v.tr. *frænare, domare, edomare*; — the passions, *libidines comprimere, domitas habere libidines*; — anger, *iram prohibere*; not to —, *ira indulgere*; — yourself, *animum suum comprimere*.

Curd, n. *lac concretum*.

Cure, n. *curatio, medendi facultas, medicina*; to apply a — to, *curationem adhibere morbo*; to undertake the — of, *curationem alqs suscipere*. Cure, v.tr. *sanare alqm, mederi alci*.

Curiosity, n. (1) = a desire for new things, *curiositas, nova nascendi studium, spectandi studium*; to satisfy your —, *studio spectandi indulgere*; (2) = something rare or strange, *res raritate nobis*. Curious, adj. *curiosus, nova videnti cupidus*.

Cur!, v.tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquere, comere capillos, capillum crispare*. Curled, *crispatus*.

Curant, n. **uxæ passæ Corinthiæ*.

Currycomb, n. *strigilis*; (as a verb) *strigili radere*.

Curse, n. *exsecratio, devotio, imprecatio, maledictum*. Curse, v. **exsecratione uti*; to — any one, *exsecari i, devotire alqm, male precari, diras*

imprecari alci; to — and swear, *impas voces jactare*; — thereupon, *diras voces addere*.

Curtail, v.tr. *truncare, detruncare, in angustum cogere, contrahere*.

Curtain, n. *telum, plaga, auleum*; to draw the —, *rela obducere*; — before, *velis obducere alqd*.

Curvature, n. *curvatio, incurvatio, flexio, inflexio* (tr. *curving*), *curtamen, curvitas, curvatura, flexura flexus, tortus, sinus* (passive, curve); full of — *flexuosus, sinuosus*. Curve, v.tr. *curvare, incurvare, flectere, inflectere* (to bend); intr. *curvari*. Curvilinear, adj. **lineis curvis or obliquis or pravis*.

Cushion, n. *pulvinus, pulmar*.

Custard, n. **placenta ex oris*.

Custody, n. *custodia, carcer, vincula -orum, n.*; to be in —, *in custodiâ serari*.

Custom, = usage, *consuetudo, mos* (moral observance), *institutum* (ordinance); — of sinning, *consuetudo peccandi*; according to my, thy, etc. —, (ex) *consuetudine*, (ex) *more, pro meâ consuetudine, ex instituto meo*; against —, *præter consuetudinem, contra morem consuetudinemque*; — and the example of others, *aliorum exemplo institutisque, aliorum more et exemplo*; it is the Greek —, *est Græcæ consuetudinis, est moris Græci*; it is a custom with us, *est usu receptum, est institutum*; as the custom bears or causes, *ut consuetudo fert*; to have a —, *consuetudinem habere*; to adopt a —, *cons. asciscere*; to lead a person to —, *inducere alqm in cons.*; to be lead or brought to —, *in cons. or in morem venire*; to become a —, *in cons. verti*; it becomes a — to me, *in cons. alqs rei venio*; — to some one, *alqs in eam cons. venit or in eam se cons. adducit ut*; the — has grown old or up, *consuetudo inveteravit*; a — has come from —, *tradita est cons. ab alqo*; to introduce —, *cons. introducere, alqd in morem inducere or perducere*; to hold or retain a —, *cons. tenere or retinere or servare*; — your own —, *institutum suum tenere, nihil mutare de cons. suâ*; to give up —, *a cons. recedere*; to turn from your old —, *a pristina cons. deflectere*; to give up a — gradually, *cons. minuire*; to accommodate yourself to —, *consuetudini servire*; to recall or call back to ancient —, *revocare ad pristinam cons.*; to restore an old —, *reterem cons. referre*; to lose the —, *desuefieri ab* (of persons), *obsolescere* (of things); — is second nature, *consuetudine quasi altera quedam natura effectur*, also *vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ*; the — of acting rightly has become a second nature with me, *mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit*. Customary, *tralatitius* (brought from the past), *usitatus* (used), *tritus* (rubbed), *perulatus* (common), *comb. usitatus et tritus, usitatus et perulatus*; *vulgares, quotidianus* (daily), *communis, mediocri* (ordinary); a — word or expression, *verbum usitatum et tritum, verbum vulgare or vulgi or quotidianum or quod versatur in sermone et consuetudine quotidiani*; a — style, *genus sermonis usitatum*; the — marks of poison, *quæ indicia et vestigia esse veneni*; it is a — question, *quæri solet*. See Accustom, Use, Usage.

Cut, v.tr. *secare* (in general, and with a surgical instrument), *scalpellum admoveere or adhibere alci rei, scalpere* (to form by cutting, as wood or stone), *metere, demetere* (to mow), *castrare* (to castrate), *temperare* (to mend a writing-tool), *recidere, præcidere* (e.g. *capillos*); — out of, *exsecare alqd alci rei*; to — a tree into planks, *arbores in laminas secare*; to — into pieces, *minutum or minutim concidere*; to —, = engrave, *scalpere in re* (e.g. *alqm in gemmâ*, a likeness on a precious stone); to — to the bone, *consecare usque ad ossa*; to — yourself, *cultro se vulnerare*; the morning cold cuts the face, **matutinum frigus mordet os*. Cutting, adj. *acutus*; — frost, *gelu acutum*, so *prægelidum frigus, ventus perfrigidus*.

Cutaneous disease, *scabies*; (on the chin) *mentagra, mentigo*. Cuticle, n. *cuticula, membrannula, pellicula*.

Cutlass, n. *gladius, culler*.

Cutlet, n. *caruncula*.
 Cycle, n. *circulus, orbis*.
 Cyclopaedia, n. **encyclopius doctrinarum omnium disciplina, orbis doctrinae*. Encyclopaedic, encyclopic, to possess — knowledge, *magna varietate et copii esse in suis studiis*.
 Cylinder, n. *cylindrus*. Cylindrical, adj. *cylindricus*.
 Cypress, n. *cupressus*; of —, *cupressus*; a — grove, *cupressetum*.
 Czar, **imperator Russorum, Czarina imperatrix R.*

DABBLE, v. *aqua manus crebro intingere, leviter ulq. attingere* (art or letters). Dabbler, n. *homo leviter eruditus*.

Dad, or Daddy, n. *tata*.
 Daffodil, n. *narcissus*; of the —, *narcissinus*.
 Dagger, n. *pugio, sica*; a small —, *pugionculus*; to strike with a —, *pugione petere alqm*.
 Daggie, v. *rore or luto inficere*; daggled, *rore or luto infectus*.
 Dainty, adj. *delicatus, fastidii delicati*, **cuppediorum studiosus*. Dainty, n. *cibus delicatus, cupidiorum*, n. *cupedia, cibi delicatioris*; to eat only dainties, *unumquidque quod est bellissimum edere*.

Dairy, n. **lactarium, caseale*.
 Daisy, n. **bellis perennis* (L.).
 Dale, n. *valis, conralla*.
 Dally, v. *nugari, iasciire*. Dalliance, n. *nugae, laseicia*.

Dam, n. *agger, aggeratio, moles*; — against a flood, *moles fluctibus* (aquis) *opposita*; to form —, *extruere*; soil for —, *terra ad aggerem extruendum congesta*; — a road along, *agger vice*; to form —, *tramitem aggerare*; to dam out a river, *flumen arce're*.

Damage, n. *damnum, detrimentum, factura* (loss), *dispendium* (waste), *noxa* (injury); to do —, *damno esse alci, damnum inferre alci*. Damage, v. *nocere, efficere, obesse, damno esse*.

Damask, n. *pannus Damascenus, linteum Damascenum*. Damask, adj. **ferrum Damascenum* (a Damask blade).

Dame, n. *mulier, matrona, domina*.
 Damn, v.tr. *damnare, condemnare*; — any one to death, *alqm capitis damnare*; — to the hulks, *ad opus publicum*. Damnable, adj. *damnandus*. Damnation, n. *damnatio, condemnatio* (the act), *poena qua alqs post mortem afficitur* (the punishment).

Damp, adj. *humidus, humectus*; to be —, *humidum esse*; to become —, *humescere*. Damp, v.tr. *humectare*, (fig.) *deprimere, comprimere, restringere, sedare*.

Damsel, n. *puella, ancilla, famula, virgo*.
 Damson, n. **prunus Damascena* (the tree), **prunum Damascenum* (the fruit).

Dance, n. *sallatio, orbis saltatorius, chorea*. Dance, v. *saltare*; — well, *commode*; to go to —, *sallatio ire*; to learn to —, *sallare discere*. Art of dancing, *ars saltandi*; pleasure in —, *sallandi voluptas*; teacher of —, *sallandi magister*; room for —, *aëus in qua saltant*; school —, *ludus saltatorius*. Dancer, n. *saltans, saltator, m. saltatrix, f.*

Dandelion, n. **leontodon taraxacum* (L.).

Dandle, v. *blandiri, manibus agitare*.
 Dandy, n. *homo elegans, juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsulâ totus* (just out of the band-box).

Danger, n. *periculum, discrimen*; — and necessity, *periculum negotique*; to meet —, *p. adire*; to undergo, *p. subire, suscipere*; to rush into —, *in discrimen se conferre*; — of your life, *in p. ca-*

pitis se inferre; to bring any one into —, *in discrimen adducere alqm*; to endeavour to do so, *periculum intendere alci*; to place out of —, *tutum præstare alqm*; with — to me, *meo periculo* (at my risk), *meo Marte* (with my resources); to play at the risk of another, *de alieno corio ludere*. Dangerous, adj. *periculè plenus, anceps*; a — condition, *res dubia*; — region, *regio gravis*; — season, *annus tempestus gravis*; it is — to sail in winter, *periculose hieme navigatur*; it looks — on all sides, *imminet undique pericula*; free from danger, *periculi ex-pers*.

Dangle, v.intr. *pendere a* (de, ex, in) *alqâ re, dependere ex* (de) *re, pendere ex ore alqis*.

Dank, adj. *humidus*.
 Dapple, adj. *coloris maculosi, maculosus*; dapple-grey, *scutulatus*.

Dare, v. *audere, non vereri, hoc sibi sumere ut, etc.* Daring, adj. *audax*. Daring, n. *audacia*.

Dark, adj. (1) = dark (as opposed to daylight), *obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus, cæcus* (blind), somewhat —, *subobscurus*; it is —, *tenebræ sunt*; it is becoming —, *tenebræ oboritur*; as it was already —, *jam obscurâ luce*; to see in the —, *per caliginem cernere*; to make —, *obscurare*; (2) dark in colour, *fuscus, niger, pullus*; to become —, *nigricare*; (3) = dark or difficult to the mind, *obscurus, abstrusus, impeditus, incertus*; — words, *verba obscura*; to make any thing —, *tenebræ adducere rei*; the thing is yet —, *res nondum ad liquidum perducta est*. Adv. *obscurè, perplexe*. Darkness, n. *obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox*; — covers my eyes, *oculi caligant, caligo oculis agnoscitur*; to bring out of —, *alqm in lucem proferre*; to lie in —, *in tenebris jacere, in umbrâ degere*; it darkens, *vesperascit, jam tenebræ oboritur*. Dark-red, adj. *ex rubro subniger*; dark-black, *niger*.

Darling, n. *deliciae, amores alqis*; he is my —, *est mihi alqs in deliciis*.

Darn, v. *farcire, sarcire* (to patch, fill up).

Darning needle, *acus grandior*.

Dart, n. *pilum, hasta*. Dart, v. *jacere*.

Dash, v. *conculcare, collidere, perfringere*.

Dastard, n. *homo ignavus*.

Date, n. *dies*; to put the —, *diem in epistolâ ascribere*; not to do so, *non ascribere*; without —, *sine die et consule*. See Day.

Date (palm), n. *palma*; of —, *palmeus*; — tree, **phoenix dactylifera* (L.). Data, n. *indicia-orum, n. argumenta-orum, n.*

Daub, v.tr. *linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere*.

Daughter, n. *filia*; a little —, *filiola*. See Child.

Daunt, v.tr. *terrere alqm, terrorem inficere, incutere alci, in terrorem conjicere alqm*; to be daunted, *terreri, exterreri*; by any thing, *alqâ re*; — by any one's appearance, *aspectu alqis conturbari*. Dauntless, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus*.

Dauphin, n. **Delphinus*.

Daw, n. *monedula*.

Dawn, n. *diluculum*. It dawns, v. *lucescit, dilu-cescit*.

Day, (1) = the period of light, *dies* (opp. *nox*), *lux* (daylight, opp. *tenebræ* or *nox*); the longest —, *dies solstitialis, solstitium* (the entire time of the longest days); the shortest —, *dies brumalis, brumia* (the entire time of the shortest days); the days are longer than with us, *dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram*, before day, *ante lucem*; at break of —, (cum) *primâ luce, luce oriente*; by — *luce, die, interdiu*; — and night, *diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque, noctes diesque, noctes et dies, noctes atque dies*; by night and by —, *die ac nocte, nocte ac die, die nocteque, nocte et interdiu*; the work is carried forward —, *nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est*; the — breaks, *lucet, dilucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur*; for many months there is no —, *multis mensibus dies non cernitur*; it is a bright —, *clara dies est*; far on in the —, *multus dies est, multo die*; to sleep till —, *ad lucem dormire, in melius dies dormire* to

live for the —, *in diem vivere, in horam vivere*; to wish one good —, *aliquid saluum esse jubere, aliquid salutare*; good day! *salve (salute)*; to spend —, *festum diem agere*; (2) = a period of time, *dies* (in the feminine when it denotes a series of changes or a limit); a bright —, *dies albus or candidus*; a dark —, *dies ater or ominosus*; a period of two, three, four days, *biduum, triduum, quadratum*; three whole —, *totum or universum triduum*; yesterday, *heri, hesterno die*; to-day, *hodierno die, hodie*; this is the eighth —, *hic est dies octavus*; every other —, *tertio quoque die, alternis diebus* (post-Aug.); from day to —, *in dies*; day after —, *diem ex die, diem de die*; every day, *in dies singulos*; to the —, *ad diem, ad diem dictum or statutum or constitutum, in diem certum* (against the time fixed); to pay to the —, *in diem solvere*; for all times, *in omnes dies*; the day before, *pridie*; — after, *postidie, postidie ejus diei*; — the arrival, *pridie adventum*; in these days, *his diebus*; to next —, *cras* (the morrow), *crastino die*; within seven —, *intra septem dies*; on an early —, *propediem*; in our —, *nostra aetate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus*; in my old —, *in senectute, senex*; to pass one's — in care, in want, *vitam degere in otio, in egestate*; to end one's —, *diem supremum obire*; the length of a —, *unius diei spatium*; brightness of —, *claritas diurna*; daylight, *lux*; to avoid —, *lucem fugere*; the day-time, *tempus diurnum* (opp. *tempus nocturnum*), *dies tempus*; according to the time of —, *ut tempus est diei*; to conclude from —, *ex diei tempore conjecturam capere*; a day's sail, *dies cursus, navigatio*; — labour, *labor quotidianus, labor diurnus, opus diurnum* (daily labour), *opera, octus diurnus, vensum* (the slave's task); a — book or journal, *factorum dictorumque descripta per dies*; *diurni rerum suarum commentarii*; to keep —, *facta dictaque describere per dies*; a day's wages, *manuum merces, questus quotidianus or diurnus*; to earn — or live as a day-labourer, *diurnum vectum quærere*; — with difficulty, *diurno questu famem propulsare*; he lives on —, *ei opera vita est*; a day-labourer, *in diem se locans, mercenarius, operarius* (in pl. *opera mercenaria or opera*); to hire, *operas conducere*; to supply, *operas præbere*; a day's march, *dies or unius diei iter, iter* (the first, the second, the third, *prima, secunda, tertia castra*); after a full —, *confecto justo itinere ejus diei*; to command the legions to follow with short days' marches, *legiones minoribus itineribus subsequi jubere*; to reach in five —, *quintis castris venire, pervenire alio*; a day's journey, *dies or unius diei iter, iter, cursus, navigatio* (sail, voyage); — of two days, *bidui iter or cursus or navigatio*; — nine —, *novem dierum iter*; (*mansio*, a station or halting-place for the night); to be distant by —, *diesi itinere or cursu or navigatione abesse*; — from a place by eight days' journey, *ab alio loco octo mansionibus distare*; the wood is nine days' journey broad, *latitudo silvæ patet novem dierum iter*; the journey took nearly ten days, *via dierum fere erat decem*; to have already advanced many —, *fam multorum dierum riam progressum esse*; Daily, *quotidianus, diurnus*; — food, *cibus quotidianus, cibus diurnus*; adv. *quotidie, quot diebus, nullo non die, omnibus diebus, in dies singulos* (*quotidie vel potius in dies singulos* by *et ceteros literas ad te mitto*, I send you a short letter daily or rather every day; *diebus singulis*, on every day, day by day.) See *Light, Night*.

Daze, v. r. *caecare, oculorum aciem præstringere*.
Deacon, n. *diaconus*. Diaconate, *diaconatus*.
Dianery, * *domicilium diaconi*.

Dead, adj. *mortuus, exanimis, exanimus, vitæ et sensû carentis*; a — person, *funus* (corpse); the regions of the —, *inferi*; (fig.) dull, *mortuus, languidus*; — language, *lingua mortua*; the city is as if —, * *causa in tota urbe silentium est*; a — complexion, *exanimis funereusque color*. **Death**, n. *mors, letum, nec, obitus, discensus et vitæ, finis or exitus vitæ*; after a person's —, *alio mortuo*; in

his —, *moriens*; to die a violent —, *violenti morte perire*; to have an easy —, *facilem exitum habere*; to suffer —, *mortem subire*; to condemn to —, *capitis damnare*; to be vexed to —, * *mortem consumi*; to be starved to —, *per inediã a vitâ discedere*; death-pang, *morientis angor*; fear of —, *mortis metus*; in the article of —, * *in mortis discrimine*; sleep of —, *sopor æternus*; — sweat, * *sudor quem mors evocat*; stillness of —, *silentium summum*; punishment of —, *pæna capitis or mortis, supplicium summum*. **Deadly**, adj. *mortalis, mortifer, exitialis*. See *DIE, Kill*.

Deaf, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*; somewhat —, *surdaster*; naturally —, *cui auditus negatus est*; to become —, *obscurescere*. **Deaf**, v. r. *ezurdare, obtundere, sopire*; deafened, *torpidus*; to be —, *torpere, stupere*; to become —, *torpescere, stupescere*.

Deal, v. r. (1) = to act, *agere*; (2) = to conduct yourself, *se gerere*; (3) = to buy and sell, *mercari, mercatum facere, negotiari, rem gerere*. Dealer, n. *qui rem gerit et lucrum facit, institor, mercator*; a plain —, *vir probus*; a double —, *fraudator*.

Dear, adj. *carus* (opp. *vili*), *magni pretii, pretiosus* (of high value, opp. *pari pretii*), *multorum numorum* (that which has cost much, e.g. *biblicæ*); corn is —, *annonæ cara est*; in very — times, * *rebus carioribus multo*; what you don't want is — at nothing, *quod non opus est, assæ carum est*. **Deary**, care (opp. *vili pretio* or merely *vili*), *magno pretio* or *magno* (opp. *paræ pretio* or *paræ*); very —, *carissime, impenso pretio* or *impensio*; how dear! (taucht!) *quanti! so —, tanti*; however —, *quanti quanti*; to buy —, *aliquid emere care* or *magno* or *male*, *comparare aliquid magno pretio*; — dearer, *carius emere*; to sell —, *vendere care* or *magno* or *bene*; — dearer, *pluribus vendere*; to be sold very —, *impensio pretio vendere, quam plurimo vendere*; (fig.) to pay very — for, *maximas alci rei penas dare*; to stand in —, *care constare, pluris stare, non sine magnâ mercede contingere*; — much dearer than, *multo pluris esse quam*. It is — to me, *aliquid diligo et carum habeo*; — above all, *aliquid unius diligo*; your wish is very — to me, *carissimam habeo voluntatem tuam*; one's dearest possessions, *que alicui sunt carissima*. **Dearest**, or high price, *caritas* (opp. *vilitas*), *magnum pretium* (opp. *parvum pretium*), *caritas annonæ* or *rei frumentariæ* (opp. *annonæ vilitas*). **Dearth** = deficiency or want of food, *inopia rei frumentariæ, inopia frumentaria*; comb. *inopia et caritas rei frum.*; to cause a —, *annonam incendere or flagellare or exandefacere* (of speculators), *caritatem annonæ inferre* (of things, e.g. as of a hailstorm); there was a great — that year, *annus in suavi caritate fuit*.

Debat, v. r. *excludere, occludere, præcludere*.

Debase, v. r. *corrumpere, vitare, adulterare, depravare*.

Debate, n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*.
Debate, v. *altercari, disceptare, certare*.

Debauch, v. r. *corrumpere, depravare, vitare, perdere aliquid, alci mores depravare*; to try to —, *alci interitum quærere*. **Debauch**, n. *lævatio, luxuria*. **Debauchee**, n. *lævus, gurgis, comissator*.

Debilitate, v. r. *debilitare, infirmare, frangere*.

Debility, n. *infirmilas, imbecillitas, infirma valetudo*.

Debt, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen, ex alienum*; to get into —, *ex alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in aie alienæ esse, debere*; to be oppressed by —, *are alienæ premi, are alieno demerito care, obaratum esse*; to pay —, *debita solvere*; — your old — by new, *vetusta solvere*; — the — of nature, *debitum naturæ reddere*; free of —, * *are alieno cæcatus*; to make yours if —, *assimilare rei alienæ*; to become —, *care are alienæ*; to begin to —, *capere ex alienum solvere*. **Debtor**, n. *debitor, qui debet, obaratus*; a good —, *bonum nomen* to be a —, *debere alicui*.

Decade, n. *decas, decas (into)*.

Decalogue, n. * *præcepta decem tabularum*.

Decamp, v.intr. *aufugere, subterfugere, abscondere*.

Decant, v.tr. *deliquare, percolare, diffundere*.

Decapitate, v.tr. *caput alcis, or cervicem alcis præcidere*. See *Behold*.

Decay, n. *deminutio, defectio virium, vires corporis affectæ*; — of the understanding, *deminutio mentis*. *Decay*, v.intr. *deminui, minui, deficere, decrescere, senescere, hebescere*; I —, *viribus senesco* or *deficio*; *vires extenuantur, deficiunt*; I — in body, *vires et corpus amitto* (opp. *corpus facio*); the memory —, *memoria labat, minuitur*; *deficio* memoria; zeal — as hope, *studium cum æpe senescit*; the power of the Athenians —, *opes Atheniensium senescunt*.

Decasse, n. *decessus, obitus*. See *Dead*.

Deceit, n. *fallacia*; to practise a —, *fallaciam intendere in alqm*; to fall into —, *in fraudem incidere*. *Decieve*, v.tr. *decipere*. *Deciever*, fraudator; homo ad fallendum paratus; a subtle —, *velator*; to be a thorough —, *totum ex fraude et fallaciâ constare*. *Deceital*, adj. *fallax, dolosus, cafer*; — words, *verba ad fallendum instructa*. *Adv. fraudulentiter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum*. See *Cheat*.

December, n. (*mensis*) *December*.

Decent, adj. *quod decet, decûrus*. *Adv. decûre, recte*. *Decency*, n. *decencia, decorum*; to observe, *decorum sequi or servare*; to have a feeling of —, *quid decent sentire*.

Deception, n. *fraus, dolus*. See *Cheat*, *Decoit*.

Decide, v.tr. *judicare alqd*; *decernere rem or de re, decidere rem or de re*; — a question, *questionem solvere*; — a battle, *pugnam decernere*; — that something shall be done, *decernere alqd faciendum*; — for a person; *alcis partes sequi*. *Decided*, certus, exploratus; I am —, *certum mihi est*. *Decision*, n. *judicatio, iudicium, sententia*; to leave the — to, *alcis arbitrio permittere*; *integrum relinquere alqd alcis*. I have the — of, *res pene me posita est*.

Decimate, v.tr. *decimare cohortes* (post-Aug.), *sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere, decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti necare, decimum quemque fusti ferire*. *Decimation*, n. *decimatio*.

Decipher, v.tr. *investigare et persequi*. *Deciphering*, n. **ars notas investigandi et persequendi*.

Deck of a vessel, *constratum navis*; ships which have —, *naves constratae or lectæ*. See *Bedeck*.

Declaim, v. *pronunciare, declamare, declamitare, graviter et tenuite pronunciare*; he — with a clear voice, etc., *pronunciavit voce acutâ, ardenti motu gestuque*. *Declamation*, n. *pronunciatio, ex verum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio*; vocis, cultus, gestus moderatio cum *enustatio*; *actio* (delivery), *pronunciandi ratio*. *Declaimer*, n. *declamator*.

Declare, v.tr. *dicere, profiteri, prodere, prædicere, declarare*; — a person heir, *heredem alqm scribere*; — any thing as null, *irritum facere, abolire*; — for any one, *partes alcis sequi*; — for any thing, *accipere, probare alqd*; — against, *detractare, improbare alqd*. *Declaration*, n. *predicatio, sententia, dictum*; — of love, *declaratio amoris*; — of war, *denuntiatio*; his — was to this effect, **in eam sententiam disputavit ut doceret*, etc.; to give an explicit — of, *diligentius explicare alqd*.

Decline, v.tr. *fugere, recusare, declinare* (to retire or shrink from, de or ab); — a verb, *verbum immutans casibus, verbum declinare*. *Declination*, n. *declinatio, flexura, flexus, fuga*. *Decline*, or *Declivity, declivitas, declive*; at the — of day, *die decedens*; — of life, *ætas ingravescentis*; — of your affairs, *inelinatis rebus tuis*.

Decoction, n. *decoctum, potio medicata, decocta (aqua)*; to make —, *decoquere*.

Decompose, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere*; intr. *dissolvi, solvi*. *Decomposition*, n. *olutio, dissolutio*.

Decorate, v.tr. *decorare alqd alqd re* (e.g. *alqm*

præmiis), *ornare, exornare, distinguere alqd alqd re* (e.g. *parietes marmoribus*, your room with marble); I — myself to please you, *me exorno tibi ut placeam*. *Decoration*, n. *ornatio, exornatio* (act.), *ornatum, decor* (pass.). *Decorous*, adj. *decûrus*. *Decorum*, n. *decûrum*.

Decoy, v.tr. *vocare allicere, cibo allicere, cibo insecare, also insecare*; (fig.) *allicere, allectare, allectare et invitare ad alqd, allicere, pellicere in alqd alqd re*. *Decoying*, n. *allectatio*; means of —, or a decoy, *esca, illecebra, lenocinium*; a — bird, *allector, illex*.

Decrease, v.intr. *minui, se minuire, minuerè, imminui, remitti, se remittere* (to relax), *levari, sublevari* (to be lightened), *leniri, mitigari* (to be lessened or abated); his anger —, *ira deferrescit*. *Decrease*, n. *deminutio, imminutio, decrementum*.

Decree, v.tr. *decernere, censere, placere alcis, sciscere, jubere*, comb. *sciscere jubereque* (a law, an ordinance): *Decree*, n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum, populi scitum*.

Decrepid, adj. *decrepidus, cictus*; to be —, *vietum et caducum esse*.

Deery, v.tr. *diffamare* (to spread an evil report), *infamare* (to bring into disrepute).

Dedicate, v.tr. *dicare or dedicare alcis alqd*, (e.g. *librum*), *sacrare, consecrare* (to a divinity); — an altar to Jupiter, *Jovi aram dicare*; — a temple to a god, *deo templum dicare*; — a book to a person, *alcis librum dicare or dedicare* (post-Aug.), *librum ad alqm mittere, librum ad alqm respondere*; — yourself to the service of the state, *patriæ se dedere or decorere, reipublicæ se tradere*; to the service of the gods, *totum se vertere in cultum deorum*; — your time to, *tempus consumere in re*; — your talents, *ingenium conferre ad alqd*.

Deduct, v.tr. *detrahere alqd alei or de alqd re*; — from a sum, *detrahere or deducere alqd de summi*; — from a weight, *subtrahere alqd e pondere*. *Deduction*, n. *deductio*; a — is made from the money, *deductio fit ex pecuniâ*.

Deed, n. *facinus, quæ alqs facit or agit*; *deeds, acta, facta*; = documents or archives, *literæ, tabulæ, literarum monumenta*; to sign —, *consignare*.

Deep, *altus* (distance from the land level up or down, e.g. *altus mons*, a high mountain; *alta aqua*, deep water; *so altum flumen, altæ radices*, *alta plaga*; so we say "the high sea" for the sea where it is very deep). *Deepen*, v.tr. *deprimere* (opp. *tolle, allere*). A deep, or depth, *locus depressor, altum, profundum*; the depths, *loci in mirandam altitudinem depressa*; — of the river, *altitudo fluminis*; — of the sea, *altitudo maris*; the greater —, *profunda altitudo maris, profundum maris*; in the —, *in profundo* (opp. *in summo*); to throw yourself into —, (se) *precipitare, se jacere in profundum, se immittere in profundam altitudinem*; to go down into —, *deorsum ferri* (of things = to sink); to rise out of —, *ex alto emergere*. The depth of character, *altitudo ingenii*; — of the soul, *altitudo animi*; — of God's wisdom, *summa dei sapientia*.

Deer, n. *cervus*; fallow —, **cervus dama* (L.).

Deface, v.tr. *deformare, in pejus fingere, fœdare*. *Defacement*, n. *deformatio, deformitas*.

Defame, v.tr. *calumniari, de famâ or existimatione alcis detrudere*. See *Accuse* and *Calumny*.

Default, n. = error or omission, *culpa, peccatum, error*; by — of care, *incuria*; — of attention, *negligentia*; — of property, *inopia*. *Defaulter*, qui *radimonium deserit* (one who forfeits his surety), *obarusus* (one deep in debt).

Defeat, n. (of an army) *elides, strages, interitio*. *Defeat*, v.tr. *stragem dare or edere*; to inflict a — on, *cladem inferre alcis*; to suffer —, *cladem accipere*. See *Conquer*.

Defect, n. *quod deest, quod desideratur*; — in a book, *liber in quo desunt quedam plagulæ*; the defects of character, *vitia*; to labour under —, *ritio laborare*; = a flaw, *labe, vitium, mendum*. *Defective*, adj. *imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus* (faulty);

to be defective, *deficere, deesse*. Defection, or Desertion, *defectio*, (fig.) a — of mind, a *totā mente et a rectā ratione defectio*. Deficiency, *defectio* (e.g. *virium, animi*).

Defend, *tueri, tutari, defendere*. Defence, *n. tutela, patrocinium, defensio*; without —, *sine orasidio, indefensus, non lectus, non munitus*; want of —, **inopia praesidii*; a place of —, *asylum* (ἄσυλον, properly a free city), *portus et perfugium*; a wall or tower of —, *propugnaculum*; — against the barbarians, *oppositum barbaris*; a means of —, *tutamen*; forces for defence, *praesidia*. Defensive weapons, *arma ad legendum et ad nocendum, arma et tela*. See Guard, Protect.

Defer, *v. tr.* (1) = to postpone, *differre* (in general), *proferre, conferre* (to a fixed time), *prorogare* (to a longer period, to lengthen, e.g. the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *procrastinare* (by delay), *producere, prolatare* (to draw out), *rejicere, reserare* (to put off what you ought to do now); — from day to day, *diem ex die ducere*; — some days, *aliquot dies proferre or promovere*; — a marriage, *prodere nuptiis aliquot dies*; — something for another volume, *alqd differre in aliud volumen*; (2) = to give way to, *cedere, decedere* *alci*. Deferring, *n. obsequantia*. See Delay.

Defile, *n. angustia, fauces, pyla* (πύλα, gates). Defile, *v. per angustias iter habere*; the army defiled through a wood, *agmen per saltum porrigitur*; to march in defile, *acie procedere*.

Defile, *v.* = to pollute, *maculare, inquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, sedare, violare, polluere*; — a virgin, *alqm vitare*. See Deflower.

Define, *v. tr. finire, definire, describere, circumscribere*. Definition, *n. finitio, definitio* (giving the limiting or discriminating future).

Deflect, *v. declinare*. Deflection, *n. declinatio*.

Deflower, *v. tr. alqm vitare, alqm (per vim) stuprare, alcjs pudicitia vim atque vitium afferre, per vim vitium or stuprum offerre alci, alci pudicitiam or decus muliebri expugnare, alci pudicitiam eripere*. Deflowering, *n. vitatio*. See Disgrace, Dishonour.

Deform, *v. tr. deformare, depravare, in pcjus mutare or vertere*; deformed, *deformatus, deformis* (ugly). Deformation, *deformatio, depravatio* (act.). *deformitas, turpitudine* (as a condition, deformity).

Defraud, *v. tr. fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam alci facere, fraude or dolo capere, defraudare alqm alqd rei*; — of his money, *alqm circumducere or circumvertere argento, alqm emungere argento*; to — one's creditors, *fraudare creditores*; to try to — a person, *fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam intendere in alqm*. See Cheat.

Deify, *v. tr. sumptus facere or suppeditare, colere, impensam or impensas facere*; to — the cost of the public games, *ludorum facere impensas* (so *canarum, munerum, operum ac munerum, etc.*).

Defunct, *adj. mortuus, falo functus*.

Defy, *v. confidenter resistere, confidenter resistantem respondere, alqm provocare* (to challenge), *contumaciter spernere alqd* (i.e. imperia), *contemnere alqd* (e.g. *leges*), *obsciam ire alci rei, se offerre alci rei* (e.g. *periculis*). Defiance, *n. contumacia, confidentia, contumax animus*; noble —, *libera contumacia*; unbridled —, *ferocia*.

Degenerate, *v. degenerare* (to lose the qualities of kind or race), *degenerare a parentibus, mores mutare, depravari*; seriousness often — into sadness, *severitas saepe in tristitiam procedit*. Degenerate, *adj. degener*.

Degrade, (1) = to lower in rank or position, *ex superiori ordine in inferiorem detrudere alqm, gradu deicere alqm, ab ordine remove're alqm, militandi ordinem alci mutare* (in military affairs). Degradation, *gravis defectio, ab ordine motio*. (2) to lower one's authority or influence, *minuere, imminuere alcjs auctoritatem*; — one's self, *se demittere, se submittere*; — to something, *prolabi ad alqd, se precipere in alqd* (e.g. in *mulieres felus*;

to womanlike wailing), *descendere ad alqd*; — to the worst insults, *ad gravissimas verborum contumelias se abijcere, se abijcere et prosternere* (to act unworthily). Degrading, *indecorus*. Degradation, *humilitas*. See Disgrace, Dishonour.

Degree, *n. gradus*; having degrees, *gradatus* (graduated); to go up many —, *multis gradibus ascendere* (steps); the — of human age, *gradus etatis humane*; — of honour, *gradus honoris* (dignitatis); the — of dignity and fortune, *gradus dignitatis et fortunae*; not to have reached that — of wisdom, *ad istum gradum sapientiae nondum pervenisse*; to advance by — to higher topics, *gradatim ad superiora ascendere*.

Deify, *v. tr. alqm ex homine deum facere, alqm in caelum tollere, alqm inter deos or in deorum numerum referre, alqm in deorum numero collocare, deorum numero consecrare, or consecrare alone, in deorum numero referre, deum numerare or putare, alqm ut deum colere, deorum honores alci tribuere, ad caelum or ad astra tollere, laudes alcjs in astra tollere, alqm ad caelum laudibus offerre*. Deified, *divus*. Deification, *n. apotheosis* (ἀποθεωσις), pure Latin consecratio.

Deign, *v. tr.* = account worthy, *dignari alqm re, alqm habere or ducere alqm re* (or with subj.). e.g. *alqm congressione dignum judicare, or alqm dignum judicare quicum congrederi*, to deign to honour a person with your intercourse; to *alqm dignari honore eorum, or alqm dignum honore canere habere*; I beg that you would deign, etc., *in rogo ut digneris* (with inf.).

Deism, *n. *deismus*. Deist, *n. *deista*. Deity, *n. Deus, numen divinum* (divine power), *divinitas, natura divina*. See God.

Deject, *v. tr. alqm or alcjs animum affligere, alcjs animum frangere or infringere, contristare*. Dejected, *mastus, tristis, doctus*; to be —, in *maerore esse or jacere*. Dejection, *n. agritudo, naestitia, tristitia*.

Delay, *v. tr.* = retard, *morare, remorare, detinere alqm, moram facere alci rei, moram offerre alcjs rei* (or *alci rei*), *moram et tarditatem offerre alcjs rei, tardare, retardare, retinere* (to hold back); = to check, *reprimere* (e.g. *fugam hostium*); = to restrain, *arce're, cohibere*; = prolong, *ducere, trahere, extrahere*; = postpone, *differre*. Delay, *v. intr.* *morari, commorari, se tenere, continere se*; — in some place, *alqo loco*; — over a thing, *morari in alqd re, haerere in alqd re*; — too long, *longum esse*. Not to delay much thereon, *ne multis morer, ne longum fiat* (to avoid tediousness); — over little matters, *morari in parvis*; — over each point, **du haerere in singulis*. See Deser, Stay, Tarry.

Delectation, *n. delectatio, oblectatio*; for (his) —, *delectarium causā, delectarium et voluptatis causā; delectio*.

Delegate, *n. legatus, nuncius*; to be a —, *esse legatum, legationem gerere or administrare, legatione or legationis officio fungi*. Delegate, *v. tr. legare, allegare*.

Deleterious, *adj. mortifer, exitialis, venenatus*.

Deliberate, *v. deliberare* (to weigh); — on any thing, *deliberare or habere deliberationem or consultare or consultare, or consilium inire or e. capere de alqd re, tractare consilia alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli*); — with a person, *deliberare or consultare cum alqo, adhibere alqm in consilium or ad deliberationem*; — one with another, *consilia inter se communicare, consilia conferre*. Deliberation, *n. deliberatio, consultatio, consilium*; to enter into —, in *deliberationem or consultationem venire*; to conduct the public —, *publicum consiliorum esse moderatorem*.

Delicate, *adj.* (1) of persons, *tener, mollis, delicatus, fastidius* (in eating, etc.), *luculentum studiosus* (a gourmand), *difficilis et morosus* (not easily pleased, particular); (2) of things, *avarius* (sweet), *delicatus* (costly, luxurious), *luculus* (well prepared), *tener, tenuis* (fine), *teres, fastidiosus* (e.g.

cures); (3) = difficult to handle, *difficilis, lubricus* (slippery), *anceps* et *lubricus*. Adv. *molliter, tenuiter, delicate, suaviter, subtiliter*. Delicacy, *n.* *mollitia naturae, mollitudo humanitatis, cunctiditas, cautio*; — in eating, *cibus suavissimus, cibus lautus*; delicacies, *cibi exquisitissimi* or *sua- vissimi, lautilia* (tit-bits).

Delight, *n.* *voluptas, dulcedo*. Delight, *v.tr.* *delectare, oblectare*; intr. *delectari* or *oblectari* *re*. Delightful, adj. *latus, jucundus, suavis*.

Delineate, *v.tr.* *delineare, designare, describere*. Delineation, *n.* *graphis-idos, f.* or pure Latin *pictura linearis*.

Delinquent, *n.* *maleficus, capite damnatus* (condemned to death). Delinquency, *n.* *delictum, scelus, facinus*.

Delirium, *n.* *delirium, vesania, furor*. Delirious, adj. *delirius*; to be —, *delirare*.

Deliver, *v.tr.* *liberare alqm re* or *a re*; — out of slavery, *servitute liberare* or *excipere, servitio eximere, e servitute in libertatem restituere* or *vindicare*; — from a siege, *liberare obsidione*; — from the punishment of death, *capitis absolvere* (in a trial); — from debt, *ere alieno liberare* or *exsolvere*; — from pecuniary need, *difficultate pecuniarum exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem illatam ab alqo repellere, alqm crimine eximere, expedire, alqm absolvere* (in a trial); — from disgrace, *lecere infamiâ*; — from fear, *metu liberare, lecare, a metu vindicare*. Delivered, *liberatus, solutus, solutus ac liber*; — from earthly bonds, *corporis vinculis relaxatus, corpore solutus*; — from dangers, *periculis liberatus, periculis defunctus*; to be —, from fever, *febris carere*. To deliver one's self, *se liberare, in libertatem se vindicare, libertatem capessere, ex vinculis effugere, carceris vincula rumpere*; — from debt, *se liberare ere alieno, es alienum dissolvere*; — from snares, *se exuere ex laqueis*; — from the yoke, *jugum exuere, jugo se exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem dissolvere*; — from an unfortunate position, *ex, nullis se emergere* or *se extrahere*. Deliverer, *n.* *liberator*, or is *qui liberavit, vindex*; — out of danger, *periculi*; — slavery, *libertatis*. Deliverance, *n.* *liberatio*.

Delude, — to impose on, *v.tr.* *aliquem lachare et falsâ spe producere* (literally, to entice a person and lead him on in false hope), *alqm eludere* et *extrahere, deludere* (to delude and to disappoint), *alqm variis dilationibus frustrare* (to disappoint by various delays or excuses), *alqm variis frustrationibus differre, alqm per frustrationem differre* (to put off on various pretexts). Delusion, *n.* *error, dolus, fallacia, praeiugium, falsa doctrina, umbrâ falsa, vana fides*; it is not a — that there are gods, *non vana fides deos esse*; to be under —, *errore duci*; to relieve from —, *errorem ab alqo evellere*.

Deluge, *n.* *inundatio propter scelera hominum in terras immissa*.

Delve, *v.tr.* *fodere*. Delver, *n.* *fossor*. Delving, *n.* *fossio*. See Dig.

Demagogue, *n.* *vir popularis, qui populi causam agit, populi potentiam amicus*; to be a —, *populariter agere, rebus novis studere, the arts of a —, artes populares*; the disposition of —, *ingonum acutum in novas res; the words of —, voces seditiosae, colloqui seditiosae*; — to deliver speeches as a —, *seditiosa per catus disserere*. See Revolutionist.

Demand, *v.tr.* *poscere* (in the expectation of obtaining), *deposcere, exposcere* (earnestly), *postulare, exposulare* (as a right), *flagitare, efflagitare* (pressingly); Cicero has this climax, *misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare, petere, expetere* (to seek), *exigere* (to desire or require), *requirere*; — with justice, *jure quodam suo postulare, justam postulandam causam habere*; what the time and necessity —, *quâ tempus et necessitas flagitat*; truth —, *veritas elamat*; prudence —, *est prudens*; friendship —, *est amicus*. Demand, *n.* *postulatio, postulatium*; an intolerable —, *postu-*

latum intolerabile; a shameless —, *postulatio impudens*; extravagant — or pretensions, *deliciae (equitum)*; very mild —, *postulata lenissima*.

Demarcation, *n.* *terminus, lines, confinium*; lines of —, *termini constituti, fines terminali*. See Bound.

Demean, *v.* (1) = to conduct, *se gerere in re*; — in a friendly way, *amicè facere*; — prudently, *prudenter se gerere*; — honourably, *honeste se gerere*; (2) = to lower one's self, *se demittere*; *se submittere, probabi ad alqd, descendere ad alqd, minuere suam dignitatem*. See Behave, Conduct.

Demerit, *n.* *culpa, meritum*. See Blame, Fault.

Demise, *n.* *obitus, decessus*. See Dead, Die.

Democracy, *n.* *ratio popularis, populi potentia* or *imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum, civitas* or *respublica popularis* (opp. *civitas regia*), *civitas in qua in populo sunt omnia, civitas quæ a populo tenetur, civitas in qua populi potestas summa est, respublica in qua per populum aguntur et sunt in populi potestate omnia, resp. in qua populus plurimum potest omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur, resp. quæ populo or populi potestate regitur*; to be averse to —, *aversum esse a ratione populari*. Democratical, adj. *popularis*. Democrat, *n.* *qui populi causam agit, populi potentia amicus*.

Demolish, *v.tr.* *demoliri alqd* (statuam, domum, templâ, also culpam de se), *deicere, sternere, prosternere*. Demolition, *n.* *demolitio*. Demolisher, *n.* *demolitor*.

Demon, *n.* *dæmon* (Eccl.), *dæmonium* (Eccl.). Demoniacal, adj. *dæmoniâcus* (Eccl.).

Demonstrate, *v.tr.* *demonstrare* (to show clearly), *firmare, confirmare, probare alci alqd*. Demonstration, *n.* *demonstratio, probatio*; this is difficult of —, *difficile est probatu*.

Demoralise, *v.tr.* *mores corrumpere, moribus nocere*; public-houses —, **cauponæ moribus nocent, *in cauponis mores corrumpuntur*. Demoralisation, *n.* *mores corrupti or perditii*; in so great —, *tam perditis moribus*; — grows worse, *mores magis magisque lapsi sunt*.

Demur, *v.tr.* (1) = object to, *exceptionem facere, contra dicere, occurrere*; (2) = to delay, *remorari, moram facere*. Demurmer, *n.* *exceptio, mora, dilatio*.

Demure, adj. *serius, serius, gravis*; to make a — countenance, *nultum componere*. Demureness, *n.* *gravitas, severitas*.

Den, *n.* *caverna; specus, cavea, claustrum, latibulum*.

Denominate, *v.tr.* *nominare alqm* or *alqd, denominare, nomen alci dare*. Denomination, *n.* *nominatio, genus*.

Denote, *v.tr.* *denotare* (alqm colore, cretâ, — citizens to be slain, *cives necandos*), *notare, signare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, notam apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd, notâ insignire*; these things are denoted better by Latin than by Greek words, *melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis*.

Denounce, *v.tr.* *denunciare*; — war, *bellum*; — before a court, *nomen alcis deferre, libellum de alqo dare*. Denunciation, *n.* *denunciatio, delatio* (at law), *libellus de alqo datus* (bill of indictment).

Dense, adj. *densus, condensus, confertus, creber*; a — line of battle, *acies condensa or conferta*; to fight in — masses, *confertim pugnare*; to make —, *densare, condensare*. Density, *n.* *densitas*. See Thick.

Dentist, *n.* **medicus dentium*. Dentition, *n.* *dentitio*; to facilitate —, *facilem prestare dentitionem infantibus*. See Tooth.

Deny, *v.tr.* and intr. *negare* (to say "no," opp. *dicere* = to affirm), *abnuere* (to refuse by a nod, opp. *annuere* = to grant), *infutire, infutiri* (to deny a fact or a crime, opp. *confiteri*), *abjurare* (by oath); — thoroughly, *denegare*; — constantly, *pernegare*; I will not — that, *haud abnuerim* (with acc. and inf.); I cannot — that, *negare non possum quin*. Denial, *n.* *infutitio*. Denier, *vi negat, infutiator*. See Abnegation, Negation.

Depart, v.intr. *abire ab* or *ex*, *abierdere ab* or *ex*, *decidere algo loco*, *de* or *ex loco*, *decidere ab loco*, or *loco*, or *ex loco*, *excedere loco* or *ex loco*, *egredi loco* or *ab loco*, *algre di ab*, *ex*, or *the abt.* (fig.) = to die, *discedere ex* or *a villa*. Departure, n. *abitus*; *decessio*, *decessus*, *discessus*. Department, n. (1) = office or duty, *munus*, *munda -orum*, n. *provincia*, *muneris partes*; (2) = district, *ager*, *regio*, *territorium*, *provincia*; that is not in my —, *hanc meum est*, *hoc non est meum officium*; the — of the navy, *provincia maritima*, or *classis provincia*; the Admiralty —, *dumvir navalis*; the foreign —, *cura* or *administratio rerum exterarum*; to divide a country into —, *terranti in regiones describere* or *dividere*; by departments, *regionaliter*.

Depend, v.intr. *pendere ex algo* or *aliqua re*, *pendere ex alicuius arbitrio* (on a person's will), in *aliqua ditione esse* (to be in a person's power), *esse in alicuius munus*, in *aliqua potestate certi*, in *aliquo esse* or *positum* or *situm* esse; the decision of this — on them, *hujusce rei potestas omnia in se sita est*; what part we shall play — on our will, *quam personam gerere telum*; a *nostra potestate proficiscitur*; to — on fortune, *fortuna subjectum esse*; their fate — on the issue of the war, *discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventusque eius certitur*; all — on their decision, etc. *eorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum redit*. Dependent, adj. *alienigenus*; to be —, *alieni juris esse*. Dependence, n. *fiducia* (humanis *que* sit *fiducia rebus cogita*, consider what dependence you can place on human affairs); the mutual — of friends, *amicorum inter se fiducia*.

Deplet, v.tr. *depingere*, *pingere*, *fingeré*, *effingere*, *dicendo effingere rei imaginem*, *exprimere*, *describere*; — vividly, *aliquid pauce sub aspectum subicere*, *aliquid sub oculis subicere*.

Deplore, v.tr. *deplorare*, *describere*, *complorare* (of several); — a person's death, *describere* or *complorare alicuius mortem*, *de morte alicuius flere*, *alicuius morti illacrimari*, *alicuius mortem cum fletu deplorare*; — the loss of a friend, *lacrimis iustoque comploratu persequi mortuum* (of the waiting over a corpse before burial); — the living as well as the dead, *complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque*; he is not — at his death, *mors eius caret lacrimis*; to — one's self and one's country, *complorare se patriamque*; — one's ill fortune, *deplorare de suis incommodis*; — the condition of the people with vain lamentation, *complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis*. Deploing, n. *deploratio*, *comploratio*; — of yourself and your country, *sui patriaeque*.

Depopulate, v.tr. *terram vacuifacere*, *incolas terrâ ejicere*.

Deport, v.tr. *se gerere*. Deportment, n. *ratio vivendi*, *mores*. See Demean.

Depose, v.tr. *testari*, *testificari*; — falsely, *falsum testimonium dicere* or *præbere*. Deposition, n. *testimonium*, *testimonia* or *dicta testium*. Deponent, n. *testis*. See Witness.

Deposit, v.tr. *deponere*. Deposit, n. *depositum*; — of money, **premitio apud aliquem depositum*.

Deprave, v.tr. *depravare*, *corrumperé*, *vitare*. Depravation, n. *depravatio*, *corruptio*. Depravity, n. *præcitas*, *turpitudine*, *mores perdit*, *mores turpes*.

Deprecate, v.tr. *deprecari* (bellum, mortem, vitam ab algo, ditionem mortis; with ne and non, also quin and quominus). Deprecation, n. *deprecatio*.

Depreciate, v.tr. *minuere* (person or things); — any one's dignity, *alicuius auctoritatem*; *elevare* (the moral worth, e.g. *res gestas*, *alicuius auctoritatem*), *obtreccare alicui* or *alicui rei*. Depreciation, n. *obtreccatio*; to extol yourself by the — of another, *premiendo alium se extollere*; to speak for the — of another, *de algo detrahendi causâ dicere*. See Detract.

Depress, v.tr. *deprimere*, *opprimere*; *alicui*

spiritus reprimere. Depression, *animus demissus* or *submissus*; to be —, *unimo esse submissus*.

Deprive, v.tr. *privare aliquem*, *spoliare*, (stronger) *despoliare*, *exspoliare*; *comb. spoliare nudareque aliquid*, *detrachere spoliareque aliquid*; *adimere*, *orbare*, (children, hope, etc.); — a person of goods, *aliquem omnibus bonis evertere*, *expellere*, *aliquem de fortunis omnibus deturbare*; — of his children, *aliquem orbare liberis*, *liberos ab algo abstrahere* (e.g. *obitum nomine*, as hostages); — of his sanity, *aliquem deturbare de mente et sanitate*; — of all his senses, *aliquem omnibus orbare sensibus*. Deprived, *orbatus aliquid re* (liberis *orbatus*, bereft); — of the use of his limbs, *membris captus*; — of his eyes, etc., *oculis et auribus et mente captus*; — of hope, *spe orbatus*; — altogether, *spe dejectus*. Deprivation, n. *privatio*, *spoliatio*, *orbatio*.

Depute, v.tr. *legare* (in state affairs), *allegare* (in private). Deputation, or Deputies, *allegati*, *apocleti* (ἀποκλήτοι), pure Latin *delecti*. See Ambassador, Delegate.

Derange, v.tr. *turbare*, *deturbare*, *perturbare*. Derangement of mind, *mentis alienatio*, *dementia*.

Deride, v.tr. *deridere aliquem* or *aliquid*, *irridere in aliquem*. Derision, n. *derisus*, *irrisio*. Derider, n. *derisor*, *irrisor*.

Derive, v.tr. *derivare* (to draw off or turn aside a river), *deducere*; — water from a river, *aquam de flumine* or *ex flumine derivare* (*ducere* and *derivare* used of compound words; he thinks the word is derived from, etc., *verbum ductum esse ab re putat*; to be derived from, *fluere* or *manare ab re* or *ex*; (as to origin) *verbum derivare ab altero*, to derive one word from another; *nomen alicuius rei a verbo quodam ducere*, to derive the name of a thing from a certain word; whence do you derive the word Neptune? *unde nomen Neptuni dictum* or *ductum esse putas?* to be derived from a family, an ancestor, etc., *ortum esse* or *originem esse* (e.g. *nati Carthagine*, *sed oriundi ab Syracusis*; born at Carthage, but derived from Syracuse); *originem trahere ab*, *originem ducere ab* or *ex algo*, *genus ducere ab algo*, *ad aliquem originem sui deferre*; (of things) *originem accepisse ab algo*.

Derogate from, v. *derogare* (e.g. *aliquid de magnificentia*, *ex agnitate*, *aliquid sibi*, *fidem alicui*). Derogation, n. *derogatio*.

Descend, v.intr. *descendere* (from a carriage, *ex rēa*; *ex equo*, *se demittere* (to let yourself down), *demitti* (e.g. *in agum*, *in callem*). Descend, *descensio*, *descensus*; (in genealogies) the degrees of —, *gradus descendunt* (Jct.); the relatives, or descendants; *descendentes* (Jct.); to be descended in direct line, *aliquem artissimo gradu contingere*, *per artissimos gradus ad aliquem primam sui originem perducere*.

Describe, v.tr. *describere*, *perscribere*, *verbis exsequi*, *scripturâ persequi* (specially by writing); *explicare aliquid* or *de aliquid re* (in detail), *exponere aliquid* or *de aliquid re* (to set forth), *enarrare* (recount), *enumerare*, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *litteris mandare*, *memorie prodere*, *tradere*; — shortly, *brevisiter describere*; — at length, *stilo uberius explicare*; — in verse, *versibus describere*, *exponere*, *persequi*; — in one volume, in one volume *exponere*. Description, n. *descriptio*, *narratio*, *enarratio*, *expositio*; — of a life, *vita*; — of the earth, *geographia*; — of a country, *chorographia*; — of a place, *topographia*; — of the moon, **selenographia*; — of mountains, **orographia*; — of the world, **cosmographia*; *eloquent beyond* —, *supra quam enarrari potest eloquens*.

Desert, v.tr. *explorare*, *scrutari*.

Desecrate, v.tr. *profanare*, *profanum facere* (opp. *sacrum esse vellet*), *exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*), *polluere*, *maculare* (sacra), *violare* (templa); *fig. virtutem suspicione*. Desecration, n. *polluta sacra*.

Desert, n. (1) = a wilderness, *regio deserta*, *locus deserta*, or *deserta -orum*, n.; (the condition) *castitas*; the — of Libya; *castitas Libyæ deserta*.

Desert; to turn into a —, *regionem castitatem inferre, regionem rustare, deestare*; to become a —, *transiri, to ille, to ravine*.

Desert, *n.* *meritum, promeritum*, — toward, *de alio* or *in alio*; he has great deserts in regard to me, *magna eius sunt in me merita*; so great, etc., *tantis est magnitudo tuorum in me meritorum*; according to any one's —, *pro merito usque*. See *Deserve*.

Desert, *v.tr.* *deserere, derelinquere, destituere* (to leave without resources), *alici deserre, prodere* (to betray), *deserere* or *deseriscere* *ab alio* (to become a deserter, as a subject or a soldier), *signa deserere* or *relinquere*, *deserere imperatorem*, *desertis signis ad hostem transire*, *ad hostem transfugere* or *perfugere*, *deserere alium* (to fail, to want, scil. times); I will rather lose my life than desert thee; *animam relinquam potius quam illas deseram*; hope — me, *desistit a spe*; my senses —, *a mente detoror*; my strength —, *vis me deficiunt*; a virtue deserts; my memory —, *memoria deicit* or *labat* or *memoria labor*. *Desertion*, *n.* *desertio, defectio, transitio ad hostem*. *Deserter*, *n.* *transfuga, defector, desertor signorum*, or *castrotrup*, or *militia*, also *desertor alone*.

Deserve, *v.tr.* *merere, mereri, commereri, commeriti*, *promereri, promereri, dignum esse re*; he — praise from me, *dignus est quem laudem* or *qui a me laudetur*; to — credit, *se dignum esse*; — well of a person or city, *de alio* or *ex alio* *mereri*; have I so — I etc., *sicne de te merui* or *meritis sum?* I did not — that, *non merui tui talem gratiam referas*; bene mereri *de alio* or *de re*, to — well of the Roman people; bene mereri *de populi Romani nomine*; so optime mereri *de republica*.

Desiderate, *v.tr.* *desiderare, quærere, requirere*, *desiderio rei angere, magna violentia desiderare alqd.* *Desideratum*, *n.* *desiderium*. See *Desire*.

Design, *n.* (1) = plan or intention, *consilium, ratio, rationes, consilia*; with what — I go *consilio?* (2) = a sketch, *designatio, adumbratio, descriptio, forma, figura, species, imago, descriptio, commentatio, cogitatio*; I bring you the —, *ad te cogitationes et formas afera*; quick in —, *cogitatione celer*. To design, or devise, *magnum meditari* or *meditari*; — lofty things, *altiora meditari*; to — intend, *in animo habere, spectare alqd.* (animo) *intendere alqd.* tolli mente in alqd. *incumbere, tendere alqd.* to — injury, *habere voluntatem nocendi*; Designing what? *quid spectas?*

Designate, *v.tr.* *designare, polare, eligere, nominare*. *Designation*, *n.* *designatio*. See *Demonstrate*.

Desire, *n.* *appetitus* (the act), *appetitus* (the condition), *appetitia* (the feeling), *cupiditas, desiderium* (sentiment of regret), *voluntas* (will); to be possessed by a — for, *rei desiderio incendi*. *Desire*, *v.tr.* *appetere, concupiscere, desiderare alqd.* *desiderio alcijs teneri, orare* (with inf., e.g. *areo aere, audire*, etc.); to — strongly, *alcijs rei desiderio flagrare* or *exeruciari* or *astuare*, *summa rei cupiditate affectum esse*; — a person, *magno alcijs desiderio teneri*; what do you — I *quid vis?* *quid fieri jubes?* *Desirable*, *adj.* *desiderabilis*.

Desist, *v.intr.* *desistere re* (ab re and de re, or with inf.), *abstinerere re* (or with inf.); — from an undertaking, *desistere, abstinere incipio*; — a siege, *abstinere obsidione*; — a battle, *pugna*; — from flight, *fugere desisto*; — from maintaining an opinion, *desistere (de) sententia*; — from requesting, *desisto rogare, abstinere petere, mitto orare*; — from war, *recedere ab armis*; — from building, *abstinere edificationem* or *edificandi consilium*; — from your right, *decedere suo iure* or *de iure suo*.

Desk, *n.* *mensa scriptoria*.

Desolate, *adj.* *spe destitutus*.
Despair, *n.* *desperatio*; in —, *desperatus*; a condition of —, *desperate res, res perditæ*; one who is in —, *eius dolor* or *luctus* nullo solatio lenari potest. *Desperate*, *adj.* *desperatus* (of persons and things); *ezepes, spe carens* or *orbatus*.

To despair, *desperare, omnem spem obstrere, animum dependere* (— of, de re or alqd. in alci rei, or with acc. and inf.); — of the cure of a sick person, *agrum deponeere, agrotum* or *agrali salutem desperare*; all the physicians —, *omnes medici diffidunt*; I am despaired of, *desperor*; I — of something, *desperatur alqd.*

Despatch. See *Dispatch*.

Despise, *v.tr.* *contemnere, contemptui habere, despicere, despicui habere, despicui habere, aspernari* (to spurn); no one ever despised himself, *nemo unquam sui despicens fuit*; the consciousness of having — the gods, *spiritorum deorum conscientia*. *Despiser*, *n.* *contemptor, spretor, contemptrix*, f. *Despising*, or *contempt*, *n.* *contemptus, contemptio, despicentia, spretio*. *Despised*, *contemptus, despectus, abjectus, vilis* (worthless). *Despicable*, *contemptibilis, despicibilis, aspernabilis, contemnendus*; a very — man; *homo despicatissimus* or *contemptissimus*. *Despicableness*, *vilitas*. See *Contemn*.

Despite, *prep.* *adversus* (he is a fool — his grey hairs, *stultus est adversus atatem et capitis canitiem*); in (with abl.) — their age, both had youthful minds, *sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant*; so in summa *capiti oratorum*, notwithstanding; and tamen in tot circumstantibus malis manet aliquamdiu immota acies); also by the abl. abs., *contemptis precibus meis Romam rediit*, (in) *despite* (of) my prayers he returned to Rome; it may also be rendered by *temetsi, quantum*, or *etsi* with a verb (e.g. *quantum a sepe cum regneram, licet alia voce clamarer*).

Despond, *v.intr.* *spe decidere, spem deponeere* or *abjicere* or *projicere*, *desperare de rebus suis, spe defectum esse*. See *Despair*, *Hope*.

Despot, *n.* *princeps* or *rex* *opus arbitrium pro legitis est* or *eius* *libido* pro *legibus habetur*, *tyrannus* or (pure Latin) *dominus, rex importunus* (opp. *rex clementis*), *superbus* (e.g. *Turquinius Superbus*). *Despotism*, *n.* *dominatio impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superlatque, tyrannis*, (pure Latin) *dominatio*. *Despotical*, *adj.* *imperiosus, superbus, impotens, importunus, sœvus*; a — spirit, *superbia*; *adve*, *superbe, crudeliter*; to act —, *crudeliter ac regie facere, crudelissime agere*.

Desert, *n.* *mensa secunda, epidipnis, idis*, f. (tridipnis).

Destine, *v.tr.* *destinare, statuere, constituere*. *Destined*, *destinatus, status, constitutus*. *Destination*, *constitutio, lex quâ nati sumus, fatum quo nati sumus* ut, etc.; such is our —, *ita a natura generali sumus ut, hoc nobis propositum est ut*, etc.; Nature destined us for greater things, *Natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit*; man has a high destination from, etc., *homo præclarâ quâdam conditione generatus est a supremo Deo*. *Destiny*, *fatum, sortis*; to avoid impending ruin by a higher —, *imminentem perniciem majore fato effugere*.

Destitute, *adj.* *inops, inopia auxilii, destitutus a spe* or *spe* (so *consilium, promissis*), *alio destitutus alone*. *Destitution*, *n.* *inopia*; reduced to the greatest —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam reductus*.

Destroy, *v.tr.* *destruere* (e.g. *edificium, navem*, also fig. *alcijs fortunam*), *disicere* (to scatter, e.g. *arceem, munia, munitiones*), *dissipare* (*secta, turres, statuum*), *disturbare* (*secta, opera, periculum*), *diruere* (*secta, muros, urbem, monumentum*), *demoliri* (to pull down, as *terrum, partem muri*), *excertere* (to overturn, e.g. *urbem, statuum*), and fig. *rempublicam, civitatem, amicitiam*), *excidere* (to cut out, e.g. *urbem, ricos, domos*), *vastare locum*, *vastitatem inferre alcijs*, *rescindere* (scil. *pontem*), *intercidere* (*pontem*), *delere* (*urbem*), *extinguere* (*societatem ritæ, potentiam*), *dissolvere*, *interrumpere*, *interscindere*, *conficere*, *subvertere* (*imperium, leges, et libertatem*); — altogether, *disturbare et dissipare, excidere et excertere*, *funditus destruere*, or a *o fundamentis disicere, funditus excertere*, *ab stirpe extinguere, attritus* or *radicibus extrahere, tollere atque extrahere radicibus*;

dies, **diurni rerum suarum commentarii*; to keep a —, *facta dictaque describere per dies*.

Dice, *n. talis, talillus, tessera, tesseraula* or *tessella*; to play at —, *talis* or *tesseris ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*; to be given to —, *alea indulgere*, *aleam studiosissime ludere*; a — box, *phimus* (φίμος), pure Latin *frutillus, turricula*; to shake the —, *phimus concutere*; — table, *tabula, forus aleatorius, aleus, aleolus*. *Dice*-shaped, *tessellatus* (tessellated). To *dice*, *v. talos* or *tesserat jacere* or *mittere*, also merely *jacere* or *mittere*; *alea se oblectare*. The game of *dice*, *alea, ludus talarius, lex talaria*; to lose at —, *in alea alqd perdere*; loss at —, *damnum aleatorium*; to win at —, *prospere alea uti*; — something —, *alqd in alea lucrari*; gain at —, *alea compendium*; to spend your time at —, *tempus in aleam conferre*. A *dicer*, *n. alea ludens, in alea ludens, aleo, aleator*.

Dictate, *v.tr.* (1) = to read to one who writes down what you read, *dictare*, (fig.) necessity dictated that law, *inopia scripsit hanc legem*; (2) = to appoint, constitute (e.g. *pænam alci, multam alci*), *iudicare, præcipere, præscribere*. Dictator, *n. dictator*. Dictatorial, *adj. dictatorius, imperiosus*. Dictatorship, *n. dictatura*.

**Diction*, *n. dicendi* or *scribendi genus, sermo*. See *Style*.

Dictionary, *n. *lexicon* (λεξικόν), a list of words in alphabetical order), **onomasticon* (ὀνομαστικόν), a collection of words and names arranged according to the matter), *dictionary* (*belongs to the barbarous Latin of the middle ages*), **thesaurus verborum, index verborum*; to compose a —, **lexicon condere, conficere*; he is a — to me, *mihi quoties aliquid abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est*.

Didactic, **didacticus* (διδακτικός); the — art, *docendi ars*. See *Teach*.

Die, *v.intr.* *mori, vitâ decedere, animam efflare, diem supremum obire*; — a natural death, *nature satis facere, suâ morte defungi*; — a violent —, *morte violentâ perire*; — of a disease, *morbo confici*; — on the bed of honour, *honestâ morte defungi*; *in prælio cadere*; all must —, *omnibus moriendum est*. See *Dead*.

Diet, *n. dieta* (δίαιτα), pure Latin *victus, certus vivendi modus ac lex*; sparing —, *abstinentia*; too —, *nimia abstinentia*; under such a —, *sub ejusmodi victu*; by a careful —, *curiosus victu*; to cure by —, *victu curare morbos, victumederi, dietâ curare, morbos per victûs rationem finire*; to observe a certain —, *alqm victûs rationem habere*. Dietetics, *n. dietetica* —, *i. (διαίτησις)*; (as a part of medicine) *ea medicinæ pars quæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur*; to write on —, **scribere de valetudine tuendâ*.

Differ, *v.intr.* *discrepare cum alqo* or *alqd re* (opp. *concincere*), *disidere, dissentire ab* or *cum alqo* (in opinion, opp. *consentire*), *disferre ab* or *inter se alqd re*; it differs not, *neq. quidquam differt*; how does it —? *quid differt?* the writers —, *discrepat inter scriptores*; to — more in words than in views, *ab alqo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis*; to agree in fact, but to — in word, *re concincere, verbis discrepare ab alqo*. Different, *adj. discrepans, diversus*; a — reading, **varia* or *discrepans lectio, varietas lectionis*; to mark the — readings of a MS., **discrepantes lectiones codicis notare*. Difference, *n. discrepantia, dissensio* (difference in opinion and feeling). Differential method, **calculus differentialis*.

Difficult, *adj. difficilis, non facilis, arduus* (lofty), *impeditus* (beset with hindrances), *magni negotii* (of great labour, opp. *nullius negotii*); very —, *perdifficilis, perarduus, perimpeditus*; a — birth, *partus difficilis* or *laboriosus*; to have —, *partum difficulter edere*; a great and — work, *magnam opus atque arduum*; a — book to understand, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum*; a — passage to explain, **locus difficilis ad explicandum*; the access to him is —, *difficilis ad eum est aditus*;

it is —, *res est magni negotii, magnum opus est atque arduum*; to be — to follow out or explain, *difficilem esse ad persequendum, difficiles habere explicatus*; — to say, *difficile dictu* or *ad dicendum*. Difficultly, *n. gravitas* (weight), *tarditas*; to do a thing with —, *invitum* or *agere facere alqd, gravari* (with inf., e.g. *gravatur literas dare*).

Diffidence, *n. diffidentia, recalcundia*; I have —, *ipse mihi diffido*. Diffident, *adj. timidus, diffidens*, comb. *timidus ac diffidens*. See *Distrust*.

Diffuse, *adj. copiosus, verbosus*; — speech, *oratio longa* or *copiosa* or *verbosa*; — work, *opus diffusum*; to be —, *longum esse*; — in a matter, *multum esse in re*; — too —, *nimum esse in re*. Adv. *longe, fuse, diffuse, latus et diffusius, copiose, verbosè*; more — than necessary, *verbosius quam necesse erat*; to write — on, *verbosè alqd perscribere, latus se fundere*. Diffuseness, *n. verbositas*.

Dig, *v.tr. fodere*; — to find, *alqd rimari* (e.g. *radices arborum*), *excavare* or *elicere alqd* (e.g. *fontem*), *e terra cavernis elicere* (e.g. *ferrum*); — up, *effodere*; — before, *præfodere*. Digging, *n. fossio*. Digger, *n. fossor*.

Digest, *v.tr. concoquere, conficere, perficere, cibos concoquere* or *conficere*; ea — to —, *facilis ad concoquendum*; difficult to —, *difficilis ad concoq. or concoctioni* or *concoctu, quod difficulter concoquitur*; things greedily eaten are difficult to —, *aride hausta difficulter perficiuntur*. Digestion, *n. concoctio*; slow —, *tarda c.*; to aid —, *concoctiones adjuvare*; to hinder —, *concoctionem impedire*. Digested, *concoctus*. Means of digestion, *quod adjuvat concoctionem, quod utile est concoctioni*; organs of —, *ex corporis partes per quas concoquimus*.

Dignity, *n.* (1) in general, *dignitas, honestas* (moral dignity), *gravitas* (earnestness of character, comitate condita gravitas), *auctoritas* (influence), *amplitudo* (respect), *majestas*; according to a person's —, *pro dignitate, digne* (e.g. *alqm laudare*), *pro merito* (alqm honorare); to ascribe to a person his —, *suam dignitatem alci tribuere*; to act with —, *cum dignitate agere, honeste se gerere*; not to recede from —, *nihil a dignitate suâ discedere*; to forget your —, *decoris oblivisci*; to consider it below your —, *infra se ducere* or *positum arbitrari, alienum ducere majestate suâ, non censere esse majestatis suæ, inferius majestate suâ veri*; (2) dignity of office; *regi i.*, *regia dignitas*; consular —, *dignitas consularis, fastigium consulare*; official —, *magistratus*. Dignify, or to confer dignity on, *dignitatem deferre alci, ornare, exornare alqm*; to be dignified, *dignitate* or *honore augeri*, or *ornari, magistratum adipisci*. See *Honour*.

Digress, *v. abire, discedere, degressi*; — from your subject, *aberrare* or *egredi* or *declinare a proposito*; the discourse digresses too much, *oratio ad eo quod propositum est longius aberrat*; to — from a thought, *sententiam deflectere*; the speech — to other things, *oratio ad alia aberrat*. Digression, *n. declinatio, digressio*, also with a *proposito* or a *propositâ oratione*; a short —, *brevis declinatio a proposito*; to return from this —, *sed unde huc degressa est, eodem redeat oratio, sed redeamus ad id unde devertimus, sed ut eo revertar unde sum egressus, ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*.

Diligence, *n. diligentia, industria*; there are many marks of — in his book, *in libro multa industria et diligentia comparat, multa doctrina*; he is of great —, *in re singulari est industria*; to miss some one's —, *desiderare alci industriam et diligentiam*; to apply —, *industriam locare, diligentiam adhibere, studium collocare in re, operam in re ponere* or *locare, in alqd conferre, operam alci rei tribuere, operam* or *laborem ad or in alqd impendere*; — all your —, *omnes industrie necros intendere*; — to reach an object, *omni contentione elaborare, summâ ope niti, entis et contendere, operam dare* (all with *ut*); my — shall not fail,

men industria in cā re non dicit; with —, industrie, sedulo, strenue, studioso, diligenter; cum diligentia. Diligent, adj. diligens, industrius, studiosus rei (literarum, bonarum artium); he is very —, singulari est industria; to be —, diligentem esse in re; to study diligently, studioso discere, studia urgere. See Industry.

Dill, n. anethum; made of —, anethinus (late).

Dilate, v.tr. diluere (e.g. vinum, potionem).

Dim, v.tr. obscurare. Dim, adj. obscurus; — sighted, hebes, culligans; to be —, caligare; to make —, hebetare aciem oculorum. Dimness of vision, infirmitas oculorum, hebes acies oculorum.

Dimension, n. dimensio; in all dimensions, in omnes partes.

Diminish, v.tr. minuire (rectigalia, alejs gloriā, molestias, potentiam et auctoritatem senatus), imminuere (numerus patrum, copias, laudem), diminuire alqd or alqd de re (rectigalia, vires, postulatam); — the price, pretium, annonam levare; — the dearth, inopiam subleuare; intr. minui, se minuire, minuire, imminui. Diminutive, n. nomen diminutivum (Gramm.); to speak by —, alqd diminutive dicere (Gramm.). See Decrease.

Dimple, n. scrobiculus, parva lacuna.

Din, n. strepitus, fremitus, crepitus, stridor, fragor; to make a —, strepere, strepitum edere, fremere, concutere.

Dinner, (if at noon) cibus meridianus, prandium, (if the chief meal is meant) cana; an ordinary, mensa quotidiana (oppoosed to epulatio, a feast. See Eat, Food, Meals).

Diocess, n. diocesis (Eccl.).

Dip, v.tr. intingere in re, mergere in alqd; — the pen, calamus intingere; intr. mergi, immergi.

Diphthong, n. diphthongus (διφθγγος, late).

Diploma, n. diplomā (diploma civitatis alicui offerre, to bestow citizenship on), codicilli, tabula publica. Diplomacy, n. *legationum obsequium disciplina atque doctrina. Diplomatic, adj. *in legationibus obsequiis versatus.

Dir, adj. dirus (exsecratio), atrox, teter (discordia). Direfulness, n. atrocitas.

Direct, adj. directus (e.g. iter, oratio); not —, circuitu quādam. Direct, v.tr. regere, dirigere, praesse. Director, n. magister, princeps, praeses, praefectus, rector, gubernator; — of a society, magister societatis; — of a school, *gymnasii rector or gubernator; — of a theatre, princeps gregis; — of a choir, chori canentium magister. Directory, n. magistristerium, praefectura. Direction, n. gubernatio, cura, magistri (the persons).

Dirge, n. threni (late), nenia. See Lamentations.

Dirk, n. pugio. See Dagger.

Dirty, n. canum, lutum (mud); to throw — at, cano incescere alqm. Dirty, adj. cinosus, lutosus, lutulentus, sordidus; to be —, sordere, squalere; to become —, sordescere.

Disable, v.tr. infirmare, enervare, debilitare, labefactare; — the mind, animum debilitare or comminuire; — the enemy, hostes frangere. Disabled, fractus, effectus, enectus, exhaustus.

Disabuse, v.tr. dedocere; virtute disabuses, etc., virtus dedocat populum falsis uti vocibus.

Disadvantage, n. incommodum. Disadvantageous, adj. incommodus.

Disaffection, n. declinatio (opp. appetitio), fuga, odium. Disaffected mind, animus alienus or aversus; to be —, alienum esse a re; — to work, declinatio or fuga laboris, alienum esse a labore, animo esse a labore alieno; to be very — towards a person, ab alqo animo esse aversissimo.

Disagree, v. discrepare, dissentire, dissidere. Disagreement, n. dissidium.

Disallow, v.tr. improbare, renuere, vetare.

Disappear, v. evolare e conspectu, apparere desinere, abire, auferri, tolli, obscurari, evanescere;

the ship quickly disappeared from our eyes, navis evolat e conspectu quasi fugiens; the silver tables —, mensae argenteae ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt; that time has —, abiit illud tempus; hours and days —, cedunt hora et dies; time — unnoticed, tempus clabitur; — quickly, atas volat or fugit; the memory of them has —, eorum memoria evanuit; never will the memory, etc., nunquam animo meo discedat memoria alejs; to — from the recollection, e memoria effluere or excedere; the custom has —, consuetudo de civitate sublata est.

Disappoint, v.tr. ad vanum or ad irritum redigere; to be disappointed, irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere or recidere, or reuire; to — a hope or expectation, spem fallere or ludere or destituere; to be — in —, spem perdere, spe excedere, a spe decidere, spe defici, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; to — a person in all his plans, conturbare alicui omnes rationes; unless some, etc., had — his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset; death —, omnem spem, alque omnia vitae consilia mors percutit; thus was their attempt —, ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit. Disappointed, or frustrated, vanus, irritus.

Disapprove, v.tr. non probare, improbare, reprobare (opp. probare, approbare), damnare, condemnare, dissuadere alqd or de alqo re (opp. auctorem esse rei, adhortari). Disapproval, improbatio.

Disarm, v.tr. exarmare (lit. and fig., e.g. alejs exactionem), disarmare, armis ezuere, arma adimere alicui.

Disarrange, v.tr. turbare, conturbare, perturbare, confundere. Disarrangement, n. perturbatio (ordinis); general —, omnium rerum perturbatio. See Arrange, Derange.

Disaster, n. malum, clades, calamitas, miseria; to suffer under —, malis urgeri, multum malarum rerum sustinere; disasters follow me, omnia mala me consequantur; to bring — on a person, alqm affligere, alqm pessundare, miseriaum tempesti, les alicui excitare; to be born for —, ad miseriaum natum esse. Disastrous, adj. calamitosus, funestus; — state of things, res adversa, fortuna afflicta; to be in —, afflictā conditione esse. Adv. misere.

Disavow, v.tr. diffiteri, infirmari, denegare. Disavowal, n. infirmatio.

Disband, v.tr. exauctorare, missos facere, dimittere, militia solvere, sacramento solvere.

Disbelieve, v.tr. diffidere, non credere. Disbelief, n. dubitanti obstinatio.

Disburden, v.tr. exonerare; (fig.) levare, liberare, solvere re.

Disburse, v.tr. impendere, impensas facere, solvere, pecuniam erogare. Disbursement, n. expensum, expensa pecunia, impensa, sumptus.

Discard, v.tr. alqm mittere or missum facere. See Discharge.

Discern, v.tr. discernere. Discernment, n. iudicium, subtilitas iudicii, acie iudicium.

Discharge, v.tr. (as a soldier) mittere alquem, missum facere, alqm dimittere ab exercitu, also simply dimittere alqm, so alicui missionem dare, alqm ab exercitu removere, alqm militia solvere (to set free from service), exauctorare alqm (to set free from the duty of service; used also in a bad sense); sacramento solvere alqm (to free a soldier from his oath), alqm loco movere (to displace); — a high officer, demovere alqm praefecturā, — with disgrace, alqm cum ignominia missum facere, alqm ignominia causā ab exercitu removere; a discharged soldier, missicius. To discharge a gladiator, rude (rudis, the foil for exercise) donare (the rudis was given as a token of honour); to be discharged, rude donari, rudem accipere; to — a civil officer or servant, mittere alqm, missum facere alqm, removere alqm ab republicā, alqm summovere administratione republicā or a republicā; to seek a discharge, missionem postulare or flagitare. Discharge, n. missio, dimissio. See Dismiss.

Disciple, n. discipulus. See School.

Discipline, n. *disciplina, institutio, regimen, ordo*. **Disciplinarian**, n. *magister, puerorum*. **Discipline**, v.tr. *docere, instituere, formare, castigare*.

Disclaim, v.tr. *repudiare, abdicare*.

Disclose, v.tr. *detegere, retere, revelare, nudare, aperire, patefacere*.

Discolour, v.tr. *colorem mutare, decolorare*; intr. *pallere*. **Discoloration**, n. *coloris mutatio*.

Discomfit, v.tr. *fundere, prostrare, in fugam vertere*. **Discomfiture**, n. *fuga, strages, clades*.

Discomfort, n. *agritudo, moror, molestia*.

Discommend, v.tr. *reprehendere, improbare*.

Discommode, v.tr. *solicitare, onerare, molestum esse alci*.

Discompose, v.tr. *agitare, perturbare*; this — me, hoc me male habet.

Disconcert, v.tr. *frustrari, spe dejicere, consilia frangere*.

Disconnect, v.tr. *discindere, disrumpere, dirimere, disjungere*.

Disconsolate, adj. *spe destitutus, desperatus, cuius luctus nullo solatio levari potest*.

Discontent, n. *molestia, tedium, fastidium*. **Discontented**, adj. *sorte sua non contentus*; to be —, non contentum esse rei, gratulor or moleste ferre alqd; with one's self, sibi displicere, — at any thing, indignari alqd; to look —, tristi esse vultu. See **Disatisfied**.

Discontinue, v.tr. *interrumpere, intermittere, intercipere, dirimere*. **Discontinuance**, n. *interruptio, intermissio*; without any —, uno tenore.

Disord, n. *disensus, dissidium, discordia*; — in a state, civiles dissensiones; to cause —, discordiam concitare. **Disordant**, adj. *dissensus a* or *eum alqd*, *discord cum alqd*, *absonus, dissonus*; to be —, absonum esse, discrepare, dissentire ab alqd; — one with another, inter se dissidere.

Discount, n. *deductio*; without any —, sine ulla deductione; to take off the —, deductionem, deductionem de pecunia facere; to pay without —, solidum accipere.

Discountenance, v.tr. *improbare, condemnare*.

Discourage, v.tr. *spem alci infringere, deprimere, animum frangere*, to be —, inclinari, concidere, corrumpere.

Discourse, n. *sermo, colloquium, colloquium, disputatio, cura vocis, praesens sermo, praesentium cum praesentibus colloquium*; confidential —, sermones familiares; to enter into — with, se dare in sermonem cum alqd; to hold secret —, secreto colloqui cum alqd. To discourse with, confabulari, sermones ferre cum alqd.

Discourteous, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus*; to be —, ab humanitate abhorrire. **Discourtesy**, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

Discover, v.tr. *invenire* (to come upon, to find out), *aperire* (to lay open), *detegere* (to uncover), *indicare* (to point out), *in lucem proferre* (to bring to light), *enunciare* (to make known); to have been discovered, *emeruisse*; — to the judge, *desse alqd apud iudicem*; — the truth, *aperire verum*; — to any one his inmost feelings, *detegere alci intima sua affectus*; — one's self to a person, *aperire alci quia fuit*; to *aperire alci sensus suos*; *quid sentiam alci aperire or exprime*. **Discoverer**, n. *inventor, auctor, index, inventrix* (f.).

Discovery, n. *inventio*; to make a —, *invenire alqd*, *alqd rei auctorem esse, deprehendere alqd*; the thing discovered, *inventum, res inventa*; to learn the — of the ancients, *eternum inventa perducere*; to hold the — of the new philosophy, *novae philosophiae inventa tenere*.

Discredit, n. (1) = small trust, *fides parva*; (2) = loss of reputation, *maius fama, infamia*. **Discredit**, v.tr. *non credere, diffidere*. To bring into —, *alci fidem minuire, de fami detrakere, alci auctoritatem levare, alci invidiam facere*; to be in —, *fide carere, male audire, in turba esse*; to come into —, *fidem perdere, de estimatione sua rida perdere or facturam facere*. **Discreditable**, adj. *inhonestus, turpis*; — conduct, *flagitium*.

Discreet, adj. *prudens, cautus, continens*. **Discretion**, n. *prudencia, continentia, cautio*.

Discriminate, v.tr. *discriminare, discernere, distinguere*. **Discrimination**, n. *discrimen*; to make —, *discrimen facere*; — no —, *omnia promiscue habere*; — of persons, *nullum personarum discrimen servare*. See **Differ**.

Disease, v.tr. *disceptare*. **Discussion**, n. *disceptatio*.

Disdain, v.tr. *dedignari, spernere, fastidire*.

Disdain, n. *fastidium, arrogantia*.

Disease, n. *morbus, egroratio, valetudo*; a contagious —, *contagio, lues*; chronic —, *longus*; periodical —, *valetudines certo tempore recurrentes*; — falls on, *morbus opprimit alqm, vis morbi incidit alqm*; to be wasted by —, *morbo absumi*; to be heated of —, *morbo mederi*; to drive away —, *morbum depellere*; to get better of —, *ex morbo recreari or convalescere*; to outlive —, *morbo defungi, ex morbo eradere*; the — gets worse, *morbus ingravescit*; — gets the upper hand, *praevalet*; — better, *minuitur*; — more endurable, *levior esse capit*; — is at a stand, *quiescit*; — returns, *repetit*; — changes, *variatur*; the science of —, **notologia*; kinds of —, *valetudinis genera*; the condition of —, *egrotatio*. See **Sick**.

Disembark, v.tr. *exponere*; — soldiers, *copias (e classe, navibus) exponere*; intr. *exsistere (in terram)*.

Disembarrass, v.tr. *expedire, liberare, exonerare*.

Disenchant, v.tr. **incantatum praestigis exsoltere*.

Disengage, v.tr. *solvere*; — yourself, *se liberare, se dicere*.

Disennoble, v.tr. **nobilitatis honore privare*.

Disentangle, v.tr. *expedire, explicare*.

Disesteem, v.tr. *parvi facere alqm*.

Disfavour, n. *odium, ira*; to fall into —, *alci odium venire*.

Disfigure, v.tr. *deformare*. **Disfiguration**, n. *deformatio*.

Disfranchise, v.tr. *civitatem alci adimere*.

Disgorge, v.tr. *concre, ecomere, ejicere*; — his gall, *acerbiter virus eomere*.

Disgrace, n. *ignominia* (loss of name), *infamia* (loss of reputation), *dedecus* (loss of honour), *probrum* (a shameful act), *opprobrium* (reproach for shameful deeds), *contumelia* (insult); to cause —, *alci esse ignominia or dedecori, opprobrium alci esse*; to bring — upon, *ignominiam alci injungere, ignominia alqm notare, ignominiam alci incurrere* (to brand); to consider as a —, *ignominia loco ferre alqd, ignominia or probro habere alqd*; not to endure —, *ignominiam non ferre*; to repel —, *ignominiam depellere*; with — and shame, *cum ignominia et dedecore*, *cum probro atque dedecore*, *cum ruinam probro*. To disgrace, *convecium alci facere, alqm conciliis consociari or inessere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere*. **Disgraceful**, *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, probrosus*; a — act, *dedecus, probrum*; adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominia, ignominiose* (late), *contumeliose, turpiter*. See **Insult**, **Revue**, **Reproof**.

Disguise, v.tr. *simulare, larvam aptare, mutare ceteri*.

Disgust, n. *fastidium, satietas* (from fulne*), *taedium* (wearisomeness*), *nausea* (from a fons stomachi); to have a — for, *adest me rei*; to create —, *fastidium motare, creare*; I form a — for, *centi mihi alqd in taedium*; adv. *fastidiose, non sine nausea*. **Disgusting**, part. *fastidium creans, teler*; of a — appearance, *habitu aspectuque tetro*.

Dish, n. *patina, patella, lona, scutula*.

Dishearten, v.tr. *animum alci frangere, spem alci eripere*; to be —, *animum alci cadere, animo cadere, despondere, animo esse demisso*.

Dishonest, adj. *malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus*. **Dishonesty**, n. *improbitas, mori pravi or corrupti*.

Dis honour, v.tr. *dedecorare, dedecore offere, pollucere* (to stain, as the honour of a family); *con-*

taminare (as by an immoral act), *aleis famam de-honestare, alqm ignominia afficere* or *notare, alci turpitudinis maculam injungere, infamem facere alq re*; — yourself, *se dedecorare alq re, dedecus accipere alq re*, *se contaminare alq re* (e.g. maleficio); it is a — to me, *mihi est dedecori* or *turpitudini*. Dishonouring, *inhonestus, turpis* (base), *infamis, ignominiosus*; a — deed, *factum dedecoris plenum, flagitium*; not to be —, *nullam habere infamiam*. A dishonour, *ignominia, contumelia, labe alq decoris*; — of a maiden, *virginitas, vitium virgini oblatum*. See Disgrace, De-flower, Degrade.

Disinclination, *n. declinatio rei* (opp. *appetitio*), *suga, animus alienus or aversus*; to have a very strong — against, *ab re animo esse aversissimo*.

Disingenuous, *adj. falsus, fallax, adulterinus, improbus, infidelis*. Disingenuous, *n. dissimulatio, improbitas, fraus*.

Disinherit, *v.tr. exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditate excludere*.

Disinter, *v.tr. effodere*.

Disinterested, *adj. innocens, abstinens*; to be —, *sua utilitatis immemorem esse*; *adv. innocenter*; to act in a — manner, *liberaliter agere*. Disinterestedness, *n. innocentia, abstinencia*.

Disjoin, *v.tr. disjungere, sejungere*.

Disjoint, *v.tr. luxare*. Disjointing, *n. luxatura*.

Disk, *n. discus, orbis*.

Dislike, *v.tr. improbare, aversari, fustidire*.

Dislocate, *v.tr. luxare*.

Dislodge, *v.tr. pellere, depellere, expellere, propellere*; — from a house, *domo pellere*; — a property, *deicere de fundo*; — cares, *curas pellere*.

Disloyal, *adj. perfidus, infidelis*. Disloyalty, *n. perfidia, infidelitas*; to show —, *perfidie agere*.

Dismal, *adj. mastus, luctuosus, tenebrosus*; to have a — countenance, *ultu masto uti*; to make a person —, *alqm macore affligere*; to look —, *ultu dolorem praeferre*.

Dismantle, *v.tr. navis armamenta demere* or *demittere, navem exarmare, navem armamentis spoliare* (by a storm).

Dismast, *v.tr. malo* or *malis privare*.

Dismay, *n. angor, terror*. Dismay, *v.tr. terrere alqm*.

Dismember, *v.tr. dissecare (in partes), membra-tim cadere*.

Dismiss, *v.tr. mittere, dimittere, missum facere alqm*; to — soldiers, *exautorare*; — from service, *militia* or *sacramento solvere*; to — from a civil or military office, *removere alqm a republica, alci imperium adimere* or *abrogare, alci exercitum adimere* (the opposite of *alci exercitum dare*); — a senator, *alqm movere de senatu*; a stronger phrase is *senatu* or *e senatu* or *de senatu egicere*; — from the rank of —, *ordine* or *loco senatorio movere*, (since they took away the broad purple stripe indicative of a senator) *alci latum (angustum) in the case of the knights) clarum adimere*, (and as the name was struck out of the roll) *albo senatorio eradere*; — a praetor, *alqm p. auctoritate removere*; — a governor, *provincia demovere*; — a proconsul, *summove* or *a proconsulatu, eo tribunalum plebis removere, alqm quaestura removere*; — a guardian, *tutorem tutela* or *a tutela removere*; — a prince, *regnum* or *imperium alci adimere*.

Dismissal, *missio, remotio* (to vote for, e.g. *senatus Caelium ab republica remocendum censuit*, the senate decreed the removal of Caelius from the commonwealth); of soldiers, *dimissio militum, ex-auctoratio*; the cause of —, *causa remotiois*. See Discharge.

Dismount, *v.intr. descendere ex equo, desilire ex equo* (jump down), *descendere, degressi ad pedes, alio descendere* or *desilire ex equis*; to cause the cavalry to —, *equitatum* or *equitem deducere ad pedes*.

Disobey, *v.tr. alci non parere, alci dicto audientem non esse*. Disobedient, *adj. non parens,*

dicto non audiens, minus obediens. Disobedience, *n. immodestia, inobedientia*.

Disoblige, *v.tr. ledere, offendere, pun gere, mor-dere, agere facere alci*.

Disorder, *n. perturbatio ordinis*; — of a thing, *perturbatio alci rei*; — of an army, *exercitus*; — of the state, *rerum*; — in family affairs, *rei fami-liaris*; disorders in the state, *tumultus, seditiones*; to guard against —, *ne quid turbetur praecavere*; to put into —, *turbare, confundere* (*ordines hostium*), *miscere* (from publicam); to fall into —, *turbari, perturbari, confundi*; to bring all things into —, *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*; the enemy comes in —, *ordinibus in compositis effuse veniunt hostes*; they fly to the camp in —, *effuso cursu castra repetunt*. See Disarrange.

Disorganise, *v.tr. solvere, dissolvere, resolvere*. Disorganised bodies, *corpora nulla cohaerenti natura*. Disorganisation, *n. dissolutio*.

Disown, *v.tr. proprium esse negare*; — a person's authority, *detractare alci imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm judicem recusare*; — a debt, *institui debitu*.

Disparage, *v.tr. extenuare, elevare, parvi fa-cere*.

Dispassionate, *adj. placidus, quietus, sedatus, placatus*.

Dispatch, *v.tr.* (1) = accomplish, *peragere, con-ficere*; (2) = to hasten, *maturare, accelerare*; (3) = to send, *mittere, legare*.

Dispel, *v.tr. dispellere* (to drive in different directions), *discutere* (to shake off), *dissipare* (e.g. *ordines pugnantium*), *pellere* (to drive), *depellere* (to drive down); — fear, *metum alci depellere*.

Dispense, *v.tr. distribuere, dispensare* (to weigh out). Dispensation, or license, *venia*; to obtain a —, *veniam rei impetrare*; with a —, *venia data*.

Disperse, *v.tr. disjicere, dissipare, dispergere*.

Dispirit, *v.tr. affligere, animum alci affligere* or *frangere* or *infringere*.

Displace, *v.tr. deponere, seponere*.

Display, *v.tr. in conspectu dare, in conspectu ponere, prae se ferre, explicare, excolere*.

Displease, *v.tr. displicere, alqd habere offen-sionis*; that — me, *hoc mihi displicet, abhorreo a re, molestum est mihi*; some one — me, *alqs mihi displicet, offendo in alqo*. Displeasure, the noun, as in many other instances, must be expressed by a circumlocution, e.g. this exalts my —, *alqd offen-sionis mihi hoc habet*; to fall into a person's —, *incurrere in alci offensionem*; I show my —, *ne agre pati ostendo*; I cannot deny my —, *rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri*; to my —, *me improbane*; without —, *aquo animo*; with —, *invito animo*.

Dispose, *v.tr. statuere, constituere*. Disposal, *n. constitutio, potestas*; to be at a person's —, *esse in alci potestate*; to have at your —, *in potestate tua habere, in potestatem habere*; to put at a person's —, *in alci potestatem* or *alci arbitrio alqd per-mittere*. Disposition, *n. institutio, dispositio, de-scriptio, digestio, ordo et rerum distributio*; annual affectio, *indoles* (natural d.), *mores* (character).

Dispossess, *v.tr. de possessione dimovere* et *de-jicere, possessione depellere, deturbare*.

Disproportion, *n. inaequalitas, dissimilitudo*.

Disproportionate, *adj. inaequalis, non aequalis*.

Disprove, *v.tr. refellere, redarguere, comb. re-fellere et redarguere*. Disproof, *n. responsio, refu-tatio*.

Dispute, *v.tr. verbis contendere, concertare, dis-putare*; — about, *alqd in controversiam vocare* or *adducere*; — for and against, *de re in contrarias partes* or *in utramque partem disputare*. Disputa-tion, *n. disputatio, concertatio*; to be present at a —, *disputationis interesse*; the art of —, *ars dis-putandi*; practised in —, *dialecticis institutis*; the love of —, *concertationis studium*.

Disqualify, *v.tr. alqm alci* or *ad alqd inhabilem facere* or *reddere*. Disqualification, *n. inhabilitas esse, etc.*

Disquiet, *n.* *inquietus* (the condition), *animi motus* (excitement of mind), *turbidus motus* (agitation), *perturbatio* (disturbance, also with animi); to fall into —, *perturbari*, *commoveri*, *permoveri*; to cause — to a person, *alci alqd sollicitudinis afferre*; this causes me —, *sollicitus sum hæc de re*, to be in great — and uncertainty, *dubitatio astuare*. **Disquieted**, *inquietus*, *quietus impatiens* (unable to be quiet), *anxius*, *sollicitus*.
Disquisition, *n.* *disquisitio*, *inquisitio*, *tractatio*, *examen*.

Disregard, *n.* (1) = neglect, *derelictio* (e.g. *communis utilitatis*); (2) = disrespect, *contemptio*; to hold in —, *male de alqo opinari*. **Disregard**, *v.tr.* *parvi*, *minimi facere*, *contemptum* or *male de alqo loqui*, **alqm contemptum tractare*, *alqm contemnere*.

Disrespect, *n.* *contemptio*, *despicientia*, *comb. contemptio et despicientia*. See **Disregard**.

Dissatisfied, *adj.* *tristis*, *morosus*, *indignabundus*; I am — with, *hæc mihi displicet*; — a person, *inimicus sum alci*; I am — with my fortune, *pauit me fori lunc mea, accuso sortem et fortunam meam*; to my great dissatisfaction, *cum magnâ meâ molestiâ*. See **Discontent**, **Displease**.

Dissect, *v.tr.* *secare*, *dissecare*. **Dissection**, *n.* *anatomia* or *anatomice* (*ἀνατομή*, late). **Dissector**, or **anatomist**, **corporum sector*, *anatomicus* (late).

Dissemble, *v.tr.* *simulare*, *disimulare*. **Dissembler**, *n.* *rei simulator* ac *disimulator*.

Disseminate, *v.ti.* *spargere*, *dispergere*, *disseminare*. **Dissemination**, *n.* *spersio*.

Dissent, *v.intr.* *dissentire* ab *alqo*. **Dissenter**, *dissentens*, = one who does not belong to the Anglican Church, **a formulâ Britannorum dissentiens*.

Disservice, *n.* *detrimentum*, *fraus*, *injurya*.

Dissever, *v.tr.* *sejungere*, *seccernere*, *segregare*, — yourself from others, *se sejungere* or *segregare a ceteris*; — from human society, *a cœtu hominum frequentique se recipere in solitudinem*.

Dissimilar, *adj.* *dissimilis*, *diversus*, *diversi generis*. **Dissimilitude**, *n.* *dissimilitudo*, — of character, *morum*.

Dissimulation, *n.* *dissimulatio*. See **Dissemble**.

Dissipate, *v.tr.* *dissipare*. **Dissipated**, or **immoral**, *deditus cupiditatibus*, in *libidinibus effusus*, *dissolutus*, *luculentus*, *ad luxuriam effusus*, *libidinosus*. **Dissipation**, *n.* *proflus luxuria*.

Dissolute, *adj.* *dissolutus*. **Dissolution**, *n.* *dissolutio*, *motus*.

Dissolve, *v.tr.* *solvere*, *dissolvere*, *liquefacere*, *liquare* (to make liquid), *diolvere*.

Dissonant, *adj.* *absonus*, *dissônus*; to be —, *dissonare*, *discrepare*, *absonum esse*. **Dissonance**, *n.* *ex absonâ*; to sing a —, *absonum* or *dissonum canere*.

Dissuade, *v.tr.* *dissuadere* *alqd* or *de alqâ re*, *dehortari* *alqm* ab *alqâ re*, *deterre* *alqm* ab *alqâ re* or *alqm* (with *ne*); he — the acceptance of the law, *dissuadet ne legem accipiant*. **Dissuasion**, *n.* *dissuasio*. **Dissuader**, *n.* *dissuador*.

Dissyllable, *n.* *dissyllabus* (*δισσυλλαβος*). **Distaff**, *n.* *colus*.

Distance, *n.* *distancia*, *intercavum*, at a long —, *longo spatio* or *intervallo intercepto*; at equal —, *paribus spatiis*; — small —, *parco spatio*; at a — of 5000 feet, *a milibus passuum quinque*; at a considerable —, *zatu magno intervallo ab*, etc.

Distant, *adj.* *distare*, *abesse ab*; to be far —, *distare longo intervallo* or *procul disjunctum esse ab*; he is far —, *longe abest*; to keep —, *alqm removere a ræ*; — yourself, *aditum sermonemque defugere*, *non attingere alqd* (e.g. *negotium*, *nullâ ex parte rempublicam*).

Distaste, *n.* *animus alienus*, *stomachus*, *torum*; that creates a — in me, *torum hoc mihi offert*.

Distemper, *n.* *lues*, *contagio*.

Distend, *v.tr.* *distendere*. **Distension**, *n.* *distensio*.

Distich, *n.* *distichon* (*διστίχον*), *pute Lat. versus imparis*, *disticha*, *carmen factum imparibus modis*.

Distil, *v.tr.* *liquare*, **succos elcere* ex, *coquere*. **Distillation**, **liquandi opera*. **Distiller**, *n.* **liquandi artifex*.

Distinct, *adj.* (1) = separate, *distinctus*, *disjunctus*. **Distinction**, *n.* *distinctio*, *mark of —*, *discrimen*, *insigne*; (2) = clear, *distinctus*, *clarus*, *perspicuus*. **Distinguish**, *v.tr.* *distingere*, *seccernere*. **Distinguished**, *insignis*, *clarus*, *nobilis*, *eximius*; a — man, *civ omnibus rebus ornatus* or *præcellens*, the — men of the state, *lumina civitatis*; to do something —, *in republicâ se excellens gerere*.

Distort, *v.tr.* *detorquere*, *distorquere* (e.g. *oculos*), *depravare* (*fig. rem narrando*), *perverse interpretari* (to expound falsely); — the limbs, *partes corporis detorquere*, *membra distorquere*; — a word, *verbum in pçus detorquere*, — every thing callously, *omnia calumniansdo detorquere*. **Distorted eyes**, *oculi distorti* or *perversi*.

Distract, *v.tr.* *turbare*, *conturbare*, *perturbare*, *animos implicare* or *confundere*. **Distracted**, *turbatus*, *conturbatus*, *perturbatus*, *confusus animi*, *mente turbatâ*, *mente captus*, *my head is altogether —*, *sum animo conturbato et incerto*, to — a person, *alqis animum confundere*, *alqm conturbare*, to be —, *mente turbati*, *memoriâ turbati*, *memoria alqis confunditur*. **Distraction**, *n.* *mens turbata*, to fall into —, *mentis errore affici*, *in mente capi* or *alienari*.

Distrain, *v.tr.* *occupare bona* (Jct.). **Distrain**, *n.* *retentio*; to hold in —, *retinere bona*.

Distress, *v.tr.* *cruciare*; — greatly, *vehementer angere*, *vezare*, *urere*, *discruciare*, to be distressed, *ang. animo ang.*, *afflicti* de *alqâ re*. **Distress**, *n.* *afflictio*, *anxietas*, *timor*, *numia cura*. **Distressed**, *anxius*, *sollicitus*, — in mind, *anxius animo*, *anxia cura*; to be tortured by, *cruciatu timoris* (*maroris*, etc.) *angi*; a distressing plight, *fuga præcep.*, — dream, *tumultuosum somnium*. **Adv.** *anxie*, *sollicite*, *peride*, etc. See **Vex**.

Distribute, *v.tr.* *dispertire*, *distribuere*, *dispensare*, *describere*, — corn, *frumentum metiri*; — animal food, *uscurationem dare*, among the soldiers, *multibus*, — land man to man, *agrum civium dividere*; — voting papers, *tabellas dividere*. **Distribution**, *n.* *distributio*.

Distrial, *n.* *circulus*, *ambitus*, *provincia*.

Distrust, *n.* *diffidentia* (— in, *alqis rei*, *opp. fidentia*), *parva fides*, *suspicio*, to have — in, *diffidere alci*, *non credere alci*, *de fide alqis dubitare*; — a little, *subdiffidere*; — very much, *summe*. **Distrustful**, *adj.* *suspiciosus*, *adv.* *diffidenter*, *timide*, *suspiciose*. See **Diffidence**.

Disturb, *v.tr.* *turbare*, *disturbare*, *perturbare*, *disturbance*, *n.* *turbatio*, *turbâ*, *tumultus*, *motus*.

Disunion, *n.* *dissensio*, *disidium*, *discordia*; — in the state, *civiles dissensiones*; to excite —, *commovere*. **Disunite**, *v.tr.* *sejungere*, *seccernere*, *disjungere*. **Disunited**, *sejunctus*, to be —, *discordare cum alqo*, — about something, *disidere de re*.

Disuse, *v.tr.* *distrahere* *alci consuetudinem alqis rei*, *abstrahere alqm a consuetudine alqis rei*, *deducere alqm ab alqâ re*, *dedocere alqm alqd*; — yourself to, *a consuetudine alqis rei recedere*, *deducere alqd*; — by degrees, *consuetudinem rei sensim minuire*.

Ditch, *n.* *fossa*, *fossa incilis*, *incile* (a channel or drain); to form —, *ducere*; — before, *fossam præducere*; — round, *fossâ cingere* or *circumdare alqd*, to fill —, *fossas complere*.

Dithyramb, *n.* *dithyrambus*, *poëma dithyrambicum*.

Dithyrambic, *adj.* *dithyrambicus* (*διθυραμβικός*). **Diurnal**, *adj.* *quotidianus*, *diurnus*.

Divan, (1) = the Turkish council of state, **concilium summum Turcorum*; to take part in —, **accipere in concilio tyranni Turcici*; (2) = a Turkish sofa, *pulcinar*.

Dive, *v.intr.* *se mergere*, *se demergere* (of living

beings), *mergi, demergi, submergi* (also of things, = sink); — under, *alq̄ re* or in *alq̄* or in *alq̄ re* or *sub alq̄*; *urinari* (to go under the water and remain swimming, etc. as divers do, e.g. Cicero, *si quando nos demersimus ut qui urinantur*, — with the head under, as those who bathe), *submergere fluctibus caput*.

Diver, n. *urinator*.

Diverge, v.intr. *digredi, discedere, discrepare*.

Diverse, adj. *diversus, dispar, impar, dissimilis*. Diversity, n. *diversitas, discrepantia, dissensio*; the preposition de in the same word takes diverse meanings, de *proposito* in uno eodemque verbo *diversitatem significationis capit*; a great — of character, *longe dispar moribus*; to be —, *diversos esse, inter se differre*; — opinion, *dissentire*. See Differ.

Diversion, n. to make a — against an enemy, *hostem distingere, hostes distringere*.

Divert, v.tr. (1) to lead aside, *diducere, flectere*; (2) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*. Diversion, n. *delectatio, oblectatio, voluptas, delectamentum* (means of), *oblectamentum* (means of).

Divest, v.tr. *exuere alqm veste, exuere alqm, nudare alqm or alqd, detegere*; — of ornament, **ornatum detrahere, exuere*.

Divide, v.tr. *dividere* (e.g. *flumen in duas partes*), *partiri* (e.g. *corpus, alqd in membra, genus in species*), *dispartire, dispartiri* (to part), *distribueri* (to give each a portion), *describere* (to lay out in parts, e.g. *annum in duodecim menses, terram in regiones*); — into parts, in *partes dividere*; — into two, three, etc. *alqd in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere, alqd bifariam or bipartito, trifariam or tripartito, quadrifariam or quadrupartito dividere, distribuere, dispartire*; — into two equal parts, *aequā portione dividere alqd*; — into twelve —, *alqd in duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; — into equal parts among several, *alqd aequā portione dispensare, so dispartiri alqd in infinita*; to — with a person, *partiri, divideri cum alq̄* (e.g. bread with the hungry, *cum esuriente panem sumi*), *participare alqd cum alq̄*; — among each other, *partiri inter se*; — your time between labour and pleasure, *tempora laboris voluptatisque dispartire*; the whole day is — between sleep and reading, *totus dies inter atratum et lectionem divisiu est*. Divide, v.intr. *dividi, discedere, in diversum abire*; so in *duas partes dividi, in duo ora discurrere, in duas partes discedere, in contrarias sententias distrahi*; the senate was divided in opinion, *duae sententiae senatum distinebant*; opinions are —, *sententiae in diversum tenduntur, sententiae variantur*. Division, n. 1. (in arithmetic) **divisio*; so, to practise —, **dividere*; (2) = a large part of an army, *legio, pars exercitus*; general of —, *legatus*; (3) = a part, *pars* (particula), *portio*. Divisible, adj. *quod dividi potest, dividuus*.

Divine, adj. *divinus* (godlike); our minds have a — origin, *a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus*, ex *divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus*; by — inspiration, *divinitus*; a — word, *divinitus dictum*; a — maiden, *eximia pulchritudinis puella*; to honour as —, *alqm divino honore colere, alci divinos honores habere*. Divinity, n. *Divinitas, natura Divina, vis Divina, immortalitas*. A divine = a religious; teacher, sacerdos, *verbi Divini minister, ecclesiasticus (Eccl.), *presbyter, *clericus, sacrorum antistes (Eccl.). Divination, n. *divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio* (by birds); the substance or result of —, *vaticinium, oraculum*. To tell by —, *divinare* (to divine), *vaticinari* (to prophesy, from vates), *canere* (to declare), *hariosari* (to tell fortunes), *future divinare*. Diviner, n. *divinus, vaticinator, vates, hariosus*.

Divorce, n. *divortium, discidium* (separation), *diffarreatio* (eating a part, opp. *confarreatio*), *repudium* (the putting away); a sudden —, *abruptio matrimonii* (the form of divorce ran, *res tuas tibi habelo or tuas res tibi agito*). To divorce (as the

act of the man), *divortium facere cum uxore, repudium remittere uxori, uxorem repudiare, uxorem (matrimonio) exigere, uxorem a matrimonio dimittere or expellere* (with force); the woman was said *divortium facere cum marito, repudium remittere viro, repudiare virum, discedere a viro*.

Divulge, v.tr. *divulgare, in medium proferre, divulgare*.

Do, v. *facere* (ποιεῖν, to make; use *facere* when "to do" is used substitutionally, e.g. I fall at thy feet and beg, which I cannot do without the greatest pain, *supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum*), *agere* (ἀγρεῖν, to carry on), *administrare* (e.g. *per se quae videbantur administrabant*); to do as if, *facere* (e.g. I do as if I had other things in hand; *facio me alias res agere*), so *simulare* and *disimulare*; to do too much, *modum excedere in re*; I do not know what I shall do, *quid agam or faciam nescio, consiliis inops sum, quo me convertam nescio*; he thought nothing done while any thing remained to do, *nihil actum putabat si quid superesset agendum*; may be done, *fieri posse*; what in their condition they should do, *quid facerent de suis rebus*; to determine what to do, etc. *judicare quid faciendum non faciendumve sit*; I have something to do, *occupatus sum*; what have you to do here? *quid tibi hic negotii est?* to have much to do, *multis occupationibus distineri*; to have always much to do, *assiduus occupationibus distineri or impediri*; the thing gives me much to do, *res me occupatissimum habet*; to have enough to do, *satis negotiorum habere*; to have enough to do with yourself, *suarum rerum sat agere*; to do nothing, *nihil agere, domi desidem sedere, studia negligere, otiosum esse, negotiis vacare or vacuum esse*; to have to do with a person, *ratione cum alq̄ conjunctum esse* (in business), *mihi commercium est cum alq̄* (intercourse), *consuescere or rem habere cum alq̄ or cum alq̄ (sexual)*; I have to do with, *mihi res or negotium est cum alq̄*; my speech has to do with several, *oratio mea ad plures pertinet*; I have nothing to do with such men, *tales homines fugio*; to have to do with a thing, *operam suam navare alci rei, versari in re*; not —, *vacare administratione rei*; I have nothing to do with this, *hoc meum munus non est, hac non sunt meae partes*; I will not have any thing to do with that, *hanc rem non attingam*; to give a person something to do, *alci pensum imperare*; to be done for, *de re actum esse*. "Do" used emphatically has no exact correspondent in Latin, as I do love, *amo or amo vero*; "do" in asking a question is represented by the form of the phrase, as, do you run? *curreis?* or *currene?* or *an curreis?* "Do," as a sign of the imperative, is dropped, as, do not run, *ne curre, neurras*, or it may be represented by *noli*, as, do not think, *noli putare*. How do you do? *quomodo rales? quomodo habes te?*

Doek, n. *navale, is, n.*; sometimes *navalia*.

Doctor, n. (1) as a title of honour, *doctor; (2) as a physician, *medicus*; to become —, **ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri, *amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci*; to wish to become —, **summos doctoris honores petere*. Doctorship, n. **doctoris dignitas ac nomen*.

Doctrine, n. = instruction, *doctrina, institutio, praeceptum*.

Document, n. *litterae tabulae*.

Dodge, v.tr. *alqm huic illic trahere, circumvenire, illudere*.

Doe, n. *dama femina*.

Doff, v.tr. *exuere*; — your hat, *caput aggrere*; — to a person, *aspectu alq̄ caput nudare*.

Dog, n. *canis*; a young —, *canulus*; of a —, *caninus*; to keep —, *canes alere*; dog's skin, *pellis canina*; — flesh, *(caro) canina*; — bark, *latratu canum*; — kennel, *ingurium canis*.

Doge: the — of Venice, *dux Venetiae, *summus apud Venetos magistratus.

Dogma, n. *dogma* (δόγμα), pure Latin *placitum, scitum, praecepta, institutum, sententia, iudicium*; it is a dogma of the Stoics that all sins are alike,

placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria. Dogmatical, e.g. he is —, *cir est sui arbitrii*.

Dollar, n. * *thalérus*.

Dolphin, n. *dolphinus*.

Dolt, n. *stipes, caudex, homo rusticus*. Doltish, adj. *rusticus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*; adv. *rustice*.

Domain, n. * *prædium privatum principis* or *nobilis, ager publicus, possessio*.

Dome, n. *tholus* (cupola), *hemisphaerium*.

Domestic, adj. *domesticus, familiaris, privatus*; — altar, *ara domestica*; — religion, *domestica sacra*; — medicine, * *medicamentum domesticum usui destinatum*; — chest, *medicamenta domestico usui parata*; — physician, *medicus domesticus et familiaris*; — custom, *mos domesticus*; — chapel, *sacrarium*; — musicians, *servi symphonici*; — chronicle, *commentarius*; — of the Porcelain family, *de familia Porcæ*; — thief, *fur domesticus*; — custody or detention, *custodia libera* (which consisted in this, that a prisoner was consigned to the custody of an eminent Roman); to have in —, *domo custodiri*; to be in —, *domi teneri liberali custodia septum, domi in libera custodia haberi*; — with the magistrates, *custodiri domibus magistratum*. Domestic tutor, *præceptor domesticus*; to have —, *præceptorem* or *magistrum domi habere*; to be under —, * *domestico uli præceptore*; to become —, * *munus præceptoris domesticum suscipere*, * *perium suscipere regendum*; to seek —, * *præceptorem domesticum querere*; domestic discipline (government), *imperium domesticum, disciplina domestica*; severe —, *severe, lax* —, *mollis*; to keep good —, *diligenter disciplinam domesticam regere*; — animal, *animal quod nobiscum degit, domestica pecus* (timid animals, opposed to *fera*); animal domi natum (as born in the house); — theatre, *domestica scena*; — investigation, *scrutinium*; to make —, *inquirere apud aliquem*, with police, etc. (*immissis lictoribus ceterisque publicis ministris angulatum sedulo cuncta perlustrari jubere*), to order all things in every corner of a house to be scrutinised by means of lictors and other public officers). See Home, House.

Dominean (monk), * *monachus ordini Sancti Dominici scriptus*.

Dominion, n. *potestas* (civil authority), *imperium* (supreme power), *ditio* (rule), *principatus* (the first position, especially in a free state, opp. *regnum*, *dominatio*), *dominatio*, *dominatus* (lordship), *regnum* (unrestricted power, as in an absolute monarchy), *tyrannis* (*rapavis*; usurped dominion in a free state); supreme —, *summa imperii*, *omnium summa potestas*, *omnium rerum potestas*; to exercise — over, *imperium in aliquem tenere, dominationem in aliquem habere, aliquem in sua potestate or ditione or in sua potestate et ditione tenere*; to hold — in a state, *summum imperium tenere or obtinere, summum imperii præesse, principatum obtinere, clavum reipublice tenere, gubernacula reipublice tractare, civitatem regere, imperium tractare, regnare*; — by lawful authority, *legitime imperare*; to seize or assume —, *rerum potiri, imperium or regnum or dominatum or tyrannidem occupare*; to seek —, *regnum appetere*; to resist —, *alicui imperium detractare, alicui nutum ditionemque repugnare*; to confer — on any one, *alicui regnum or regnum ac diadema deferre*; to give up — to, *imperium or regnum alicui tradere*; to accept —, *diadema accipere, imperium intire, regnum auspicari* (post-Aug.); *imperare or regnare capisse*; — comes or falls to a person, *venit imperium or regnum ad aliquem, defertur ad aliquem summa rerum, defertur alicui regnum or regnum ac diadema*; to succeed to —, *regno succedere alicui*; — to any one in —, *succedere in alicui locum, also excipere aliquem*; to lay down —, *imperium deponere, imperio cedere*; to live under a mild —, *iusto et miti imperio regi*; under any one's —, *aliquo imperante or regnante, aliquo imperatore or rege*; or merely *sub aliquo*. Domineer, v. *ex arbitrio imperare*. See Govern, Reign, Rule.

Donation, n. *donum, donatio, largitio*. See Gift.

Doom, n. *sententia* (judicial), *judicium*.

Door, n. *ostium, janua, foris, valva* (folding-doors), *limen* (threshold), *comb. ostium limenque, valva limenque*; — at the back part of the house, *back-door, ostium posticum or posticum, pseudothyrum* (a concealed entrance); from door to —, *ostiatim*; to open a —, *ostium or janua-m or fores patefacere, aperire, fores reserare* (to unbolt), *fores recludere* (unfasten), *ostio pessulum obdere* (to unbolt); to close or fasten —, *fores observare, fores claudere or occludere*; to knock at —, *janua-m or ostium or fores pulsare*; to break open —, *fores effringere*; to guard —, *ostium observare*; to admit at the —, *aliquem janua-m intrmittere*; not —, *aliquem janua-m adire, aliquem janua-m prohibere, aliquem excludere*; to show a person the —, *jubere aliquem abire or discedere*; to be at your —, *imminere, impendere*; to open a — to wickedness, *patefacere alicui fenestram ad nequitiam*. Doorkeeper, n. *janitor, janitrix, f.*

Dormitory, n. *cubiculum in quo dormio*; (all that follow, post-Aug.) *cubiculum, dormitorium, also dormitorium, cubiculum noctis et somni; zotheca, zotheca* (a little cabinet for repose); the sleeping rooms in general, *dormitorium membrum* (in a row); living and sleeping rooms, *cubicula diurna nocturnaque*.

Dose, n. *potio*; a small —, *potiuncula*.

Dot, n. *punctum*. Dot, v. r. *pungere*.

Dotage, v. *delire*; — on, *perditte amare*. Dotage, n. *amentia*; to be in —, *alici fluxa senio mens est*.

Dotard, n. *cana culx*.

Double, duplex (twofold), *duplus* (proportional), *geminus, geminatus* (twins, double in nature), *bipartitus* (having two parts), *anceps* (properly two-headed, doubtful), *duo* (e.g. *R duobus perscribere*, to write with a double R); *miles duplicarius* (a soldier belonging to two nations); *prælium anceps*, a battle of doubtful issue, *victricia geminata*, a victory of doubtful issue; double the price, *dupla*; your letter gave me double pleasure, *dupliciter delectatus sum tuis literis*; that is said in a double sense, *dupliciter dicitur*. The 'double', *duplum, alterum tantum* (as much again). Adv. *dupliciter, duplum, bipartito, bifariam* (toward two sides; on two parts); double as much, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; double as great, *altero tanto major, duplo major*. To make double, or to double; *duplicare, geminare*. We see all things double, *omnia quæ contemur sunt bina contemendo; quæ sunt singula, bina video*. Double-doors, *fores* (having two wings; folding-doors are *valvæ*). Double-tongued, *bilivus*. Double mind, *ambiguum ingenium*; of —, *ambigui ingenti* (of doubtful character, false). Double sense, *ambiguitas*; of —, *anceps, ambigua, dubius*; words of —, *verba ambigua, verba dubia et quasi duplicia*; adv. *ambigue*. See Two, Second.

Doubt, n. *dubitatio* (doubting, with *quin, ne, num, quidnam*), *scrupulus, difficultas, dubium* (as an adj. always); without —, *sine dubio, haud dubie, certo*; this reading is — genuine, *hec lectio sine dubio or haud dubie vera est*; if God knows this, it will — happen, *si Deus scit, certe illud eveniet*; *sine ulli dubitatione* (hesitation); e.g. *hec lectio sine ulli dubitatione preferenda est*, this reading is without any doubt to be preferred; "without doubt" may be rendered also thus, *non dubito quin ad te omnes scripserim*; to be in —, *dubium esse, dubitare*; people are in —, *dubitatur, ambigitur*; I am in —, *dubito num, dubius or incertus sum utrum — an*; there is no —, *non est dubium quin, nemini dubium est quin, satis constat* (with *inf.*); there is no doubt he will not come, *non est dubium quin venturus non sit*; to call in —, *aliquid in dubium vocare or devocare or revocare, dubitare de re*; to place beyond —, *aliquid haud dubium relinquere*; to leave in —, *dubium or in dubio relinquere*; a — arises in my mind, *dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur, scrupulus mihi inficitur*; to remove a —, *scrupulum alicui or ex alicui animo eximere, or eveli-*

lere; to give up all —, *dubitare desinere*, omnem *dubitatiōnem alci tollere*; yet a — remains, *unus mihi restat scrupulus*. To doubt, v. *dubitare*, *dubium esse*, in *dubio esse* (to be doubtful), *animo* or *animi pendere*; about —, *de algā re*; — a little, *subdubitare*; — no longer, *dubitare desinere*; I doubt whether, *dubito num*; I — not that, *non dubito quin*. Doubtful, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*; to be —, *dubium esse*, in *dubio esse*, *dubitare*, *incertum esse*, *dubitatiōne estuare*; I am — what to do, *incertus sum quid faciam*; adv. *dubitanter*; ground of doubt, **causa dubitandi*; love of —, *dubitandi* or *omnia in dubium recocandi studium*.

Dough, n. **farina ex aquā subacta*, *farina*; to knead the —, *farinam subigere*, *drpsere*.

Dove, n. *columba*, f. *columbus*, m. *palumbus*, *palumba*, *palumbus* (the larger kind, ring-dove); young —, *pullus columbinus*; to keep —, *columbas alere*.

Dower, n. *donum nuptiale* (marriage-present), *dos*; to give a —, *filiam dotem dare*, *filium dotare*, *filium instruere*; as he could not provide a —, etc., *quam filia nubili dotem conficere non posset*.

Down, prep. de (*descendit de rostris*, he came down from the rostra; *de humero*, from the shoulders, also *ab humero*; *se muro deiecerunt*, they threw themselves down from the wall). Down, Downwards, adv. *de super* (from above), *deorsum* (*de-rorsum* opposed to *sursum*, upwards). Down, Downwards, are represented in compounds by *de*; to go down, *descendere* (so *ascendere* is to go up); to descend, *deorsum ferri*; to blow down, v. intr. *desolare*; to bring —, *deferre*, *deducere*; to hurl or cast —, *deicere*, *deturbare*; to fall —, *decidere*, *decolui*, *desuere*, *delabi*; to fire —, *tormenta (sela) mittere de*; to fly —, *devolare de*; to flee —, *fugere de*; to flow —, *desuere*, *dilabi*, (as wood) **ligna secundo flumine deferre*; to hang —, *dependere*; to let —, *demittere*; to cut — (hew), *decidere*; to help —, **algm descendente iuvare*; to fetch —, *deferre*, *depromere*; to pull —, *tollere*, *auferre*, *de-movere de*; to hunt —, *depellere*, *deturbare*; to come —, *decernere*; to roll —, *decolere*, (intr.) *derolui*. A letting down, *demissio*; a run-down, *decursum*; a casting-down, *dejectio*, *dejectus*. See Up.

Down, n. *plumæ*; softer than —, *plumæ mollior*; — of the beard, *lanugo*. Downy, adj. *plumosus*; to become —, *plumescere*.

Doze, v. intr. *paullisper conquescere*.

Dozen, *duodecim*; a —, *duodeci -a -a*; consisting of a —, *duodenarius*.

Drab, adj. *rarus*.

Drachm, n. *drachma* (δραχμή, a weight and a coin).

Drag, v. tr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *velare*, *moliri*; — cut, *educere*; — down, *deducere*; — to, *adducere*, *attrahere*. See Draw.

Dragon, n. *draco* (δράκων), pure Lat. *serpens*, comb. *serpens draco*; *draco*, *anguis* (the constellation).

Dragoon, n. *dimacha* (δίμαχος, as fighting on both foot and horseback), *levis armatura eques*; dragoons, *eques qui pectus saepe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus præstantur*.

Drain, n. *fossa*, *incile*, *cloaca*, *collicia*; to make —, *facere*, *ducere*. To drain, v. *dericare*, *deducere*, *siccare*.

Drama, n. *fabula*, *drama* (δῶμα), *dramaticum poemā*. Dramatic, adj. *scenicus*, *dramaticus*; the — art, *ars scenica*; — poetry, *poësis scenica*; to set forth in a — form, *sic exponere alqd quasi apertis res*. Dramatise, v. tr. *ad actus scenarum componere*.

Draper, n. *qui pannos vendit*. Drapery, n. (as a business) *pannorum mercatura*; to carry on —, *pannos vendere*, *renditare*; (as hangings) *tæpētum* (*tapes -tis*, m.); to put up —, **conclavis parietes tæpētibus ornare*.

Draw, v. tr. *trahere*; — a sword, *gladium e vagina educere* (opp. in *vaginam recondere*); — a carriage, *curram tēhere*, *curram ducere*; — any

thing to, *trahere* or *attrahere ad*; — ships to land, *naves trahere ad litora*; — yourself, *ad se trahere* or *attrahere*, *ad se allicere* et *trahere* (e.g. the magnet); — troops out of winter-quarters, *copias ex hibernis evocare*; — water, *haurire aquam ex puteo*; — out, *ex algo loco educere*, *ab or ex algo loco deducere* (persons, troops); — a ring from the finger, *alci de digito anulum detrāhere* or *auferre*; — a line, *ducere lineam* (with ink, *atramento* or *ex atr.*). Draw = to portray, *delineare*, *designare*, *describere* (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), *depingere*; — figures in the sand, *formas in pulvere describere*; — something well, *probe depingere alqd*.

Drawl, v. = to do or speak slowly, *lentum esse*.

Dray, n. *currus*, *carrum*, *echidnium*; a — man, *palustrarius* (Jet.); — horse, *equus rectorarius*, *caballus*.

Dread, n. *terror*. To dread, or be in dread of, *terrorem habere*, *ab algo* or *ab alqd re*. To dread, *horre*, *perhorrescere alqd* or *algm*; I —, *horror me perstringit*.

Dream, n. *somnium*, *species per somnium phlata* or in *quiete visa*, *visus nocturnus*; in a —, *per somnium*, in *somnis*, *per quietem*, in *quiete*; to have a —, *somniare*, *speciem vidēre in quiete*; — very pleasant —, *somniis uti iucundissimis*; — a wonderful —, *mirum somniare somnium*; to explain —, *somnium interpretari* or *conficere*; some one appeared to me in a —, *imago alci in somnio mihi venit*; that comes to me like a —, *somnio similis res mihi videtur*; many — become true, *multa somnia vera evadunt*; empty —, *somnia*. Dreamer, n. *somnians*, *dreamator*, *homo somnificulus* or *tereternus* (sleepy, heavy), *homo tardus*. Dreamy, adj. *somnificulus*, *tereternus*. Dream, v. *somniare*, *dreamare* (to sleep away time); — of, *alqd* or *de re*, *dreamientem vidēre alqd animo*, *vidēre alqd in somnia* or *per somnium*, or *per quietem*; I have —, *somniare*, *somnium mihi fuit*.

Dreary, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*, *pertristis*, *permaestus*, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *luctuosus*.

Dregs, n. *sax*, *sedimentum*, *crassamen*, *crassamentum*; relating to —, *facarius*; pressed from —, *facibus expressus*; tho — settle, *sax desidit*; to have no —, *omni face carere*; to empty to the —, *cadum potare face tenuis*; fig. the — of the population, *sax populi*, *sordes et sax urbis infima plebs*; the — of the state, *sensum reipublice*; to drain the cup of liberty to the —, *metram libertatem haurire*.

Drench, v. tr. (1) = to give to drink, *dare libere*, *potum præbere*; (2) = to cover with water, *irrigare*, *madefacere*.

Dress, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, *cullus*, *vestis ornatus*, comb. *vestis atque ornatus*; — out, of fashion, *vestitus obsoletus*; ordinary —, *cullus a privato non abhorrens*; — of a common person, *cullus paganus*; to wear the same —, *vestitus atque ornatus immutabilem habere*; a new —, *novus habitus*; the fashion of —, *mos vestis*, *habitus*; to adopt the — of the Romans, *Romano habitu uti*; to change nothing in the —, *nihil de Lacum vestitu mutare*. Dress, v. tr. *vestire*, *convestire*, *veste tegere*, *veste induere alqd*, *vestem induere alci*, *veste alqm amicare*; — soldiers as shepherds, *vestire milites pastorum habitu*; — thought: in words, *sensus verbis praeferri*; — yourself, *inducere sibi vestem* or *se veste*, *veste indui*, (*veste*) *se amicare*; intr. *vestiri*, *amitari alqd re*; — with a new garment, *novam sibi parare vestem*; — not better than a slave, *se non servo melius vestire*; — in gold and purple, *insignem auro et purpura ornare*; the — becomes her, *hæc vestis satis decet eam*.

Dribble, v. = to drop, *stillare*, *destillare de re*, *rorare*. Dribble, n. *guttila*.

Drift, n. = tendency to aim, *emulatio*, *ratio*, *propositum*, *ad quod spectat mens* or *animus*; to have a very different —, *longe alio spectare*; what is the — I quo spectat oratio? what is your — I quid ris? with this —, *to cavillari ut, etc.*

Drill, v. tr. = to bore, *forare* (to make a hole in), *perforare* (to bore through), *terebere*; (2) = to exercise, *exercere* (e.g. milites), *militum docendorum exercendorumque curam habere*, *militis perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere*, *militis omni disciplinæ militari erudire*, *militis frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia preparare*. Drill, n. exercitium; — master, *militis ad tradendum disciplinam immixti manipuli*, *armorum doctores*, *campi doctores*; — ground, *campus in quo milites exercentur*.

Drink, n. potio, potus, potiuncula (dim.); giving a —, *potatio*; to drive to —, *ad aquam ducere*, *aquam ducere*, *ad bibendum appellere*; to go to —, *ad potum ire*, *potum or potatum ire or venire*. Drink, v. tr. *bibere*, *potare*, *haurire* (drink up), *sorbere* (suck in), *mammam sugere* (to suck), *potionem rei bibere*, *cino deditum esse* (to be given to —); to give to —, *alci bibere dare*, *ministrare alci bibere*, *alci potandum or potui dare alqd*; — much, *plurimum bibere*, *cino indulgere*; — too much, *plus paulo adhibere*, *crapulam potare*, *cino se obstruere*; — for days together, *totos dies potare or perpotare*; — till night, *perpotare ad vesperum*. Drinker, n. *potor*, *potator* (habitual), *combibo*, *compotor* (a cup-companion); a stout —, *neer potor*, *rini capacissimus*. Drinking-cup, n. *vas potorium*, *poculum*, *calix* (*kális*, a glass), *scyphus* (*sképos*, a goblet), *calathus* (*kálathos*, in the shape of a lily), *cantharus* (*kántharos*, a jug), *capis*, *capello*, *capula* (a goblet), *phiala*, *patera* (broad), *eborium*, *carchesium*, *scaphium*, *cybidium*, *batiola*, *culullus*, *cyathus*; several —, *pocula -orum*, n., *casa potoria -orum*, n.; silver —, *argentum potorium*, *potoria argentea*; golden —, *potoria aurea*. Drinking company, *compotum concivium*, *compotores*, *combibores*, *sodales*; — glass, *calix vitreus*; — song, *canticum*; — house, *ganecum*.

Drip, v. stillare. See Dribble, Drop.

Drive, v. tr. *agere*, *pellere* (by force); — a trade, *mercaturam facere*; *propellere* (forward, e.g. navem), *trudere* (to drive out by blows, etc.); *versare* (e.g. rotam, by water), *morire*; — to, *impellere*, *propellere*, *incitare in alqd*; — the cattle to pasture, *pecus agere pastum*, *pecus propellere in pabulum*; — from, *abigere ab or ex alqd re*, *exigere re or e re* (e.g. domo, e civitate, hostem e campo), *pellere re or de re* (e.g. calcidum e corpore, domo, civitate, patria, foro or e foro, aquam de agro), *expellere alqm re or de re* (domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republica, possessionibus, a patria), *depellere alqm re or de re* (urbe, ex urbe, de provincia), *efficere alqm re or de re* (ex castello, de fundo), *exturbare ex re* (hostem ex ruinis muri); — hither and thither, *agitare* (*fluctibus agitari*); — in, *agere in alqd* (*pecus in stabulum*), *adigere alci rei or in alqd* (e.g. clacum in tignum), *pellere in alqd* (*in exsilium*), *compellere in alqd* (*hostes in flumen, naves in portum*); — across, *obliquum agere*; — before you, *agere ante se*; — into confusion, *proturbare* (*hostem*). Necessity, *neccitas* (*urgel* or *cogit alqui ut alqd faciat*); — far, *longe procedere in re*; — too far, *modum excedere in re*; — to extremes, *ultima experiri*.

Drivel, v. intr. *salivare*, *salivam fluere pati inaptis, nugari*. Drivel, n. (*idle and bad talk*) *pus at verbum, ineptie, mores fatui*.

Driazle, v. intr. *leniter defluere, pluerre, vorare*.

Droll, adj. *lepidus, focaliaris, ridiculus*. Drollery, n. *leporis, ludus, focus*.

Dromedary, n. *camelus dromas, camelus Bactriae*.

Drone, n. *fuscus*.

Drop, v. intr. *labescere* (to waste away), *marcescere* (to lose colour like a flower), *conarnescere* (to grow old).

Drop, n. *gutta*; a little —, *guttula*, *stilla* (considered as falling); *stiria*; not a —, *ne tantillum quidem*, *ne minimum quidem*; Drop, v. stillare, *lippere* (from the eye); — from, *stillare*, *destillare de re*; — with, *stillare re* (e.g. sanguine, rore, multo sudore), *madefactum esse re* (e.g. pluvia,

sanguine); a dagger dropping blood, *stillans pugio, erucutus pugio*.

Dropsy, n. *aqua intercutis morbus, aqua intercus* (*ὕδρωψ, ὁδρόπιος*, used also by the Latin); he has the —, *cum aqua inter cutem male habet*, *cum aqua intercus tenet*; to get the —, *aqua intercutis morbo implicari*; to die of —, *aqua intercutis morbo decedere*. Dropsical, adj. *hydropicus, aquæ intercutis morbo implicatus*.

Dross, n. *scoria*; free from —, *purus*. Drossy, adj. *scoriam continens*.

Drought, n. *calum siccum, siccitas, siccitates*; long —, *longa siccitates*; a great — this year, *siccitate insignis annus fuit*, *siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est*.

Drove, n. *grex, armenta -orum*, n. Drovers, n. *pecuarii*, *armentarii, bubulci*.

Drown, v. tr. *demergere in aqua, aqua mergere, aqua suffocare*; — in some place, *mergere algo loco* (e.g. mari, amni).

Drowsy, adj. *dormitans, somni plenus, somno gravis, oscitans* (yawning); fig. *lætas, lentus, segnis*.

Drub, v. tr. *rapulare, verberare, ferire*.

Drudge, n. *servus, verna*. Drudgery, n. *servitium, officium servile*. Drudge, v. *servire*.

Drug, n. *aroma*; drugs, *odores Arabici, merces odorum*. Druggist, n. *thuris odorumque Arabicorum mercator*; the business of a —, *mercatura thuris odorumque Ar.*

Druid, n. *Druidæ*; the Druids, *Druidæ -arum* or *Druides -um*.

Drum, n. *tympanum militie, tympanum*; to beat the —, *tympanum pulsare*; the beating —, *pulsatio tympani*.

Drunk, adj. *ebrius, bene potus, temulentus, vino gravis, crapula plenus*. Drunkenness, n. *ebriositas, vinolentia* (the love or habit of), *ebrietas* (the quality), *temulentia* (the condition); to be given to —, *cino deditum esse*. Drunkard, n. *ebriosus, vinolentus, potator*.

Dry, adj. *siccus, aridus* (withered), *siliciculosus* (thirsty), (fig.) *exilis, frigidus*; a — place, *siccanea* (scil. loca); a very — year, *siccitate insynis annus*; the — land, *siccum*. Dryness, n. *siccitas, ariditas*; (fig.) *sejunitas, exilitas*; — continued, *siccitates*; — of the weather, *calum siccum*. Dry, v. tr. *sicare, exsiccare, arefacere, torrefacere*; — tears, *abstergere lacrimas*; intr. *siccare, siccescere*; to begin to —, *subnrescere*. Drying, n. *siccatio*.

Dub, v. *percutere alqm gladio atque nominare*.

Dubloon, n. *aureus duplex*.

Duent, n. *ducat*.

Duck, n. *anas*; wild —, *anas fera* (L.); of a —, *anatinus*. To duck, v. *delitescere, caput demittere*.

Ducille, adj. *quod extendi potest*.

Due, adj. *debitus, justus, dignus*; to be —, *debere alci, decere alqm*.

Duel, *certamen singulare, pugna singularis*; to challenge to a —, *alqm ad certamen provocare*; to fight a —, *in cert. sing. descendere cum alq*; to fall in a —, *ocidi ex provocacione dimicantem*.

Duet, n. *versus alterni*.

Duke, n. *dux, princeps*; duchess, n. *ducis uxor*. Ducal, adj. *ducalis*, or by the gen. *ducis*. Duchy, n. *ducat*, *ducis terra*.

Dulcimer, n. *sambuca*.

Dull, v. tr. *hebetare*. Dull, adj. *hebes*; — of understanding, *obtusus, tardus*. Dullness of mind, *obtusior animi acies* or *rigor*, *mens tarda*, *imbecillitas ingenii*, *ingenium hebes*, (*ingenii*) *tarditas*.

Dumb, adj. *mutus, elinguis*; to be —, *infantem esse, non loqui, tacere*; to become —, *obmutescere, conficiscere*. Dumbness, n. *infantia lingue*.

Dun, adj. *fuscus, subfuscus*. See Colour.

Dunce, n. *stipes, truncus*.

Dung, n. *stercus, fæcus, lectamen*. Dung, v. tr. *stercorare*; — sufficiently, *stercorare satiare*. Dunning, n. *stercoratio*.

Dungeon, n. *carcer*; a deep —, *clausus in tenebris*.

Duodecimo, n. * *foi na duodenaria*.

Dupe, v.tr. *alqm ludibrio habere*. A dupe, n. *homo fatuus, credulus, ludibrium*.

Duplicate, n. *literæ duplices* or *eodem exemplo*.

Duplicity, n. *ambiguitas, amphibolia, fraus*.

Durable, adj. *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, diuturnus*; not —, *fragilis, caducus, fluxus, brevis*. Durability, n. *firmitas, stabilitas, perennitas*; to acquire —, *invelerascere*.

During, prep. *per, in, inter, super*; — those days, *per eos dies*; — the dinner, *inter cenam* (also by part. or gerund in do); — my absence, *me absente*; (as a conj.) *dum, quum*.

Dusk, n. *crepusculum* (opp. *diluculum*); at —, *in crepusculo, primo vespere*. Dusky, adj. *subobscurus*.

Dust, n. *puleis*; to raise the —, *pulverem movere* or *excitare*; to lay —, *sedare*; to shake off —, *excutere*; to throw — in the eye, *glaucomam alci ob oculos obicere, cerba alci dare*; to raise from —, *alqm ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere*; to lie in —, *humi prostratum esse*. Dusty, adj. *pulverulentus, pulveris plenus*.

Dutch, *Belgicus*; the high —, *Germani*; the low —, *Belgæ, Batavi*.

Duty, n. *officium, debitum (officium), pietas, munus, partes*; it is the duty of —, *est alci*; it is my —, *meum est*; I have thought it my —, *meum esse putavi*; to do his —, *officium præstare, officio satisfacere* or *non deesse*; not —, *ab officio recedere*; to act contrary to —, *a religione officii in re declinare*; to perform your — toward, *alci officium præstare*; to violate —, *officium violare*; to remain true to —, *in officio manere*. Dutiful, adj. *pius, obediens, dicto audiens*.

Dwarf, n. *nanus, pumilio*. Dwarfish, adj. *pumillus*.

Dwell, v.intr. *habitare in loco, colere, incolere locum, domicilium habere in loco*; — with some one, *apud alqm habitare, in domo alci habitare*; — near, *prope* or *iuxta habitare*; — opposite, *e regione habitare*. Dwelling, n. *domicilium, sedes, habitatio, ædes*; a safe —, *sedes stabilis et certa*; to take up your — at, *domicilium collocare alio loco*; to transfer —, *sedem alio transferre* (to remove, also *sedem mutare*); to assign a —, *alci locum ad habitandum dare*.

Dwindle, v.intr. *evanescere, tabescere*.

Dye, v.tr. *tingere*; — with something, *alq re, inficere alq re, imbucere alq re, colorare alq, inducere colorem alci rei*. N.B. The particular colour is put in the accusative, e.g. to dye a sky colour, *cæruleum tingere*, — purple, *purpureum tingere*; with this purple a dark-red is produced, *hoc fuso hyssiginum tingitur*; woad produces sky-blue (water-blue, dark), *cytrium cæruleum efficit colorem*; to dye red, *rufare* (e.g. *capillum*), *miniare* (vermillion), *fucare* (purple-red), *cocco tingere* (scarlet); to dye sky-colour, *colore cæruleo tingere*, so dyed, *cæruleatus*; — with blood, *cruentare, sanguine inficere* (e.g. a place); to be dyed with a person's blood, *alci sanguine imbutum esse*; to colour or dye yourself, *colorari, se colorare, colorem ducere* (as the harvest), *se variare, variari, varium fieri capisse* (only of the harvest); — with something, *se inficere alq re* (e.g. with woad, *vitro*); not to receive a colour, *colorem non habere*. A dyeing material, *infector succus*; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flos Punici mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. A dyer, *tingens, infector*; a purple —, *infector purpurarius*; a purple-dyer, *blattarius*; a mallows colour-dyer, *molocchinarius*; the dyer's art, *tingitura, ars tingendi vestes*; — shop (dye-house), *tingentis (tingentium) officina*; a colour-merchant, *pigmentarius*. See Colour, Red, White.

Dynamics, n. * *dynamica, disciplina quæ exponit de curium naturâ et effectibus*.

Dynasty, n. *domus regnatricis*.

Dysentery, n. *dysenteria* (*dysenteria*).

Dyspepsy, n. *cruditas*; to suffer from —, *cruditate laborare*.

EACH, unusquisque; each two apples, *binæ poma*. See Any, Every, and the numbers Three, Four, etc.

Eager, adj. *acer, cupidus, avidus, studiosus*; to be —, *appetere, cupere, concupiscere alq*; — very —, *cupiditate rei ardere, flagrare*; — for something, *avide affectum esse de re*; to become —, *in rei cupiditatem incidere*.

Eagle, n. *aquila*; — eyed, *oculus aquilinus*; —'s claw, *ungula aquilina*; — nose, *nasus aduncus*; — bearer, *aquilifer* (standard-bearer).

Ear (part of the body), *auris*; long ears, *aures flaccidæ*; attentive —, *applicatæ*; to give ear, *aures erigere*; to box a person's ears, *colaphum alci ducere*; to pull —, *vellere aures*; to pour into —, *scrupulum incutere alci*; to be over head and — in debt, *are alieno demersum esse*; I have no ear for, *non audio, surdus sum*; to preach to deaf ears, *surdus alci canere*; to afford the —, *aures alci offendere*; to lend an ear to, *aures alci præbere*; it comes to my —, *audio alq, peremi alqd ad aures meas*. The ear of a jug, *ansa*; — in a book, *plicatura*. Ear (auricular) confession, *peccata sacerdoti in aures dicta*; a disease in the ear, *aurum morbus*; to labour under —, *ex auribus laborare*; pleasures for (by) the ear, *aurium voluptas*; to prepare —, *auribus delectationem parare*; pain in the ear, *aurium dolor*; the drum of —, * *tympantum auris*.

Ear (of corn), *spica*; to form ears, *spicam concipere*; to gather —, *spicas legere*; a garland of —, *sertum spicium*; a chaplet —, *corona spica*; gathering of —, *spicilegium*.

Earl, n. * *comes*. See Count.

Earn, v.tr. *merere, demerere*; — much money, *grandem pecuniam querere*, — by labour, *manu*; — your subsistence, *alq re victum querere* or *queritare*; — money, *alq re pecuniam sibi facere* or *colligere, quantum facere re*; — immortality, *immortalitatem merere*. Earnings, n. *guæstus, lucrum* (gain); to make — by bid means, *turpi quantum victum parare* or *querere* (to get your living).

Earnest, adv. *gravis, serius, verus*; adv. *serio, ex animo, vere*; I speak in —, *serio* or *ex animo dico*; in —? *bonæ fide?* to take in —, *rem in serium vertere*; an —, or earnest-penny, *arrhabo*. Earnestness, n. *studium, contentio*; to show —, *urgere rem*.

Earth, n. *tellus* (in opposition to other orbs), *terra* (as matter, hence *terrenus* opp. *igneus*; *terra* stands also for *tellus*), *solum* (the solid ground, opp. *aqua*, hence *solidus* opp. *fluidus*), *humus* (as the lowest part of the visible world), *orbis terræ* (the earth as a whole), *terræ orbis*, *terra* (all lands), *terræ globus* (the orb, as a planet). Earthy, adj. *terrenus, terreus, terrestris*. To lie on the earth, *humi jacere, stratum esse*; to fall —, in *terram cadere* or *decidere*, *humi procumbere*; to return to —, * *in sua initia recidit*; while we are on the —, *dum eris in terris*; his heart is fixed on the —, *humi defixus est mens*.

Ease, n. *tranquillitas, quies, otium* (leisure), *vita otiosa, pax*; to be at —, *quiescere*; to take your —, *requiescere, quieti se dare*; to let one —, *alqm respirare et conquiescere jubere*; to have no —, *semper agere alq atque moliri*; to leave no —, *alqm urgere de re*; to enjoy —, *tranquilla animi et quæle frui*. Ease, v.tr. *exonerare, lecare, laxare, expedire*; — one's labour, *partem laboris minuire alci*; — heart, *animum exonerare sollicitudine*. Easement, n. *levatio, allevatio, laxamentum*; to give —, *levationi esse*. Easy, adj. *levis*; — load, *onus lece*. Adv. *levis*. To take —, *alqd leve habere*; to make the heart —, *alqm curia lecare*. Easy (i.e. free from difficulty), *facilis, expeditus, solutus, nullus negotii*; — of access, *facilis aditus* ad alqm; that is —, *id nihil habet negotii*; — to

believe, *facilis ad credendum*, it is — to conquer, etc., *facile est vincere non repugnantes*, it is — to distinguish, etc., *virtutum et vitiorum facilis est distinctio*; — of ascent, *facile esse ascensu*. Adv. *facile*, nullo negotio, commodè Easy (= without a question), *facile* (e.g. *facile princeps*, undoubtedly the first).

Fasel, *n. machina*.

East, *orientis* (in general), *pars cæli orientis solis*, *regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes* (the East). Eastward, *ad orientem* *vegens*, *in orientem spectans*; (as adverbs) *ad orientem versus*, *ad* or *in orientem*, *ad regionem orientis*, *ad partem cæli orientis solis*. Easterly, or from the East, *ex oriente*, *in oriente*; to lie eastwardly, *ad orientem vergere*, *in (ad) orientem spectare*; to dwell —, *ad regionem orientis colere*. From East to West, *ab ortu solis ad occidentem*; in the East, *in oriente*. Eastern, *orientis incolæ*, *Asiaticus* (Asiatic); the Orientals, *Asiani* (*Orientalis* is a word of late origin); belonging to the East, *Orientalis*, *Asianus*, *Asiaticus*, or with the genitive, e.g. eastern kings, *orientis reges*; so *Asiæ mores*, Oriental customs. East north-east wind, *Cæcias* (Kæcias); East south-east wind, *Phœnix*; South-east wind, *Fulturnus*; East wind, *subsolanus*; we have an — wind, *ventus flat ab ortu solis*.

Easter, **festi dies paschales*; — week, **funesti dies Christi*; — time, **tempus paschale*; — holidays, **sollemnia paschalia* (-ium).

Eat, *v.tr.* (to take food) *edere*, *manducare* (to chew), *comedere* (to eat up), *vesci aliquid re* (to eat up as nutriment), *vorare* (to swallow, particularly to swallow unmastered), *gustare* (to taste, e.g. *panem et palmulas*, to taste the bread and figs), to have pleasure in —, *delectari aliquid re*, (to desire) *aliquid maxime petere*, (to be tasty) *jucunde sapere*; = to take food or a meal, *edere*, *cibum capere*, *capessere*, *sumere*; not —, *cibo se abstinere*, to — abundantly, *largiter se invitare* (as at a banquet), *multi cibi esse*; — very —, *plurimi cibi esse*, *edacem esse* (the habit), to — and drink very freely, *cibi omnique capacissimum esse*; — little, *paullulum cibi tantum sumere* (in a particular case), *non multi esse cibi* (generally); — very —, *minimi esse cibi*; — with a good appetite, *largiter se invitare*, *libenter cenare*; to be able neither to — nor sleep, *cibi somnique inopem esse*; the gods neither — nor drink, *di nec cecis nec potionibus vescuntur*; to — richly (live well), *opipare et apparate edere*; to give to —, *aliquid cibo juvare* (to relieve by food), *aliquid cibare manu sua* (to feed with your own hand); to have nothing to —, *nihil mihi est quo famem tolerem*; — for two days, *biduum cibo prohiberi*; to — so much, *tantum cibi et potius adhibendum est*. Eating, *n. cibis* (food), *cibi* (meats, that is, several kinds of food), *esca* (prepared food); — and drinking, *cibus potusque*, *cibus vinumque*, *victus* (living, victuals); moderate — and drinking, *temperate esca modicæque potiones*; he relishes his —, *libenter cenat*. Of the various kinds, manners, or times of eating, we may mention (1) *jentaculum*, food shortly after rising, (2) *prandium*, breakfast (about noon), (3) *gustatio*, luncheon, (4) *cena*, the chief meal, dinner (about 3 p.m.), (5) *convivium*, a dinner-party, or feast, (6) *epulum*, a public banquet (given to the gods and the people on festivals and triumphs), (7) *epulae*, a banquet (a private feast on a large and sumptuous scale), (8) *daps* (a grand feast having a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; a banquet in general), (9) *cœnula* (a small or family dinner), a proper or regular dinner, (10) *cena recta*, opposed to *sportula* (cold meat). To partake of a sacrificial meal, *sacrificium epulare*, to prepare or give a dinner, *cenam parare*, *instruere*; so *convivium instruere*, *apparare*, *comparare*, *ornare*, *exornare*; — in honour of anyone, *cenam or epulum alicui dare*; — on his birth-day, *aliquid natalicium dare*; to have a dinner-party, *convivium habere*, *agere*; to go to —, *ad cenam ire*, *convivium intrare*; to go back to —,

se convivio reddere, to invite to —, *aliquid ad cenam invitare* or *vocare*, *aliquid adhibere cenam* or *in convivium* (to entertain); to be at a —, *in convivio interesse*, — at a person's house, *cenare apud aliquid*, *accubare apud aliquid*; to rise from table, *surgere a cenâ*, to wish or prepare to do so, *calceos poscere* (to ask for your shoes, put off before dinner), at table, *inter cenam or epulas*, *super cenam*, *super mensam*; after dinner, etc. *post cibum* (meridianum), *post cenam*, a *cenâ* (straightway after, e.g. he went to his study, *in lecticulum lumbationis se recipiebat*), *cenatus*, having dined; *incentatus*, not —; so *pransus*, *impransus*. Eating-time, **tempus cibi capiendi*, *tempus cenandi* (time for taking the chief meal); five is the hour for dinner, **quintâ horâ cenatur*. Eating-room, *cenatio*, *conclavum ubi epulamur*; a small —, *cenatiuncula*. See Food, Meal.

Ebb, *n. marinarum æstuum recessus*; — and flood, *æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes*. Ebb, *v. intr. recedere*.

Ebony, *n. ebënum*.

Eccriety, *n. ebrietas, temulentia*. See Drunk.

Eccentric, *adj. *e centro aberrans*. Eccentricity, *n. e centro aberratio*.

Ecclesiastic, *n. *sacerdos*. Ecclesiastical, *adj.* — treasury, **ærarum ecclesiasticum*; — servant, **famulus sacerdotum*, — usage, **ritus sacer*, **sacrorum mos*; — communion, **communio sacerdotum*; — furniture, **suppellex quâ ad res divinas uti solent*; — gift, *eccl. donarium*; — history, **historia sacra*, **res populi Christiani*; — law, **lex ecclesiastica*, **decretum canonicum*, — property, **bonum eccl.*; — Latin, **Latinitas scriptorum eccl.* See Church. Echo, *n. imago vocis*, *vox reciproca* or *resiliens*; to give an —, *vox respondere*, *vocem reddere*, *remittere*; numerous echoes, *voces multiplicato sono reddere*; a place which —, *locus clamoribus repercutitur*.

Eclipse, *n. obscuratio* (solis, lunæ), *defectus* (lunæ) Eclipse, *v.tr. obscurare*; to be —, *obscurari* (of the sun), *desicere*.

Ecliptic, *n. linea ecliptica quâ sol cursum agit circum terram*.

Ecologue, *n. poemâ bucolicum*, *bucolica -orum*, *n.*

Economy, *n.* (1) = house-management, *rei familiaris administratio*, *diligentia*; (2) = frugality, *parsimonia*; from —, *rei familiaris tractatio studio*; to disregard —, *rem familiarem negligere*. Economical, *adj. attentius ad rem, frugi, diligens*, *parcus*.

Ecstasy, *n.* (1) = great delight, *summa voluptas*; (2) = elevation and abstraction of mind, *secessus mentis et animi a corpore*, *animus abstractus a corpore*, *mens evocata a corpore*; furor; in — to forget, *per furorem vaticinari*, *furentem futura prospicere*; to be in — at, *unice latari re*.

Edge, *n.* (1) = the sharp line, *acies*; (2) = margin, *margo*, *ora*.

Edict, *n. edictum, decretum, consultum, jussum*; to publish an —, *edictum proponere*.

Edify, *v.tr.* = to improve religiously, **pios sensus in animo aliquid excitare*; intr. or pass *salubriter moneri*. Edification, *n. *pelatilis exaltatio*, for —, **sanctitatis alenda causa*, **ut salubriter moneretur aliquis*.

Edit, *v.tr. librum emittere*, *edere* Editor, *n. *editor*; the editors of Hesychius, **qui Hesychium ediderunt*. Edition, *n. editio, exemplum, exemplar* (a copy), the manuscripts and the editions, **libri scripti et typis expressi*; a genuine —, *editio vera*; the first, second, etc., **prima, altera editio, liber primum, iterum editus*; to prepare a new —, **notam editionem parare* or *adornare*.

Educate, *v.tr. educere, educare* (to form the body and mind of a child), *nutrire* (to nurse physically), *alere* (to support), *toltere*, *suscipere* (to bring up), — as your child, *adoptare et educere*, *educere pro filio*; — with strictness, *severâ disciplinâ educere*, pass. *educari*, *educi*; — well, *bene doctum et erudatum esse*, *institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque pueris*; — in a person's house, etc.,

a parco or a primâ infantiâ in domo alcijs educi; — in armis, *nutriri in armis*. Education, n. *educatio, disciplina*; lax —, *ed. mollis*; a man of good —, *homo institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili, homo bene doctus et educatus*; without —, *politioris humanitatis expertus, humanitatis inops*; of common —, *humili cultu educatus*; to give children a good —, *liberos bene educare*; to send your son for —, *filium educandum or in disciplinam mittere alio*; to entrust a boy for —, *puerum alci in disciplinam or alci educandum tradere*; to go for —, *alio in disciplinam venire*, (if of several) *convenire*; a place of —, *paideutivion, locus ille ubi altus atque doctus sum*; the art of —, *ars educandi*; a book on —, *liber de liberis educandis*. Educator, n. *educator, educatrix, f., magister, magistra, formator morum et magister; pædagogus* (in Rome, a slave); to be an — of youth, **formare citam juvenutis et mores*.

Educe, v.tr. *protrahere, producere, educere* (to lead out, e.g. *mulierem secum ab domo, copias e castris, gladium e vaginâ*).

Eel, n. *anguilla*; eel-catching, **captura anguillarum*; eel-pot or pond, *anguillarum*; eel-pout, *mistela (gadus lota, L.)*.

Eface, v.tr. *delere, expungere, radere, eradere*.

Effect, n. *effectus, factum, eventus*; with —, *prosperare*, without —, *frustra, nequidquam*. Effectual, adj. *efficax, valens*; to be —, *efficacem esse, vim habere*. Efficacy, n. *efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas, vis*. Effect, v.tr. *efficere, perficere, vim habere in alqd.*

Effeminate, adj. *mollis, effeminatus, delicatus*; adv. *molliter, effeminatè*. Effeminacy, n. *mollities, vita delicata*.

Effervesce, v.intr. *fervere, effervesce, exasquere*.

Effigy, n. *effigies, imago, simulacrum*.

Efflux, n. *effluxum, profluvium*.

Effort, n. *opera, labor, studium, conatus*; to make an —, *laborem suscipere, operam dare, niti, cuiti, laborare*; — a great —, *omnibus viribus contendere*.

Effrontery, n. *impudentia, os impudens*.

Effulgence, n. *splendor, fulgor*; fig. *claritas, magnificentia*.

Egg, n. *ovum*; a fresh —, *recens*; as like as one — to another, *non ovum tam simile oro quam hic illi est*.

Egregious, adj. *insignis, præstant, egregius*.

Egress, n. (1) = going out, *egressus, exitus*; (2) = place through which you go, *exitus, egressus, effugium*; (mouth of a river) *os, ostium*; to have —, *patere*; to make an — for water, *aquam derivare*.

Eight, *octo*; *octoni -æ -a* (eight each; with plural nouns, e.g. *octona loca occupare*, to occupy eight separate stations); exactly —, *uni octo, soli octo*; — or nine, *octo novem, octo aut novem*; twice —, *bis octo*; consisting of —, *octonarius* (e.g. *numerus octonarius*, having eight feet; *octonaria fistula*, a pipe the reed of which before being formed was eight inches broad); of — years, *octo annorum, octo annos natus* (eight years old), *octavum annum agens*; — at the most, *annos maximo octo natus*; — asses, *octussis*; — months, *bes, octo menses*; — ounces, *bes, octo uncie*; eight-twelfths, *octava (pars)*, *octans, bes* (so *heres ex besse, socius ex besse*); every — days, *octavo quoque die, transactis octonis diebus*; eight and a half, *octo et dimidius, octo et dimidiatus, octo et semis* (the last when the half is the half of a unit divided into twelve parts, e.g. a foot of twelve inches, eight feet and a half long, *longus octo pedes et semissem*); the eight-twelfth, *bes* (gen. *besis*, as a coin, as a weight or mass, so that *bes* = eight ounces, eight inches; eight inches long, thick, etc. *beisalis*, adj.). The number —, *numerus octonarius*; eight-footed, *octo pedum, octo pedes habens*; eight-fold, *octoni, octies dictus* (eight times divided); eight times more, *octuplus, octuplicatus*; — punishment, *pæna octupli*; to be condemned to —, *damnari octupli*; to multiply — times, *octuplicare*. Eighth, *octavus*;

every —, *octavus quisque*; the — time, *octavum*; a soldier of the — legion, *octavarius*; the — month, *mensis October* (in the Roman year), *mensis Augustus* or (before Augustus) *mensis Sextilis* (the eighth in our year, the sixth in the Roman. For Eighty, Eight hundred, etc., see the Latin-English part).

Either, (1) pron. *uter, uteris*; if — will, **si uter volet*; (2) conj. *vel — vel, sive — sive, aut — aut*.

Ejaculate, v.tr. *voces interruptas et inconditas edere, clamare*.

Eject, v.tr. *jacere, ejicere, emittere, extrudere*. See Expel.

Elaborate, v.tr. *elaborare, perficere, componere*; — in writing, *conscribere*.

Elapse, v.intr. *ecadere, elabi, effugere*.

Elastic, adj. **elasticus, mollis*. Elasticity, n. **natura or vis elastica*.

Elbow, n. *cubitus*; to lean on the —, *in cubitum innit*.

Elders, (father, mother, etc.) *parentes, procreatores*; love of —, *parentum amor, amor erga parentes*; after the manner of —, *parentum more, ut parentes solent*. Elderly, *etate protector*. See Age, Old.

Elect, v.tr. *creare* (to create), *capere* (to take), *legere* (to choose), *eligere* (to choose out), *comb. eligere et creare*; *deligere* (to appoint), *cooptare* (as a colleague), *designare, declarare*; — any one as a senator, *alqm legere or cooptare in senatum*; — as consul, *alqm consulem creare*; — as emperor, *alqm imperatorem eligere et creare*; — an arbitrator, *capere arbitrum*; — a defender, *patronum sibi adoptare, adoptare alqm sui juris defensorem*. Elector, n. *elector*. Election, n. *creatio*.

Electric, adj. **electricus*; to become —, **ei electrica imbui*; — machine, **machina electrica*. Electricity, n. **vis or natura electrica*. Electrify, v.tr. *ei electrica imbuiere*.

Elegant, adj. *elegans, urbanus, bellus, comptus*; an — gentleman, *bellus homunculus*. Elegance, n. *elegantia, urbanitas, cultus amantior* (in clothing), *nitor* (of writing).

Elegy, n. *elegia, carmen elegiacum* (Gramm.); elegies, *elēgi* (ἐλέγιοι). Elegiac, adj. *elegiacus* (Gramm.); — poet, *elegiarum scriptor*; — verses, *versus impariter juncti*.

Element, (1) = original material, *elementum, natura*; the —, *principia rerum e quibus omnia constant*; the fourth — water, *quartum aquarum elementum*; the four —, *quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum*; air is the — of birds, **in aere naturalis est domus avium*; (2) = a part, *membrum*; (3) = the rudiments of knowledge, *elementa*.

Elephant, n. *elephas* (ἐλέφας), *elephantus*; the — cries, *elephas barrit*; —'s proboscis, *proboscis (ρομφακίς)*, pure Latin *manus elephantis*; — tooth, *dens elephantis, eburneus dens* (considered as ivory).

Elevate, v.tr. *tollere, extollere, attollere, augere, ornare, producere ad dignitatem or ad honorem*; — any one, *amplius honoribus ornare*; — to the highest honours, *ad summam dignitatem perducere*; — to the gods, *ad deos immortales tollere*. Elevation, (1) of voice, *sublatio soni, contentio vocis*; (2) of mind, *elatio, sublatio animi*; (3) of character, *ascentio*. See High, lofty.

Eleven, *undecim*; — each, *undenti*; — time, *undecies*. Eleventh, *undecimus*; every —, *undecimus quisque*; the — time, *undecimum*; eleventhly, *undecimo*. Eleven years old, *undecimos annos natus*.

Elf, n. *umbra quæ homines inquietat*.

Elicit, v.tr. *elicere alci alqd or alqd ab or ex alqd, ad or in alqd; elandari* (to worm out of), *exspiri* (to get out of), *evocare alci alqd* (to call or bring forth); — a word, *verbum elicere ex alqd*; — tears, *lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere alci*; — a laugh, *risum alci movere, evocare*; — notes from the harp, *sonos nervorum elicere*.

causā, peregrinationem suscipere, peregre abire or proficisci. Emigration, n. migratio, demigratio.

Eminent, adj. insignis, præstans, clarus (opp. obscurus), nobilis (opp. ignobilis), egregius (superior to your peers), excellens, præcellens, cæmus (standing out), singularis (sole of its kind), summus (e.g. ingenium); an — physician, medicus ante insignis; a man — in every respect, rir omnibus rebus ornatus. Eminence, præstantia, claritudo. See Distinguished.

Emir, n. phylarchus Arabum.

Emisary, n. emissarius, speculator.

Emmet, n. formica, formica parculat, formicula; of an —, formicose.

Emolument, n. emolumentum (gain from use, opp. detrimentum).

Emotion, n. animi motus, commotio, concitatio; a strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse; to cause —, excitare alqm.

Empale, v.tr. *alqm palo transfigere, *palum per medium hominem adigere.

Empannel, v.tr. *judices juratos instruere.

Emperor, n. imperator, Caesar, Augustus, princeps; to assume the power of —, dominatum invadere, Augustinomen arripere. Empires, n. domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria.

Emphasis, n. vis verbi (verborum), vis in dicendo; with —, cum ei; to have —, cum habere, multum valere; — more —, plus gravitatis habere, plus auctoritatis habere; without —, jejunus, frigidus.

Empire, n. imperium, potestas, ditio, principatus, dominatio, dominatus, regnum (monarchical despotism), tyranis (power usurped in a free state). See Dominion.

Empiric, n. qui se ad experientia ἐμπειρικὸν nominat, prastigator.

Employ, v.tr. (1) = to engage in any work or office, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; I am employed in, cura est mihi alqd, consulo alicui rei; — in various pursuits, dislinere, distringere; to be employed in or with, occupari in re or re, versari in re or circa rem, se ponere in re, tractare, agere alqd, dare se rei (in history, historia); — altogether in one thing, penitus uni rei dedatum esse, se totum collocare in re; — with books, hærere in libris; — all your life in letters, etatem contere, consumere in literarum studiis; — in other things, aliis re agere; my mind is quite —, totus animus in hac una contemplatione defixus est; — no longer with an art, desinere artem; I am — in, intentus sum alicui rei, in manibus mihi est alqd, in manibus habeo alqd; (2) = to apply to in or on, adhibere alqd or alqm alicui, etc. (e.g. alqm ad deliberationem, in consilium, cænis, oculos ad investigandum, tempus et diligentiam ad considerandas res, modum utio, sapientiam in reipublicæ salute); (3) = to spend in or on, insumere in alqm or alqd, conferre ad alqd, impendere in or ad alqd, consumere in alqd or in alqd re, collocare in alqd re, tribuere alqd alicui rei (e.g. his rebus undecim dies, non nihil temporis literis); — badly, alqd perdere; —, hærere, alqd melius insumere; — something tam annuere, alqd in usum or in commodum suum, octo natus — your time, leisure, etc. in tempore menses; — collocare in re, otium conferre, delictis, octavis terere or contere alqd re; — much, socius est tempore alicui rei tribuere; — young, transactum, tempus bene locare or collocare in alqd dimittendum, n. tractatio, pertractatio (the in which of a thing), occupatio, negotium (business), studium, cura; important —, graviora studia; — with agriculture, agrorum cultus; — the poets, periti actatio poetarum; to have an —, alqd agendo occupatum esse; to give up —, studium amittere. See Occupy, Possess, Use.

Emporium, n. emporium (ἐμπορίον) celebre et frequens, forum scum cenalum, commercium, forum, oppidum nundinarium (market); the most frequented —, forum rerum cenalum totius regni maxime celebratum.

Empoverish, v.tr. ad inopiam alqm redigere, ad

mendicitatem alqm detrudere; — a rich man, egentem ex locupletis efficiere.

Empower, v.tr. alicui alicui rei faciendis licentiam dare or permittere, liberum alicui rei arbitrium alicui permittere, mandare alicui ut, etc.; to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqo, alicui nomine, alqo auctore facere alqd.

Empty, adj. inanis (having nothing in it, opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (naked, opp. ornatus or exornatus), vacuus (emptied, opp. occupatus), purus; an — house, domus inanis, domus vacua (uninhabited); — place, locus inanis or vacuus; — nest, nidus inanis (having nothing in it, nidus vacuus when the young have been taken away); — street, via occursum hominum vacua; to come with — hands, sine munere venire; to be —, inane esse, vacuum esse, cacare. To empty or make empty, exinanire, nudum atque inane reddere (to plunder, e.g. domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inane), vacuare, evacuare, vacuum facere, vacuificare, exonerare (to disburden), exhaustire (to exhaust, scil. poculum), exsiccare (to dry up), evertere, exlergere, expliare (to plunder). Empty (fig.), inanis, vanus, omnis eruditionis expertus atque ignarus, omnium rerum rudis (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vanus; without truth, friendship is an — name, sine veritate nomen amicitie valde non potest; those are — compliments, verba isthæc sunt; — hope, spes inanis, vana. Emptiness, n. inanitas, inane, vacuitas, vacuum, vanitas.

Emulate, v.tr. certare, concertare, contendere cum alqo, æmulari alqm or cum alqo; to — in any thing, alqd re certare, concertare cum alqo, alqd re inter se certare. Emulation, n. studium, cõtatione, certatio, æmulatio. Emulator, n. æmulus, æmula, f.

Enable, v.tr. *efficere ut aliquis aptus sit ad alqd, informare alqm ad alqd.

Enact, v.tr. statuere (to set up), constituere (to order), præcipere (to appoint), jubere (with inf. to command), sancire (to make sacred, scil. legem, fœdus, iura); — any thing by law, sancire alqd lege; — respecting, sancire de re; the laws — this, leges sancunt hoc. Enactment, n. constitutio, præceptum, lex, sanctio.

Enamel, n. *vitum metallicum; the work, *opus vitri metallici. Enamel, v.tr. *vitum metallicum induere.

Encamp, v. castra ponere. See Camp.

Encaustic, encaustica (ἐγκαυστική); it is not known who discovered the art, ceris fingere ac picturam inurere quis exegoclarit non constat; relating to, encausticus; to make — pictures, encausto pingere, tabulas urere coloribus.

Enchant, v.tr. fascinare, effuscinare (by the evil eye), incantare (by charms); fig. capere, rapere, detinere, permulcere; an enchanting beauty, *puella cuius forma rapit. Enchantment, n. fascinatio, effascinatio, delentamenta — orum, n.

Encircle, v.tr. ambire (to go round), circumire, circumsedere, circumsidere, circumstare, circumcludere, circumdare.

Enclose, v.tr. concludere, includere in re, cingere, circumdare (to surround); to be enclosed by, alqd re cingi, circumdari, contineri; to enclose with a hedge, sepe cingere, separe; — with a wall, muro (muris) separe, mœnibus cingere; — with fortifications, operibus completi; — with a moat, circumdare or separe vallo et fossis; — an enemy, hostem circumvenire; — by means of a narrow pass, locorum angustiis claudere. Enclosure, n. inclusio, conclusio (blockade), septum, sepimentum.

Encomium, n. laudatio, laus, laudes; — of a dead person, laudatio mortui, laudatio funebri, laudes funebres; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alqs laudibus, alqs laudes dicere, sermonem cum admiratione laudum, alqs instillare, ornare res alqs divinis laudibus; to write —, laudationem alqs or alqs rei scribere.

Encompass, v.tr. *circumdare alqd alqd re*, *cingere alqd alqd re*, *circumire*. Carthago est encompassed with harbours, Carthago euncta est portibus; the city — with hills, urbs montibus undique continetur; encompassed with friends, stipatus gregibus amicorum; the encompassing crowd of an orator, corona.

Encounter, n. *concursum*, *concursum* (as soldiers in fight). *Encounter*, v.tr. *inter se concurrere*, (*inter se*) *congradi*, *signa inter se conferre*, *cum hostibus signis concurrere* (of two armies); — a person, *concurrere* or *congradi cum alqo* (hostilely), *incurrere in alqm* (to fall on), *incidere in alqm* (to meet by chance), *contenire*, *congrui cum alqo* (to meet by design).

Encourage, v.tr. *hortari*, *adhortari*, *cohortari ad alqd* or *with ut*, *firmare*, *confirmare*, *excitare*, *impellere*, *stimulare alqm*, *stimulus admoovere alci*; — each other, *cohortari inter se*; — to learn, *ad cupiditatem discendi exire alqm*; — to read and write, *ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare alqm*; — to great diligence, *alci diligentiam excitare* or *accere*; — to concord, *concordiam suadere*. *Encouragement*, n. *hortatio*, *adhortatio*, *cohortatio*, *impulsus*, *stimulus*; the means of —, *hortamen*, *hortamentum*, *incitamentum*, *stimulus*; strengthened by mutual —, *mutua adhortatione firmati*; not to need —, *non egere hortatione or stimulis*; to do a thing without any —, *alqd facere sine ullis stimulis*; by thy —, *to hortatore*, *to adhortatore*, *to impulsore*.

Encroach, v.tr. *incedere*; — on one's rights, *alqm intellere in iure ipsius*, *alqd de iure alci deminueri*; — on one's property, *incedere*, *intio-lare* or *manus porrigere in alci possessiones*; — another's —, *manus afferre alienis bonis* (opp. *abs-tinere manum alieno*). *Encroachment* (as an act), *ris*, *violatio*; (as a result) *injury illata*.

Encumber, v.tr. *gravare*, *onerare*; — much, *prægravare*; — with burdens, *opera alci imponere*. *Encumbrance*, n. *onus* (load), *moestia*.

Encyclopædia, n. *encyclopi doctrinarum omnium disciplina*. See *Cyclopædia*.

End, n. (1) = termination, *finis*, *extremum* (the last), *terminus* (boundary), *exitus* (going forth, the termination, e.g. *roci*, *terribi*), *modus*, e.g. *nullus modus* (limit or end) *causidus fuit*, *clausula* (the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), *ramus* (branch), *caput* (e.g. *capita finis*); "end" must often be rendered by *extremus*, e.g. in *extrema oratione*, in the end of the speech; so in *extremo libro*, *extremo anno* or *anni*, also *excurrente anno*, *extremo mense Junio* (ultimo mense Junio would be, in the month of June last year); at the end, in *extremo* (in space), *ad extremum* (lastly), *denique*; at the ends of the world, in *extremis partibus terrarum*; to see the — of the world, *rerum humanarum terminos videre*; many thought the — of the world had come, *nulli æternam illam et noxissimam noctem interpretabantur*; to bring to an —, *finem alci rei afferre*, *alqd ad finem adducere* or *perducere*, *alqd abolere*, *alqd transigere*, *perficere*, *conficere*, *consummare*; the work is not yet brought to —, *operi nondum accessit ultima manus*; to put — to, *finire alqd*, *alci rei* or (more seldom) *alci rei finem facere*, *alci rei modum facere*, *alci rei finem* or *modum imponere*, *alci rei finem con-stituire*, *dirimere alqd* (nox proutum diremit); to come to —, *ad finem* or *exitum* *tenire*, *ad exitum adduci*, *exire* (headlong, *præcepti*); I hasten to the —, *propere ad finem*; to have an —, *terminari*, *finem* or *exitum habere*; the battle had an — after, etc., *finis certaminis fuit postquam*, etc.; the war has come to —, *debellatum est*, almost —, *bellum præparatum ac pene subitum est*; the dispute —, *disputari desitum est*; the thing has not yet found —, *res nondum finem invenit*; not to be able —, *alci rei exitum evolvere non posse*; so *non habere finem diligentia in re*; (2) = aim or object, *finis*, *constitutio*, *propositum*. To end, v.intr. *finem habere* or *capere*, *exitum habere*, *exire*; v.tr. *to cause that a thing ends*, *finire alqd*, *terminare*

alqd; — a speech, *finem facere orationis* or *dicendi*; — a letter, *epistolam concludere*; — life, *vitam finire*, *vitam deponere*; to end your days, *mortem sibi consciscere*; — a strife, *controversiam dirimere*. *Ending*, n. *finis*, *terminatio*, *exitus*; to have similar —, *similes casus habere in exitu*, *similiter cadere*, in *easdem literas exire* (of letters of the alphabet); to have the — in the genitive, *gentilio casu tui syllabâ terminari*.

Endanger, v.tr. *alqm in periculum*, *in discrimen adducere* or *vocare*. See *Danger*.

Endear, v.tr. *desincire alqm alci*; — by, *alqd* (e.g. *beneficentia*, *consuetudine*, *pignore*).

Endeavour, n. *nisus* (a leaning on), *contentio* (straining), *opera*, *conatus*, *studium* (desire), *affectio* (a seeking for, with the connected idea of no result); — after honours, *honorum contentio*, *ambitio*, *ambitus*; learned —, *studia*; my —, *tenas*, *id ago*, *hoc specto ut*, etc.; his — aims only, *id unum agit ut*. *Endeavour*, v. niti, niti (stronger than nisi), *contendere*, *comb. niti et contendere ut*, etc., *operam dare ut*, etc., *studere*, *conari* (the two last with inf., rarely with ut).

Endive, n. *intibius*, *intibum*; — leaf, *folium intubaceum*; of —, *intubaceus*.

Endow, v.tr. *donare alqm alqd re* or *alci alqd*, *instruere* (provide with), *augere* (enrich), *ornare* (furnish with as an ornament) *alqm re*. *Endowed*, *ornatus*, *præditus*; richly —, *abunde auctus* or *ornatusque alqd re*; — with mental gifts, *bonæ indolis*; very highly —, *ingenio uberrimo affluens*. *Endow-ment*, n. *donatio*.

Endure, v.tr. *ferre*, *sustinere*, *tolerare*, *pati*, *perpeti*, *exanciare* (to empty, e.g. *labores*), *comb. ferre et perpeti*, *pati ac ferre*, *perpeti ac perferre*; — bravely, *fortiter ferre*; — with great pain, *asperime ferre*; — well or patiently, *toleranter pati* or *ferre*, *animo aequo* or *moderate ferre*; — moderately, *sapienter ferre*, *alco patientem ferre*; — an evil, *malum pati fortiter*; — an injury, *injuriam aequo animo recipere*; not to endure —, *calamitati* or *ad calamitatem animum submittere*; I endure that quietly, *tacitus hoc fero*. *Endurance*, n. *toleratio*, *tolerantia*, *perpetio*, *comb. perpetio et tolerantia*. *Endurable*, adj. *tolerabilis*, *tolerandus* (opp. *intolerabilis*), *patibilis*; to make a thing —, *lenire*, *mitigare*, *levare* (consuetudine *lenior fit labor*).

Energy, n. *vis*, *eigor*, *virtus*, *gravitas* (verbtorum et sententiarum); — of the speaker, *virtus oratoris*; with —, *cum quadam virtute*; what — in that book? *quantum in illo libro eiporis est*! *Energetical*, adj. *fortis*, *audax*, *gravitatis plenus*; to use — remedies, *fortioribus remediis agere*. Adv. *fortiter*, *audacter* (e.g. *sententiam dicere*).

Enervate, v.tr. *enervare*, *debilitare*, *emollire*; enervated by lusts, *debilitatus stupris*. *Enervating*, n. *debilitatio*; enervated condition, *langvor effeminatus*.

Enfeeble, v.tr. *debilitare*, *imbecillum* or *infir-mum reddere*. *Enfeeblement*, n. *debilitatio*, *immi-nutio*; — of health, *valetudinis confectio*. See *Weak*.

Enfeoff, v.tr. *prædium velut fiduciarium alci dare*. *Enfeoff*, v.tr. *ci cogere*, *ci auferre*, *alci rei vim auferre*.

Enfranchise, v.tr. *alci civitatem dare*; to be enfranchised, *in civitatem* or *in civitate* or *civitati ascriptum esse*.

Engage, v.tr. (1) = to fight with, *configere cum alqo*; (2) = to bind, *obligare*, *obstringere alqm*; (3) = to secure the services of, *conducere mercede alqm*; (4) = to try to bring over, *invitare*, *excitare alqm* (e.g. *ad vallandum*); to — yourself to, *se alci dare*; — to a meal, *conducere ad canam* (self-invited), *promittere ad canam* (to accept an invitation). *Engagement*, n. (1) = a fight, *prelium*; (2) = an obligation, *ades quâ aliquis se obstringitur*; (3) = a duty, *munus alci mandatum* or *assignatum*.

Engender, v.tr. *gignere*, *generare*, *creare*, *pro-creare*, *comb. creare et gignere*, *gignere et pro-*

creare; to be engendered, *gigni, nasci ex or* (but seldom) *ab*.

Engine, *n. machina* (μηχανή), *machinatio, machinamentum, compages*; military —, *tormenta*; hie —, *siphon*. See *Steam*.

Engrave, *v.tr. insculpere* (e.g. *fœdus columnâ aeneâ, literas tabellâ*), *scribere, inscribere* (e.g. *arbori amores, carmen in orthica describere*). Engraving, *n. pictura linearis* (or *imago*) *per aeneam laminam expressa, figura aenea, alio imago*. Engraver, **chalceographus*; the art of an —, **chalceographia*.

Engross, *v.tr.* (1) = buy up, *coëmere*; (2) = to seize, *occupare*, (3) = write, *tabulas conficere*; (4) = to write in large letters, *majusculis literis pulchre perscribere*.

Engulf, *v.tr. absorbere* (*oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse*, Cic.).

Enhance, *v.tr. efferre, majus reddere, exaggerare*; — the price, *pretium rei efferre, carius vendere alqd*.

Enigma, *n. aenigma -âtis*, *n. (αἰνigma), griphus* (γρίφος, a puzzle), *ambages*; to solve an —, **aenigma solvere, griphum dissolvere*; not to be able —, *aenigma non intelligere*; you speak in —, *ambages narras*; that is an — to me, *hæc non intelligo*. Enigmatical, *adj. obscurus, perplexus* (opp. *apertus*), *ambiguous* (double meaning), *arcaneus* (secret); — words, *ambages*; — discourse, *sermone perplexi*; — person, **homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosus*.

Enjoin, *v.tr. prædicere* (with *ut* and *ut ne*), *inculcare alqd alicui, præscribere alqd alicui*. See *Command*.

Enjoy, *v.tr. frui, profrui re, uti re* (e.g. *prosperam aetatem, florere re* (e.g. *justitiam famâ*), *voluptatem capere* or *percipere ex re*; I have — prosperity enough, *prosperis rebus satiatum sum*; to — advantages, *commodis frui*; — great honour, *magnâ gloriâ esse, gloriâ florere*; — any one's intercourse, *alcis consuetudine frui*. Enjoyment, *n. fructus, usus, voluptas, suavitatis, oblectatio*; — of body, *voluptas corporis*; mental —, *voluptas or delectatio animi*; the enjoyments of life, *vite jucunditates*; his —, *deliciæ*; sensual —, *voluptaria*; to seek —, *querere*; — of the table, *voluptates vini et epularum*; to have — from, *voluptatem capere ex re*; to measure all by —, *omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri*.

Enkindle, *v.tr. accendere, incendere, inflammare* (scil. *animos, discordiam, odium*, etc.).

Enlarge, *v.tr. amplificare* (by widening the compass, e.g. *urbem, rempublicam, alcis auctoritatem*), *dilatare* (opp. *coartare*, e.g. *castra, aciem, imperium*), *proferre* or *propagare* (to extend, e.g. *imperii fines, imperium*), *luzare* (to loosen, e.g. *vestem, aciem*), *augere* (to increase); — a house, *domum multiplicare, accessionem adjungere adibum*; — a chapel (of a temple), *algâ re amplum laxamentum cellæ efficere*; — a city by adding two hills, *urbi addere duos colles*; — your knowledge, **eruditionem locupletare*; — more and more, *semper alqd addiscere*; — your business, **plura negotia suscipere*; *v.intr. se dilatare, patescere*. Enlargement, *n. amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, lazatio, laxamentum, incrementum* (increase as a result, growth).

Enliven, *v.tr. hilarare, exhilarare alqm*; — the countenance, *cultum exhilarare, frontem explicare, diffundere cultum*; — the mind, *animum relaxare, discutere, resolvere animi tristitiam*; — yourself, *diffundi, hilarare se facere*. Enlivened, *hilaris* or *hilarus, hilaritatis plenus*.

Enmity, *n. inimicitia, odium, simulas* (continued, specially rivalre); to form an —, *inimicitias, simulas suscipere*; to live at — with, *inimicitias or simulas cum algâ habere* or *gerere* or *exercere*, *esse in simulas cum algâ*; great —, *graces*; longstanding —, *ceteres*; there is an old — between, *sunt ceteres inter eos inimicitias*; to lay down, *inimicitias ponere, deponere*.

Enoble, *v.tr. *dare alicui nobilitatem, *recipere*

*algm in nobilitatem numerum, *nobilitatem ordini ascribere alqm*; to be ennobled, **nobilitatis gradum consequi*; (in the Roman senate) *transitio fit a plebe ad patricios*; fig. *ornare, excolere* (e.g. *animos doctrinâ, vitam per artes*).

Enormous, *adj. inusitatus, incredibilis, mirus, mirificus, singularis, summus*; *adv. præter morem*. Enormity, *n. horror, res atrox* or *nefanda*. See *Extraordinary*.

Enough, *adj. sat, satis* (e.g. *satis consilii*), *affinitim*; more than —, *abunde, satis superque*; not —, *parum* (opp. *nimis*); to be —, *satis esse, sufficere*; that is — for me, *satis habeo*; thy wish is —, *mihi vel sola voluntas tua sufficit*; this is evidence —, *hoc satis testimonium est* (so *satis consilium habere*); that was not — for him, *neque vero id satis habuit*; to have —, *satis habere, satiatum esse*; — of, *algd satis habere, sufficit mihi algd*; — for life, *in totam vitam ei satis est*; not to be able to have —, *satiari non posse*; — of that! *sed satis de hoc!* *sed satis jam verborum est, sed hæc hæc tunc, sed finis sit, nolo plura dicere* (so *sed de hoc satis, melius quæ ne tu nimium putes, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit*); — about painting, *de picturâ satis*; — of joking, *de joco satis est*; enough = say no more! have done! *heus tu! manum de tabulâ*. = I shall say no more, *ne longum fiat, ne longum faciam, denique*.

Enrage, *v.tr. alci furorem obicere, animum alcis exasperare*; to be enraged, *furore incendi or inflammari*; *v.intr. irâ exardescere*; — against, *furorem or iram in algm effundere, accendi in algm!*

Enrapture, *v.tr. oblectare, voluptate perfundere algm, suavissime afficere*.

Enrich, *v.tr. locupletare, locupletem facere, fortunam locupletare, divitiis ornare*; — any one, *divitiis expletre alqm*; — yourself, *se colloquere, rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere*; — honourably, *bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augere*; — in any way, *rem f. omni ratione exaggerare*; — by usury, *senore pecunias auclitare*; — with another's goods, *aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere*; to wish to —, *divitias querere*; to — discourse, *sermonem dilare*; — any one with knowledge, *augere algm scientiâ*; — science, *disciplinam excolere*; science is enriched, *disciplina increvit*.

Enrobe, *v.tr. inducere alci vestem or algm veste* (opp. *exuere alci vestem*).

Enrol, *v.tr. inscribere, consignare*; — a student, **algm civitati academice or in civitatem academicam ascribere, *algm in civitatem academicam or in numerum civium academicorum ascribere*; to have yourself enrolled, *nomen dare or edere* (specially of soldiers); — for sea service, *in classem*; — before a person, (nomen) *proferri apud algm*.

Enshrine, *v.tr. consecrare, conservare, condere, recondere*.

Ensign, *n. signum militare, vexillum*; to set up —, *signum or vexillum proponere, vexillum tollere*; to lower —, *vexillum submittere* (to any one, *alci*).

Enslave, *v.tr. algm in servitutem redigere, alci servitutem injungere, algm servitutem afficere*.

Ensnare, *v.intr. sequi, consequi, ecurrere*.

Entail, *v.tr. *eterram heredi addicere, *hereditatem posteris tradere*; to cut off an —, **jus hereditarium rescindere*.

Entangle, *v.tr. implicare, illaqueare in re*. Entanglement, *n. implicatio, nodus*; to explain —, *nodum expedire*.

Enter, *v.intr. introire, inire, ingredi*; — a house, *ingredi domum, lectum subire*; — a person's chamber, *alcis cubiculum intrare or ingredi*; fig. — life, *introire vitam, ingredi in vitam*; — public —, *ad rempublicam accedere, rem. capessere*; — your tenth year, *annum ætatis decimum ingredi*; — an office, *munus inire, ingredi, cupere, suscipere*. Entrance, *n. introitus, ingressus, initium*; at the — of spring, *primo vere, vire incunte*; entrance-mony, *pecunia quæ offertur ob introitum, pecunia*

quæ datur pro introitu; a fixed sum for —, *certum alqd quod datur pro introitu*; entrance-ticket, *testera*.

Enterprise, n. *inceptio, molitio, inceptum, conatus, conata -orum*, n. opus, facinus, expeditio; to frustrate an —, *aleis conatus repi incere*.

Entertain, v.tr. (1) = to have or support, *aleis (scil. spem), sustinere* (a person or thing); (2) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*; (3) = to give hospitality to, *hospites accipere, recipere, convivio crepare*.

Enthrone, v.tr. *deserre alicui regnum ac diademata, summum eorum deferre ad alqm*.

Enthusiasm, n. *inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, æstus or ferror ingeni, ardor animi, furor divinus, mens furibunda*. *Enthusiast*, n. *animus elatus, dicens spiritui tactus, dñus instinctu concitatus, homo fanaticus* (in a bad sense). *Enthusiastic*, adj. *fanaticus*.

Entice, v.tr. *allicere, illicere, pellicere*. *Enticement*, n. *illicebra*.

Entire, adj. *integer*. See *All*, *Whole*.

Entitle, v.tr. (1) = to name, *inscribere* (a writing); (2) = to give a title to, *jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare*; I am entitled to, *facere alqd possum, hæc res ad meum officium pertinet*; not —, *non meum est*.

Entomb, v.tr. *in sepulchro condere, or condere, tumulare*.

Entomology, n. **entomologia*. *Entomologist*, n. *entomologus*.

Entrails, n. *intestina, viscera, entra* (heart, lungs, etc.).

Entrap, v.tr. *irretire* (by a net), *illaqueare* (in a trap).

Entreat, v.tr. *precari alqd ab alqo or alqm ut, rogare, orare, petere, supplicare*. See *Ask*, *Beg*.

Entrust, v.tr. *credere, concedere, commendare et concedere, committere, permittere, mandare, demandare* (to consign to the care of), *deponere alqd apud alqm*; — to a person's fidelity, *fidei aleis alqd committere, tradere in aleis fidem alqd*; — to one's self to a person, *se or animum suum alicui credere*; — one's plans, *consilia sua alicui credere*; — one's secrets, *occulta sua*; — one's life, *vitam suam alicui credere or committere, se dare or dedere alicui*; — altogether, *totum*; to entrust one's self to a person's protection, *se permittere (committere, tradere) in aleis fidem*; — all —, *summam fidem rerum omnium alicui habere*; — many boys to a teacher, *unius magistri curæ plures pueros demandare*; — a ship to one steersman, *navem uni gubernatori*; — a sick man to one physician, *uni medico ægrum committere*; — one's honour, *existimationem suam committere alicui*; — something to a letter, *literis (epistolæ) committere alqd*; — something to a person's silence, *taciturnitati aleis alqd committere*; — to some one an office, *munus or imperium alicui dare or commendare*; — a city to be defended, *urbem alicui tuendam dare*; — to memory, *mandare memoriae alqd*. One to whom you entrust all your secrets, *secretorum omnium arbiter*; — to whom you may safely —, *homo certus, secreti omnis capacissimus homo*; one who easily entrusts himself to others, *incautor fidei assinator*. *Entrusted, creditus, commissus, depositus* (given to keep), *fiduciarius* (in confidence for a time); a property entrusted, *depositum, fidei commissum*. See *Faith*, *Trust*.

Entwine, v.tr. *innectere alqd alicui rei*.

Enumerate, v.tr. *numerare, annumerare, dinumerare, remunerare, enumerare, recensere, colligere* (e.g. *aleis peccata, ritia*).

Enunciate, v.tr. *eddicere, indicare, pronuntiare*.

Envelope, v.tr. *involvere, obducere*; — yourself in your virtue, *sua virtute se involvere*; — a fault in fine words, *vitium obvolvere verbis decoris*. *Envelope*, n. *involverum, integumentum*.

Environ, v.tr. *alqd teneno imbuere*.

Environ, v.tr. *circumdare, circumstare*. The environs, n. *loca quæ circumfacient alicui loco, quæ*

circum alqm locum sunt; — of a city, *urbi propinqua loca, loca urbem ambientia*.

Envoy, n. *qui missus est, legatus*. See *Ambassador*, *Embassy*.

Envy, n. *invidia, livor, malignitas, odiositas, malevolentia*; from —, *propter invidiam, invidia, invidia incensus*; to feel —, *invidiam habere*; to form —, *invidiam renire*; to have —, *in invidia esse*; to excite — against, *alei invidiam facere or concitare or excitare, alei esse invidia*. *Envious*, adj. *invidens, invidus, lividus, alienis incrementis inimicus, malignus*; to be —, *invidere, livere*. To envy, v.tr. *invidere alicui*; — a little, *subinvidere alicui*; — something, *alqd* (e.g. *invidere alicui honorem*; nullius equalem invidere honori, I envy no one's honour, *so in quâ re tibi hoc invidéo*); I am envied, *invidetur mihi*, in invidia sum, *invidia sum, invidia premor, ex invidia laboro*; to be — on all sides, *ab omnibus ventis invidia circumflari*. *Envious*, adj. *invidendus, fortunatus, beatus*.

Ephemeral, adj. *ephemeros* (ἐπιμαρτυροῦν).

Ephemeral, n. *bestiola quæ unum diem vivit, coluere quadrupes quod non ultra unum diem vivit, unde hemerobion vocatur, *ephemera* (L.).

Epic, adj. *epicus* (ἐπικός), *herōus, herōicus*; written in — verse, *herōicis compositis versibus*; an — poet, *poëta epicus* (with plural *epici*).

Epicurean, (1) = a follower of Epicurus, *Epicureus*; (2) = a lover of pleasure, *Epicureus, homo delicatus or luxuriosus*.

Epidemic, qui (quæ, quod) *culgo ingruit*; an — disease, **morbis epidemicus, pestilentia*; — began to prevail, *ingruiere morbi vulgo coeperunt*.

Epigram, n. *epigramma -atis*, n. *Epigrammatic*, adj. *epigrammaticus*.

Epilepsy, n. *morbis comitialis, ritium comitale, epilepsia* (late); to be seized with —, *comitiali morbo affligi or opprimi, titio comitali corripi*; to deliver from —, *alqm comitali morbo liberare*; — by this means, *hoc medicamento*. *Epileptic*, adj. **epilepticus*.

Epilogue, n. *epilogus* (ἐπιλογος).

Epiphany, n. *Epiphania* (late), *seriarum dies quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dicunt*.

Episcopal, adj. *episcopalis* (Ecel.). *Episcopacy*, *episcopatus* (Ecel.).

Epi-ode, n. *embolium*, pure Latin *excursus or digressio or digressus*; to insert as an —, *alqd includere or inserere orationi sue*.

Epistle, n. *epistola*; a portion of the New Testament *Epistles*, **lectio epistolica*.

Epitaph, n. *epitaphius* (in Cic. a funeral oration), *supremus titulus, elogium monumenti or sepulchri or tumuli, carmen in sepulchro incisum*; to write an —, *inscribere sepulchro aleis, lapidem aleis memorie inscribere*; to put on a tomb an — of the person's own writing, *elogium tumulo aleis versibus a se compositis exculpere*; to perpetuate fame by —, *nomini famam supremo titulo promovere*.

Epithalamium, n. *epithalamium* (ἐπιθαλάμιον), pure Lat. *carmen nuptiale*.

Epithet, n. *epitheton* (ἐπίθετον), pure Lat. *appositum*; (as an adjective) *adjectivum* (Gramm.).

Epitome, n. *epitome* (ἐπιτομή), pure Lat. *summarium, brevitarium, liber in angustum coactus*. See *Abbreviate*.

Epoch, n. *tempus, tempestas* (perîodus is not good), *ætas*.

Equal, adj. *æquus* (in the same line, on the same plane), *æqualis* (like in quality, age, etc.), *par* (as equal by reference to a standard, opp. *inferior* or *superior*, *vincere æqualis* is used of two or more things as compared with each other), *similis*, (similar, e.g. *similes ne fingite deos hominibus*), *idem* (the same), *geminus* (twin), *comb. æquus et par, æqualis et par, par et æqualis, par et similis, par atque idem par atque unus*; — to each other, *compar* (scil. *comparativum*), *inter se æquales*; not —, *dispar, impar, dissimilis*; to divide into twelve — parts, *in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere*;

— days and nights, *equales dies noctesque*; an — relation, *aqualis tributio* (σροωμία); all things are — to each other, *omnia omnibus paribus paria respondent*; — rights, *jura paria, jus æquum et par*; to have — rights with the citizens, *æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere*; to be in — favour with a person, *adaquare apud alqm gratiā*; — to another, *par alicui, non inferior alqo*; — in courage and strength, *et animis et viribus pares*; like seeks like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*; to drive out like by like: (a motto for homœopathic), *clavum clavo ejicere*; to repay like for like, or to give tit for tat, *par pari respondere, par pari referre*; to return an — favour, *parē gratiam referre alicui, paria paribus respondere*; my equals, *mei generis homines* (of origin), *æqui et pares* (in rank, etc.), *homines mei similes, homines nostræ farinæ* (in character), *meus ordo, homines mei ordinis* (in position), *unus e nobis* (one of my party); not to have your —, *in re parē habere neminem*. Equality, *n. ratio par*; — of the parts of an object, *æqualitas*. Equable, *adj. æqualis* (remaining equal; used of persons and things), *æqualis sibi, constans (sibi), stabilis*. Equability, *n. constantia*. Adv. *æqualiter, constanter, æqualiter, eodem modo, pari magnitudine, æque longus, æquā longitudine, æquā altitudine*.

Equanimity, *n. æquis animus, æquitas animi, æqua mens, constantia*; to preserve —, *servare æquam mentem*.

Equation, *n. æquatio, exæquatio* (an equal division); in arithmetic, **æquatio arithmetica* (so *geometrica*).

EQUATOR, *n. circulus æquinoctialis*.

Equerry, *n. equileo, tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

EQUESTRIAN, *adj. equester*; — dignity, *dignitas equestris, locus equester*.

EQUANGULAR, *adj. angulis æquis or paribus*.

EQUIDISTANT, *adj. pari intervallo, æquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se*.

EQUIFORMITY, *n. æqualitas*.

EQUILATERAL, *adj. æquis or paribus lateribus, æquilateralis* (late).

EQUINOX, *n. æquinoctium*. Equinoctial, *adj. æquinoctialis*.

EQUIP, *v.tr. armare, instruere, ornare*; — soldiers, *militēs armare, armis instruere, militibus arma dare*; — the troops completely, *copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*; — ships, *naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare*; — a fleet, *classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare*; — yourself with eloquence, *eloquentiā se armare*; — with knowledge of, *scientiā alicui rei instruere*; to be equipped with —, *scientiā alicui rei habere, scientiā alicui rei instructum esse*. Equipment, *n. armatus* (as an act), *arma -orum, n. armatura* (the means), *armamenta, instrumenta navalia*; — of a soldier, *æquis tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare, carpentum et equi, vehiculum cum equis*.

EQUIPOISE, *n. momentum par*; in —, *pari momento, suis ponderibus libratus, paribus examinatus ponderibus*; to cause an —, *pari pondere parē pensionem perficere*; to keep yourself in —, *sui vi et suo nati teneri, suis ponderibus librari*; the — is in a measure destroyed, *portionem æquitas turbatur*; (fig.) *æquitas*; the political —, **æqua civitatum conditio*; to preserve —, **providere ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur*; to destroy the — of the mind, *æquitatem animi turbare*; to restore —, *dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cohere*; to lose your moral —, *se abijcere*.

EQUITABLE, *adj. æquis, justus, meritis* (deserved), *modicus*; it is —, *æquum, verum est, par, ius, ius est* (with inf., or inf. and acc.); to make — requests, *æqua postulare*. Equity, *n. æquitas, justitia, moderatio, liberalitas*; according to —, *ex æquo, sicut æquum est, ut par est*; to judge —, *ex æquo et bono judicare*; to act under a sense of —, *æquitate duci*; contrary to —, *contra fas, contra quā fas est, contra jus* *jusque* (against law and

conscience); to recognise the — of, *æquitatem alicui rei perspicere*.

EQUIVALENT, *adj. idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (of the same value); — in meaning, *idem declarans, idem significans, quod idem significat or valet*; — sound, *consensus, concinens, congruens*; to make —, *æquare, adaquare alqd cum alqā re, exæquare*; to return an —, *remunerari quā similimo munere*.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj. æquivocus* (having two equal meanings), *ambiguus* (e.g. *responsum, verba*, = not trustworthy, with *ingentum* or *fides*); anceps (double-headed, e.g. *oraculum, responsum*), *dubius* (not knowing which of two), *dubius et quasi duplex, flexilocus* (variable), *comb. flexilocus et obscurus*. Equivocation, *n. ex ambiguo dictum, ambiguitas, amphibolia*; a man of —, *homo ambigui ingeni* (character), *homo ambigui fide*. To equivocate, *v. ambigue respondere, nihil certi respondere*.

Era, *n. temporum ratio, temporum computandorum ratio, temporum or annorum descriptio*; before our —, **ante hanc temporum rationem*. See Time.

ERADICATE, *v.tr. eradicare, exstirpare, radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere* (with the roots), *erucere* (to pluck up); fig. *exstirpare, delere, exstinguere, excidere*; — altogether, *aleis rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus, omnes aleis rei stirpes ejicere, alqd funditus tollere*; *comb. exstirpare et funditus tollere, e naturā rerum evellere*; — a nation, *gentem penitus excidere, gentem ad interuocionem interimere*; — all human feeling, *omnem humanitatem ex animo aleis exstirpare*. Eradication, *n. exstirpatio, exstinctio, excidium*.

ERASE, *v.tr. delere, exstinguere, inducere* (to cover with the broad end of the stylus), *eradere*; — a name out of a list, *nomen aleis excimere de tabulis*; — of the senators, *eradere aleis alio spiritibus*; — a name in a book, *nomen tollere ex libro*. ERASURE, *n. rasura, exstinctio*.

Err, *adv. priusquam, antequam or antequam*. See Before.

ERECT, *adj. erectus*. To erect, *v.tr. erigere* (to set straight up), *excitare* (a tomb, a tower), *educere* (a pyramid), *statuere* (a pillar, a trophy, a tent), *edificare* (a house, a temple).

Err, *v.intr. errare* (to go wrong in walking and in conduct), *errore vagari, vagari et errare* (to roam about without a clear design), *per errorem labi* or merely *labi* (to stumble or slip, take a false step), *in errore versari, errore captum esse* (to be under errors), *falli* (to be misled), *peccare* (to sin through mistake), *dubium or incertum esse* (to be doubtful or undetermined), *consilio labi* (to do wrong intentionally), *casu labi* (by accident), *valde or vehementer errare* (greatly), *totā re errare, longe or procul errare* (very much), *in hoc uno errare* (in this one point), *nullo pacto errari potest* (can go wrong in no way), *haud, ut opinor, erravero* (I think I have not erred), *hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur* (these rules prevent error), *nisi fallor, nisi animus (me) fallit* (unless I err), *nisi me omnia fallunt* (unless all things mislead me), *potest fieri ut fallar* (I may err, I am not infallible). To cause to err, *turbare, obturbare* (to put in confusion), *in errorem inducere or conficere, errorem alicui obijcere* (to mislead), *stomachum alicui movere, molestiam alicui adhibere*. Error, *n. erratio* (as an act), *error* (as a condition), *erratum* (a single act), *lapsus* (a slip or fall), *peccatum* (a sin), *fraus* (deceit); to commit —, *errare, peccare*; to go wrong through —, *per errorem labi*; to be or find yourself in —, *in errore essi or versari, errore captum esse, errore vagari*; in a great —, *in magno errore versari*; they are in great error who hold, *in magnis erroribus sunt qui credunt*; to see his error, *erratum suum agnoscere*; to confirm a person in —, *aleis errorem affirmare*; you see how much error there is in these things, *fides, quanto hæc in errore versantur*. An error = false doctrine, **doctrina falsa*. See Sin, Wander.

Errand, *n.* *mandatum*; to do an —, *mandata perferre*, *conficere*; to go on —, *jussa capessere*, *aequari*; to send —, *alqm legare*, *mittere*; an errand-boy, *nunciatus*, *tabellarius*; — returns without a message, *tabellarius ignavis venit*.

Erratum, *n.* *mendum typographicum* (of the writer), ** erratum typographicum* (of the printer), ** peccatum typographicum*, ** vitium typographicum*; a book full of errata, ** liber mendosus*, ** liber mendosse descriptus*; — having no —, ** liber emendate descriptus* or *ab omnibus mendis purus*.

Erudite, *adj.* *litteratus*, *doctus*, *doctrinā instructus*, *eruditus*, *litteris eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; *comb.* *doctus atque eruditus*. See **Learned**.
Eruption, *n.* *eruptio* (e.g. *Ætnæcorum ignium*), *confrogratio* (e.g. *Veseri montis*).

Erysipelas, *n.* *erysipelas ælis*, *n.* (*ερυσίπelas*).

Escape, *v.* *fugere*, *effugere*, *subterfugere* (secretly); *evadere* *ex algā re*, *ab algā*, *elabor alci rei* or *ex algā re* (e.g. *custodiā* or *vinculis*); — a danger, *periculum vitare*, *effugere*, *periculo evadere*; — death by flight, *fuga mortem vitare*; — a misfortune, calamitatem *subterfugere*; it escapes me, *me præterit*, *me fugit algā*; — not a word of that speaker escaped me, *præbui me illi attentum auditorem*; I let an opportunity —, *omitto* or *dimitto* or *amitto occasione*; I do not —, *oblatam occasione tenio*. **Escape**, *n.* *evitatio*, *evitatio*, *decitatio* (avoidance), *fuga* (flight).

Escheat, *n.* e.g. of an inheritance, *hereditas quæ alci venit* or *obvenit*, *hereditas quæ ab algm venit* or *pervenit*. To *escheat*, *v.* *intr.* *redire ad algm*, *cedere alci* (e.g. *mortē ejus ad me redierunt bona*, *villa creditori* *cessit*).

Escort, *n.* *comitatus*, *assectatio*; — of the bride, *ductio sponsæ in domum mariti*; under some one's —, *algm comite* or *comitante*, *comitatu* or *cum comitatu algis*, *cum algm*. To *escort*, *v.* *tr.* *comitari algm*. See **Accompany**, **Companion**.

Esutcheon, *n.* *insigne generis*.

Espouse, *v.* *tr.* (1) = to engage to marry, *spondere*, *despondere alci algm*, *destinare alci algm* (e.g. *jam destinata erat egregio juveni*), *sponsalia facere*, *sponsam habere* (of the man), *sponsum habere* (of the woman). **Espoused**, *sponsus*, *sponsa*; the —, *sponsi*. **Espousals**, *n.* *sponsalia* — *ium*, *n.*; to celebrate —, *sponsalia facere*; (2) = to marry, *alci nubere* (of the woman), *algm ducere* (of the man); (3) = to defend, *defendere*, *tuere*, *alci patrocinari*. See **Marry**.

Espy, *v.* *tr.* *speculari*, *perspicere*, *perquirere*, *cognoscere*.

Equire, *n.* *armiger*.

Essay, *v.* *tr.* *tentare*, *experiri*: **Essay**, *n.* *commentatio*, *scriptum*, *commentariolum*, *commentarii*; to write an —, *commentari*, *scribere de algā re*.

Essence, *n.* *essentia*; sometimes by *ipse* or *verus*, e.g. *vera amicitia in eo versatur*, the essence of friendship consists in this; *ipse animus nascit qualis sit animus*, the mind has no knowledge of its own essence; also by *ris* et *natura*, e.g. *ris et natura eloquentia*; and by *proprium* with *gen.* e.g. *est boni viri proprium*, it is the essence of a good man. **Essential**, *adj.* *cærus*, *primus*, *præcipuus*, *proprius*, in *algis rei naturā positus*, *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam pertinens*, *cum re ipsi* or *cum rei naturā conjunctus*, *necessarius*. **Unessential**, *a re alienus*, *adventicius*. An essential circumstance, *caput rei*, *res gratissima*, *res magni momenti*; — cause; *prima* or *præcipua causa*; — condition, *prima conditio*. All states are essentially alike, *eadem omnium civitatum est natura*; what however is essential, *quod vero rem eiusamque continet*. *Adv.* *vere*, *præcipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*; to be — different, *ipsa rei naturā dicere esse*. See **Being**.

Establish, *v.* *tr.* (1) = to set up, *statuere*, *constituere*; (2) = to make strong, *confirmare*.

Estimate, *n.* *res*, *res familiaris*, *fandus*.

Esteem, *n.* (that is, a high opinion of respect for) *obstantia*, *reuerentia*, *reuerentia*, *honor*; to possess —, *colere* et *obseruari*; to be —, *reuerere*,

reuereri algm. To *esteem*, *v.* *tr.* *magni facere algm*; to be esteemed, *magni haberi* (the genitives *maximi*, *minimi*, *nihili*, *pluris*, etc., may be employed). **Estimable**, *adj.* *cencrandus*, *venerabilis*, *obstantia dignus* (*dignior*, *dignissimus*).

Estimate, *n.* *estimatio* (valuing). To *estimate*, *v.* *tr.* *estimare* (*algā magni* or *magno*; *parvi* or *parco*) *censere*; to be estimated, in *estimationem venire*, *censeri*. See **Account**, **Esteem**, **Reckon**.

Estrange, *v.* *tr.* *alienare*, *abalienare*; — from yourself, *algm* or *algis voluntatem a se alienare*, *alienare sibi algis animum*. **Estrangement**, *n.* *alienatio*.

Estuary, *n.* *æstuarium*.

Eternal, *adj.* *æternus*, *sempiternus*, *immortalis*, *perpetuus*; — snow, *nives quas no æstas quidem solet*; — friendship, *firma et perpetua amicitia*; — enmity, *odium inextinguibile*; to endow with —, *æternitate algā donare*. **Eternity**, *n.* *æternitas*, *vis æterna* (the eternal essence of God). *Adv.* *perpetuo*, *semper*, *nunquam non*; for eternity, in *æternum*, in *perpetuum*, in *omne tempus*; an eternal farewell in *perpetuum are atque vale!* to live eternally, in *æternum vivere*, *æternum esse*, *sempiternū frui vitā*, *perpetuā vitā perfrui*, *ævo sempiterno frui*; to have — fame, *vigere memoriā sæculorum omnium*, *per omnium sæculorum memoriam vivere*, *manere in animis hominum*.

Ether, *n.* *æther*. See **Air**.

Ethics, *n.* *philosophia pars moralis*, *philosophia in quā de hominum vitā et moribus disputatur*, also *hæc omnis quæ est de vitā et de moribus philosophia* or *philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vitendi disciplinam continet*, or *ea pars philosophia quæ mores confirmari putantur*. **Ethical**, *adj.* *moralis*, *quod ad mores pertinet*. See **Moral**.

Etiquette, *n.* *mos et usus* (specially moral), *morum elegantia*.

Etymology, *n.* (1) = the root of a word, *etymon* (*ἔτυμον*, explanation by reference to origin); (2) = derivation, *etymologia* (*ἔτυμολογία*), *pure Lat.* *originatio*, *enodatio nominum*; regarding merely the —, *verbi cum solam intuentes*. **Etymologist**, *n.* ** etymologus*, *pure Lat.* *qui in enodandis nominibus laborat*, *qui studiosè exquirat unde verba sint ducta*. **Etymological**, *adj.* *etymologicus*. To pursue or study —, in *enodandis nominibus laborare*, *studiosè exquirere unde verba sint ducta*, *scrutari origines nominum*, *vocabulorum cur quæque res sit ita appellata causas explicare*.

Eucharist, *n.* *eucharistia* (Eccl.), ** eana* or *mensa sacra*, *communio sancti altaris* (Eccl.). See **Supper**.

Eulogy, *n.* *laudatio*. See **Epanomium**.

Eunuch, *n.* *eunuchus* (*εὐνοῦχος*), *pure Lat.* *homo castratus*, *spado* (naturally so).

Evacuate, *v.* *tr.* *derelinquere*, *cedere loco* or *ex loco*, *decedere loco* or *de* or *ex loco*, *discedere a loco* or *loco* or *ex loco*, *excedere loco* or *ex loco*. See **Depart**.

Evade, *v.* *evadere alci*, *de* or *e algis manibus elabi*, *de algis manibus effugere*, *algis manibus evadere*.

Evangelist, *n.* *evangelista* (Eccl.). **Evangelical**, *adj.* *evangelicus* (Eccl.). **Evangel** (or a portion of a Gospel), ** lectio evangelica*.

Evaporate, *v.* *intr.* *evaporare*, *ezhalare*, *ezspirare*.

Even, *adj.* *æquus* (opp. *acclivis* or *declivis* or *superior* and *inferior*), *planus* (flat; opp. *asper*, *montuosus*, *montanus*), *comb.* *æquus et planus* (e.g. *locus*).

Evening, *resper*, *tempus resperinum* (even-tide), *occasus solis* (sunset); towards —, *ad* (sub) *resperum*, *sub occasum solis*; in the evening, *resperilato* —, *perresperi*; the evening before, *pridie resperi*; yesterday —, *heri resperi*; early in the —, *primo respere*, *primū resperi*; as the evening sets in, *resperascente calō*; the evening draws in, *resperascit*; — already, *jam adesperascenti*, *vergiti in resperum dies*; the evening is close at hand, *jam præceptis in occasum sol est*; it is already —,

jam diei vesper est, jam vesperat! Good evening! *salve*, I wish — to any one, *satiare alqm jubeo*, that which takes place in the evening, *vespertinus*. We know not what a day may bring forth, *quid vesper ferat incertum est, nescis quid vesper serus tchat*. The evening of life, *oculus vite, vita occidens*, in the last —, *supremo vite die*. To make an evening evil, *contendere alqm vesperi*; evening meal or supper, *cibus vespertinus*, — prayers, **precatio ante somnum facta, *preces vespertina*; to make —, **ante somnum precari ad Deum*; even-song, *cantus vespertinus*; cool of evening, *si ignis vespertinus*; — breeze, *aura vespertina*.

Event, n. *casus, eventus, res gesta, factum*. *Ever*, adv. *semper* (opp. *nunquam*), *perpetuo* (for *ever*); in *eternum* (e.g. in *eternum in be condit*), in *omnem vitam* (e.g. *ostens in om. vit. renunciatum est*); the best is ever the rarest, *optimum quidque rarissimum est*.

Everson, n. *etisio* (e.g. *colunna, templorum*). *Every*, *quisque* (as to the name, and substantively), *quilibet* (as to the quality and adjectively), *quilibet* (any one you please, as to his name, substantively), *quis* (any one you wish, as to quality), *omnis* (every), so as to include the whole species, must often be rendered by every kind, e.g. *omni officio satisfacere*, by services of every kind; every one, each separately, *unusquisque, unusquisque, unusquislibet* or *quilibet unus* (any one), *unus quisque*; each (e.g. *cuicque vestrum bini pedes assignantur*, to each of you two feet of land are allotted); every five days there were two days for hunting, *bina venationes per dies quinque*; to each of the piators 8,000 infantry were given, *praetoribus octona milia peditum data*; to each of the people two acres of land were assigned, *bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur*; for each bushel of wheat to require three bushels, *pro trifido modus singulis terenos exigere*; every day, etc., *singulis diebus, mensibus, annis*, also *quot diebus, mensibus, annis*, and in *singulas horas* or merely in *horas*, each of two, *utroque*; *optimus quisque* (that is, every one so far as he is excellent); every person, every one, *nemo non* or *nemo est quin* or *nemo est qui non*, e.g. every one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*; — knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*, also by the interrogative, *quis est qui* (e.g. *quis est qui non arbitretur* 'is there any one who does not think?') Every time, *quotiescunque*, or by the distributive numbers, e.g. *quum*, five every time. See *Ail*, *Anv*.

Evident, *ady manifestus, apertus, evidens*. Evidence, n. *evidentia* (that which is clear), *testimonium, probatio* (proof), *demonstratio* (pointing out or showing), *argumentum*.

Evil, *malus* (bad physically and morally; adv. *male*), *pius* (adv. *grave*), *peccatus* (an evildoer, *maleficus*, adv. *peccare*). *Evil*, n. *malum* (in general), *incommodum* (inconvenience); to be in —, in *malis esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex alq re* (e.g. *ex pedibus*); to account something an —, *alqd in malis habere* (ponere, ducere); to make — worse, *malum augere, malum malo addere*; you would only make the evil worse, *in ulcere tanquam ungus existere*, one evil follows another, *sequitur iram iram ibia*, to do or inflict evil, *injuriam alci facere* (or *inferre*).

Evince, v.tr. *ostendere, probare, vincere, convincere*.

Eviscerate, v.tr. *exenterare alqm*.

Evolve, v.tr. *evolvere, explicare, fig excolere*.

Evulsion, n. *culvisio*.

Ewe, n. *ovis femina*.

Ewer, n. *urceus aquarius, hydria* (ιδρία), *puia*

Int. urna.

Exacerbate, v.tr. *exacerbare, exasperare, alqm iratum efficere, alqs iram accendere, iritare*; — agitate, *infestum facere alqm alci*. See *Emitter*.

Exact, adv. *exactus, accuratus*. To exact, v.tr. *exigere, extorquere alci alqd* or *alqd ab alqo*; — money, *pecuniam per vim capere, pecuniam alci or*

nummularum alqd ab alqo exprimere, aurum expugnare ab alqo. See *Extort*.

Exaggerate, v.tr. = to represent a thing as larger than it really is, *verbis exaggarare, multasque verbis* (e.g. *topias*), *rebus augere, in majus* (verbis) *extollere* (opp. *exasperare rebus*), = to represent a thing worse than it is, in *fasum augere, in majus celebrare, in majus accipere, rebus augere rem, rei acta modum excedere*; humour exaggerates all things, *fama omnia in majus extollit*; report greatly exaggerated the fact, *inflatus multo quam res erat gesta fama perhibebatur*; so *fama* plural *Dynihachium* in *multis partibus* (many-fold) *auzurat*.

Exalt, v.tr. *afferre, augere, majus addere, verbis* or *laudibus effigere* or *extollere*. *Exaltation*, n. *dignitatis accessio*.

Examine, v.tr. *explorare, examinare, ponderare, inquirere*; — carefully, *alqd exactissimo judicio examinare, alqd ad obrusum exigere* (to put to the test of fire, e.g. *argumenta*). *Examination*, n. *examin, examinatio, scrutatio, inquisitio*.

Example, n. *exemplum*; to give —, *ex. pibere*; to allege, **exemplo uti, exemplum proponere, supponere*; — as an —, *exempli causa ponere alqd, proponere alqd*; to prove by an —, *exemplo confutari*; for —, *exempli causa* or *gratia*, *ut exemplo utar, rei causa* or *gratia*, *velut voluti*.

Exasperate, v.tr. *exasperare alqm*. See *Imbitter*.

Excavate, v.tr. *excavare, excavare, fodere* et *exanare, fossuram exanare*.

Exceed, v.tr. *transgredi, transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.), *transire fines* (lit. and fig.), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi* or *excedere, ultra modum egredi* (fig.), *extra cancellos egredi* (fig.) *Excess*, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*.

Excel, v.tr. *excellere* (ingenio), *virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate, also in alq re*, *superare* or *exsuperare alqm in re*. *Excellence*, n. *excellencia*.

Except, v.tr. *excepere, eximere, excludere*, — any one by name, *alqm nominatum excepere*; — from the list of proscribed, *exime* et *alqm de numero proscriptorum*; — from military service, *exactionem militia alci dare*, — one or at most two, *excepto uno aut ad summum altero*, all — you two, *omnes exceptis vobis duobus*, not one excepted, *ad unum omnes* or *omnes ad unum, singuli universique*.

Exchange, v.tr. *mutare, permutare*, — clothes, *mutare vestem*, — letters, *literas dare et accipere*, — with some one, *cum alqo per litteras colloqui* or *agere*, — words with, *colloqui cum alqo*; — money, *pecuniam permutare* (e.g. *denarium sedecim assibus permutare*). *Exchange*, n. *mutatio, permutatio, vices* (turns), *forum* (the market).

Exchequer, n. *exarium, to pay into* et *in*, *exarium* or *in publicum inferre*; at the expense of the —, *publice, publico sumptu*.

Excise, n. **ectigal rerum venalium*. *Excise-man*, n. **exactor ectigalium*.

Excision, n. *excisio*.

Excite, v.tr. *excitare, concitare, movere, commovere*; — pity, etc. *miscere cordiam, sollicitudinem, bellum mov* or *com*, *suspensionem, risum mov*, *consolare* (e.g. *bellum, alci iridiam*); a controversy, *controversiam inferre*; — strife, *causamurgi inferre*; — wonder, *admirationem efficere*; in any one, *alqm admiratione efficere*; — desire, *cupiditatem efficere alci alqs rei*, — pain, *dolorem movere, com*, *facere, or efficere* (so *aspectu rerum turpium libidines excitare, and dulcem motum sensibus afferre*). *Excitement*, n. *concitatio, commotio, motus*.

Exclaim, v.tr. *exclamare, conclamare* (of several). *Exclamation*, n. *exclamatio, acclamatio*; note of —, *signum exclamations* (gram.).

Exclude, v.tr. *excludere* (to shut out). *Exclusion*, n. *exclusio*.

Excoerate, v.tr. *excoerare*

Excommunicate; v. tr. sacrificiis interdicens alii,
a m. excommunicare (Neel.). Excommunication,
n. sacrificiorum interdictio, excommunicatio (Neel.);
bau et —, i. pontificis Romani decretum, ex quo
sacrificiis interdicit.

Excrement, *n.* *excrementum* (e.g. *oris aut na-*
rixi excrementa); *stercus* (of men and animals).

Exerescence, n. *stolo* (in plants), *σφηγμῆν*, *σφῆγμα* *stolis*, n. {*ἐκφυῖν*, *σφῆγισμα*, any fleshy ex-
erescence}; *glibber* (a bunch).

Excusate, v. tr. excusare, purgare. — with some one, *alci* or *apud alqm*; — yourself, *se excusare de se*; — thoroughly, *satisfacere alci*. *Excusatione*, n. *excusatio, purgatio*; to make use of —, *excusatione uti*.

Excursion, u. *excursus*.

Excuse, n. *excusatio*. To excuse or free from blame, *viz.* *excusare aliquem* or *aliquid* (*ex apud aliquem*); — yourself for, *se de re* (the judge excuses himself on the ground that he is an Areopagite, *judez excusatur Areopagitis esse*; *excusare morbum*, *ingratiam*, *infidelitatem* *anulorum*, *clatam*, *civem*, *&c.*, to allege as a ground of excuse); to excuse a person or admit his excuse, *aliquid excusationem accipere*; = to dispense with, *aliquid aliquid rei immunitatem facere*; *excuse me*, *hujus rei gratiam fac mihi*; to be excused, or set free from, *excusari*, *ex. scilicet aliquid ex eo enim in universum excusari solet*.

Excerate, v.tr. exsecrari, derorire, detestari,
abominari.

Executi, v. tr. (1) = to carry into effect, *execuq*, *persequi* (e.g. *alq's mandata*; a command, *imperium*); *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere*; (2) = to inflict punishment, *penam capere* or *penas exigi*; *de alqo*, *supplicium sumere* de alqo. Executione, n. *executio*, *effectio*, *supplicium*. The executive, *qui juxta vel potestatem habent leges exercendi*.

Exegesis, n. = the science of explaining writings, explanation, interpretation, enarratio, enarratio auctorum.

Exempti, vti. eripere, erimere, immunem
facere, exemptionem dare, gratiam facere alicui
rei. Exemption, n. exemptio, exemplum.

Exercitio, v. tr. *exercitio* (e.g. *militis*), *millitum* *doctendum exercitiorumque curam habere*, *militis* *omni discipuli militari erudire*: to be well exercised, *armorum usum habere*, *armorum* *non praezare*, *omni discipuli militari eruditum esse*; v. tr. *exerceri*: to exercise (in general), *exercere* (e.g. *juventutem*, *rocam*, *cires* in re, *corpus*, *membra* in *palestris*, *ingentium*, *memoriam*, *agilum*, *animum* et *virutem*, etc.). *Exercise*, n. *exercitatio* (e.g. *juventutis* in *armis*, *dicendi*, etc.), *exercitio*, *exercitium*; = a task, *pennum*; a Latin = *pennum* Latin *conferendum*.

Exert, v.tr. contendere, intexere (to stretch);
 -- all your powers, contendere nervos omnes;
 manibus pedibusque coniter ferre omnia, omni-
 cinesque contentiones incumbere in alqd, laborare
 in alqd re, magna conste studioque opere alqd;
 -- your eyes, oculos oculorum intendere (to an-
 quire); -- your voice, nimis impare
 rari; -- yourself, niti, conati, niti, animo con-
 niti; -- beyond your strength, ex supra cives
 extendere; -- beyond your years, præter ætatem
 ferere; -- in vain, inanes impetus facere, frustra
 perire alqd, Exortio, n. contritus, infatigatus;
 contentio; -- of the body (in speaking), summa ris-
 usque contentio; vain -- inanes contentiones et
 impetus; undue -- exas contentio; to make
 great --, accendere, exere, coniter fieri alqd; not
 without --, non sine summa industria; to tire
 of --, deesse laboris.

v. exhalare: odours are exhaled, odours
v. exhalantur. See *Evaporate*. *Exhalation*,
n. exhalatio.

Exhau-t. vtr. exhaustire (lit and fig.); consume,
my patience is exhausted, run poor at rampo pati.
exhaust; in -- a subject, exhaio exhaio exhaio
alibi exhaio exhaio, omnia exhaio, alibi al

omni parte considerare; the whole inquiry is
— abunde satisfactum est toti quaestioni.

Exhibit. 7.1F. PERSONNEL and scales 2007-08

Exhilarate, *v. ar.* hilarare, exhilarare (e.g. cul-
tum), hilarem facere. Exhilaration, *n.* animi re-
laxatio; for —, relaxandi animi causa; to seek
—, animi oblectationem et requiem curarum qua-
rere.

Exhort. v. tr. *hortari*. See Admonish. Encourage.

1. *Exigence*, n. *necessitas, angustia.*

Exile; v.tr. *in exilium ejicere*. See Danish

Exist, *existere*; *oriri, esse*; I have means of existence, *habeo unde utar*; — not enough, *egere*.

Exit, *n.* *exitus*, *egressus*, *abitus* [going away].

Exonerate, v.tr. exonerare, levare algũ re.

- Exorbitant, adj. *inmodicus, immoderatus.*

- Exorcizare, v.tr. exorcizare (ἐξορκίζειν, Jct.), car-
minibus elicere (e.g. infernas umbras).

. Exotic; adj. peregrinus, externus.

Expand, v.tr. *expandere* (cell. restes, alqd dictis).
Expatriate, v.intr. *expatriari*, diffundi, vagari,
effundere in aliam partem terrae.

- Expatriate, v.tr. *ex urbe or ex civitate pellere or expellere* v. nocr. See Hille. Danish

Expect, v.tr. *expectare* alqm or alqd; - thou wilt be waited for, etc. *corus omnibus expectatus.*

with be waited for, etc. *cautus omnibus exspectatus* *que venies*; *sperare* (with *fore ut*, *sperem* *hultrare alqd* or *ale* *rei*, or with acc. and inf.; you perhaps expect him to speak, *exspectas fortasse ducere*); a less slaughter than might have been expected; *minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit*. Expectation, n. *exspectatio*, *spes*, *ophio*, the highest —, *summa rerum exspectatio* (so *exspectatio melliorum rerum*); to expect —, *exspectationem moriri*, *commoriri*, *facere*, *concitari*; to fulfil —, *exspectationem implere*, *complere*, *turni*, *exspectationi spondere*; to disappoint —, *exspectationem decipere*, *desiluisse*, *frustrare*; to surpass —, *vincere alci exspectationem* or *opinionem*; to have great — of, *magnum sperem in alqo povere* or *collocare*; they have great — from, *non parum alqo suscint exspectationem*; to be in anxious — about, *animo et animi pendere alci rei*; to leave in —, *alqm suspendere exspectatione*; in painful —, *exspectatione torqueri* or *cruciari*; to perish in —, *exspectando exire*; full of —, *erectus exspectatione* or *inexspectationem*, *erecta exspectatione*; contrary to —, *præter* or *contra exspectationem* or *opinionem* (e.g. *alqd præter opinionem accidit*, *erent alqd præter sperem*, *alqd aliter ac ratus eram erent*).

Expectorale, v.tr. *exsereare* (e.g. *sanguinem, pituitam*), *exsereare per tussim, extussire* (to cough up), *exspuere, eromere, eructare*.

Expedient, adj. commodus, utilis. Expedient, n. *via, ratio, equium, via salutis*; no useful — is at hand, *nullum consilium in promptu est*; to find —, *riam invenire, riam consilii invenire*.

Expel, v. r. expellere v. r. or a re or ex re (e.g. domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republica, persecutionibus, a patriâ), depellere alqm rr. de re or ex re (urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ, exire re or ex re (domo, e civitate, lassitudinem ex tempore). See Eject.

Expend, v.tr. expendere (to weigh out), *con-*
sumere in alqd or in alqd re; — much money,
magnus sumptus facere; *premium profundero* (to
throw money away). *Expendo, n. expensum, ex-*
pensæ pecuniæ: to bear — *terre*. See *Cost*.

Experience, n. *usus*; — in politics, *usus reipublicæ*, *usus in reipublicâ*; — in war, in castris *usus*; — in nautical matters, *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*; a man of —, *plurimus rerum usus* or *magis usus præditus*, *usus et prudentia præstant*, could render experience *experientia*, — perita *alexis rei*; without —, *nullus usus*; to obtain —, *usum aliquid rei percipere*; to possess —, *usum rem habere in re*; — various, *multarum rerum usum habere*; — no —, *non habere, nullus usus esse*; to know by —, *experiri, scire, experiendo didicisse*, *usum experiri habere*; what I know by —, *quod me docuit usus*; from daily —, *cognitum habere*

observatione diurnā (so quā illi literis, ea ego multando didici); I write from —, *expertus scribo quod scribo*; I have had — in myself, in me ipso *expertus sum*; taught by the — of others, *per aliena experimenta doctus* (post-Aug.); — has taught, *experimentis cognitum est* (post-Aug.); *res docuit*; — teaches much, *dies multa offert*; — comes late, *serus venit usus ab annis*. To experience, v.tr. *experiri*, (usu) *discere* or *cognoscere*, *experientia discere*, *usu alqd mihi venit*; he will — what sort of a man I am, *sentiet qui cir sim*. Experienced, (usu) *peritus*, usu atque exercitatione *præditus*, *multarum rerum peritus*; *peritus alejs rei*, *exercitatus*, *versatus in re*; — in war, *rei militaris* or *belli gerendi peritus*, *usu militari præditus*. Experiment, n. *experimentum*, *periclitatio* (*herbarum utilitates longiqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus*), *periculum*; an unfortunate —, *res infelices opera*, *res infelicitate tentata*; a useless —, *conatus frustra captus*; to make an —, *periculum facere*, *experientia tentare* quadam.

Expert, adj. *aptus*, *idoneus alei rei* or *ad alqd*, *alejs rei compos*, *peritus alejs rei*, *exercitatus in alqd re*.

Expiate, v.tr. *alqd luere*, *expiare*, *pœnas alejs rei dare*, *pendere*, *dependere*, *expendere*, *solvere*; — severely, *maximas alejs rei pœnas pendere*; — with death, *luere morte*, *capite*; — in prison, *pœnam in carcere perferre*; I —, *peccati mei luo pœnas*; — my folly, *ego pretium ob stultitiam fero*. Expiation, n. *satisfactio*, *pœna*, *piaculum*; to require —, *piaculum ab alqd exigere*.

Expire, v.intr. *expirare* (to breathe out), *animam* or *extremum spiritum* or *vitam efflare* (to give up the ghost); so *animam edere*, *extremum spiritum edere*, *animum expirare*, *animam* or *vitam exhalare*, and (merely) *expirare*. See End.

Explain, v.tr. *exponere* (verbis), *expedire*, *expianare*, *explicare*, *interpretari*; — the idea of a dark thing, *notionem rei involute aperire*; difficult to —, *difficile habere explicatū*; — yourself clearly on, *accuratus exponere de re*; — at length, *pluribus verbis disserere de re*. Explanation, n. *explicatio*, *expianatio*, *interpretatio*.

Explicit, adj. *apertus*, *dilucidus*, *definitus*; adv. *dilucide*, *plane*, *diserte*, *definite*; to command —, *nomination præcipere*; it is — written, *disertissime planissimeque in eo (decreto) scriptum est*; the law — forbids, *hoc lex vetat dilucide*, (so lex definite potestatem Pompeio civitatem donandi dederat).

Explode, v.intr. *rumpi*, *dirumpi* (to break asunder with violence); v.tr. *explodere* (e.g. *sententiam*, *genus divinationis*), *refellere*, *confutare*, *refutare*, *diluere*. Explosion from powder, *fulmen pulveris pyrii*; to be shaken or destroyed by —, *concuti castrique fulmine pulveris pyrii*.

Export, v.tr. *exportare* (opp. *importare*, e.g. *aurum ex Italia*, *frumentum*).

Expose, v.tr. *exponere*; — a child, *infantem*, *puerum* *exponere* (*puer expositus*); — wares for sale, *merces exponere* or *venales proponere*, *merces in medio proponere*; *exponere alei rei*, *opponere alei rei* (e.g. *omnibus telis fortune*); *obicere alei rei*, *ad* or *in alqd*, *offerre alei rei* or *in alqd* (to give up to); to be exposed to, *patire alei rei* (e.g. *vulnere*, *moribus*); — yourself, *se opponere*, *se obicere*, *se offerre alei rei*, *incurrere in alqd*; a place — to the sun, *locus solibus expositus*; — the whole day, *locus qui toto die solem accipit*; — the roots unsheltered, *nec dantes radices frigori hiberno exponere*; — to all eyes, *in ore omnium versari*; — to the danger of death, *obicere alqm morti*; — life to danger, *indiscrimen offerre salutem* or *vitam suam*, *se pro alqo in periculum capitis atque in vita discrimen inferre* (so *caput suum furoricitium obicere*, *se opponere*, *offerre*, *committere periculis*, *pericula dare* or *inire* or *subire*. An omne periculum *se opponere*, *se pro alqo offerre periculis* or *in discrimen*, *pro aleis salute* *se in dimicationes obicere*, *ad omnes casus subitorum*

periculorum obiectum esse, ubi plurimus labor periculumque erat *se offerbat*, *copius*, *talis hostium se obicere*, *mittere alqm in ora populi* or *in fabulas sermonesque hominum*, *tradere alqm per ora hominum*, *in hominum faculorum urbanitatem incurrere*, *se offerre incidie*, *incidiam subire*, *in varias vituperationes incurrere*, *fortunæ obiectum esse*; = to blame, *reprehendere*, *vituperare*; = to lay open, *detegere* (e.g. *latentem culpam*, *consilium*).

Expound, v.tr. *exponere*, *interpretari*, *enarrare*; — the cause of, *causam rei expetere ex re*; — the nature of, *naturam rei explicare*; — your opinion, *exponere* or *exprimere quid sentias*, *sententiam suam aperire*, *dicere*. Exposition, n. *enarratio* (the continuous setting forth of an author's meaning).

Express, v.tr. *exprimere*, *significare*, *verbis declarare*, *demonstrare*, *verbis or dicendo exprimere*; — accurately, *verbis consequi*, *exsequi*; — a thought, *sententiam efferre verbis*; — your feelings, *animi sensum exprimere*; *sensa exprimere dicendo*; — in a way of art, *animi sensus exprimere*; — in good Latin, *Latine dicere aptis verbis*; — in verse, *versibus alqd persequi*; — word for word, *exprimere ad verbum* or *verbum de o verbo*; — yourself, *loqui*, *dicere*, *verbis uti*; — in Latin, *Latinā linguā loqui*, *Latine loqui*, *dicere*, *scribere*; to be able —, *Latine scire*; — correctly, *apte dicere*; — elegantly, *ornate politice dicere*; Plato often — himself thus, *Plato sæpe hanc orationem usurpat*; on the same point *Metrodorus* — better, *quodam melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus*; in his face pain is —, *signa doloris vultu ostendit*; — joy —, *cultus ejus prodiit gaudia*. Expression, *verbum*, *sententia*; void of —, *langues*, *languidus* (as in the countenance, the voice, etc.), *inert* (in the eyes). Expressive, adj. *expressus*, *significans*, *nerosus*, *gravis* (with strength, of a speaker), *argutus*, *loquax* (of the eyes or face); adv. *significanter*, *plane*, *diserte*; in these expressive words, *his aptis verbis*; on this — condition, *cū conditione ut or ne*, etc. An express, or rapid messenger, *tabellarius datā operā* or *dedittā operā missus*, *cursor datā opetū dimissus*; to send an —, *dedittā operā mittere tabellarium*.

Expulsion, n. *expulsio*. See Expel.

Expunge, v.tr. *expungere*, *delere*, *inducere*, *litterā tollere* or *corrigerere*, *scriptum spongiā linguā delere*.

Expurgate, v.tr. *expurgare* (e.g. *sermonem*).

Expurgation, n. *expurgatio* (freeing from blame).

Exquisite, adj. *exquisitus*, *conquisitus*, *egregius*, *pulcher*.

Extant, to be, *esse*, *existere*.

Extemporary, adj. *subitus*, *subitus et fortuitus* (e.g. *oratio subita et fortuita*, made there and then, unexpected), *app. commentatio et cogitatio*; in post-Aug. times *extemporalis*; power of — speaking, *ex tempore dicendi facultas*; *extemporalis facultas*, *extemporalitas* (post-Aug.); to speak —, *subito* or *ex tempore dicere* (opp. *parate atque cogitate dicere*); to make — verses, *ex tempore versus fundere* or *potmata facere*.

Extend, v.tr. *extendere*, *distendere* (to stretch), *explicare*, *proferre* (e.g. *uagus ad locum*), *tenuare*, *ducere*; — a discourse, *sermonem longius proferre*; — an argument, *argumentum pluribus verbis amplecti*; to extend far, or have a wide application, *latus patere*; to — to all, *rem cuique*; the danger —, etc. *quæter ordo in Augus legis periculum concluditur*; to — itself, *sic extendere*, *extendi*, *diffundi*, *patetere*, *diffundi* *et patetere*. Extension, n. *extensio* or *extensio*, *distensio*. Extent, n. *ambitus*; to have a wide —, *latus patere*; to give in immense —, *alqd immensis finibus describere*; of great —, *longe lateque patens*.

Extenuate, v.tr. *attenuare*, *extenuare*. Extenuation, n. *extenuatio*.

Exterior, adj. *extrinsecus*, *ab* or *ex exteriori parte* (opp. *intrinsecus*, *ab* or *ex interiori parte*,

ad interioribus partibus); adv. *extra*. The exterior, n. *facies, figura, forma, species, extra posita* (n. pl.); *res extra posita, res, externa, quæ extra sunt*; a pleasing —, *venusta forma* or *species*; to have a rough and unmannerly —, *alci est asper et indecens habitus*; — offensive —, *habitu aspectuque tetra esse*; his — corresponds to, *animus alcijs digno domicilio inclusus est*; to judge by the —, *hominem ex veste, aut ex conditione quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, æstimare* (so *studium philosophiæ habitu corporis præferre* or *præ se ferre*); if you look at this —, *si faciem spectas*; not even by the —, *ne de facie quidem nosse*. See *External*.

Exterminatē, v. tr. *exterminare* (to drive beyond the boundaries, e.g. *ex urbe, a diis penatibus, urbe, agro*), *extirpare, excidere*. See *Extirpate*.

External, adj. *extraneus* (outward); *externus* (opp. *internus*, and post-Aug. *internus*), *domesticus, exterior* (of two things, e.g. *pars exterior*); — ornaments; *extraneæ ornamenta*; — advantages, *bona externa, bona corporis* (in reference to *bona* or *virtutes animi*); — warmth, *tempus externus*; — remedies, *remedia quæ extrinsecus adhibentur, adjuvamenta externa et adjuvantia*; — display, *ambitio*; — circumstances, *fortuna*; — goods, *quæ extra nos bona sunt*; to estimate by —, *alqd non ex re sed ex commodo æstimare*. See *Exterior*.

Extinguish, v. tr. (a fire) *extinguere, reslinguere, compescere* (to restrain, put out, e.g. *incendium*), *delire* (to blot out or destroy); v. intr. *extingui*; the fire is — of itself, *consumptum suâ sponte extingui*; the family has become extinct, *finita est domus*.

Extirpate, v. tr. *extirpare, eradicare*. See *Eradicate*.

Extol, v. tr. *augere, ornare, laudibus ferre, efferre, extollere, verbis efferre*; — too much, in *maius extollere, dicendo augere et tollere altius*; — to the skies, *laudes alcijs in astra tollere*.

Extort, v. tr. *extorremere alci alqd or alqd ab alqo, expugnare alqd ab alqo, ei metuque extorquere alci alqd*; — a confession, *extorremere alci confessionem*; *extorremere or extorquere ut alqs fateatur*. Extortion, n. *violenta exactio*; to accuse of —, *postulare alqm repetundarum or de repetundis*; accused of —, *pecuniarum repetundarum reus*. Extortioner, n. *expiator, immodici foris exactor, accipiter, milrus*.

Extract, v. tr. *extrahere, tollere, evellere*; — a tooth, *dentem alci evellere*; the sun's rays — the colour, *solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt ex re*; = to make an extract, *excerpere, excerpere* (to write out), *eligeri* (to select); — the best passages, *omnes undique flosculos corpore atque delibare, e libro excerpere*. Extraction, n. (1) of a tooth, *eulsio dentis*; (2) as to origin, *origo, genus*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenui loco ortus, humili or ignobili loco natus, obscuris parentibus*. Extract, n. (from plants) **extractum*.

Extrajudicial, adj. **quod fit extra iudicium, quod non coram iudicibus agitur*.

Extraneous, adj. *extrinsecus*. See *Exterior*, *External*.

Extraordinary, adj. *extraordinarius, inusitatus, insolitus, insolens, non vulgaris, novus, inauditus, incredibilis, mirus, insignis, summus*; an — ambassador, **legatus extra ordinem missus*; — member, **extra ordinem societatis ascriptus*; — honours, *honores solito majores*; to offer — sacrifices, *sacrificia extraordinaria facere*; — pleasures, *incredibilis voluptas*; — desire, *mirum alcijs rei desiderium*; — love, *singularis or incredibilis amor*; — mental power, *divina vis ingenii*; — rapidity, *summa velocitas*; — speaker, *dicinus in dicendo, præcipuus eloquentia*; Africanus an —, *Africanus singularis et vir et imperator*; to possess — ability, *plus in alqo est ingeniû quam videtur humana natura ferre posse*; to gain — approbation, *mirè placere* (of players); to render — services, *mirabiles utilitates præbere*. Adv. *extra ordinem, præter morem or consuetudinem, incredibiliter, mirè, mirifice*.

Extravagant, adj. (1) = lavish, *prodigus*; (2) = excessive; *inmoderatus*; (3) = foolish, *insulzus*; an — man, *profusus, perditus, nepos*.

Extreme, adj. *extremus* (farthest), *ultimus* (last), *summus* (highest); — part, *pars extrema*; the — price, *summu pretium*; to come into — danger, in *ultimu discrimen adduci, in summum periculum vocari*; — misfortune, *extremum malorum, extremus casus*; — necessity, *summa angustia, extrema res, extrema or ultima*; to fall into — want, *centire ad ultimu or extremum inopia*; to venture on extremes, *extrema or ultima audire, quidvis perpeti*; to put a person to —, *ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere alqm*; I am brought to extremities, *magna desperatione affectus sum*; to try —, *ultima or extrema omnia or extrema auxilia experiri*; to endure —, *extrema or extremam fortunam pati*; to go to —, *ad extrema descendere* (so *ad extremum perventum est, centum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta casum*). Adv. *summe, summo, quàm or vel maxime*; — attentive to me, *summe observantissimu mei*. Extremities of the human body, *partes membrorum extrema*; extremes, or opposites, *pugnantia secum*; to compare —, *componere*, to fall into —, **modum excedere in contrarias partes, nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem, plus minuve facere*.

Extricate, v. tr. *extricare* (e.g. *ceram plagis*), *expedire*. Extrication, means of, *via salutis* (o find, inveniire); no — can be found, *emergi alqd re non posse*. See *Expedient*.

Extrude, v. tr. *extrudere, expellere, ejicere, comb. extrudere et ejicere*. Extrusion, n. *expulsio*. See *Expel*.

Exuberant, adj. *abundans, affluens*; to be —, *exuberare* (e.g. *omnis, foliorum luxuria, etc.*). Exuberance, n. *uberitas, copie*.

Exult, v. intr. *letitia or gaudio exsultare, letitia or alacritate gestire, or merely gestire, comb. exsultare et gestire, letitia se efferre, letitia offerri ac gestire*; — over, *gaudio perfundi ab alqd re*; — excessively, *ingenti letitia or incredibili gaudio offerri, letitia inflatum esse, insolenti alacritate gestire*.

Eye, n. *oculus*, (diminutive) *ocellus* (of the mind, *acies mentis*), *lumen* (*lumina oculorum*), *aspectus, conspectus*; of a full —, *oculus*; having eyes, *oculatus*; belonging to the —, *ocularis*; sharp —, *oculi acres et acuti*; to have —, *acriter videre, oculos acres et acutos habere, perspicacem esse, lynceus*; — good —, *bona videre*; dim —, *oculi hebetes*; having such, *lusciosus or luscitiis*; he has such, *oculi alci cæcitiunt*; lively —, *oculi tegeti, oculi lubrici et mobiles*; soft —, *oculi languidi*; speaking —, *oculi loquaces*; watery —, *lippiæ*; having such, *lippus, lippini*; the — water, *oculi humectant, lacrimæ alci oboriuntur* (for joy; *gaudio*; at the coming of some one, *adventu alcijs*); my — pain, *oculi mihi dolent*; unless my — see amiss, *nisi animus fallit aut oculi parum prospiciunt*; as far as the — go, *quid visus est, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*; to open the —, *oculos aperire*; to raise —, *oculos attollere*; to have your — everywhere, *circumferre oculos, diligenter circumspicere, ad omnia attendere*; to keep a vigilant — on, *alqm observare, custodire*; to keep under your —, *habere alqd in oculis suis*; to cast — on, *oculos conijcere ad or in alqd*; to fix — on, *oculos adficere alci rei, oculos defigere in vultu alcijs or in alqm*; to turn people's — on you, *conspici, conspicium esse, (of persons and things) omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere*; to turn — on some one, *conspicium facere alqm*; all — are turned on him, *omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti, omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta*; to close —, *convivere* (to sleep, *ad fulgura, in alqd re*; to wink at); — of a dying man, *morienti operire oculos*; to contemplate with fixed —, *contemplari intentis oculis, intueri, observare alqd*; to see with the —, *oculis cernere*; your own —, *suis oculis uti*; before the —, *ante oculos*; to be —, *versari*; before my

—, *me spectante* or *inspectante* or *præsentē*, or *coram me*; to happen before the — of the world, *in oculis hominum geri*; to have —, *ante oculos habere*; to set —, *ante oculos* or *oculis* or *sub aspectum subicere*, *proponere*, *exponere*. See *Sight*.

FABLE, *n.* *fabula* (with *fieta* or *composita* or *commenticia* or *poetica*), *apologus* (apologue or parable), *commentum*, *res commenticia*, *mendacium* (untruth), *historia fabularis* (mythology); as, — says, *ut est in fabulis, ut ferunt fabulae*; under the veil of — truth often lies, *sub fabulis involuta sæpe veritas latet*; to be pleased with —, *fabulis duci* or *delectari*; to account a thing a —, *fabulum alqd existimare*. To *fabre*, *v.* *fabulose* narrare *alqd*, *ingere*, *comminisci alqd*. A writer of fables, *fabularum* or *apologorum scriptor*, *fabulator* = a teller of stories or anecdotes; a book of —, *fabularum liber*. *Fabulous*, *adj.* *fabulosus*, *fabularum similis*, *fabularis*, *fictus*, *commenticius*, *falsus*, *comb.* *fictus* et *commenticius*. *Adv.* *fabulose*.

Fabricate, *v. tr.* *fabricari* (used of smiths, carpenters, and the like), *texere* (of weavers), *conficere* (generally to form or make). *Fabricator*, or workman, *opifex*, *fabricator* (always with gen.), *artifex*, *texitor*; = inventor, *commentor*. *Fabric*, *n.* *opus quod arte* or *manu factum est*.

Face, *n.* *facies* (the front of the head), *vultus* (the countenance), *os* (properly the mouth), *comb.* *os vultusque* or *os et vultus*; *frons* (the forehead); to lie on the —, *in os pronium jacere*, *in faciem cubare* (opp. *supinum cubare*, on the back); to fall —, *procumbere pronium in os*, *pronium concidere*; to wound in —, *alqm alqd. re vulnerare in os adversum*; to throw at —, *mittere alqd in faciem alqis*; a beautiful —, *facies pulchra*; a noble —, *facies liberalis*; to know by —, *de facie nosse alqm*; to look in —, *intueri in alqis os et oculos*, *alqm contra intueri*; to tell it to his —, *liberrime profiteri apud alqm*, *coces veras coram ingerere*; to praise —, *laudare alqm coram in osi*; also *præsentem alqm laudare*; a shameless —, *os durum*; an earnest —, *vultus* or *frons gravis*; a joyful —, *vultus hilaris* or *lætus* or *serenus*; to put on an earnest —, *vultum componere*; — a sad —, *frontem contrahere*; — again a friendly —, *frontem remittere* or *exporrigere*; to regard with an unfriendly —, *alqm inimico vultu intueri*; stupidity is in his —, *recordia prorsus inest in vultu ejus*; to make up a —, *vultum fingere*; to change —, *vultum immutare*; to make faces, *os ducere* or *torguere* or *distorguere*; — grimaces, *ducere os exquisitis modis*; a woman with a pretty —, *mulier lepidâ specie*; the form of the —, *oris habitus*, *lineamentorum qualitas*, *lineamenta-orum*, *n. comb.* *habitus oris lineamentaque*, *oris et vultus inueniunt*, *os cultusque*, *os et vultus*.

Factious, *adj.* *jocosus*, *foecularis*, *lepidus*, *factus*.

Facilitate, *v. tr.* (e.g. the learning of a thing) *faciliorem reddere alci cognitionem alqis rei*, *expedire*. *Facility*, *n.* *facilitas*; with —, *facile*, *sine ullo negotio*, *nullo negotio*; with great —, *facillime*.

Facsimile, *n.* *descriptio* *imagogue literarum*; to make a —, *litteras scripturæ assimilare et exprimere*.

Fact, *n.* *factum*; that is a fact, *hoc certo auctore compari*. *Facts*, *n. res*, *facta -orum*, *n. ea quæ facta sunt*; the structure of history is built on —, *exordificatio historiarum posita est rebus et verbis*; to proceed from fables to —, *ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus*. See *Deed*.

Factious, *n.* *factio* (every union of like-minded

men, then such a union in politics), *pars ad rem*. *Factious*, *adj.* *factiosus*, *partium studiosus*. See *Party*.

Factitious, *adj.* *factitius* (e.g. *gemma*). *Factor*, *m.* *negotiorum curator*, *procurator*; to act as a —, *alqis rationes negotique procurare*, *alqis rem* or *negotia gerere*; the business of —, *procuratio*.

Factory, *n.* (1) = a depot of merchandise, *mercium horreum*; (2) = a colony, *colonia*; to found —, *colonium* or *colonus deducere alqd*; (3) = a large workshop, *fabrica*; — hands, *opera*.

Faculty, *n.* *ingenium* (natural talent), *comb.* *animus ingeniumque*; *sollertia* (skill), *ingenia*, *facultas* (a single mental power); *ingenium* = the faculties collectively, *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poetica facultas*); a — for, *ingenium aptum ad alqd*; to possess — from nature, *alqis rei gerenda a natura adjuvamenta habere*; to possess many mental —, *ingeniosum esse*, *ingenio abundare*. *Faculty* (in a university), *ordo*; the — of law, *illustris jurisconsultorum ordo*; the theological —, *venerandus theologorum ordo*.

Fade, *v. intr.* *evanescere*, *palescere*, *expalescere*, *marcescere*, *colorem mutare*; it fades, *color ei immutatur*. *Fading*, *n.* *coloris mutatio*.

Fagot, *n.* *facies*, *fasciculus* (*signorum*, *stramentorum*), *manipulus* (a handful), *fasciculus menialis*, *sarcina* (a load); to make or bind a —, *sarcinam colligere*.

Fail, *v. intr.* (1) = to fall or come short off, *non ferre*, *ictus alci decerat* (to fail of your mark); without —, *sine frustratione*; to cause a blow to —, *frustrari ictum*; (2) = to err or to do wrong, *errare*, *labi* (scil. per errorem, per impudentiam), *peccare*, *peccatum admittere* (to sin), *delinquere* (to omit); (3) = to fall short, *desse*, *abesse*, *desficere*; ("I fail on or of" may be rendered variously, as *carere re*, I have it not; *egere re*, I should wish to have it; *deficere mihi alqd*, it is wanting; *alqd non suppetit*, not supplied, not sufficient); to let nothing fail, *nilhil desse pati*, *nilhil omittere*, *nilhil reliqui* or *reliquum facere*; not to fail in expense, *sumptibus non parcere*; I have not — in regard to thee, *tibi nullum a me pietatis officium desuit*; to — in diligence, *non urgere studia*; I will not —, *non decro*. *Failing*, *n.* *error*, *peccatum*, *delictum*. *Failure*, *n.* *irritus ictus*, *error*, *lapis*, *ictus frustratus*, *ruina* or *navisfragium* (*fortunarum* (bankrupty)). *Fault*, *n.* *vitium*, *mendum*, *error*, *culpa*; to impute as a —, *alci alqd vitio dare*, *ducere*, *errare*; to correct —, *mendum corrigere*; to remove —, *mendum tollere*; full of —, *mendosus*, *effluvis*; free from —, *vitio* or *vitiosis capax*, *ab omni vitio vacuus*; a faultless character, *innocentia*.

Fain, *adv.* *libenter*, *non invito animo*, *haud grante*, *facile*; also by a participle, as *colens*, *libens*, *non invitus*, *juro* (et hoc olim meminisse fovebit); I would fain believe that, *hoc credere voluerim* (vellem).

Faint, *v. intr.* e.g. I —, *animus me relinquit*, *anima deficit*, *animus linguit* (post-Aug.); — and fall, *animus linguit animulibque graui* (post-Aug.); *Fainting*, *n.* *subita* (*animæ*) *defectio*.

Fair, *adj.* = beautiful, *pulcher*, the — sex, *seu mulieribus*; — weather, *tempestas serena*. A *fair*, *n.* *mundina -orum* (weekly market), *mercatus*, *status in quondam dies mercatus*; a much frequented —, *mercatus frequens*; to appoint a —, *mercatum instituire*; to hold —, *mercatum habere*; to go to —, *ad mercatum ire* or *proficisci* or *venire*; a — both at —, *taberna*.

Fairy, *n.* *dien quondam*; — tales, *fabula Miris*. *Faith*, *n.* (1) = fidelity, *fidelitas* (truth and conscientiousness), *actio*; e.g. *erga amicos*, *erga patriam*, *fides* (honour); *pictas* (reverend discharge of duty toward God, parents, etc.), *fides amor* (father's love, as of the husband), *veritas* (truthfulness). To show or keep —, *fidem præstare*, *fides habere* (e.g. in alqd re, in amicorum periculis); to break —, *fidem ledere* or *violare* or *frangere*; to put one's faith to the test, *alqis fidem experiri*; to

*shake —, *alqm fide dimovere*; to try so to do, *alejs fidem sollicitare*; to doubt of —, *de algo dubitare*; with faith (fidelity), *cum fide*; to entrust to one's faith, *alejs fidei algo committere*; against faith: *per fidem*, e.g. *alqm circumvenire, fallere, decipere*; (2) = belief, opinion, persuasion, *fides* (see Belief); (3) = oath, sacramentum (as a pledge of fidelity), see Oath. Faithful, *fideli* (one who shows truthfulness), *fidus* (one you can trust), *pious* (one who does his duty to God, etc.), *officii memor* (mindful of duty); a — slave, *servus fidelis*, *servus fidelis domino*, *servus fideli in dominum animo*; — subjects, *cives qui in officio permanent*; a — historian, *scriptor qui ad fidem historicæ narrat*; a — picture, *imago ad rei similitudinem picta, pictura veritatis similis*; a — copy, *exemplum accurate descriptum* (a manuscript); *imitatio ad similitudinem veri effecta* (a picture); to remain —, *fidem manere alicui, fidem errare or tenere, in fide or officio alicui manere or permanere* (used of subjects); — to an object, in *algâ re manere or permanere* (e.g. in veritate, in officio, in sententiâ); — in your opinion, in *suâ erga alqm voluntate permanere* (to remain firm in your goodwill toward), in *algâ re perstare* (e.g. in suâ sententiâ, in praticatâ suâ, to persist in his wickedness, in societate); too faithful (as an artist), *nimius in veritate*; not to remain faithful to a thing, *desistere ab algâ re* (e.g. a virtute), *desiscere ab algâ re* (to abandon, e.g. a consuetudine parentum, the customs of your parents, a societate, a connexion, a veritate); to remain — to your promises, *stare promissis*; — to yourself, *sibi constare* (to be consistent); — through life, in *ritâ perpetuitate sibi ipsi constare*; — to your own character, *propriam naturam sequi*; to keep any one —, *retinere alicui fidem* (e.g. legationum), faithless, *perfidus, perfidiosus* (the first denotes the character, the second the habit), *infideli, infidus* (not to be trusted); adv. *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter*; to become faithless, *fidem violare or frangere or cadere, in fide non manere*. Faithlessness, *perfidia* (breaking faith); *infidelitas* (want of faithfulness); to act with —, *perfide or fraudulenter agere*. See Intrust, Confide.

Fall, v. Intr. *cadere, decidere, delabi* (as fruit from trees), *desuere*; to — away, desert, or abandon, *desicere, desicere ab algâ, deservere alqm*; not to —, in *fidem manere*; to plot, a falling away, *defectionem moliri*; to — away (that is, to grow less), *minui, imminui*; to become thin, *corpus amittere*; to let —, *excidit alicui alqd de manu*; to — in battle, in *acie cadere*; — by ambush or snare; *per invidias interfici*; to fall (that is, to die), *mori, perire*; the city — or is captured, *expugnari, deleri*; to sink in circumstances or position, *cadere, auctoritatem amittere*; (used of a maiden) *puccitium amittere, ciliari*; to — out of, *excidere*; to — out (disagree), *dissentire*. To denote a sudden attack, as to fall on, *inradere, irruere, involare in algâ*; — into a person's arms, *ruere in alicui amplexus*; (to denote what is unexpected) *incidit alicui algâ in manus, in manus alicui venire*; to — on robbers, *predonibus capi*; to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*. To fall (in the sense of to sink), *delabi, desidere*; the water falls, *undæ recidunt*; the voice —, *cadere*; to let — the voice, *vocem remittere*; things — (in price), *res fit rariores*. A fall, n. *casus, lapsus, ruina, laber*; to threaten a —, *ruinam minari*; fall (in the sense of ruin), *ruina, excidium*; a — from rank or dignity, *signitas amissa, ærutia*. *principis amissa*; a — (as of a virgin), *puccitia amissa*; = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus, recessus*; a falling down, *decursus, declivitas*. See Fall.

Fallacy, n. error, *prestigia, fallacia*; an optical —, *metastemum oculorum*; — of the sight and hearing, *metastemum oculorum auriumque*; — of the senses, *sensuum metaductus*; guard against —, *ne fallaris cide*. Fallacious, adj. *fallax, rarus, fucosus, fal-*

sus. Fallible, adj. *qui falli potest*; infallible, *qui falli non potest*.

Fallow, adj. *sine cultu*; the field lies —, *ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat*; — every other year, *alternis annis relinquui*; to allow —, **quietem dare agro*; the lying —, *agri cessatio*; a field that has lain —, *terracotum, ager novale, veteretum* (that has long lain —); to sow a — field, *frumentum ætere in terrâ quæ proximo anno quirit*.

False, adj. (1) = not genuine, *adulterinus* (opp. bonus), *falsus* (opp. verus), comb. *falsus et corruptus* (e.g. *literæ*), *subditus, suppositus* (forged), alienus (under another name, e.g. *libellum sub alieno nomine edere*), *simulatus* (pretended, opp. verus), *fucatus, fucosus* (having a fair exterior, opp. sincerus, probus), *fallax* (deceptive, *fallax et fucosus*, e.g. *merces*), *mendax* (lying, *falsa et mendacia risa*); — teeth, *dentis empti*; — hair, *capillamentum emptum, comæ emptæ*; (to have or use —, *dentibus atque comis emptis uti*); a — prince, *regis stirpis originem mentiens*; adv. *simulate, fallaciter*; (of persons) *falsus* (he who is not that which he seems to be), *fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus* (e.g. *falsus es animi*); (2) = untrue, *falsus fictus* (made up), *commenticius* (e.g. *deus, comb fictus et commenticius*); a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare, pejerare*. *falsum jurare* is through ignorance, to swear a thing to be what is not); a — swearer, *perjurus*; to have — opinions, *falsum sentire, falsum putare*; (3) = not as I should be, *falsus*; **perperam* or *male positus* adv. *falso* (opp. vere, vero), *perperam* (opp. recte) secus (other than it should be), *vitiosus* (e.g. *concludere, opp. recte*). False! *falso!* thou art —, *falsus es* (mistaken); to sing —, *dissonum quiddam canere*; **perperam canere*; to pronounce —, *perperam pronuntiare*; has the judge — or not *utrum recte an perperam iudicatum est?* to explain —, *perperam interpretari*; to use a word —, *perperam or non recte dicere verbum*. The false, o falsity, *falsum*; without —, *sine fisco et fallacii sincere*; a man without —, *homo simplex, candidus, homo simplicis ingenii, simulationum nescius*. Falseness, *falsum, fallacia, dolus*. To falsify, v. tr. *ritare* (e.g. *pecuniam, merces*), *corrumperre, adulterare* (e.g. *nummos, gemmas*), *interpolare* (to give a good appearance to, e.g. *merces*), *depræcar* (rem narrando, to give a false colouring or misrepresent), *tabulas interpolare* (to "doctor," or erase some letters and substitute others), *tabula interlinere* (to erase or to put out letters), *comb tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere, tabula transcribere*; — a will, *testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere*; — money, *nummi adulterini* (opp. *nummi boni*).

Fame, n. *laus* (praise), *gloria, claritas* (distinction), *fama* (goodly reputation), *preconium* (public announcement); small —, *gloriola*; to bring — laudi or gloriæ esse, *laudem asserere*; to strive for —, *laudem or gloriam querere*; to do all for —, *omnia ad gloriam revocare, gloriæ scribere*; ear —, *laudem sibi parare or sibi colligere, gloriâ acquirere or consequi or adipisci*; to possess distinguished —, *laude or gloriâ florere*; to be sempiternal —, *immortali gloriâ assequi alqm, deo tempore gloriæ alqm commendare*; desirous of —, *gloriæ or laudis cupidus or aridus, appetens gloriæ atque aridus laudis, gloriæ laudisque cupidus gloriæ appetens*; desire of —, *laudis studium, laudis or gloriæ cupiditas or ariditas*, comb. *glori laudisque cupiditas*, also *gloriâ* (e.g. *alejs gloriâ facere, gloriâ duci*); burning —, *gloriæ insatiabilis*; —, *insatiabilis fame cupidus*; to be let by —, *laudis studio trahi*. Famous, adj. *celebratus, clarus, præclarus, illustris, perillustris*; to be — in laude, *gloriâ florere*; to make —, *celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare, illustrem reddere alqm*; I make yourself —, *gloriâ or famam sibi acquirere* or *comparare, claritudinem sibi parare*; to wish to —, *gloriâ querere, sequi, famæ studere, scribere inscribere*.

Familiar, adj. *familiaris* (scil. *amicus*); = a home or bosom friend, *homo intimus, homo quo intime utitur*; a very near —, *amicus conjunctissimus*; — epistles, *epistolæ secretæ et familiares*; — friendship, *familiaris amicitia, familiaritas, intima amicitia*; to form — with, *familiaritatem contrahere cum aliquo*; to enter into —, *in aleis familiaritatem contrahere, intrare, in aleis intimam amicitiam percipere*; to live in — with, *aliquo familiariter* or *intime uti, in familiaritate aleis versari*, also *vivere cum aliquo*; I have a great — with him, *magna est mihi cum eo familiaritas*. Familiar (that is, acquainted with), *aleis rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non expers*; — with a language, *linguam bene nosse, linguam intelligere*; — with danger, *in periculis versatum esse*. Familiarity, n. *familiaritas, familiaris* or *intima amicitia*. See Above.

Family, n. *familia* (originally the slaves in a house), *domus* (consisting of the head or master, *herus*, the mistress, *hera*, who are also the father, *paterfamilias*, and the mother, *materfamilias*, their son, *filius herilis*, and their daughter, *filia herilis*, called also *filiifamilias* and *filiafamilias*, and who form the children of the heads of the family, *liberi*, or offspring, *proles, progenies, stirps, race*. The family is served by their domestics, *domestici*). Hast thou a family? *num liberis auctus es?* In a wider sense a family means a race or clan, *gens*, also *genus* and *familia* (a branch of a *gens*, thus the *gens Cornelia* comprised the families of the Scipios and Lentuli), *stirps* (the root of a *gens*, *familia*, that is, the first progenitors, e.g. of the family of Priam, *de Priami stirpe*), *propinqui*. Of good family, *nobilis, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, honesto loco natus*; of an ancient —, *antiquo genere natus*; a man not of noble —, *homo sine gente*; belonging to a —, *gentilis* (of persons and things), *gentiliculus* (of things); relating to a —, *gentiliculus, familiaris, domesticus, privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (in the interior of the —, opp. to *externus*); family affairs, *domestica res et privata*; — bond, *sedus domesticum*; — inheritance or property, *hereditas gentis* or *gentilitia, gentile bonum*; — vice, *vitium avitum*; — enemy, *hostis domesticus*; — crime, *scelus intestinum*; — secret, *arcana domus* (to divulge —, *vulgare*); — image or likeness, *imago gentilitia*; — business, *negotia familiaria*; members of the family, *domestici*; — as a race (gens) *gentiles*; all —, *totius cognationis grex*; family happiness, *felicitas domestica*; — divinity, *numen gentile*; — gods, *di penates*; — property, *aviti agri*; — war, *bellum familiare* (which the family conducts against an enemy), *discordia familiaris, domesticorum*; *discordia quibus domus evertitur*; *discordia intestina*; *discordia gentilitium*; — fortune, *fatum familiare*; — slaughter, *intestina caedes* (in the family); — name, *nomen gentile* or *gentilicium*, commonly merely *nomen* (opposed to *cognomen*); — sacrifices, *sacra (sacrificia) gentilitia*; — council, *consilium familiare, consilium propinquorum*; — right, *jus gentium, jus a familiaria*; — glory, *gloria domestica*; — disgrace, *nota gentilitia, commune familia dedecus*; — seal, *signum gentis*; — cares, *domestica curæ*; to relieve from —, *domesticis curis levare aliquem*; — pride, *spiritus gentilitii*; — quarrels, *res familiaris* is *controversia*; — table, *cæna familiaris*; — grief, *luctus domesticus* or *familiaris*; — funeral, *funus familiare*; a family which is liable to —, *familia funesta*; — archives, *tabulæ gentilitiæ*; the place where they are kept, *tablinum*; family union or communion, *domesticus usus et consuetudo, privata necessitudines*, also *necessitudo*; — arms, *insigne gentilitium*; a family friend, *familiaris amicus*, also merely *familiaris* or *profamiliaris*, *aleis familia amicissimus*; to receive as —, *aliquem in familiaritatem recipere*; to be one, *esse in familiaribus aleis*; I alone am —, *mihi soli in domum familia aditus est*; a family friendship, *familiaris amicitia*. See Domestic, Home.

Famine, n. *fames, inopia et fames*; to suffer —, *fame* or *inopia* *et fame premi*; to cause —, *famem afferre alicui*; to portend —, *inopiam famemque portendere*; to remove — at his own cost, *ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsare*. See Hunger.

Famish, v.tr. *aliquem fame enecare, conficere*; — a city, *urbem fame donare* or *suffocare, fame* or *inopia* *expugnare, fame vincere* *atque expugnare*; v.intr. *fame mori, fame confici, fame absumi* or *perire* or *interire, inedia mori, inedia vitam finire* (to put yourself to death by abstaining from food). Famine destroyed more than the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. Famished, *fame enectus, confectus, inedia confectus*.

Fan, n. (1) = an agricultural instrument, *fanus, centilabrum*; to employ a —, *frumentum centilare* or *ecannere*; (2) = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum, flabellulum*; a — bearer, *flabellifera*.

Fanatic, n. *fanaticus*. Fanatical, adj. *fanaticus*. Fanaticism, n. *error fanaticus. See Enthusiasm.

Fancy, n. *opinio (falsa)*; the fancy, as a faculty, *sensus (phantasia* has no sanction); a glowing —, *fervidum ingentum, calor et impetus*; a rank —, *cogitationis luxuria* or *nimia quedam ubertas*; a living —, *rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectum pene subjecto*; it belongs to —, and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non nature*. To fancy, v.tr. *cogitatione sibi aliquid depingere, in opinione esse, opinari*; I — I am ill, **agrotare mihi video*; what is fancied, *opinatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*; — merely, *falsus, fictus*.

Fer, adv. *procul* (e.g. *a patriâ procul relegatum esse*), *longe* (e.g. *longe videre, prospicere*, to a great distance), *e longinquo* (from afar), *eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; to come from —, *e longinquo venire*; to follow far off, *magno* or *longo intervallo sequi*; he is — from blame, *culpa ab eo procul est*; far be it! *dii meliora* (scil. *dent*), *ne id Deus sicerit! longe absit propositum illud! hæc absint velim!* — from me! *id a me procul aberit!* so far is it that, etc. *tantum abest ut*; farther, *ulterius, amplius, porro*.

Faree, n. *fabula*. Farical, *scurrilis*.

Fare, v.intr. *se habere*; — well, *bone, commode, recte valere, bene, belle se habere, bonâ valetudine uti*; — very well, *optime valere* or *se habere, plane, belle se habere*; — pretty well, *satis valere*; — not very well, *minus commodâ valetudine uti*; — not at all, *parum valere*; — very ill, *perditâ valetudine esse*; how do you fare (or do) ? *quomodo te habes? ut vales? quomodo reiris? quid agis? quid agitur?* answers, *recte mihi est, moliuscule mihi est*; I hardly know, *quâcumque valetudine est*. Farewell! *vale!* to bid —, *salvete* or *valere aliquem jubere, alicui valedicere* (post-Aug.); — a hearty —, *multam salutem alicui dicere*; — the last —, *ultimum* or *supremum alicui vale dicere*. Fare, n. *cibus* *potusque, victus*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*; to fare well, *laute vivere*; bill of fare, **ciborum index*.

Farinaceous, adj. *farinaceus*.

Farm, n. *ager, agellus, arum, fundus, solum*; a yet untilled —, *ager ferus* or *silester*; unworked —, *ager rudis*; a good —, *ager bene natus*; a worn-out —, *solum defatigatum et effatum*; belonging to a —, *agrarius*; on a —, *agrestis*; he who has farms, *agrosus*; farm-work, *aratio, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus*; to carry on —, *agrum colere*; given to —, *rusticis rebus deditus*; a farmer, *arator, agricola, colonus*; farm-instruments, *instrumenta rustica* or *agrorum*; laws relating to farming or agriculture, *lex agraria*; farm-slave, *servus arator*. To farm, = to take or let from a view to gain, *conducere, redimere, locare, elocare*; to take to farm, *conducere*; to let —, *locare*; a taking —, *conductio, redemptio*; a letting —, *locatio*; a taker —, *conductor, redemptor*; a letter —, *locator*; to hold or farm, *conductum habere*; a valuation for —, **æstimatio rei locandæ*; agreement of —, *contract* for —, *syngrapha, conductio, locatio*; to farm at a very small charge, *parvo* (*magno*, etc.) *conducere, locare*; a farmer of the public revenues,

redemptor vectigalium, publicanus; a female —, conductrix; a property taken or let to farm, —, pradium conductitium, fundus conductus.

Farrago, n. farrago, mistura, colluvies, colluvies.

*Farrer, n. *faber ferrarius qui equis soles ferrare suppungit; medicus equestris, veterinarius (generally animal doctor). See Horse.*

Farrow, n. fetus porculorum; to farrow, fetum edere.

Farthing, n. quadrans; I do not care a — for, haud flocci facio.

*Fascinate, v.tr. fascinare (φασκαίω, by the look, e.g. agnos). Fascination, fascinum (also an amulet). Fashion, n. mos (as custom, e.g. mos vestis), habitus, ornatus; a new —, habitus novus; the — of the day, *seculi delicia; to be in the —, in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse, vigere; an old —, antiqui moris fuit; this is the universal —, hunc morem vestis gens universa tenet; it is becoming the —, alciis rei more recipitur, alqd in mores recipitur; to introduce a —, morem inducere or inferre; — new —, *novos vestium mores inducere; — foreign —, *peregriinos mores inferre; to bring up an old —, antiquum (vestis) morem referre; to put an end to a —, *abolere morem alciis rei or merely abolere alqd; to go out of —, obsolescere; to imitate —, *aliorum habitum or ornatum or amictum imitari; to follow foreign —, in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum; to be dressed after the —, more vestitum esse (so cultum vestitumque non ad nova exempla componere sed ut majorem suadent mores); this is my —, sic meus est mos; according to my —, meo more. A dealer in the fashions, *qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet; a journal of fashions, *libelli quibus novi vestium habitus omniaque, quae ad cultum vestitumque pertinent, describuntur.*

*Fast, adj. = quick, celer (of persons and things, opp. tardus), citus (in haste, of things, rarely of living objects), properus, properans (hasting, festinans (hurrying)), citatus, incitatus (pressed forwards), velox (swift in flight), pernix (brisk), alacer (alive, energetic, opp. languidus), agilis (in movement), promptus (ready); too —, preproperus; a — horse, equus celer or velox; — walk, or gait, incessus citus (opp. tardus); — step, citato gradu; the motion of the stars is now faster, now slower, stellarum motus tum incitatur, tum retardatur; a — tongue, volubilitas linguae, celeritas dicendi; — utterance, citata pronuntiatio; to go —, celeriter ire, celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons), celeri cursu ferri (of carriages and ships); to go faster, gradum addere or corripere; faster I move to occlus properal speaking, —, volubilis. Fast = fixed or firm, firmus, stabilis; comb. stabilis et firmus, firmus stabilisque, vinctus, devinctus, constrictus; to hold —, tenere, retinere, mordicus tenere (with the teeth, and fig.); to stick —, adherere alci rei or ad alqd or in alqd re; to make —, firmare, stabilire; to set —, in custodiam dare. To fasten, v.tr. Vincire, devincire, ad alqd; — to, conjungere eum; — to yourself, alqm sibi adjuvare, alqm sibi devincire; — by, alqd re, e.g. alqm sibi obstringere donis, *praemissis sibi devincire alqm.*

Fast, n. (abstinence from food), jejunium, inedia; to appoint a —, jejunium instituire, indicere; annual —, jejunia annua (to observe, celebrare), feriae ecuriales; fast-day, n. jejunium; to keep —, jejunium servare. To fast, v. jejunium servare, cibo se abstinere.

Fastidious, adj. fastidiosus, delicatus.

Fat, adj. pinguis (opp. macer), opimus (full, rich, opp. gracilis or sterilis, of a field), obesus (filled up, opp. gracilis), nitidus (shining), perpastus (well fed), saginatus (fed up), adipatus (supplied with grease), luescentus (productive, e.g. munus). To fatten, v.tr. pinguem facere or reddere, optinare, obescere, saginare, farcire (to stuff); v.intr. pinguescere, nescere; to be —, pinguem esse, nitere; — too —, nimia pinguitudine laborare. Fat, n. pinguis, adipus, caro pinguis. Fatness, n. pingui-

tudo (of animals and land), obesitas, pinguedo (of a thing).

Fate, n. fatum (the fixed order of the world), fors (the unknown power), fortuna (the realisation of fatum), sors (the lot of life), casus (that which falls to men), eventum (the event); favourable —, fortuna secunda or prospera; adverse —, fortuna adversa, sors misera, casus miserabilis; it is so written in the book of —, sic est in fatis; if you are fated to get well, si tibi fatum est convalescere; all things are the work of —, omnia fato sunt; contrary to —, praeter fatum; the books of —, libri fatales; to be in the —, libris fatalibus contineri, in libris fatalibus inveniri. See Fortune.

Father, n. pater, parens (in the poets, genitor, generator); — and mother, parentes, the fathers, patres (forefathers, senators); — of his native land, pater patriae; a happy —, felix prole parens; coming from your fathers, avitus; as a second —, ut alterum patrem, in parentis loco; to care as a — for the people, consulere ut parentem populo; a father's heart, animus paternus; — brother's, patruus; fatherless, orphanus or orbis patre; on the father's side, paternâ stirpe (opp. maternâ stirpe); to fill the place of a —, loco or instar patris alci esse, alqm in liberorum numero habere. See Paternal.

*Fathom, n. *orgyia (ὀργυία, unknown to the Romans), *terni cubiti. To fathom, v. explorare, perestigare, perspiciere.*

Fatigue, n. fatigatio, defatigatio, intr. lassitudo, defectio virium (fainting). To fatigue, v.tr. fatigare, defatigare, ad languorem dare, languorem alci afferre; fatigued, fatigatus, fessus, defatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus; an ox —, etc. bos confectus vexatione operum; v.intr. fatigari, defatigari, languescere, elanguescere, languere (e.g. mens).

Fatuous, adj. fatuus, ineptus, infectus, insulsus. Fatuity, n. fatuitas, ineptia.

Fault, n. = failing or wrong doing, vitium, peccatum; faultless, citio or citius carens; to be —, sine citio esse; faulty, vitiosus. See Fail. Fault = blame, reprehensio (opp. probatio), vituperatio (opp. laus), vitium (opp. virtus); to be in —, in citio esse, in culpa esse. See Blame.

*Favour, v.intr. a person or thing, favere alci or alci rei (in general), favere alciis rebus or partibus (to be of his party or promote his interests or views), indulgere alci (to consult a person's wishes), propitium esse alci (to be favourable or well disposed, used generally of the gods), alci studere, alciis esse studiosum (to be attached to), juvare, adjuvare alqm (to assist), esse alci adjuvamentum, afferre alci adjuvamentum (to give aid), favere alqm, favere ac tollere alqm, sustinere ac favere alqm, gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare alqm (to support with your influence), suffragari alci (to vote for or recommend), prosperare alqm, obsecundare alci; favoured by some one, gratus alci or apud alqm (that is, to stand in favour with some one); — by nature, naturam faulicem habere in alqd re; — by nature and fortune in every way, instructum esse naturae fortunaeque omnibus bonis; — by fortune, fortuna prospera tui; the ships reached the land by favour of night, naees noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt. Favour, n. favor, studium (good-will, affection), gratia (that which you feel and that which you show), adjuvamentum, auxilium, suffragatio, gratificatio; with favour of the people, secundo or favente or suffragante populo. Favourite, in delicia; (as adj.) a — form of speech, *vix quâ longe omnium maxime utitur alqs; — cup, poculum gratissimè usui; — pursuit, studium quo alqs maxime delectatur; — book, liber quem alqs non dimittit e manibus; — matter, *res de qua alqs saepe et libenter disserit; — opinion, sententia quam alqs adamavit; — inclination, studium; ingenii voluptas; — writer, scriptor gratissimi studii; — study, *studium cui alqs maxime indulget; — wish, *quod alci maxime in votis est;*

— labour, * *opus quo alqs maxime delectatur*; — dog, *canis quem alqs in deliciis habet*.

Fawn, *n.* *vitulus capreae, hinnuleus*. To *fawn*, *v.* *blandiri*.

Fear, *n.* *metus, timor* (from weakness), *comb. metus ac timor*; *verecundia* (of what is wrong, e.g. *turpitudinis*), *terror* (fright, sudden fear), *comb. metus et terror*; *pavor* (alarm), *comb. pavor terrorque, terror pavorque, terror ac pavor*; *trepidatio* (trembling), *horror, formido* (the highest degree of fear), *timiditas* (fearfulness as an attribute), *ignavia* (cowardice); *well-grounded* — *timor verus*; *ungrounded* — *timor falsus, inanis, metus canis*; — of, *metus, timor alqis or alqis rei*; — from, *ad algo*; *constant* — *timor assiduus ab, etc.*; in fear of, *metuens alqis rei*; the fear of the king, etc., *metus regius, consularis*, etc.; — respecting domestic affairs, *timor domesticus*; through — of punishment, *metu pœne*; for — of another, *alieno metu*; for — lest the enemy should break in, *præ metu ne hostis irrumperet*; full of —, *metu or timore perterritus, metu fractus*; to be, to live in —, *in metu or timore esse, metuere, timere, metuentem vivere*; — great —, *in magno metu esse, versari, also patere, trepidare*; — on account of any one, in *metu esse propter alqm, alci metuere*; — greatly —, *perterritum esse metu alqis rei*; I am in great — on your account, *præcipuum metum quod ad te attinet habeo*; no longer —, *mittere, abicere timorem*; to have an imaginary —, *opatione timere alqd*; to cause —, *metum (timorem, etc.) alci injicere, incutere, afferre, inferre, offerre, alqm in metum compellere, conjicere*; is occasioned by —, *timor incutitur ex alqâ re*; it puts me in —, *facit mihi terrorem*; — great —, *me summo timore afficit*; our friends have great — on our account, *maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri*; it leads to very great —, *animos ad summum timorem traducit*; the greater — of the Romans overcame the — of their chiefs, *major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicit*; — overcomes me, *metus me intradit, animo metus obicitur, timor me occupat, me incessit*; all fell into great —, *timor omnium incessit magnus, timor incessit omnes magnus*; I suddenly fell into —, *subito me timor occupat, also timore opprimor*; I cannot speak for —, *nihil lingua metu hæret*; from — my hair stands on end, *formidine horreo*; I tremble from —, *timore perterritus tremo*; — at, *paveo alqd, ad alqd*; — lest, *ne*; I am beside myself for —, *rix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus*; *Fearful*, (1) = having fear, *see Afraid*; (2) = causing fear, *formidabile, metuendus*; to make yourself more — than powerful, *plus timoris quam potentia sibi addere*. *Fearfulness, timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia*. *Fearless, metu vacuus or solutus, impavidus, intrepidus*; — as to, *securus de alqâ re* (e.g. *bello*); to be —, *sine metu esse, metu tacare, bono animo esse* (to be of good heart), *bonum habere animum*; adv. *sine metu, sine timore, impavide, intrepide*. *Fearlessness, *animus metu vacuus, securitas* (without anxiety regarding, e.g. *securitas mortis*). To fear, *v.tr. metuere, timere alqd* (opp. *contemnere*), *in metu ponere, habere* (= *metuere*); *extimescere, pertimescere alqd* (stronger than *timere*), *errari alqm or de alqâ re* (to fear from respect or reverence), *patere alqd or ad alqd, horrere alqd* (to shudder at, e.g. *numen dirinum*), *formidare, reformidare alqd* (e.g. *mortem*); *we* — nothing, *sine timore sumus*; there is no enemy near to —, *nullus in propinquo est hostium metus*; thou hast nothing from me to —, *nihil est a me periculi*; to — all things from, *omnia ad or ex algo timere*; not —, *contemnere alqm or alqd*; — before or at the approach of death, *mortis appropinquatione angere, mortis metu perterritum esse, mortem reformidare*; he caused himself to be so much feared, *tantum sui timorem injecit*: I fear for (= I am concerned or anxious for), *metuo, timeo alci (rei) de algo (alqâ re), extimesco, pertimesco de alqâ re, error alci rei*; — greatly, *magno timore sum* (opp. *bene spero*); —

for his life and property, *de capite fortunisque extimescere*; to begin to —, *ad timorem se com exere*; I fear that, etc., *metuo, timeo, error, extimesco, pertimesco, horreo ne, etc.*; that not, *ne non or ul*; I — a little, *subtimeo, subtereor*; to cause to —, *alqm in eum metum adducere, ul pertimescat ne*; they begin to —, *in timorem perveniant ne*; it is to be feared, *timendum est, periculum est ne*; fear not! *bono sis animo, bonum habe animum, noli timere or laborare*; to — God, *Deum vereri, Deum vereri et colere*.

Feasible, *adj.* *quod fieri or effici potest*. *Feasibility*, *n.* *potestas or facultas alqd faciendi*.

Feast, *n.* (1) = holy day, *dies festus, dies sollemnis, comb. dies festus ac sollemnis, sollemnis, dies feriatus, festum*; to keep a —, *festum agere* (for three days, *per triduum*); to place a day of victory among holidays, *inter festos dies referre (diem) quo victoria patrata est*; (2) = a bountiful meal, *convivium, epulum, epula, daps*. *See Eat, Feast, Festival*.

Feat, *n.* *facinus, factum, res mira, res difficilis*.

Feather, *n.* *penna, pluma* (down); having feathers, *plumatus*; covered with —, *plumatus, plumatus*; full of —, *plumosus*; feathered, *pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus*; without —, *deplumis, im-plumis*; to acquire —, *plumescere*; to have —, *pennis habere*; to adorn one's self with another's plumes, *alienis gloriari bonis*; to cut a person's —, *pennis alci incidere*; you know the bird by its —, *hominis mores naturaque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernascentur*. A feather, *bed, culcita plumea*; the feathered tribe, *pecus volatile*.

Feature, *n.* *lineamentum oris*: the features collectively, *os cultusque, os et cultus*; mother and son have similar —, *lineamentorum qualitas matris ac filio similis*.

February, *n.* *Februarius (mensis)*.

Feundation, *n.* *prægnatio, caprificatio* (artificial, of figs); — of the palm, *palmiarum coitus excoptatus ab homine*. *Feundity*, *n.* *fertilitas, ubertas*.

Federate, *adj.* *fœderatus, fœdere junctus, fœdere sociatus*.

Fee, *n.* *merces, pretium, honos, honorarium*.

Feeble, *adj.* *tenuis* (e.g. *calculo*), *imbecillus* (e.g. *corpus, animus, stomachus, ingenium, homo, imbecilli venarum pulsus*; opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*), *infirmus* (e.g. *vires, lumen, sapor, argumentum*), *invalidus* (militis, *statio, ignes*). *Feebleness, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas*.

Feed, *v.tr.* *cibum præbere alci, cibare alqm* (post-Aug.), *pabulum dare alci* (oxen, etc.), *alere* (to nourish), *pascere* (to pasture, e.g. *sues, greges*); — with your own hand, *cibare manu sua*; — out of your hand, *de manu cibos et aquam præbere*; to be fed by human hands, *manibus humanis ali*; — with ample food, *largo pastu sustentare*; birds — their unfledged young, *etc. aves infirmis fœtibz cibore suo collatos partiuntur*; — a child, *infanti cibum in os ingerere*; — horses, etc. *equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis*. *Feeding*, *n.* *pastio*; — within doors, *pastio villatica*. *Feeder*, *n.* *pastor, qui præbet cibos*.

Feeling, *n.* *sensus*; the capacity of —, *natura patibilis*; the power or method of, *sentiendi ratio*; *tactus* (the touch), *gustus* (taste), *judicium* (power of judging), *conscientia* (feeling of right and wrong, consciousness, e.g. *conscientia virium nostrarum, conscientia quid abesse virium*), *affectus* (the permanent condition of feeling), *a fine* —, *judicium elegans, iudicii elegantia*; a just and fine —, *sincerrum iudicium et elegans*; an intelligent —, *ji intelligent, also intelligentia, natural*; —, *natura* (si non interdum natura bonitas vincatur); tender moral —, *pudor*; thankful —, *gratus animus, pietas*; humane —, *humanitas*; moral —, *verecundia*; joyous —, *gaudia*; — for truth, *veritas, veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia* (e.g. *esse exulta ejusdem elegantia*), *tenestas*; a man having the æsthetic —, *homo*

elegans; — decidedly, *homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus*; to have, — *sensu præditum esse*; — of, *sentire alqd*; *alcjs rei sensu moreri*; to be moved by a painful —, *animi dolore torqueri*; the more one has a — of one's strength, *ut quisque sibi plurimum confidit* (ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitratur); to love —, *sensum amittere* (animus obdurescit, occallescit); it causes various — in me, *ratio afficit re*; not by theory but by natural —, etc. *non arte aliquid sed naturali quodam sensu iudicare*; from my inmost —, *ex animi mei sensu*; to open your — to, *alci sensus suus aperire*; — your inmost —, *alci intimos suos sensus delegere*; to utter well your —, *id quod sentimus polite eloqui*. Without —, *sensus expertus, a sensu* or a *sensibus alienatus*; nihil sentiens, *durus, ferus, ferreus*, comb. *saxosus ferreusque*, *inhumanus*; to be —, *sensu carere*, nihil sentire, *nullius rei sensu moreri, a sensu abesse*; — altogether, *tactu sensuque omni carere*, omnem humanitatem abiecis, *exuisse*; I am not so —, *non sum ille ferus qui, etc.*; full of —, *humanus, humanitatis plenus, multum humanitatis habens, humanitatis sensu præditus, mollis*. See *Insen-* sibility, *Senses*. To feel, v.tr. *sentire* (in general), *intelligere* (in the understanding), *affici re*; — pain, *sentire alcjs rei dolorem, dolore alcjs rei affici* or *affectionem esse, dolet alqd*; — at, *dolere alqd* or *ex re* (e.g. *alcjs mortem, ex alcjs interitu*), *laborare re* (e.g. *alienis malis*), *acerbe ferre alqd* (e.g. *discidium*); — very painfully, *magnam molestiam trahere ex re, magnam molestiam affici ex re, magnam capere dolorem ex re, graviter* or *gravissime dolere alqd, acerbissime ferre alqd*; — the beauties of a speech, *orationis virtutes intelligere* or *introspicere*; it is more easily felt than described, *alqd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest*; I — offended, *offendi me alqd*; — injured, *magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto*; — discontented, *meæ me fortune pænitet*; I — bound, *debeo*; — induced, *commoveor*; he shall —, etc. *sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes*; to let his anger be felt, *bilem effundere, stomachum erumpere in alqm, alqs me iratum sentit*.

Felgn, v.tr. (1) = to form or invent, *figere*; (2) = to pretend, *simulare, assimulare, dissimulare*; he — to be a learned man, *se doctum esse simulavit*. *Felnt*, n. *strophæ* (turn, trick), *fubricæ* (a doing), *fallacia* (deceit); to make a —, *stropham inventire, fabricam fingere ad alqm* (Com. = to the slang phrase "to do a person"); *fallaciam intendere in alqm, fallaciâ aggredi alqm*.

Felicitate, v.tr. *gratulari alicui*; — on his arrival, *adventum alcjs gratulari*. *Felicitation*, n. *gratulationis*. *Felicitas*, n. *rita beata, beatum, beate vivere* (e.g. *beate vivere est via posita in virtute; beatitas* [late], *beatitudo* [late], *felicitas*; to enjoy eternal —, *beatum sempiternum ævo frui*.

Felline, adj. *feli similis*; adv. *felum modo*.

Fell, adj. *crudelis, savus, ferus, immanis, atroz*.

Fellow, n. = associate, *socius*, comes (a companion), *sodalitas* (a friend), a good —, *homo festicus* or *lepidius*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpey —, *hominio*; a fellow, used adjectively, as a fellow worker, *operis socius*; — officer, *collega*; — possessor, or compossessor; — citizen, *ciris*, *municipis*; — consul, *collega consulatus* (or in consulu); — slave, *conservus*; — heir, *coheres*; to be —, *coheredem esse, in hereditate partem habere, legatum in testamento habere* (to have a legacy in the will); to make one —, *alqm coheredem alcjs facere, scribere*; to have —, *coheredem habere*; not to allow one to be —, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*; a fellow-commander, *socius imperii*; — guest, *convicta*; daily —, *convictor*; — murderer, *particeps cordis*; — counsellor, *consiliorum socius* (or *particeps*); to take as —, *alqm in consilium sibi adhibere*; — governor, *regni socius, regni collega*; — debtor, *gli necum est debitor*; — disciple, *condiscipulus*; to be —, *usa cum alqo literas discere* (or *preceptorem audire*); — conqueror, *victorie particeps*; — soldier, *commissio*; — criminal, *unus ex conscia*. Fellowship, *societas*; — in play, — *consiliorum*;

— a virtuous life, *beate et honeste vivendi*; — all actions, omnium *facinorum*; to form —, *coire cum alqo*; to break off —, *dirimere*; most closely united in —, *cir conjunctissimum necum consiliorum omnium societate*; sodallium, *sodalitas* (especially for religious objects), *sodalitates* (secret societies, like Freemasonry), *collegium* (a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artizans, priests); to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*. Human fellowship, *societas humana, societas hominum* (humani generis). See *Society*.

Felon, n. *maleficus, sors, sors reus*. *Felony*, n. *delictum, clientelæ perfidia*.

Felt, n. *coacta-orum*, n.; a garment of —, *vestis coacta*; — coverings, *coactilia* (Jct.).

Female, adj. *muliebris, femineus*; — sex, *secur muliebris* or *femineus*; adv. *muliebriter*. A female, n. *femina* (in relation to sex), *mulier* (a marriageable woman); a young —, *juvenis*; an old —, *anus, vetula*.

Fen, n. *terra uliginosa, solum uliginosum, loca uliginosa* or *palustria*. *Fenny*, adj. *uliginosus, paluster*.

Fence, n. *sepio* (the fencing), *sepes* (the hedge), *septum*, *conseptum*. To fence, v.tr. *sepire, conspire re, circumsepire, septo circumdare, cingere munimento sepis*. To fence = to fight in fencing, *armis uti, batuere* (to practise with rapiers). A fencer, n. *pugnator, gladiator, pugil* (pugilist); a good —, *armorum peritissimus*; to be —, *armis optime uti*. Fencing, or the art of, *ars gladii, ars gladiatoria, ars armorum, studium armorum*; ignorant of —, *armorum inscius*; skilled in —, *armorum peritus*; a fencing-master, *armorum doctor, lanista, batuendi magister, armorum peritus*.

Feoof, v.tr. *prædium velut fiduciarium alci dare*. *Feoofee*, n. *cliens fiduciarius*. *Feoofment*, n. *ritus inaugurationis feudal*.

Ferment, v.intr. *fermentari, fermentescere, ferescere, effervesce*; to let or put to —, *sinere fermentari* or *ferescere*; to make —, *fermentare*; — by, *alqd re*; (fig.) *moreri*; — very much, *ardere*. Fermentation, n. *fermentatio* (late), *feror* (the f. of wine); (fig.) *motus, turba, tumor rerum*; to bring the people into —, *animos plebis sollicitare*; — the camp, *turbas effecere in castris*; — a land by war, *terram bello distralere, miscere*; to be in —, *tumere, moveri* (moveretur aliquot locis servitium); *ardere*; means of —, or yeast (barm), *fermentum*.

Ferocious, adj. *ferox* (connected with *feri*, a wild beast). *Ferocity*, n. *ferocia, ferocitas*. Adv. *ferociter*.

Ferret, n. *ricerra, mustela furo* (L.).

Ferruginous, adj. *ferrugineus* (iron-coloured), *ferratus* (holding or tasting of iron, soil: *aqua*).

Ferry, n. *tractus*; — boat, *scapha*; — man, *portitor*; the charge of —, *portorium*. To ferry over, *re, trahere, transmittere*.

Fertile, adj. *ferax, fecundus, fertilis, optimus, uber* (rich), comb. *uber et fertilis, fecundus et uber*; to make —, *feraciorum reddere, fecundare*; — the land by, *alqd re terris dare fecunditatem*; to be —, in *copiam alcjs rei effundere*; a — year, *fertilis annus* (opp. *sterilis*); the year was very —, *magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit*; a — author, *multorum librorum scriptor*; (so *laud ubi actus virtutum feracior fuit*; *hæc etas effudit copiam oratorum*: *magnum proventum potiarum annus hic attulit*); a — genius, *ingenium ferax* or *fecundum, indoles læta*. Fertility, n. *fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas, copia*; the — of the country, *natura regionis ferax alcjs rei*. See *Fruit*.

Ferule, n. *ferula* (a reed or staff).

Fervid, adj. *fervidus* (hot, glowing, e.g. *pars mundi, rada, equor*; fig. *animus, ingenium, oratio, genus dicendi*), *ferrens* (heated, hot, e.g. *rota, aqua*); adv. *ferverent*; to make —, *ferescere*; to be —, *fervere*. *Fervor*, n. *feror* (e.g. *occeani, musti, flæ, calatis, animi*); to be in a —, *fervere furere*. See *Hot, Warm*.

Festival, *n.* *dies festus, dies sollemnis*; to keep a —, *diem festum agere*. **Festivity**, *n.* *festæ epulæ* (sacred feast), *lætitiâ* (joy); — of mind, *animus latus* or *hilaris*; to awaken —, *hilaritatem excitare*; to indulge in —, *lætitiâ* or *gaudio exsultare*, *lætitiâ* or *alacritate gestire*.

Fetch, *v.tr.* *afferre, apportare, adducere, arcescere* (to send for), *addecere*; — a person, *alqm arcescere*; to cause to be —, *arcessit* or *arcessiri jubere*; — a medical man for a sick person, *medicum ad ægotum adducere*; — breath, *spirare*, *opritum ducere*; — a deep sigh, *gemitum de imo pectore ducere*.

Fetid, *adj.* *male olens, fœtidus*; — breath, *fœtida anima* or *fœtidum os*, *putidus* (e.g. *ulcus*); to be —, *male olere, fœtire, putere*. See **Stink**.

Fetter, *n.* *compes, numella* (for the neck and feet, to hold a slave), *pedicæ, vinculum* (chain), *fig. tincula* and *compedes*. To **fetter**, *v.tr.* *vincula alci injicere* (in general), *alci compedes indere*; *fig.* to hold a youth in a snare —, *juvenem gratâ compede tenere* or *vinculum* (scil. amoris, puellâ); free from the — of the law, *liber exsolutusque legum vinculis*. See **Fasten**.

Fetid, *n.* (1) = *enmity, simulas* (hidden, obscure); open, *aperta*; very great, *summa*; to have — with any one, *habere simulas*; to gratify —, *excerere cum alqo*; to keep up —, *gerere cum alqo*; to enter into —, *suscipere*; to lay down or end —, *deponere, finire*; to cause —, *facere*; to foster —, *nurtire*; to bring on yourself — for any one's good, *subire pro alqo*; to expose to —, *simulatus alci dare alqm*; to destroy —, *dirimere*; to root out an inherited —, *paternas obliterare*; inimicities (private enmity), *bellum* (public war); they live in a —, *inimicitia sunt inter eos*; — in open —, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; if it must come to an open —, *si pugnamus erit*. (2) = a property held of a lord, **prædium* (ager), *beneficium*, **prædium* velut *fiduciarium datum*; to bestow a —, **prædium colui* *fiduciarium dare alci*; to receive —, *accipere*. **Fœdial**, *quod velut beneficium dari potest*; (in juristical Latin) *fœdalis*; — right, *beneficium*, **fœdum*; — service, **officia a beneficiario* or *a cliente præstanda*. See **Client**, **Patron**.

Fever, *n.* *febris, febrium valetudines*; the tertian —, *febris tertiana* or merely *tertiana* (so *quartana*, &c.), also *febris tertius* or *quartis diebus decurrens* (so *f. ardens, frigida, lenta*, **putrida*); to fall ill of a —, *in febrem incidere, febrem nancisci, febri corripi*; to have —, *febrem habere, pati, affectum esse, febrile, æstu febrique jacere, febricitare* (frequently); to get better of —, *quartanum passum convalescere* or *integras recuperare*; the — begins, *febris incipit* or *accedit*; — goes off, *decedit, desinit, finitur, quiescit*; — returns, *repetit*; — increases, *increscit, augetur*; — decreases, *levatur, conquiescit*; — continues, *continuat*; to remove —, *febrem abigere, discutere*; to bring back —, *febrem reducere*; to cause —, *febrem afferre*; an attack of —, *febris accessio*; free from —, *febri carens, febre relictus*; to be —, *febi rari*; sick of —, *febricitans*; dreams of or from —, *ægri somnia*. **Feverish**, *adj.* *febricitans* (of persons and sickness), *febricosus* (ill of fever).

Few, *adj.* *pauci* (opp. *complures*, e.g. *homines*); very —, *pei pauci, perquam pauci, paucissimi*; not —, *multi, plerique*; — things, *pauci*; in — words, *pauci* (verbis). **Fewness**, *n.* *paucitas*. See **Little**, **Less**.

Fibre, *n.* *fibra*. **Fibrous**, *adj.* by the gen. *fibrae*.

Fickle, *adj.* *inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis*, comb. *varius* or *mutabilis, mobilis* (e.g. *ingenium, animus, voluntas*); — fortune, *fluxa fortuna*. **Fickleness**, *n.* *inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas mentis*; — of fortune, *mobilitas fortune*.

Fiction, *n.* *factio, confictio* (the act), *res ficta* or *commenticia, commentum* (the object); mere —, *opinionum commenta*.

Fiddle, *n.* **violina*; to play the —, **violina*

canere; — well, scite. **Fiddler**, *n.* **violinista, m.* **violinistria, f.*

Fidelity, *n.* *fidelitas*. See **Faith**.

Field, *n.* (1) = a plain, *campus*; to entice an enemy into the —, *hostem in campum deducere*; an open or free —, *campus apertus*; in —, *in aperto*; (2) = a piece of land, *ager*, or pl. *agri*; arum, or pl. *aræ*; *seges* or *segetes* (a sowed field); relating to —, *agrarium*; on or in —, *agrestis*; possessing many —, *agrosus*; in relation to an army, *in castris, bello*; to be in the —, *in castris esse, bellum gerere*; never to have been in —, *nunquam in acie stetisse, nunquam castra ridisse*; to go into the —, *ad bellum proficisci*; to lead into —, *exercitum* or *militem* in *expeditionem educere*; — out of winter-quarters, *copias extrahere ex hibernaculis*; to quit —, *hiberna relinquere*; to take the field against, *proficisci contra alqm, arma capere* or *ferre adversus alqm*; not to wish to —, *militum detrectare*; to quit — a conqueror, *superiorem discedere*; — conquered, *inferiorem discedere*; (fig.) the — of honour, e.g. *omnibus patet honoris et gloriae campus*; so *campus* in quo oratio *exsultare potest*; he has a wide — for his industry, *latusque manat ejus industria*; so *libro egressu memorare potest* (of an historian); the — of history has not been cultivated, *abest historia literis nostris*; the labours of the —, *opus rusticum* or *agreste* (to carry on —, *facere*), *agri* or *agrorum cultura*; field-artillery, *tormenta bellica* (pl.); a — bed, *lectus militaris*; — service, *castrensis stipendius*; to learn —, *castrensis stipendius imbu*; fims of the —, *terrarum fruges* or *fruges, campifructus*; a field-officer, *dux belli* or *exercitus*, or merely *dux*; a field-marshal, *imperator*; a cloak of a —, *paludamentum*; the tent of —, *praetorium*.

Fiend, *n.* *adversarius, diabolus* (δίαβολος, Eccl., devil). **Fiendish**, *adj.* *diabolicus, nefandus, fœdus*.

Fierce, *adj.* *ferox*. **Fierceness**, *n.* *ferocitas*.

Fife, *n.* **stula transversa*. **Fifer**, *n.* **qui stulâ transversâ canit*.

Fight, *n.* *pugna, certamen, concursus*; — with the fist, *pugilatus, pugilatio*; = wrestling, *luctatus, luctatio*; — with wild beasts (in the circus), *venatio*; a sham —, *simulacrum pugne*. A fighting cock, *gallinaceus pyctes*; to get up a cock —, *gallum certaminibus præparare*. To **fight**, *v.* *pugnare, bellare*; to learn to —, *armis uti discere*; a fighter, *n. puguator, gladiator*; to be a good —, *armis optime uti*; the art of —, *ars gladii, ars gladiatoria*; a master of —, *armorum doctor, lanista*; a place for —, *palastra*; exercise in —, *armorum exercitium*. See **Battle**, **Contest**, **War**.

Figure, *n.* (1) = form or shape, *figura, forma, species* (cicero), *facies* (the general appearance), *statura* (the stature), *habitus* (corporis, the natural bearing, opp. *cultus*; Cicero combines thus *corporis nostri figura* et *forma* et *statura*); the external — of a man, *humana species* et *figura, figura* et *lineamenta hominis*; the beautiful —, *dignitas corporis, forma* et *decor corporis*; — of a woman, *tenustas*; (2) = an image or representation, *lit. schema* — *alis*, *n.* (in pure Latin) *figura, forma, imago*; geometrical figures, *formæ geometricæ, schemata geometrica, descriptiones*; to draw —, *describere*; the — of a circle, *schema rotundationis*; — of a triangle, *schema trigoni* or *figura triquetra*; — of a square, *quadrata designatio*; (fig.) a — in rhetoric, *forma, orationis lumen, insigne, ornamentum*; rhetorical figures, *orationis ornamenta, verborum exornationes*; I cut a pretty —, **parum honestæ sent meo partes in alqâ re*. **Figure** = a cipher, *littera*, **nota numeri*. See **Form**, **Number**.

Filament, *n.* *fibra* (in bodies and plants), *filum prætenue, pecten* (in trees), *capillamentum* (in trees), *floccus* (in cloth).

Filch, *v.tr.* *surripere alqm alci* or *ab alqo, furto abigere*. See **Steal**.

File, *n.* *lima*; to bring under the —, *limâ persequi* or *perpolire*; to need —, *limâ agere*; to apply the last —, *extremum filipoliendi leborum addi-*

bere; — to a discourse, *extrema lineamenta orationis afferre*. To file, v.tr. *limare*. *limā polire*; (fig.) *polire*, *perpolire*. Filed, *limatus* (lit. and fig. orato). Filings, n. *scobs climata* or *delimata*, or merely *scobs*.

Filial, adj. *pius erga parentes*; — love, *pietas erga parentes*; also by the genitive, a *liberorum parentes tueri*, filial duty protects parents. See Son.

Fill, v.tr. *implere* (generally), *explere* (to fill up), *compleri* (to make quite full), *replere* (to fill again); *opplere* (to fill so as to cover), *referre* (to stuff), *cumulare alqd alqd re* (to heap up), *plene insundere* (e.g. *vasa*); to be filled with meat and drink, *cibo et potione completum esse*, *epulis refectum esse*; to fill a page, *paginam complere* (so de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo); to — yourself with wine, *vino se onerare*; to be —, *vino obrui*. See Full.

Fillet, n. *fascia* (*fasciola*), *mitella* (to support a broken arm), *titta* (round the head as an ornament), *infula* (used by priests).

Film, n. *cuticula* (a little skin), *membranula*, *pellucida*.

Filter, n. *colium*. To filter, v.tr. *colare*.

Filth, n. *bordes*, *squalor*, *illucies*, *situs*, *pador*, *tutum*, *cantum*, *purgamentum*. Filthy, adj. *sordidus* (lit. and fig.), *squalidus* (only lit.), *lulosus*, *lutulentus*, *canosus*, *immundus*, *ipureus*, *obscurus*; to make —, *sordium plenus*, *squalore sordidus*; to make — verses, *versus obscurissimos facere in alqm*; to be —, *sordere*, *squalere*; — very —, *situ squalere*; to become —, *sordescere*.

Fin, n. *pinna*, *pinnula*.

Final, adj. *ultimus*, *extremus*; — cause, * *causa ad quam omnia referuntur*; — judgment, * *sententia quā omnis controuersia dirimitur*.

Finances, n. (1) of a private person, *res familiaris*, *vestigal* or *vestigalia* (income); embarrassed —, *res familiaris perturbata*; his — are in a bad condition, *commutatus est alqs re familiari*; (2) of a state, *vestigalia*, *erarium* (treasury), *res publica* (the general pecuniary condition, e.g. *modica res publica novis sumptibus atterebatur*); to regulate the —, * *vestigalia* or *res publicam ordinare*; minister of finance, or chancellor of the exchequer; * *cui cura erarii tradita est*.

Find, v.tr. *incenire* (to come upon), *reperire* (to discover after a search), *offendere* (to fall on), *deprehendere in alqm re* (to catch), *animadvertere* (to notice); I — in authors, *apud auctores invenio*; few, etc. found safety, *perpauci litribus inventis salutem repererunt*; they found the temple not finished, *non perfectum templum offenderunt*; intr. *inceniri*, *reperiri*, *gigni*; witty and fine pleasantries are often found in, etc. *ingenioso et faceto genere jocundi philosophorum Socraticorum libri reperiuntur*; not a trace is found, * *ne vestigium quidem reliquum est*; he found admirers, *erant* or *non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — your death, *perire*; — in battle, *pugnantem cadere*, *præliantem occidere*; To find out, *excogitare*, *explorare*, *exquirere*.

Fine, or beautiful, *bellus*, *elegans*; the — arts, *artes liberales*; fine words, *verba isthac sunt*; — opportunely, *ocasio maxime opportuna*; to write a — hand, *lepidā manu literas facere*, *elegantem scribere*; very fine! *bellā! pulchre! bene dicis! bene facis!* Finery, n. *lenocinium* (artificial), *cultus*, *mundus muliebris*.

Fine, n. *multa* or *multa* (in property, specially money); to incur a —, *committere multam*; to impose —, *irrogare multam*. To fine, v.tr. *multare* (e.g. *titia hominum damnis*, *populus stipendia, alqm exilio, pœndā, pecuniā*).

Finesse, n. *argutia*, *astutia*, *calliditas*.

Finger, n. *digitus* (also as a measure, e.g. *quatuor digitis longus*, *latus*, *crassus*), *pölex* (the thumb); the fore —, *digitus pollicis* or *a pollice proximus*, *index digitus*; the middle —, *d. medius*, *d. famosus* or *infamis*, or *impudicus*; the ring —, *d. medicus* or *medicinalis*, *d. minimo proximus* or

vicinus; the little —, *d. minimus* or *brevisissimus*; his little — is worth more than your whole body, *ejus plurius unguis quam tu totus es*; to put your — to your mouth, *digitis suadere silentium*; to put out the middle —, *digitum medium porrigere*; to raise your —, *digitum tollere* (for silence, etc.); to count by the —, *in digitos digrere*, *digitis* or *per digitos numerare*, *digitis computare*; not to advance a — a breadth, *digitum progredi non posse*; to turn round your —, *perducere eum*, *possum quo volo, nihil est tractabilius illo*, *aureis infamā mollior est*; to regard as the — of God, * *dicuntur alqd accidisse putare*; not to move a — for, *ne digitum quidem alqs rei causā porrigere*; the end of the —, *digitus extremus*; to touch with the —, *digitis extremis attingere*; language of the fingers, * *digitorum signa*, *digiti nostram voluntatem declarantes*; to speak with the —, *digitis loqui* (Ovid), * *in vicem sermonis digitis uti*; to signify by —, * *per digitorum gestum significare alqd*. See Hand.

Finish, v.tr. *finire*, *ad exitum adducere*, *ad finem perducere*, *consciere*, *consummare*, *absolvere*, *perficere*, *perpolire*; comb. *perpolire atque consciere*; *extremam* or *summam manum imponere alicui rei* (to put the last hand to). — See End.

Finite, adj. *finiteus* (having an end), *circumscriptus* (limited), *non æternus*, *interiturus* (about to perish); we men are — beings, *nos homines mortali obnoxi sumus*. — See Infinite.

Fir, n. *pinus*; the wild —, * *pinus silvestris* (L., opp. *pinus pinca*, L.); of —, *pinus*; — grove, *pinetum*; — wood, *lignum pinum*; forest of —, *pinca silva*; — branch, *frons pinca*.

Fire, n. *ignis*, *flamma*, *ardor*, *incendium*, *scintilla*; to take —, *ignem (flammam) concipere*; to strike —, *ellicere e silice*; to make — again, *reficere*; to feed a —, *alere*, *igni alimenta dare*; to put — to, *ignem adducere*, *subducere rei*; to set fire to, *ad ignem apponere*; to throw out fire, *eructare flammam*; to be on fire, *ardere*, *flagrare*; to waste with fire and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out fire, *ignem reprimere*, *incendium restringere*; to fire (as soldiers do), * *tormentum (tormenta) mittere*; — at, * *ictum scopetolo mittere in alqm*, *tela conijcere in alqm*; to stand fire, *sub ictu esse*; to be beyond the reach of —, *extra teli coniectum esse*; to come within —, *sub ictum dari*; to be between two fires, *supra auribus tenere*. Fire (in the sense of glance or brightness), *ignis*, *ardor*; (fire of the eyes) *rustum* or *oculorum aciem ferre non posse*, not to be able to hear the fire of the eyes and looks; fire (in the sense of heat), *ardor*, *incendium*; to set a person's mind on fire, *rechequentius incendere alqs animum*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus præceps est in iram*; mental fire, *eis*, *rigor*, *impetus*, *spiritus*, *calor*, *ardor*, *feror animi*; fire of youth, *juvenilis ardor*; natural fire, *alacritas naturaliter innata*; poetic fire, *impetus dicendi*; rhetorical —, *concitatio dicentis*, *ardor dicendi*; fire of discourse, *is orationis*; to be on fire (as poets), *assurgere, mente inflammatum esse*; to be without fire (of speakers), *linguere*, *frigere*; he who has no fire, *languidus*, *frigidus*. Under the fire of the cannon, * *inter sonitum* (or *fragorem*) *tormentorum*. A fire-worshipper, *qui ignem pro Deo veneratur*; the fire department (in a corporation), * *cura incendiorum*, * *quibus est cura incendi. mandata*; a fiery look, *oculi ardentes*, *oculorum ardor*; a fire-brand, *titio*, *torris*; a little fire, *igniculus*; commander of the fire-men, *præfectus vigilum*; easy to take fire, *igni concipiendo aptus*, *ignis capacissimus*; fire-proof, *ignibus imperitus*, *in corruptus*, *ab igne tutus*; fire-men's tools, * *instrumenta ad incendia compescenda*, * *subsidia reprimendis ignibus*; smell of fire, *nidor sedus ex adustis rebus*; to cry "fire," *incendium conclamare*; a fire-arm, * *scopetum*, * *bombarda*; the god of fire, *Vulcanus*; the fire-place, *foculus*; a shot or ball, *globus*; the art of making fire-works, *pyrotechnia*; the fire police, * *cura incendiorum*; * *excebia nocturna vigilæque aduersus incendia*

instituti, a signal of fire, *ignum significatio*; red as fire, *igneo colore, igneus, flammens, rutilus, rubicundus*, fire-stone, *pyrites*; death by fire (as a punishment), *pœna quæ aliquis igni crematur*; to be burnt to death, *ignem ascendere, igni necari*. *Fieri, igneus, ardens, fulgens*, — wine, *vinum feridum*, — speech, *oratio ardens*.

Firm, adj. firmus, stabilis, — hand (of the surgeon), *manus stabilis nec unquam intremiscens*; — health, *firma corporis constitutio*, *corpus bene constitutum*, — friendship, *amicitia firma (et perpetua)*, — mind, *animus firmus*; to be of a —, *stare animo* (animo, of several); to remain — in, *stare in re* (e.g. *sententia*), a — man, *homo constans*; — determination, *consilium certum*; to have a — conviction of, *de alqâ re sibi persuasisse*; to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; I am firmly persuaded, *persuasissimum mihi est*. Firmness, *n. firmitas, firmitudo* (e.g. *robor, animi*), *constantia, perseverantia*; to give — to alqd. *coi robore, firmare*; to act with —, *constantiam adhibere alicui rei*.

Fist, pinus. See *One*.

Fiscal, adj. fiscalis, — treasury, *fiscus* (the public purse), — administrator, *procurator principis* or *Casari* (i.e. chancellor of the exchequer); — advocate, *advocatus fisci* (Solicitor-General).

Fish, n. piscis: — of the sea, *piscis maritimus*; river —, *piscis fluvialis*; an ordinary —, *plebeio cœne piscis*, a small —, *pisciculus*; very small —, *minuti pisciculi*, the Fishes (a constellation), *Pisces*, — hook, *hamus, hamus piscarius*; to throw out a —, *hamum demittere*, to take —, *hamum colligere*, — skin, *piscis* or *piscium cutis* or *corium*; — monger, *qui piscis vendit* or *venditator*, *celarius* (large sea-fish), *salsamentarius* (salt), — pond, *piscina, piscium vivarium*; — bait, *esca*. Fishing, *n. piscatio* (the act), *piscatus* (as a business), to carry on —, *piscationem exercere*; to be fond of —, *piscandi studio teneri*, a — net, *rete piscatoris* or *rete*, *funda, jaculum* (a casting-net), — box or cottage, *casa piscatoria*; — boat, *piscatoria scapha* or *cymba* (small), — vessel, *natis piscatoria*; — rod, *arundo piscatoria*. A fisher, *n. piscator, m. piscator, f.*, to get your living as —, *piscatori officio questum facere*. To fish, *v.ti. piscari* (with the hook, *hamo*), *piscare capere*.

Fissure, n. fissura, fissum, rima (a leak); to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimâ*, to undergo —, *fissurâ dehiscere, rimam agere*, to make —, *diffundere*.

Fist, n. pugnus, to show fists, *manus in pugnam comprimere*, to strike with —, *pugnis cedere*; = a cuff, *pugnus, colaphus*; to give —, *colaphum alicui impingere*. See *Fight*, *Contest*, *Puglist*.

Fistula, n. fistula.

Fit, adj. aptus, idoneus (proper), *commodus, opportunus, habilis*, comb. *opportunus et idoneus, commodus et idoneus, habilis et aptus*, a garment — for running, *vestis commoda ad cursum*, a — occasion, *ocasio idonea* or *commoda et idonea, opportunitas*; — place, *locus naturâ idoneus atque opportunus*, a — season of the year, *commodum anni tempus*; that is not —, *hoc offendit* or *hoc offensum est*. Fitness, *n. commoditas, commodum*. To fit, or to be fit, *aptum esse, apte convenire* or *ad* or *in alqd.*, *imre convenire in alqd.*, the shoes —, *calcei ad pedes apti sunt* or *ad pedes apte conveniunt*, the garment —, *vestis bene sedet*; (fig.) *decere* (with ace, to be fit), *aptum esse alicui* or *ad alqd.*, *accommodatum esse alicui rei* or *ad alqd.*, *convenire alicui* or *alicui rei* or *cum rei*, *congruere alicui rei* or *cum alqâ re*; — a person, *cadere in alqm*; not — for, *abhorre* or *dissecti* or *ab alqâ re*, it is not — for a good man to lie, *non cadit in bonum virum mentiri*; to fit, or make —, *v.tr. accommodare alicui rei* or *ad alqd.* A fit, or sudden attack of disease, *accessio* (morbi, *febris*); to have a —, *morbo tentari*; the fits become more severe, *gravioribus accessiones tenentur*. A fit of temper, *stomachus, ira*.

Five, quinque, quintæ — a (fish each, e.g. *fosse quinque pedes alte ducebantur*, dykes were formed each five feet deep; with plural nouns, *quinque*

literæ, five epistles); — asses, *quingentes*; a piece of money of — asses worth, *nummus quingentus*; the five marks on a dice * * * *qui cunct; quinque*

primi, the — chief magistrates, *quingennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*; *quinto quoque anno*, every — years; five years old, *quingennus*, *quinque annorum*, *quinque annos natus*, *quingennalis* (happening every — years); more than —, *quingenni major*; — times, *quinque*; — so many, *quinque tantum*; — more, *quinque tanto amplius, quam tantum*, etc., to count five five times, *quinque quinque numerare*; the — men, *quinqueviri*, their office, *quinqueviratus*; — monthly, *quinquevestris, quinque mensium*, of five pounds, *quinquelibralis, quinque pondo*; — fold, *quincuplex, quinquepartitus* (of — parts); adv. *quinquepartito*; — times greater, *quinquuplus*; *quinque tanto amplius quam quantum ei in cellam sumere licitum est, civitatis imperant*, he required from the cities five times more than it was lawful for him to take into the magazine; to increase — fold, *quinquiplicare*. Fifteen, *quindécim, decem quinque*, the —, *quindécimviri*; their office, *quindécimviratus*; belonging to —, *quindécimviralis*; five and a half, *quinque et dimidium*. Fifth, *quintus* — a —, every —, *quintus quisque*; every — month, *quinto quoque mense*; the — day after the Ides, *quintidies*, one of the — rank, *quintarius*, — legion, *quintana*, that which takes place on the — day, *quintanus*, the — part, *pars quinta* (*quintana* is 5-12ths). Fifteenth, *quintus decimus*, one of the — legion, *quintadecimana*, the — of March, *Idus Martia*.

Fix, v.ti. figere, affigere (preferable) *alicui rei* or *ad alqd.*; — with nails, *clavis figere, affigere* or *configere alqd. alicui rei*. Fixture, *n. res que moveri non potest*. Fixity, *n. firmitas*. Fixedness, *n. constantia* (animo, *consilio*). See *Fasten*.

Flag, n. signum (militaire), *vezium*; to hoist a —, *vezillum proponere*, to strike or let down —, *vez. submittere*. A flag-bearer, *n. signifer, vezillarius*.

Flagellate, v.tr. flagris or *flagellis cedere, flagellare* (post-Aug.). Flagellation, *n. flagellatio* (Eccl.).

Flagitious, adj. flagitiosus, nefarius, fœdus

Flagon, n. lagena, ampulla.

Flagrant, adj. impudens, apertus, manifestus

Flagrancy, n. impudentia.

Flail, n. flagellum

Flake, n. floccus; — of snow, *plumca crustula*;

in pl. *nives plumæ, also nives*

Flambeau, n. fax, tæda, funale, faces or *tædæ ardentes* (on fire), *faces collicuentes* (giving light), to shake —, *facem concutere*; to kindle — at the fire, *faces ex ignibus inflammare*; a procession with flambeaus, *pompæ collicuentibus facibus ducta*.

Flame, n. flamma (lit and fig.), a dor (of the fire), *ignis*; to set in a —, *inflammare, incendere*; the — grows, *flamma crescit*, (fig.) the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. To flame, *v.intr. ardere, flagrare*. Flaming, *flammeus*; — colour, *coloris flamma*; — eyes, *oculi ardentes*, — countenance, *ardor vultus*; — rage, *ultrix flammæ*.

Flank, n. latus (of men, breasts, a camp, an army, opp. *frons, tergum*), on both —, *ab utroque latere*; the open —, *latus apertum*, to prevent merely the — (in battle), *latus nudum dare*, also *latus dare* or *præbere*, to cover —, *latus tegere*, *latus tutum præbere*, to attack on the —, *hostem a latere aggredi* or *irradere*, *hostem ex transverso adorari*, *latus hostium in vadere* or *incurrere*, *transversum hostium aciem incidere*, in *latere hostis incurrare*; to surround —, *aciem hostium a latere circumire*, to stand on —, *latere a cingulo*.

Flannel, n. pannus laneus mollior.

Flap, n. lacina, pannus, linteolum. To flap, *v. clangere*.

Flare, v.intr. fulgere, splendere, lucere

Flush, n. fulgur (sing., rare pl. *fos gores*). To

flash, v. intr. *fulgurare, fulgere, micare, splendēre*; the swords —, *micantes fulgere gladii*; the eyes —, *oculi scintillant*; — through the mask, *ex persona ardebat oculi*; flashing thoughts, *vibrantes sententiae*.

Flask, n. *laguncula, ampullula*; a powder —, *cornu pulveris pyrii*.

Flasket, n. *corbis, fascina*.

Flat, adj. *planus* (opp. *asper* or *montuosus* or *montanus*), *aquus* (even); — bottomed boats, *nares plano carinis*, *nares plano alveo*; a — nose, *nasus simus*; — land, *campus*; — shore, *litus planum*. Flat, n. *planities*; — of the hand, *palmus*.

Flatter, v. tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri*; pleasure — the senses, *voluptas blanditur sensibus*; *nimum esse in alcijs laudibus*; do not think I — you, *noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare*; as I — myself, *quomodo mihi persuadeo*; to — yourself with the hope, *sperare fore ut*, etc., in *eam spem adduci ut*, etc., *magna me spes tenet* (with inf.). Flattery, n. *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (effort to gain favour), *blanditiæ* (smooth words, caresses, etc.); *blandimentum, vox blanda*; petty —, *assentatiuncula*; slavish —, *blanditiæ verniles*; without —, e.g. *dicam non recerens assentandi suspicionem*, I will say so without fearing the charge of flattery, also *ambitione relegatā*; from —, *assentandi causā*, *per adulatorem* or *assentationem*; by —, *per blanditijs*; to say flattering things to —, *alci blanditijs dicere*; to listen to —, *adulatoribus aures patefacere*. Flattering, blandus, *blandiens, jucundus, gratus* (acceptable); it is very — to me, *summo honori mihi dico*.

Flatulence, n. *inflatio*; to have —, *inflationem habere*; to cause —, *infl. facere, parere*; to relieve yourself of —, *infl. lecare, discutere, flatum crepitumque ventris emittere, crepitum ventris emittere*; food which occasions —, *cibi qui inflant or qui inflationem habent*.

Flaunt, v. *se ostentare*; — in gold and purple, *insignem viro et purpurā conspici*; = to display, *facere alqd*.

Flavour, n. *sapor, jucundus, suavitas*; having —, *jucundi saporis*. To flavour, v. tr. *alqd condire alqre*.

Flaw, n. *rima, fissura, foramen* (whole), *fractura, vitium*.

Flax, n. *linum*; of —, *lineus*; to comb —, *linum erellere*.

Flay, v. tr. lit. *pellem detrahere alci or alcijs corpori, degubere alqm* (alive, victim); *delegere curium de tergo alcijs*; (fig.) *tezare, lacerare*.

Flea, n. *pulex*; full of —, *pulicosis*.

Fledged, adj. *adultus*; to be —, *pennas habere, pennulis uti posse*; the young becomes —, *pennæ nascuntur pullo*; not yet —, *infirmus*.

Flee, v. intr. *fugam petere, capere, capessere, fugæ se mandare, se committere, in fugam se dare, se conficere, terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi or se effundere*; — from, *fugere ab or ex alqo loco*; — a person, *fugere alqm*; the king's servants —, *fit fuga regis apparitorum*; — neck and heels, *præcipitem sese mandare fugæ*; — from fear, *metu perterritum profugere*; — to, *fugā petere alqd* (e.g. *arborem*), *confugere or fugam capessere alqo, confugere or profugere ad alqm*; — in complete disorder, *fugā effusā castra petere*. Flight, n. *fuga*.

Fleece, n. *vellus*; the golden —, *pellis aurata or inaurata*, *pellis aurea, aurata ovīs pellis*; the order of —, *turna equestris pelle aurea insignis*. To fleece, or shear, *tondere*; = to harass, (fig.) *tezare*.

Fier, v. *alqm ludificari, irridere, alqm irridere et coibis increpitare, alqm irrisu insectari, alqm carillari*.

Fleet, adj. *velox, volucer, pernix*. Fleetness, n. *velocitas, pernicitas*.

Fleet, n. *classis*; to build —, *classem edificare*; to fit out —, *ornare*; the — sets sail, *ezire*; to lead out of port, *nares e portu educere*; to anchor a fleet, *classem constituere*; to bring — to shore,

classem ad terram appellere; to command —, *præesse classi*; a flotilla, *classis parva*; to have a small —, *alqd naviularum habere*.

Flesh, n. *caro* (both on the body and cooked), *viscera* —um, n. (everything under the skin of an animal, e.g. *bovm visceribus vesci scelus habebatur, vorum viscera apponit*), *corpus* (opp. *ossa*), *ricum, riva partes*; to cut to the —, *alqd ad vivum rescare, ad citas partes recidere*; a piece of —, *caruncula*; roast — or meat, *caro assu*; boiled —, *caro liza*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro salis conspersa or conditanea*; smoked —, *caro fumo durata, jurulenta*; in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro*, e.g. *vitulina*, calf's flesh or veal; *canina*, dog's flesh; (fig.) my flesh and blood, *mea viscera*; the eating of — as food, *caronium usus*; to abstain from —, *abstinere edendā carne*; on a fast it is a sin to eat —, *sejunio indicto caribus vesci nefas habetur*; flesh-colour, *candor carnosus*. Fleishy, adj. *carnosus*.

Flexible, adj. *flexibilis, mollis*; — joints, *molles commissuræ*. Flexibility, n. *mollitudo*; — of character, *facilitas*.

Flicker, v. intr. *colitare* (of birds), *flutare* (of things, as sails).

Flight, n. *fuga*; to take to —, *fugere*; to put to —, *fugare*, in *fugam dare, vertere, conficere*; to be in —, in *fugā esse*; to escape by —, *fugā se eripere*; to be brought back from —, *ex fugā retrahi*. Flying, *fugiens*; — swiftly, *fugax, velox*; = decaying, *fluxus, caducus*; adv. *cursim, leviter, breviter*. Flighty (in character), *levis, inconstans, mobilis*. To fly over study, *studia leviter attingere*. See *Flee*.

Flimsy, adj. *mollis, rarus, levis, vilis*.

Flinch, v. intr. *cedere, recedere, retro cedere, recillire, horrere, exhorrescere alqd*.

Fling, v. tr. *jacere, mittere, jaculari, conficere*; — at, *injacere alci rei or in alqd, petere alqm alqd re*; — stones, *lapides jacere*; — at a person, *lapidibus alqm prosequi*; — anything at a person's head, in *caput alcijs alqd jaculari*.

Flint, n. *lapis vivus, silex*; he has a heart of flint, *habet silices pectus ejus, stat ei in corde silex*.

Floppant, adj. *lascivus, petulans*; to be —, *lascivire*. Floppancy, *petulanter factum*; we commit a — when, *petulanter facimus si*, etc.

Flirt, v. intr. **lenocinare juvenibus*. Flirtation, n. *lenocinium*. **lenticas in amore*. Flirt, n. *desultor amoris* (m.).

Flit, v. intr. *colitare*.

Fitch, n. *succidia*.

Flood, n. *ratia*, **lignorum per aquas decursus*; *natate, deferri*, **ligna flumine secundo dimittere*.

Flock, n. *grex*; = a great number of persons, *caterva, multitudo*. To flock, v. intr. *concurrere*.

Flog, v. tr. *verberare, loris cadere, flagris or flagellis cadere*; — with rods, *virgis cadere*; — to death, *usque ad necem alqm loris cadere, alqm flagellis ad mortem cadere*.

Flood, n. (1) as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus maris* (opp. *recessus aestum*), *aestis commutatio* (change of tide from the ebb), *aestis maritimi*; the flood (tide) rise, *aestus crescit, aestus ex alto se incitat*; — falls, *minuit*; (2) = overflow, *inundatio fluminis, eluvio*; "the —" *inundatio* propter scelera hominum in terras immissa.

Floor, n. *solum* (of the ground), *coaxatio*; to make or lay —, *coaxationem facere, coaxare*; *flavimentum scatile* (made of slabs of marble), *p. tessellatum or vermiculatum* (Mosaic); a hanging —, *suspensura*; area (a barn-floor); *tabulatio, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio* (a story); the lowest or ground —, *contignatio quæ plano præ est, conclavia quæ plano pede sunt*; the second —, *conaculum, domus superior*; the third —, *contignatio tertia, conaculum superius*; to go up to the third —, in *tertiam contignationem ascendere*; to dwell in —, *tribus scalis habitaret*.

Floral, adj. *floreus*. Florid, adj. (1) = flowery,

floridus; (2) = bright like flowers, *florus*. See Flower.

Flounce, *n.* (of a woman's gown) *instilla*.

Flour, *n.* *farina, farina minuta, pollen* (fine); — of wheat, *farina tritica*; — of barley, *f. horde* (barley-meal); full of —, *farinosus*; relating to —, *farinarius*; looking like —, *farinulentus*; floury or mealy, *farinaceus*; measure for —, **dolum farinae* or *farinarium*; chamber for —, *cella farinaria*; sieve for —, *cribrum farinarium*.

Flourish, *v. intr.* *florere, rigere*; to begin to —, *florescere*; to cease —, *desflorere*. Flourishing, *florens, latus*; — circumstances, *res florentes*. See Bloom, Flower.

Flout, *v. tr.* *aliquid ludificare, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.

Flow, *to*, *v. n.* (as a fluid) *fluere, labi, manare*; — out, *affluere ex, e*; — in, *insuere*; — down, *deferri in alqd*; — into the sea, *effundi in mare*; to — through, *fluere per alqd*. The speech flows from his tongue, *fluit oratio*; the ink —, *littera se fundit*, *charta transmittit litteras, charta est bibula*; to — (that is, to spring or arise), *fluere, manare*. A flowing, *fluxio, flumen, fluor*. Flowing, *adj.* *fluens, manans*; — water, *flumen eivum*; — speech, *fluens, profluens, volubilis*. Flowingly, *adv.* *facile, commode*; to speak —, *cerba voltere*; to narrate —, *alqd non interrupte narrare*.

Flower, *n.* *flos, flosculus* (dim.); cultivation of flowers, *florum cultus*; a bed of —, *arca floribus consita*; a field of —, *ager floribus consitus*; a leaf of a —, *petalum*; season of —, **tempus, mensis florum*; a lover of —, **florum amans*; a cultivator of —, *florum cultor*; a flower-garden (also a festival of flowers), *floralia*; a flower-root, *bulbus, bulbulus*; a garland of flowers, *sertum, corona florea*; to adorn with —, *sertis, redimire*; odour from —, *odores qui afflantur e floribus*; a vase for —, *testa florum*; the goddess of —, *Flora*; a knowledge of —, *florum intelligentia*; the world of —, **regnum florum*; a flower-painter, **qui flores pictura imitatur*. Flowery, *adj.* *floridus, floribus rersutus*; to use flowery diction, *floribus loqui, florido dicendi genere uti*; a collection of flowers (in poetry, etc), *anthologia*. The flower of life, *etas florens, optima*; to be in —, *etate florere*; the flower of health, *caletudo integra*; to lose flowers, decline, *desflorere, mittere flores*.

Fluctuate, *v. intr.* *fluctuare animi or animo*, also *fluctuare alone, pendere animi or animo* (of several, animis, but never animorum), *incertum esse, hæsitare, dubitare, in dubio esse*; the battle —, *incerto Marte pugnari* (so *dubio anceps stetit pugna*); *districum esse, in contrarias sententias distrahi, inter varia consilia fluctuare, inter spem metumque suspensum animi esse*; — between trust and distrust, *alternis fidere ac diffidere*. Fluctuation, *n.* *animus incertus or dubius or suspensus, dubitatio, anceps spes et metus*.

Flue, *n.* *fumarium*; the — smokes, *domus fumat or culmen fumat*.

Fluency, *n.* *oratio volubilis, expedita et persacile, currens oratio, verborum expedita ac profluens, quodammodo celeritas, faciundia, volubilitas lingue or verborum*. Fluent, *adj.* *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); a — style, *genus orationis profluens, genus dicendi sponte sua fusum, oratio leniter profluens*; — verses, *versus sponte sua ad numeros aptos venientes*; *adv.* *facile, commode*; to speak —, *commode verba facere*; to narrate —, **facundum et linguâ promptum esse narratorem*. See Flow.

Fluid, *n.* *liquor, fluor, humor, aqua*; *adj.* *liquidus, fluidus, fluens*; to become —, *liquecere, liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefcere, liquare*.

Plummary, *n.* (1) a dish, *arcana puls*; (2) empty talk, *gerre, nugæ, nugatoria -orum*.

Flush, *n.* *rubor*. To flush, *v. intr.* *rubor* or *pudor alci suffunditur, alque rubescit*.

Fluster, *v. tr.* *percutere, agitare, commovere*.

Flutter, *v. intr.* *volitare*; *v. tr.* *agitare, commovere*.

Flux, *n.* *fluxio, fluxura*; (as a disease) *fluxio,*

rheumatismus; — of the nose, *destillatio naris, grædo* (from a cold); I suffer from, **rheumatismus laboro, destillationes male me habent* (catarrh); — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum æstium accessus et recessus*.

Fly, *n.* *musca, cantharis*. To fly, *v. intr.* *volare, volitare, fluitare*; to fly to, *advolare*; — in, *involare*; — out, *evolare*; — away, *avolare*; to let fly, *emittere e manibus, centis dare*; flying (dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*; flying garments, **vestes fluitantes*; — leaves, **epimerides*. Flight, *n.* *volatus*. A swarm of flies, *muscarum vis*.

Foal, *n.* *pullus equi, pullus equinus*.

Foam, *n.* *spuma*. To foam, *v. intr.* *spumare, spumas agere in ore*; the water —, *aqua ex edito desiliens abscit*; *v. tr.* *despumare*.

Focus, *n.* **focus*, **locus in quem radii colliguntur*.

Fodder, *n.* *pabulum, pastus*.

Foe, *n.* *hostis* (a public), *inimicus* (a private). See Enemy.

Fog, *n.* *nebula, nebula densa* (opp. *subtilis*); a cold —, *nebula frigida*; the — rises out of the sea, *nebula oritur e lacu*; — lies in the plain, etc. *nebula sedet campo, montibus*; the rivers are covered with —, *caligant flumina nebulis*; — covers the forest, *densa nebula saltum omnem interit*; — is so thick, etc. *nebula adeo densa est ut lucis usum eripiat*; — rises, *nebule de terra surgunt, nebulae nubes levatur*; — falls, *nebule delabuntur or desidunt*. Foggy, *adj.* *nebulosus*; it is — weather, *cælum est nebulosum, aer est nebulosus*.

Fogh! phui! *turpe dictu!*

Foil, *n.* *rudis*. To foil, *v. tr.* *ad vanum or ad irritum redigere, eludere*.

Foist, *v.* *supponere alqd alci, subdere, subficere*.

Fold, *n.* *sinus, ruga* (a wrinkle or small fold; e.g. in veste et rugas et sinus invenit); a garment with —, *vestis sinuosa*. To fold, *v. tr.* *complicare alqd, artare alqd in rugas, rugas locare in re*; *intr.* *replicari in rugas*; — the hands, *digitos inter se pectine neceret, digitos pectinatum inter se implictere*; — in prayer, *manus in supplicem habitum conformare* (Eccl.).

Foliage, *n.* *frons, frondes* (branches); *folia* (leaves).

Folio, *n.* **liber formæ maximæ*; in —, *formâ maximâ*.

Follow, *v. tr.* *sequi alqm, consequi, insequi, subsequi* (very close), *prosequi* (at a distance), *persequi alqm* (to follow out), *comitari* (to accompany); he was followed by an unusually large company, *stipatus est non usitatâ frequentia*; to — after or succeed, *succedere alci and alci rei*; — (as a successor), *succedere in alci locum* (on the throne, in regno); the summer — the winter, *hiemem æstus excipit* (so *noctem dies subsequitur et ætas succedit ætati*, **malum malum excipit, fallacia alia aliam trudit*); — from, *manare* (e.g. *peccata ex vitis manant*), *effici, confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis efficitur, etc.*; *ex rationatione conficitur*); hence it —, *sequitur, sequitur igitur or enim, ex quo efficitur*; what — I quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea? thus it —, *ita fit ut, etc.*; the one — the other, *alterum alteri consequens est*; to follow or imitate, *sequi alqm or alqd, auctoritate alci moveri, alci obtemperare* (to listen to the wishes of, dicto alci audientem esse (to follow or obey his command); — an opinion, *sententiam alci sequi or probare*; — your own judgment, *suo uti ingenio*. Following, *sequens, secutus*; for the — year, e.g. in insequentem annum tribunos creare; the — month has many holidays, *sequens mensis complures dies feriatis habet* (so *quâ imagine insecuti principes signantur*), *alci proximus, secundus ab alqo* (of persons in a series), *futurus, venturus, posterus*; the — day, *dies posterus*; on the —, *postero die, postridie (ejus diei)*; the whole — period, *omnis*

perplexitas consequentis temporis; he spoke as follows, *hoc locutus est, his formis verbis usus est*, he is said to have —, *in hunc modum locutus fertur*.

Folly, *n. stultitia, dementia* (loss of sense); that is the greatest —, *quoniam nihil est stultius*; I consider it —, *summa dementia esse iudico*; (as an act) *stulte factum, stultitia*; to commit follies, *omnia stulte facere*; to be pleased with —, *aleys stultitias et ineptias decorare*. See Fool.

Foment, *v. tr. fodire alqd, fomenta adhibere* or *admoovere alicui rei*. Fomentation, *n. fomentum, unguento alis, n.*; to apply a —, *fomentum corvori admoovere*.

Fond, *adj.* (1) = foolish, *stultus*; (2) = loving, *amans, amator, cultor*; — of women, *amator mulierum* (so *aleys rei*), *studiosus alicui rei*, very —, *aleys rei* or *aleys amantissimus* or *studiosissimus, consector alicui rei* (e. g. *voluptatis*); — of literature or learning, *literarum studiosus*; — of hunting, *tenandi studiosus*; to be —, *aleys rei amantem esse, alqd re delectari, gaudere. magno alicui rei studio teneri. Fondness, n. studium*.

Fondle, *v. tr. blandiri alicui, permulcere alqm, amplectari et osculari alqm*. Fondling, *n. blanditudo, blandimenta*.

Food, *n. cibum, esca, cibaria —orum, n.* (whatever may be eaten by man or beasts), *edulia —um* or *—um, n.* (atables), *oponium* (saucy, every thing beyond mere necessities), *alimenta* (nutriment), *penus* (supplies of food), *epula* (feast). To abstain from —, *cibo se abstinere*; to digest —, *cibum conficere, concoquere*; to furnish the table with the choicest —, *mensas conquisitissimis epulis exornare*. A food-shop, *popina*; a store-room, *cella, penaria*; a larder, *cella promptuarii*; food-market, *macellum* (shambles), *forum olitorum* (for vegetables); to go to —, *opsonatum ire*, a food-distributor, *procurator pens* (a steward or housekeeper), food for sacrifice, **cibaria sacrificii oblata*; to offer —, **cibaria sacrificare*. See I at, Meals.

Fool, *n. homo stultus* (one who lacks intelligence), I think him a great fool who, *his stulte facere duco qui, etc.*; *coprea* (aspiras, a fool, as in a pantomime), *sannio* (a maker of grimaces); a little fool, *stultulus, homunculus, homiulus, capitulum* (as *lepidum capitulum*, a funny fellow); a fool's wit or fun, *nugæ, ineptiæ*; — cap, *coprea pilus*; to put a fool's cap on a person, *ludibrio habere*; to play the fool *n. cari, ineptire, desipere*; give over playing the fool! *quoniam tu stulte idas nugæ or ineptias*, a fool's stroke, **stulte or inepte factum*; — words, *verba stulta*. Foolish, *stultus, stolidus* (silly), *ineptus* (one who acts out of place and time and reason), *insultus* (witless), *demens* (one who has lost his head). Folly, *stultitia* (stupidity, a foolish act), *fatuitas* (stiltiness), *insipientia* (want of prudence), *arientia* (unreason), *dementia* (loss of sanity), *delirium* (wandering of mind). To sustain the character of a fool, **coprea personam tuam sustinere, *coprea partes agere*; to treat as a fool, *alqm ludibrio habere, alqm pro deridiculo ac delectatione putare*; to allow yourself to be so treated, *ludibrio se haberi ab alius pati*; to be a great man's fool, *esse inter habitoria alius*; to choose one, *amici causâ sibi deligere alqm*; to act as a fool (in pretence), *stultitum simulare*, (in reality) *stulte agere*; O you good-natured fool! O tuam mentem elidit! He is a perfect fool, *hoc hominem nihil potest esse derisivum*; to render a person a fool, *stultum reddere, alqm infatuare*; to become foolish through joy, *pro gaudio p. n. desipere*. Adv. *stulte, stolidè, desipienter* (e. g. *aliqui d. stolidè or dementer credere*, to be a fool to believe that; *sursum dementer esse iudico*, I think it the part of a madman, or I think it the greatest folly). To take in a person's follies, *aleys stultitias et ineptias decorare*. See Mad.

Foot, *n.* (1) = the member of the human body, *pes, pes* (the heel); to dance on the two hind —, *salutare subditis pedibus* (of quadruped),

to go on —, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere*; he goes —, *pedibus incedit*; to serve on —, *pedibus merere, stipendia facere*; to fight on —, *pedibus preliari*; the horse fights —, *pugna it ad pedes*; to try at a person's —, *alqd ante pedes alicui abnegare*; to fail —, *ad pedes alicui se abnegare, proicere, prosternere, prostruere, ad genua alicui procumbere, ad pedes alicui procidere, accidere, genibus alicui adcolui, prosternere se et supplicare alicui*; to be weak in the —, *pedibus non valere, pedibus captum esse, pedibus eger, male pedatus*; to have lost the use of —, *usum pedum amisisse*; to set — in, *pedem ponere in alqm locum or in alqd loco*; not to advance —, *nusquam longius restigium movere*; to put your — on a person's neck, *pedem super cervicem alicui imponere*; not to set a — out of the house, *pedem e domo non efferre* (so *porta, e villa, etc.*), *pedem e domo non egredi* (not to go a — out; so *e villa, e porta*); to tread under a —, *pedibus alqm concutere, proculcare* (so *omnia fura populi obierit or omnia dicta humanarum iura permiscere*); to set a firm —, *firmiter insistere, firmo gradu consistere*; I cannot set —, *gradus instabilis me fallit*; foot by —, *pedetentim, gradatim* (step by step). Footstep, *n. restigium* (trace of the foot), to follow the — of a person, *restigium alicui instare, restigia alicui tenere, premere*; (2) = the lowest part of a thing, the foot of a mat, *calc. mali*, (of a pillar) *basis*, — of a mountain, *radices montis*, at the —, *in radicibus montis, in infimo monte, sub iugo montis* (so in *imis montis radicibus ferri*), the town lies —, *oppidum monti subiectum est*; (3) = a measure, *pes*, a — in size, *pedalis* (in length, in altitudinem), *pedem longus*; half a —, *semipedalis*; one and a half —, *asquipedalis*; two —, *bipedalis*; three —, *tripedalis*, five — deep, *quinque pedes altus*; a foot (in verification), *pes* (*pes tres syllabas non eliditur excedere*). Footing, *n.* = way or manner, *modus, ratio*; to place on a certain —, **certum alicui rei modum consistere*, to place an army on the — of the Roman, *exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere, ordinare exercitum proxime morem Romanum*, on the old —, *in pristinum restituere, ad antiquum morem revocare*; to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter alqm uti, valde familiariter vivere cum alqm, valde alicui esse familiare*.

Pop, *n. homo ineptus*; an old worn-out —, *canu culæ*. Poppery, *n. ineptiæ*. Popling, *n. homunculo, homunculus, lepidum capitulum*.

For, prep = in behalf of, instead of, in return for, as, *pro* (with the ablative); *dimicare pro legibus* (so *pro libertate, pro patria*), to fight for the laws; *hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius*, this is not only not for me, but rather against me; *Cato est mihi unus pro multis milibus*, Cato alone is to me for (as good as) many thousands; *huic ille pro meritis gratiam retulit*, he returned him thanks for his deserts, *alqm virum bonum habere*, to hold him as a good man (so *cir bonus habetur*); for and "as" in such phrases do not appear in Latin, e. g. *duz electus est*, he was chosen for (as) general; yet, *pro nihilo putare*, to think nothing of. If "for" denotes value, employ the genitive of indefinite price and the ablative of the definite, e. g. *quanti emisti?* for how much did you buy it? *viginti assibus*, for twenty pence, for both sides, *in utramque partem de re disputare*, for and against, *facere adversariusque legi*, to watch or consult for, *consulere alicui*; love for, *amor alicui or erga alqm*; means or remedy for, *remedium adversus alqd*, or the genitive alone, as, care for you, *res t. cara*; eager for, *studiosus rei*; for, as denoting according to, *pro sua quisque parte, pro viribus* (according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *qua tua est prudentia, or quæ ex prudentia*; for the present, *in præsens*; for yourself (that is, by your own strength), *sua Marte*; on your own account (behalf), *suo nomine*; to live for yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere*, whereas *secum vivere* is to live by yourself or alone.

Forage, *n. pabulum*. Foraging, *n. pabulatio*. To forage, *v.tr. pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulum* or *pabulandi causâ milites mittere*; to go to —, *pabulum ire* or *proficisci*, *pabulum egredi*; to suffer from want of forage, *premi inopiâ pabuli*; to cut the enemy off from —, *hostem pabulatione intercludere*.

Forbear, *v. (1) = to abstain, se tenere, se continere, se cohibere, abstinere* or *se abstinere aliquid*; (2) = to endure patiently, *aliquid ferre, patientiâ uli*, *patientiam adhibere aliquid rei*, *patienter* and *equo animo ferre, pati ac ferre, pati ac perferre, perferre* and *patique aliquid*. **Forbearance**, *n. abstinentia, continentia, patientia*. **Forbearing**, *abstinens, continens, temperans*.

Forbid, *v.tr. vetare* (with *acc.* and *inf.*), *interdicere aliquid aliquid re* (or with *ne*), *aliquid prædicere* (with *ne* or *ut ne*); to — one your house, *interdicere aliquid domo suâ, aliquid domum ad se non admittere*; I am forbidden, *retor*; it is —, *vetitum est, non licet*; the birds forbid (in the auspices), *aves adhibent*.

Force, *n. vis, violentia, injuria, superbia*; to use —, *vim facere, vim adhibere*; to compel to by —, *vi adigere rei*; I force myself, *vi coactus facio aliquid*, *vim mihi assero*; I am forced to —, *natura repugnat*. See **Power**.

Forb, *n. vadum*; to send across a —, *vado transmittere*; never to leave a — (of a river), *nuquam eâda aperire*.

Fore, *adv. ante, antea, in fronto, adterans*. **Forebode**, *v. portendere, præagere, præsentire*; foreboding, *n. præsensio*. **Forecast**, *v. prævidere, providere, prospicere (antimo)*. **Forefather**, *n. proârus*; pl. *priores, majores, patres*. **Forefinger**, *n. digitus index*. **Forego**, *v. concedere aliquid, cedere aliquid* or *de aliquid re, transcribere aliquid aliquid* (in writing, &c.). *cedere aliquid aliquid de aliquid re*; — your part in, *cedere parte suâ*. **Forehead**, *n. frons*. **Foreland**, *n. promontorium*. **Foreman**, *n. malus anterior*. **Foremost**, *adj. primus*. **Forerunner**, *n. pro nunciâs*. **Foreshorten**, *v. præcidere, corripere*. **Forestall**, *v. anticipare, præcipere, præmercuri*. **Forethought**, *n. providentiâ*; by —, *consulto*; to do —, *aliquid consulo* or *meditatum* or *præparatum facere*. **Forewarn**, *v. præmonere aliquid ut caveat* or *ad cavendum*.

Forelorn, *pergrinus*; poets that have something — in their diction, *poeta pergrinum quiddam sonantes*; a — rule, *externum imperium*; things — to each other, *res sibi repugnantes*; a — citizen of Rome, *civis inguinus urbis Romæ*. A foreigner, *alienigena* (opp. *indigena*), *pergrinâ stirpe oriundus*. See **Abroad**, **Strange**.

Forensic, *adj. forensis* (e.g. *causa, contentiones*); — eloquence, *judicialis dicendi genus*.

Forest, *n. silva, saltus* (wild and on hills).

Forester, *n. sylvatarius*.

Forfeit, *v.tr. amittere*; — your life, *capitis penam committere*; to have —, *capitis pondâ dignum esse*. **Forfeit**, *n. pœna, multa, damnum*; — in money, *pœna pecuniaria*.

Forge, *v.tr. (1) = form, tundere* (to beat, e.g. *ferri* um), *procedere* (e.g. *gladium*), *falsificari* (e.g. *fulmina, fallaciam*), *ingere* (e.g. *fallaciam*); — a lie, *mendacium (no dolum)*; (2) = to falsify, adulterate (e.g. *nummos*); — documents, *tabulas corrumpere, rictare, interpolare*; forged coin, *nummus adulterinus*. **Forgery**, *n. adulteratio, impostura* (&c.).

Forget, *v.tr. oblitisci aliquid rei* or *aliquid* (e.g. *aliquid oblitisci, reserere illa quæ parentibus debetur, ut alia oblitiscar*), *oblitisci dare, memoriam aliquid rei abjicere* or *deponere*, *aliquid ex memoriâ deponere, memoriam rei ex animo glorie* (purpose), *negligere, negligentia præterire*; I have forgotten, *fugit me aliquid*, *oblitio rei me cepit*, *aliquid ex animo effluit*, *aliquid ex memoriâ exeresit* or *ex memoriâ elapsum est*; to be forgotten, *ex memoriâ excedere* or *obliti*, *ex animo effluere*; he forgot all offences, *offensorum omnium memoriam fuit*; already he has —, *jam remota est excessit*; to forget yourself, *sui oblitisci*;

— your dignity, *dignitatis tuæ immemor esse, aliquid peccare*. **Forgetful**, *adj. oblitiosus*. **Forgetfulness**, *n. oblitio*; to cover with —, *aliquid oblitio obducere, memoriam rei oblitiscere* or *expellere*; to lie in —, *in oblitio jacere*; to fall into —, *in oblitio nem adduci*, *oblitio obducere*, *in oblitio nem venire, oblitiscari*; to rescue from —, *aliquid ab oblitio vindicare* (so *memoria ejus nunquam delebit oblitio*, and *laudes tuas obscuratura nulla unquam oblitio*).

Forgive, *v.tr. ignorere*; — some one something, *aliquid aliquid* (literally, not to know, to act as if you did not know, to pardon from a generous feeling), *veniam dare aliquid rei* (to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere aliquid rei* (to omit the punishment), *concedere, condonare, indulgere aliquid*, *aliquid aliquid concedere*; — yourself, *sibi ignorere*; — any one a sin, *peccatum aliquid ignorere, errare* or *errari veniam dare* (an error); — a crime, *delictum aliquid ignorere, delicti gratiam facere*; — in consideration of your youth, *veniam dare adolescentiâ*; — any one the past, *præterita ignorere, veniâ donare in præteritum*; — an offence, *condonare aliquid injuriam*; it may be pardoned, *aliquid ignosci potest, aliquid veniâ dari potest, aliquid una dignum est*; — not —, *aliquid condonari* or *excusari non potest, aliquid veniâ dari non potest, aliquid veniâ indignum est*; there is some excuse for, *quid aliquid excusationis habet*. **Forgiveness**, *venia, pœna remissio, pœna meritis remissio*; inclined to —, *promptus veniâ dandæ* (forgiving); to ask —, *veniam ignorare petere*; — for yourself, *postulare sibi ut ignoretur, postulare ut ignoreat aliquid, aliquid satisfacere* (to give satisfaction by entreaty); — for something, *aliquid rei ut ignoretur aliquid postulare, ab aliquid petere* or *aliquid orare ut ignoreat aliquid*; I beg you to forgive me that, *id ut ignoret a te peto*; to induce a person to forgive, *aliquid ad ignorandum voluntatem deducere, ab aliquid impetrare veniam*, of something, *aliquid rei*.

Fork, *n. furca, furcilla* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown), *myria* (for scalding), *ancora* (&c.), or, pure Latin, *ami* (for spreading nets), *capitulus* (supports), *clavicula*. **Forked**, *furcillatus*.

Forlorn, *adj. spe dejectus, solitarius, destitutus*.

Form, *n. figura, forma*; beauty of —, *decor corporis*; — of a woman, *venustas*; a noble —, *forma honesta et liberalis, ingenua corporis pulchritudo*; of a line —, *formosus, dignitate corporis præditus* or *insignis*; a youthful —, *species juvenilis*; a majestic —, *corporis majestas*; commanding —, *forma imperatoria*; human —, *species humana*; in a —, *specie humanâ indutus* (of divine beings, no humano visu esse); in the — of the letter D, *in similitudinem D litteræ circumflexus* (e.g. *portus*); — of a rolling wheel, *in similitudinem rotæ juvenis circumscriptus* (e.g. *mare*); things have taken a new —, *magna rerum commutatio facta est*; — a better —, *melior* or *hæc* *littera facta est rerum conditio*; to see a person in his true —, *aliquid evoluto integritatis simulationis nudatumque perspicere*; to show yourself —, *se aperire, animum nudare*; in the following —, *de modo, hæc ratione*. **Formless**, *figura carens*. **Form of words**, *verba* (e.g. of an oath, *juris firmandi*); to repeat —, *verba levisima nuncupare*. **Formality**, *n. molestia urbanitas*. **Formula**, *n. forma, exemplum, formula*. To form, *v.tr. = to give form to, fingere, figurare, formare, fabricari, effingere*; (intellectually and morally) to form, *fingere, colere, excolere, exolvere, instillare*; — the understanding, *animum exolvere*; — the character, *more conformare*; — a person, *instituire aliquid*; — after another, *se formare in more aliquid*, *exemplum sumere de aliquid*; formation of sensible objects, *formatio, figuratio*; — of the mind and heart, *cultus, educatio, disciplina*; (culture) *cultus, humanitas, urbanitas, eruditio, doctrina*; in persons a learned education, *artium et scientiarum eruditio*; to give — to one, *doctrinâ instituire*

alqm. To form, v.intr. (as troops) *se explicare*; to — the line, *ordinare aciem*: See *Figure*.

Former, adj. *prior* (opp. *posterior*), also by *ille* and *hic*.

Formidable, adj. *metuendus, timendus, horrendus, horribilis, formidolosus, truculentus*.

Forbearance, n. *stuprum*; to commit —, *stuprum facere*.

Forbear, v.tr. *derelinquere, deserere, destituere*, comb. *deserere et relinqueret, destituere et relinqueret*.

Forbear, v.tr. (1) = to deny on oath, *abjurare, jurare* (to renounce); (2) = to swear falsely, *perjurare, pejerare, perjurium facere*. See *Oath*.

Fort, n. *locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum*.

Fortification, n. *munitio, munitiones, munimenta* — *orum*, n. *opera* — *um*, n. (works); a natural —, *locus natural* or *naturaliter munitus*, *castrum natural* *munitum*; a very strong —: *oppidum* (or *locus*) *munitissimum* or *maximus operibus munitum*;

— by nature and art, *opere et natura egregie munitus* *locus*, *oppidum operibus et natura munitum*;

to raise —, *munimenta (oppidi) solo aquare* or *adequare*, *castrum diruere*. To fortify, v.tr.

munire, communitre, primum munitre, operibus munire, munitionibus firmare, muris munire, munitibus se-

pire, castellis sepire, callo et fossis circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare alci loco; *natura* has — Italy by the Alps, *Alpibus munit Italian*

natura.

Forth, adv. *foras*; in combination it is expressed by *ex*, and *pro* with the several verbs, e.g. to bring —, *efferre*; to cast —, *ejicere*; to go —, *exire*; to hurry —, *se eripere*; to lead —, *educere, producere*.

Fortitude, n. *fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus*.

Fortnight, n. *quatuordecim dies*. See *Four*.

Fortune, n. *fortuna (fors)*; good —, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; adverse —, *f. adversa, sors misera*; oppressive —, *f. gravis, sors acerba* (bitter), *casus gravis* or *acerbus*; the uncertain — of men, *dubii casus humanarum rerum*; changeful —, *fortune vicissitudines, varietates temporum*, comb. *temporum varietates fortunaeque vicissitudines, casus carii*; my — *aro known, etc. nota tibi sunt varietates meorum temporum*; to experience various —, *factari variis casibus* or *varietate fortunae*; to be struck by a hard blow of —, *casu concussus acerbo*; I have had the — to, *mihi accidit*; all will have the same —, *omnes eundem fortunae exitum latari sunt*; prepared for every kind of —, *ad omnem eventum paratum*; to hear all — quietly, *quemcumque casum fortuna increperit quiete ferre*; to be content with your —, *sorte sua contentum vivere*; to learn by other's —, *ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere* (so *quemcumque fortuna prophetetur subeantur*; a companion of one's —, *omnium tristium letorumque socius* or *socius*; the goddess of —, *Fatum*; blows of —, *felmina fortunae* (to displease, containere), *fortuna felix*. Fortune = wealth, *divitiae, res familiares, facultates, opes, pecunia, bona, fortune, patrimonium, census*. Fortuitous, adj. *fortuitus*; in *casu* *positus, sorte oblatu*. Fortunate, adj. *felix, fortunatus*; — condition, *res secunda*. See *Fate*.

Forum, n. *forum* (e.g. *Romanum*); to be occupied in the —, in *foro versari*; devoted to the —, *foro operam dare*; to quit —, *decedere de foro* (cedere *foro* is to become a bankrupt).

Forward, adv. *prorsus, prorsum*; to go —, *pergere*; to move an army —, *agmen agere*; forwards! urge igitur! To forward, v.tr. *perferendum curare* (e.g. *litteras perferendas curavit*), *curare* or *adjuvare* *aliqui* or *aliquid*, *adjumentum esse alicui rei*, *adjutorem* or *adjutricem* (f.) *esse alicui rei* or in *aliquid* *re*, *promovere ad* or in *munus* or in *locum*, *p. aliquid* *ad* or *in ampliore gradum* or *ad ampliora officia*.

Foss, n. *fossa, fossa* *incilis, incile* (a water-course).

Fossil, n. *res fossiles, fossilia* — *um*, n.

Poster, v.tr. *curare*; — the body, *corpus curare*; *nutrire, sustinere, alere, permulcere* *aliquid*. Foster-

father, n. *educator et altor*; — child, *alumnus, alumna*, f.; to be —, *ab aliquo educari et alii*.

Foul, adj. *putidus, putridus* (rotten); *foetidus* (stinking), *foedus* (morally foul), *obscenus* (disgracefully); to become —, *putrescere* or *putescere*. Foulness, n. *putor, putredo, foeditas*.

Found, v.tr. *fundamentum alicui rei jacere* or *ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere, constituere*; — a kingdom, *imperium constituere* or *condere* (not *fundare*, which is to give strength and permanence); — a state, *civitatem, rempublicam constituere*; a new —, *novas res condere*; — a city, *urbem condere* or *constituere*; to be founded on, *niti aliquid re* or in *aliquid re*, also *niti fundamento alicui rei*, *positum esse in aliquid re*. Founder, n. *conditor, auctor, parens* (e.g. *Romulus huius urbis parens, philosophus parens Socrates iure dici potest*). Foundation, n. *fundamenta* — *orum*, n. *sedes*; to pull a house down to its —, *domum concellere sedibus suis*; to destroy the state to its —, *fundamenta reipublicae evertere*; (fig.) the foundations of freedom, e.g. *tribunicium, auxilium et provocatio plebi Romanae duae artes libertatis tuendae*. Foundation (as meaning the area or soil), *area, fundus*; — (of a pillar), *basis*.

Found, v.tr. = to melt or make by melting, *fundere* (to fuse), *fingere*, *ex rerum ducere* (e.g. *aliquid opus*). Founder, n. *fusor*. Foundry, n. *officina operum fusorum*.

Foundling, n. *infans expositus*; — hospital, *brephothrophium βρεφωτροφειον*, Jct.; a nurse in —, *brephothrophos* (Jct.).

Fount, or Fountain, n. (1) lit. *fons* (the place and the water), *scaturigo* (the outflow), *caput* (the spring); (2) fig. *fons, caput, principium*; comb. *fons et caput, principium et fons; origo* (original), *causa* (the primary cause), comb. *causa atque fons*; it is the —, *est. aliquid fons alicui rei*, *aliquid* *manat ex* or *ab aliquid re*; *aliquid nascitur ex aliquid re*; to draw from the —, *e fonte haurire aliquid*; to go back to —, *a fonte repetere aliquid, a capite arcescere aliquid*; to exhaust the — of kindness, *fontem benignitatis exhaurire*; abounding in —, *fontibus abundans*; nymph of —, *fontanum nympha* (*fontana* *numina Naiades*, Ovid), *Naias* — *adis*, f. or *Nais* — *idis*, f.; water from the —, *aqua rivo e fonte* or *eicis e fontibus hausta, aqua fontinalis, aqua fontana*.

Four, *quatuor*; *quaterni* — *ae* (four each distributively, four at once; with substantives used only in the plural, e.g. *quaternos circosignuli curus rehebant*, each chariot carried four men; *quaternae litterae* = *quatuor epistolae*); four or five, *quatuor quinque, quatuor aut quinque*; twice four, *bis quatuor*; having four pieces, *quaternarius* (also of four feet through); one of a society of four, *quatuorvir*; the dignity of —, *quatuorviratus*; during — months, *quadrimestris*; — year old, *quadrimus*; each —, *quaternorum annorum* (e.g. *pueri*); during — years, *quadrannis*; a period of — years, *quadriennium* (e.g. — years after the capture of Veli, *quadriennio post Veios captos*); every — years, *quarto quoque anno*; in — years, *quarto anno*; at — o'clock, *quarta hora*; — per cent., *quadrans*; a yoke of —, *quadriga*; to travel with —, *curru quadrigarum vehi*; on all fours, *per manus et genua* (e.g. *reptare*, to creep); going on — feet, *quadripes, more bestiarum quadrupes*; — cornered, *quadratus, quadrangulus* (*quadrangular*); — fold, *quadruplex*; adv. *quadrigarum*; — times as much, *quadruplus*; that which is so, *quadruplum, quater, tantum*; — more, *quater tanto amplius, quam quantum*, etc.; to increase so, *quadruplicare*; — handed, *quatuor manus habens*; — times, *quater*. Four and a half, *quatuor et dimidius*. Fourth, *quartus* — *a* — *um*; every fourth, *quartus quisque*; the — time, *quartum*; in the — place, *quarto*; the — daughter in a family, *Quartilla*; the — of a year, *trimestris*; adv. *tertio quoque mense*. To fourth, or divide into four, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartiri*, in *quatuor partes* *trahere*. A — fourth, *quadrans*; — of a pound,

quadrans pondo; of an hour, **quadrans horæ*. See the Numbers in the Latin-English Part.

Fourteen, *quatuordecim*; *quaterni deni* (distributedly); the — of the knights (in the theatre), *quatuordecim ordines*; to sit in the place of —, in *quatuordecim sedire*; — days, *quatuordecim dies*; — after the entrance into winter-quarters, *diebus circiter XX. quibus in hiberna centum est*; after — days, *nudius quintus decimus* (the Romans reckoned in the fifteenth day), *post quintum decimum diem*; every — day, *quinto quoque decimo die*; — times, *quater decies*.

Fowl, n. (1) a flying animal, *avis, volucris, ales*; fowler, n. *aucupis*; fowling, n. *aucupium, alitum, captura*; (2) = a hen, *gallina*; a young —, *pullus gallinaceus, pullus*; flesh of —, (*caro*) *gallinacea*. See Bird.

Fox, n. *vulpes*; of a —, *vulpinus*; (fig.) = a cunning man, *vulpes, homo versutus or callidus*; — skin, *peltis vulpina*; — cave, *vulpis specus or cubile*; — hunt, **cenatio vulpium*.

Fraction, n. = a broken number, **numerus fractus*, **fractura*. Fracture, n. = a break, or something broken, *fractura*. Fragile, adj. *fragilis*. Fragility, n. *fragilitas*. Fragment, n. *fragmentum, reliquæ* (remains); fragments of the plays of Menander, *trunca quedam ex Menandro*.

Frangency, n. *odor suavis*, or merely odor (so *odores incendere*).

Fraill, adj. *infirmus, debilis, imbecillus*. Frailty, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas*; human —, *infirmitas humana, vitium* (error); to fall through —, *labi per errorem, errore labi*.

Frame, n. *forma, margo*; to put a picture in a —, *picturam in formâ ligneâ includere, picturam tabulâ marginatâ includere*. To frame, (1) = to form, v. tr. *ingere*; (2) = to arrange, *ordinare*; (3) = to appoint, *constituere*.

Franchise, n. *libertas, potestas, jus*. See Free.

Frank, adj. *sincerus, integer, apertus, simplex*. Frankness, n. *animus apertus*. To frank a letter, **epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere* (— to, ad *alqm locum*).

Frankincense, n. *thus*; to burn —, *thus accendere*, of —, *thureus*; bearing —, *thurifer*.

Frantic, adj. *insanus, delirus*; to be —, *insanire*; to become —, *mente alienari, in insaniam incidere*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. See Frenzy.

Fraternal, adj. *fraternus*; — disposition; *fraternâ plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas*. Adv. *fratrene* (e.g. *facere, amari*); to love —, *alqm sic amare ut alterum fratrem*. Fratricide, n. = the murder of a brother, *parricidium fratrum, cædes fraterna*; to imbrue the hands in —, **manus sanguine fraterno cruentare, parricidium fraterno contaminari*; *fratrem necare, fratrem rila privare*. Fratricide, n. = the murderer of a brother, *fratricida*. Fraternity, n. *fraternitas* (post-Aug.), *necessitudo fraternalis, germanitas; sodalitas, sodalium* (in society), *collegium, corpus*. To fraternize, v. *fratres fieri* (by marriage), *amicitiâ inter se conjungi*; — with, *alcis fratrem fieri, alcis amicitia se dedere*.

Fraud, n. *fraus, fraudatio* (opp. *fides*), *fallendâ studium, dolus malus or dolus. circumscriptio, fallacia*; comb. *doli atque fallaciæ*; to practise a —, *fraudem inferre*; to deceive —, *fraudem moliri, dolum parare, commoliri*; — against any one, *dolum alci struere, nequere, confingere, fraudo alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm intendere*. Fraudulent, adj. *fraudulentus*, *qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat* (opp. *homo sine fuce et fallaciis*). See De-fraud, Deceive.

Fraught, adj. *refertus, repletus, oneratus*. See Full.

Fray, n. *pugna, concursus, pugnanio* (a boxing). Freak, n. *arbitrium, stomachus*. Freakish, adj. *stomachus, difficilis, mutabilis*. Freakishness, n. *mentis mutabilitas*.

Freckle, n. *lentacula, lentigo*; pl. *lenticulæ, lentiginæ, æstas*; to have —, *lentiginem habere*;

to produce —, *faciem lentiginem obducere*; to remove —, *lentiginem a facie tollere, lentiginem emendare or corrigere or sanare, lentiginem curare*. Freckled, *lentiginosus*; to be —, *lentiginem habere, spurco esse ore*.

Free, adj. (from burdens), *liber, solutus*; = void of, *vacuus (a) re, expers rei*; (from taxes) *immunis*; (from guilt) *innocens*; — from military service, *immunis militiâ*; (from danger) *tutus*; (from care) *securus*; to be —, *vacationem, immunitatem rei habere*; to make —, *liberare*; to pronounce —, *solvere alqm re, alci gratiam facere rei*; to — from guilt, *absolvere alqm*. Free, = not subject to, *liber, ingenuus*; to free a slave, *servum manumittere*. Free, = not restricted, as in space, *patens, apertus*; on a — or open place, in *aperto*; to leave a thing —, *rem non impedire*; to set one — or at large, *alqm e custodia emittere*; to have your rear —, *a tergo tutum esse*; — hands —, *libere agere posse*; to go or get off —, *pænas non dare, impune alqd facere*; — (in will), *liber*; to be —, *sui juris esse*; not —, *ex alterius arbitrio pendere*; to be no longer —, *amore captum esse*; you are — to, *licet tibi*; to keep — to, *integrum sibi reservare de re*. Free, = without cost, *gratuitus*; to have a — dwelling, *gratis habitare*; to keep — for some one, *solvere pro alqo*. Free (to do or to act), *liber, solutus*; I am — to say, *audeo dicere*; mihi sumo dicere; to be — to confess, *ingenue confiteri*; — to say, *libere dicere*; a — life, *licentia*; to lead —, *licentius vivere*; a — or unbridled step or demeanour, *prociacitas*; to pursue —, *prociacius se gerere*; a — farm or estate, *ager immunis*; a — corps, *voluntariorum manus*; a freebooter, *latro, prædator, pirata*; a free ticket, *tessera*; a free giver, *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magna esse liberalitas*; free-born, *ingenuus*; a free-thinker, **tir liberioris de rebus divinis iudicii*; a free port, *portus de rectigalibus exemptus*; a free-mason, **latomus*; free-masonry, **disciplina et instituta latomorum*; order or lodge of —, **societas latomorum*; assembling place of —, **porticus in quam latomi conveniunt*; a free school, **schola gratuita*; a — city, *ciuitas libera, municipium*; — hours, *tempus ab opere vacuum, otium, tempora subsecutia*; labours in —, *operæ subsecutæ*; free-will, *voluntas libera, animus promptus ad alqd*; by —, *voluntarius, volens, non coactus, spontaneus*; adv. *sponte, ultro*. Freedom, (from limits) *vacuitas, vacatio*; (from business) *otium*, (from taxes) *immunitas*; — from punishment, *impunitas*. Freedom = independence, *libertas*; to give —, *libertatem dare alci, in libertatem vindicare alqm*; — from slavery, *alqm manumittere*; — from prison, *e custodia emittere*; to restore —, *libertatem alci reddere*; — yourself —, *e vinculis se expedire*; (moral freedom) *arbitrium, arbitrium liberum, potestas, optio*; = rights or privileges, *jus, jus præcipuum, privilegium, beneficium*. Freedom = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audire*; — great —, *nulla sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia, arrogantia, prociacitas*. Testimonials of freedom, **liberæ beneficii alci testes*; sense of freedom, *libertatis sensus*; fight or war of (for), *pugna or bellum pro libertate tendâ*; love of —, *libertatis amor*; precipitate —, *libertatis immaturâ cupiditate*; desire for —, *studium libertatis*; vindicator of —, *libertatis auctor, tindex*; rage for —, **effrenatâ licentiâ cupiditas*; free speech, *sermo liber*; to use —, *libere profiteri*; a free man (in the feudal sense), **baro*; the condition of —, **dignitas baronis*; freedom of mind, *libertas*; — of speech, *sermo liber*; — of thought, *libere sentire de*; — of utterance, *liberam vocem emittere*. To free, or set free, *liberare, exsolvere, expedire, eripere, extrahere* &c.; — a slave, *manumittere*; — from capital punishment, *capitis absolvere*; — from penury, *difficultate pecuniarum evadere*; — from disgrace, *lerare infamiam*; — from fear, *a metu vindicare*; — from military duty, *dare alci militiæ vacationem*; — yourself, in *libertate* se vindicare, *libertatem capessere, ex vinculis effu-*

gere; — from a yoke, *jugum exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem dissolvere*; — from misfortune, *ex malis se emergere*. Freed, liber, solutus; (from taxes) *immunis* or *immunis factus esse*; — from fever, *febri carere*. Freezing, n. *liberatio*.

Freeze, v.intr. (1) = to feel frost, *frigere* (to be cold, opp. *calere*), *algere* (to feel cold, opp. *astutare*); — much, *frigore* *horre*; my feet are frozen, *pedes frigent*; to begin to —, (*frigore*) *frigesce*; (2) = to become ice, *gelari* or *congelari*, *gelare* or *congelare*; it —, *geli scit*; it has —, *gelacit*. Freezing, or Frost, n. *algor*.

Freight, n. (1) = lading, *onus*, *merces*; (2) = the fare or money paid, *curatua*, *portorium*; to pay the —, *pro curatua solvere*; I asked —, *interrogavi quanti echeret* (navis).

Frenzy, n. *esania*, *delirium*, *furor*.

Frequent, adj. *frequens* (many present, e.g. *frequens senatus*), *creber* (thickly filled, opp. *rarus*), *multus* (many), *creber* (numerous); adv. *crebro*, *sæpe*; to be — in a place, *frequentem esse algo loco*, *frequentem venire algo loco*; to visit —, *locum frequentare* or *celebrare*; to do —, *frequenter* or *crebro facere* alqd. Frequency, n. *frequentia*, *crebritas*, *celebritas*, *frequentatio* (frequenting). To frequent, v.tr. *frequentare* (to meet in number, to visit often).

Fresco, to paint —, *in uña coloris illinere*; to decorate with —, *opere tectorio exornare* alqd; — painter, *tactor*; — painting, *opus tectorium*.

Fresh, adj. (1) = cool, *frigidus*; to enjoy the — air, *refrigerationem aëre capere*, *libero aëre redintegrari*; (2) = recent, *recens*; — wound, *vulnus recens* or *crudum*; — traces of flight, *recentia vestigia fugæ* (so *recentia vestigia*, *plagiarum*); — soil, *caspes rucus*; (3) = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens*, *integer*, *comb. recens integerque*, *eccegitus*, *hilaris*, *alacer*; a — complexion, *nitidus color*; the — look of a tree, *arboris hilaritas*; to have — in memory, *in recenti memoria habere*; the recollection is —, *recens est alcis rei memoria*; the wind becomes —, *ventus increbrescit*. To freshen, v.tr. *refrigerare* (to cool), *recreare*, *reficere* (to revive), *animum reparare*, *relaxare*, *integrare*. Refreshment, n. *refrigeratio*, *cibus*; to take —; *cibum quo corpus recreatur sumere*; house of —, *taberna deversoria*. Fret, v.intr. alqd æge ferre; I fret, alqd mihi molestum est; he —, alqd illum pungit; they —, alqd eos habet male, *stomachum illis facit alqd*. Friable, adj. *friabilis*. Friability, n. *friabilitas esse*.

Fribble, n. homo lascivus, nugax.

Fricassee, n. carnes in frustula concisæ et frizæ. To fricassee, carnes in frustula concisæ frigere.

Friction, n. frictio, frictus, tritus, attritus.

Friday, n. * dies Veneris.

Friend, n. amicus, sodalis (companion), necessarius (relation), familiaris (intimate), studiosus, amans, amator alcis or alcis rei, cultor alcis rei, consociator alcis rei, diligens alcis rei (e.g. veritatis), fautor alcis rei; my —, *o bone! sodes!* my good —, *amicus meus*; a good —, *amicus bonus*; a very dear —, *homo amicissimus*; a deceitful —, *amicus ad fallendum accommodatus*; we are old —, *vetustate amicitia cum eo (tis) conjunctus sum*, *reteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt*; we are the best —, *nilhil potest esse conjunctius quam nos inter nos sumus*, *nilhil est nostræ familiaritate conjunctius*; to have some one as a —, *alqm amicum habere*; he has no —, *neminem tenet voluntate*; to be one of a person's —, *in amicis alcis esse*, *ex familiaribus alcis esse*; to make a person a —, *alqm sibi facere or reddere amicum*, *animum alcis sibi conciliare or ad usus suos adjungere*; alcis amicitiam tibi parere, *comparare*, *conciliare*; yieldingness makes —, *obsequium parit amicos*; to be a friend (patron) to, *alcis fauorem esse*, *alci facere or bene velle*; those who are — to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab or cum algo*; a — or an enemy, *amicus aut inimicus*; not to know — from foes, *non eicem dignoscere*

hoste; — and foes, *aqui et iniqui*, *cicis hostesque*, *hostes et cicis*, *socii atque hostes*; to be a — of (or fond of), *alci rei esse studiosum*, *amantem*, *amatorem*, *algæ re gaudere*, *delectari*; to be no — of (or to), *abhorre*, *alienum esse algæ re*, *displacet mihi alqd*; a — f learning, *studiosum esse literarum or doctrinarum*, *litteris studere or dedicatum esse*; a female —, *amica*. Friendly, adj. *amicus*, *benevolus*, *humanus*, *benignus*; adv. *comiter*, *amice*, *benigne*, etc.; to salute —, *benigne alqm salutare*, *alqm comiter*, *blande appellare*; to reply —, *alci respondere liberaliter*; to invite —, *alqm blande invitare*. Friendship, n. *amicitia*, *necessitudo*; an ordinary —, *amicitia mediocris*; a close —, *conjunctio*; intimate —, *familiaris amicitia*, *familiaritas*; to form a —, *amicitiam cum algo facere*, *jungere*, *instituere*, *conciliare*, *inire*, *sibi parare*, *ad am. alcis se conferre*, *se applicare*, *se adjungere*, *amicitiā alqm sibi conjungere*. Friendliness, n. *comitas*, *humanitas*, *urbanitas*, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*, *affabilitas*; — conversation, *comitas*, *affabilitasque sermonis*; to unite — with earnestness, *comitatem cum æcēritate conjungere*; he is — itself, *non humanus homo est*, *sed humanitas*.

Frieze, n. *hyperthyrium*.

Frigate, n. * navis bellica minor.

Fright, n. terror, pavor; — at, *alcis rei*; — seizes me, *terror mihi incidit or me invadit*; to be under —, *terrorem habere ab algo or alqd re*; to cause —, *terrorem ac tumultum facere*; from —, *terrore percussus*, *terrore coactus*; to the — of the rest, *ad terrorem ceterorum*; in great —, *cum magno* (meo, illius, etc.) *terrore*. To frighten, v.tr. *alqm terrere*, *exterrere*, *terrorem alci afferre*, *injicere*, *offerre*, *injicere*, *incutere*, *alqm in terr. conicere*, *terrore alqm complere*, *terr. affundere alci*; — very much, *perterrere*, *perterrere alqm*, *pavore percellere alcis pectus*. Frightful, adj. *terroris plenus* (e.g. *nuncius*), *terribilis*, *horribilis*, *horrendus*, *horrificus*, *ingens*, *immanis*. Frightened, *terrore percussus*, *territus*, *exterritus*, *trepidus* (afraid, trembling).

Frigid, adj. *frigidus*. See Cold.

Frill, n. * collare leniter inflexum.

Fringe, n. *fimbria*, *cirri*. Fringed, *fimbriatus*, *cirratus* (late).

Frippery, n. *scrutaria*, *scruta -gram*; n.; a seller of —, *scrutarius*.

Frisk, v.intr. *salire*, *circumsilire*.

Frith, n. *fretum*, *euripus*, *fauces angustæ or aræ*.

Fritter, v.tr. e.g. to — away time, *tempus terere*, *conterere*, *absumere*.

Frivolous, adj. *nugax*; a — man, *nugator*; to be —, *nugari*.

Frog, n. *rana*; a small —, *ranunculus*; the — croaks, *rana coazat*.

Frollic, n. *ludus et jocus*. To frolic, v. *joca agere*; — with, *cum algo jocari*, *joco uti*, *joculari*. Frolicsome, *hilaris*, *jocularis*.

From, prep. denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a*, *ab*; the force sometimes is being increased by *procul*; a *causa decidentia*, things falling from heaven; *decedere ab algo*, to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, far from Dyrrachium; *conscia mihi sum a me culpam*, *hanc esse procul*, I know that this fault is far from me; *res procul ab ostensione posita*, things very distant from display; *procul* is found without *a* or *ab*, e.g. *non procul urbe Roma*, not far from the city of Rome. "From," denoting order, is represented by *a*, *quartus ab Arcesia*, the fourth from Arcesias; = aversion, *alieno a te animo fuit*, his mind was hostile to (from) you; = transference, *per manus tradere*, from hand to hand. *A*, *ab* denotes the beginning, e.g. *ab fundamento interire*, to perish from the foundation, and has *ad* for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, from the least to the greatest. "From," of time, *a*, *ab*; e.g. *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam inde*, etc. *jam inde ab adolescentia*,

From youth up; *eo a puero*, from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, from morning to night, *a matutino tempore in occasum*; *ab incenso Capitolio*, from the burning of the Capitol; *ab urbe condita*, from the foundation of the city. "From" may denote a cause or source, and then requires a, e.g. *discere a patre*, perire a peste, *plaga ab amico*, a snare from a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentia tibi scribere*, I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will: *servus a manu*, a secretary; *eo a balneis*, a bath-slave; *a metu*, from fear; *ab ira*, from anger. See IV.

Front, n. *frons*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops —, *copias in fronte statuere, constituere*; to show — to the enemy, in *hostem oberti*; to change your —, *signa convertere*; to attack in —, *hostes aduersos agredi*. Frontier, n. *confines, confinium*. Frontispiece, n. *ædificii (libri) frons*. Frontlet, n. *frontis redimiculum*.

Frost, n. *frius* (cold in the atmosphere causing frost), *algor* (felt cold), *gelu* (the result of freezing, found only in the abl.), *gelatio* (freezing), *gelidicidium* (commonly in the pl.); to suffer from —, *geliditibus laborare, infestari*; to be able to endure —, *algoris patientem esse*; a severe — ensued, *magna gelatio consecutus est*. Frosty, adj. *frigidus*; — weather, *gelidiorum tempestas, frigora*.

Froth, n. *spuma*. Frothy, adj. *spumous*. To froth, v. *spumare*.

Forward, adj. *contumax, pertinax, perricax.*

Frown, n. *ruga*, front *turbata*, *cultus *corrugatus*. To frown, v. *frontem contrahere*, *vultum adducere*: he —, *cultus corrugatur*.

Frowsy, adj. *sordidus, immundus.*

Frugal, adj. *parcus* (sparing, opp. *nimius*), *re-*
strictus (opp. *laxus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*;
tenax (tight-fisted, opp. *profusus*), *diligens* (in
housewifery, opp. *negligens*), *frugi* (indcl. comp.
frugalior, sup. *frugalissimus*), comb. *homo frugi*
et diligens; to be — in bestowing benefits, *parce-*
beneficia tribuere. Frugality, n. *parsimonia* *alci*;
rei, frugalitas.

Fruct, *n. fructus* (in the pl. denotes the genus of useful products of the earth, e.g. *frugum fructibusque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio*, Cic.), *fruges* (fruit collectively, including *frumentum* and *legumina*), *segetes* (green corn, e.g. *latae sunt segetes*), *sefus* (fruit as produced by generation), *oponium* (tree-fruit), *bacca* (berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reddere*; — rich —, *uberiores ferre fruges*; — no —, *steriles esse*; fig. — good and bad results, *frux, fructus, commodorum, ni, merces, pretium* (reward); the fruits of peace, *pacis bona* (*ni sunt fruges*); to enjoy the —, *fructum capere* or *percipere*, *utilitatem capere ex aliqua re*, *fructum altaris rei capere*; to bear golden —, *bonam frugem altaris*; bad —, *mala, incommoda merces, poma*. Fruitful, *adj. ferax* (e.g. *ager ferax olivæ, clementinum*), *fecundus* (e.g. “*pregnant with celestial fire*,” opp. *infecundus*), *fertilis* (productive, opp. *sterilis*); *opimus* (rich, rank), *uber, fructuosus, frugifer, fructifer, penifer*; the very — soil of Italy, *ager Italiae uberrimus*; a province — in corn, *secunda annoæ provincia*; — in metals, *metallorum fecundus*; to make —, *fecerem fructorem*, *fecundare, latificare*. Fructifying, *fecundans, fecundus*; — a rain, *imber fecundans*; — weather, *caelum bonum frugibus, lata et secunda tempestas*. Fruitfulness, *n. fertilitas, uberitas*. A fruit-tree, *arbor fructifera, arbor pumera*; — the table, *calathus* (for flowers). Fruitless, *adj. fructuless, sterile*. See Fertile.

Frustate, vtr. et ad rem et ad virum et ad
senem et virum redigere, frustari; in bre-
vitate, virum fieri, ad virum ensem et occidere
et venire; — a hope, spera fallere et fodere et
desilire; — a hope, spera perdere, spera excedere, a spe
desilire.

Fry, n. ora piscis. To fry, v.tr. *assare, v.indr. assari.*

Fuel, n. *phlogiston (φλογιστόν), materia fœciosa
ad exardescendum, alimenta ignis, res quibus ignis
excitari potest.

Fugitive, adj. *fugiens, fugax*. Fugitive, n. *domus*
or *patriâ profugus, fugitivus, extorris*.

Full, adj. *plenus alejs rei* or *alq̄ re*, complete, re, *oppletus re*, confortus re (stuffed), *reserutus re* or *rei*, abundant or affluens re, *constitus rei* (planted), e.g. *nenus proceris arboribus censutus*, frequent (well attended, e.g. *thoratum, censutus*); — in the brim, *ad marginis plenus* (e.g. *lacus*); — of noble thoughts, *sententius clarissimus*; to be — of wine, *vinu plenum esse*; to go with — sails, *pauis velis rehi* (lit. and fig.); to be — of expectation, *expectationis* or *expectatione plenum esse*; — of hope, *certam spem habere*; with the eyes — of tears, *oculis lacrimantibus*, *multis eum lacrimis* in — chase, *equo citato* or *admisso*; to have all hands —, *maximis occupationibus solliciti*; a — year, *annus plenus* or *integer* or *solidus* or *totus*; — number, *numerus integer* or *plenus* or *justus*. Adv. *plene*. Fullly, v.tr. *consistere* (e.g. *curam, munus, negotium*), *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere* (e.g. *alejs mandata*), *exsequi*, *persequi* (e.g. *mandata, imperium, negotia*), *peragere* (e.g. *consultatione*), *patrare*, *perpetrare* (e.g. *facinus*), *consummare* (to finish). See Full, English.

Tuller, n. *fullo*, coactor *lanarius*; —'s earth, *cretà fullonica*; —'s work, *fullonica*; to carry on the trade of, *fulloniam facere*. To full, v.tr. *coagere*.

Fulminate, v.tr. *fulminare* (to hurl thunderbolts, and to cast down br). See Lightning, Thunder.

Pulsome, adj. *fastidium creans* or *offerens*.

Fume, n. *fūmū*, vapor, factor (but smell). To fumigate, v.tr. *fūmigare*.

Fun, n. *jocus, ludus.*

Function, n. *munus, officium, magistratus, procuratio.*

Fund, n. pecunia, * pecunia summa; a public —, pecunia publica.

Fundamentalis, adj. *primus, principalis*: — *causa, causa*: — meaning, *significatio*. *Fundamentals*, n. *elementa -orum, n. principia -orum, n.*

Funeral, n. *funus* (ἑσopus, the accompanying of a corpse), *exsequia funeri* or *exsequia* (all that belongs to the solemnity), *pompâ funeri* or *pompâ* (the procession), *iusta oritur*, n., *iusta fune*rit, n. pl. (the last tribute), *appellatur* (internally); a numerous attendance at —, *celebratis supremis diei*; an honourable —, *funus amplum, apparatusum*; *honestum*, to execute a —, *funus facere*, f. *exsequia celebrare*, f. *alci* gollere; — in a regal manner, (proper) *regio funere alci efferre*, *regin* mare *alci iusta facere* — a simple —, *algi sine ulli pompâ funeri efferre*; to perform your — in your life-time, *sibi viro et ridenti funus duci iubere* (said Charles V.); to attend a —, *funus duci i. exsequias comitari*, *exsequias funeri alci præsequi*, *alci in funus prodire*, in *funus alci accedere*; to survive to —, *algi exorare ad funus*, *rogare et algi alci in funus prodire*.

Punnet, n. *infundibulum*, corn^o, purgax {wafyr} +
or, purg Latin, etc.

Par. n. pellia (Lévl.), *cellar-aria*, n. [Bourc].

Purbani, v. tr. pol'ire, espolire.

Forl, v. 12. 1820. 1821.

Furlong, D. 2/10/17
 Enclosure 2 covered

realtor; to take —, commutator; to be in —, in commutator; to stand on —, in commutator position.

Turnace, n. formae, formae ex aris

through, vss. 11) on it provide with, *providens*
aliqui aliquid, *providens aliqui aliquid*; *providens*
sibi arma, etc. *providens armis*, *providens instrumentis*,
providens omnibus rebus *providens aliqui instrumentis*; 12)
= supplying, *supplens*, *supplens* 12) *re* *supplens*
arma *hominibus*, *supplens instrumentis*, *supplens* *re* *omnibus*
instrumentis. *Supplens* (of a *re*); *supplens* *re* *re* *re*

elementa; a house with —, or a furnished house, *ades instructa*; to buy a —, *ades instructas emere*.

Furrow, *n.* *sulcus*; (in length) *striga*, (in breadth) *scamnum*; a field divided by —, *porculatum*; to make or draw a —, *sulcum facere, agere, ducere* (by men), *imprimere* (by the plough). To furrow, *v.tr.* *sulcos facere, agere, ducere, sulcare*.

Further, *adj.* *ulterior*; *adv.* *ulterius, amplius*; = in fut. *porro, posthac*; = yet more, *propterea, ad hoc, jam, autem, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, adice quod*; further! *pergal pergit! pergamus*! to go —, *longius proficisci*; to postpone —, *longius or ultra differre or producere*; what —? *quid vis amplius? quid porro?* To further, *v.tr.* *jurare, adjuvare alqm or alqd, alci or alci rei consulere*.

Fury, *n.* *furor, rabies*. *Furious*, *adj.* *rabidus*. *Faze*, *v.tr.* *liquefacere, liquare, fundere, conflare*. *Fusion*, *n.* *fusio* (pouring); *confusura*. See *Melt*.

Fustian, *n.* *pannus linoxylinus*.

Futile, *adj.* *futilis* (e.g. *sententia, auctor*). *Futility*, *n.* *futilitas* (nothingness, idle talk).

Future, *adj.* *futurus, posterus, veniens, consequens*; a — governor, *imperatorius*; the —, *futura*, *n.pl.* (e.g. *scire, prospicere*); — late, *venientia fata*; *adv.* in *posterum* (scil. *tempus*), *posthac, postea*, in *religium* (*tempus*).

GABBLE, *v.intr.* *blaterare, crepare*. *Gabble*, *n.* *blateratus*.

Gabel, *n.* *rectigal salis, erectigal annonæ salaria*.

Gable, *n.* *fastigium*.

Gadabout, *v.intr.* *circumcurrere*.

Gadfly, *n.* *æstrum* (horse), pure Lat. *asilus*.

Gag, *v.tr.* *os obstruere*.

Gage, *n.* *pignus, hypotheca* (ὑποθήκη). See *Mortgage*.

Gain, *n.* *lucrum* (opp. *damnum, loss or injury*), *guistus* (profit), *commodum* (advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *disfrumentum*), *compendium* (savings), *fructus* (natural growth), *præda, præda, pl.* (booty), *præmium* (a prize, ἀξίον); a small —, *lucellum* or *alqd lucelli* (e.g. *dare alci*); for the sake of —, *lucris or questus causâ* (e.g. *gerere rem*), *sui questus et commodi causâ*; to make —, *lucrum or questum facere*, or in something, *ex alqd re*; — great gains, *magnos questus prædasque facere*; from any one, *ab alqo*; — from any thing, *questui habere alqd*; there is much — to be made from, *est magnum lucrum in alqd re*; to make — by some one, *questum facere in alqo*; to turn every thing to —, *omnia ad lucrum revocare, omnia questui mittere*; to bring —, *lucrum ferre or apportare*; — to some one, *alci esse questui*; — little —, *parum lucris apportare*; to live by —, *de lucro vivere*; to look or be a slave to —, *questui servire or deilitum esse*; to worship one's —, *sum questum colere*; to be wise for one's own —, *sum questum callere*; to account —, in *lucro ponere, putare esse de lucro, lucro apponere*. *Gainful* (lucrative or productive), *lucratus, questuosus, quod questui est* (e.g. *mercatura, a trade*), *fructuosus*. To *gain, lucrari, lucrifacere alqd* (opp. *perdere*), *perficere alqd* (in other respects besides mercantile), *consequi, consequi alqd, vincere alqd* (to conquer, opp. *perdere*), *tolle* (to take away); — in something, *questum facere in alqd re* (to make profit by); — nothing, *nullum facere questum, nihil perficere*; he never gained more at dice, *nuquam se propriorie alci itum esse*; to have gained 50,000 at dice, *viciisse L. milia nummorum*; he won all who threw *Venus* (at dice), *quos tollebat talentibus qui Venus in jectus*; you have gained in honour more than you have lost in property, *pius acquisisti dignitatis quam amisisti rei fami-*

liaris; dishonest gains make no stay, *male partis male dilabuntur, male partum male disperit*; to gain ten bushels of corn from an acre, *decem modium arare ex jugero*. To gain a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere* (also = *potiri locum or loco*, that is, to gain possession or overcome it), *alqm in locum pervenire, in alqm locum eniti or erodere*; to — the land, in *terram erodere*; — the top of the hill, in *verticem montis erodere*; — the open country, in *campum pervenire*; to seek to — a place, *locum petere or capessere* (e.g. the main land, *continentem*), *locum or in locum tenere* (to hold or steer for, e.g. *portum or in portum*). To gain a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere, in prælio (in pugna) vincere*; — over an enemy, *victoriam ex hoste referre or ab hoste reportare, hostem prælio vincere*; the enemy has gained the day, *hostis vicit or victor erat*; to — a wager, *sponsione or sponsonem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam* (or *causâ*), *judicium* (or *judicio*) *vincere, causam tenere*; — a prize, *præmium assequi*; — a person's friendship, in *amicitiâ alci recipi*; — confidence, in *alci familiaritatem venire or intrare, in alci amicitiam pervenire*; — by underhand ways, in *alci amicitiam insinuare*; — people's hearts, *animos conciliare*; to try to —, *alqd re hominum* (plebs, etc.) *animos ad benevolentiam allicere, conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*; thereby you most surely — the hearts of the people, *eo nihil popularius est*; to — some one, *alci animum conciliare* (by money, etc., *pecuniâ, donis, pollicitationibus*); — a judge, *conci. sibi judicem or judicis animum, alqm in suas partes ducere or trahere, alqm ad studium sui producere, alci gratiam consequi, alqm ad causam suam perducere*; by persuasion, *alci id persuadere ut, etc.*; to — over, *alqm in sententiam suam adducere or perducere*; to try to do so, *alqm or alci animum tentare, to any thing, ad alqd, alqm or alci animum sollicitare* (e.g. *spe libertatis*), *alqm aggredi* (e.g. *variis artibus, by various means*). The love of gain, *lucris or questus studium* (ἐλδοκίρδεια), *cupido augendi pecuniam, avaritia* (ἀνδροκίρδεια, thirst for more); base —, *sordis* (αἰσχροκίρδεια).

Gainway, *v.tr.* *obloqui alci, contradicere, impugnare alqd* (e.g. *sententiam*), *repugnare alci rei or contra alqd*.

Gall, *n.* *incessus*.

Gallies, *scortæ -orum, n.* (made of leather), *lintea -orum, n.* (of linen), *æcreæ* (leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).

Galaxy, *n.* *orbis or circulus lacteus, via lactea*.

Gale, *ventus rheomens, imber*.

Gall, *n.* *fel* (his heart is full of —, *cor felle litum est*), *bilis* (to move —, *bilem alci movere, commovere*), *stomachus* (*stomachum alci movere*; his — runs over, *exarsit iracundiâ ac stomacho*); full of —, *biliosus, stomachi plenus*; without any —, *sine ullo stomacho*; (fig.) to let out your — against, *virus acerbitatis opus alqm eromere, bilem effundere or stomachum erumpere in alqm*.

Gallant, *adj.* (1) = brave, *fortis, animosus, strenuus*; (2) = attentive to females, *amori deditus, amatorius*. *Gallantry*, *n.* *virtus, fortitudo, galbani merces, amores*.

Gallery, *n.* *porticus* (an open — with pillars), *crypto porticus* (roofed or vaulted), *zytus* (walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (εικασθήκη, a picture-gallery), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cæcis summæ or ultimæ* (the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *ecceba ad summam cæcam spectantia*).

Gallery, *n.* *notis actuaris, triremis publicæ*; to condemn to the —, *alqm dare ad remum publicæ triremis*; to chain to —, *affigere alqm remo publicæ triremis*; — slave, *æstrus notius ad remum p. tr. datus*.

Gallipot, *n.* *ollula scitilis*.

Gallon, *n.* *congius*.

Gallop, *n.* *equo adulesco or lætatis Aadenis*; to

ridet a —, *rehī*, *accurrere ad alqm*; to assail the enemy at —, *latratus habentis in ehi in hostem*; in full —, *libero cursu in ehi*, *calcaribus subditis ferri in hostem*, *effusus habentis invadere hostem*, *effusissimis habentis invadere hostem*. To gallop, v.intr. *equo admissio*, etc. *rehī* or *curre*; to begin to —, *equum admittere*.

Galloshes, n. **tegumenta calceorum*.

Gallows, n. **catasta ad supplicium exstructa*, *arbor infelix*; to hang on the —, *alqm arbore infelici suspendere*; *patibulum* (a species of cross).

Gamble, v.intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*, — for, in alqd (e.g. in pecuniam, &c.), to like to —, *lusionibus delectari*, *alea indulgere*, *studiosissime aleam ludere*; to win —, *prosperā alea uti*. A gambler, n. *alea ludens*, *aleo*, *aleator*. Gambling, n. *alea*, *ludus talaris*; laws of —, *lex talaris*, **leges ludi*, **leges aleae*; laws which forbid —, *lex (leges) quae aleam vetat*; — house, *lusoium*, *aleatorum*; — companions, *lusoies*, *aleatores*, *collusores*, *concessus usorum* or *aleatorum*; to lose at —, in *alea alqd perdere*; loss at —, *damnum aleatorum*; to win at —, *prosperā alea uti*, *alqd in alea lucrari*; gain at —, *aleae compendium*; to give time to —, *tempus in aleam conferre*.

Gambol, v.intr. *ludere*, *lascivire*.

Game, n. *ludus*; there were three kinds of public games in Rome, (1) *ludi Circenses*, in the Circus, (2) *l. scenici*, in the theatre, (3) *l. gladiatorum*, in the amphitheatre; to exhibit —, *ludos facere*, *committere*; to desire a new —, *novum sibi exagitare ludum*; to make — of, *alqm ludibrio habere*, *alqm ludere* or *deludere* or *illudere*. See Gamble.

Gander, n. *anser mas* or *masculus* (opp. *anser femina*).

Gangrene, n. *ossium caries*, *gangraena* (γάγγραινα, an incurable inflammation).

Gaol, n. *carcer*, *ergastulum* (work-house), *vincula —orum*, n.; to send to —, in *vincula* or in *ergastulum mittere*, in *custodiam* or in *vincula mittere*, *tradere*, *condere*, *conficere*, in *custodiam* or in *carcerem dare*, *incluere*, *custodia* or *vinculis mandare*, in *carcerem conficere*, *detruere*; to be in —, in *custodiā esse* or *seruari*, *custodiā teneri*, in *carcere* or in *vinculis esse*; to go to —, in *custodiam* or in *vincula mitti*. Gaoler, n. *praefectus custodum* (the head), *carceris custos* (inferior).

Gap, n. *hiatus*. To gape, v.intr. *hiare*; — with wonder, *omnia stupere*.

Garbage, n. *sordes*.

Garble, v.tr. (1) = to pass through a sieve, *cribare*, *cribro* or *per cribrum cernere*, *cribro succernere*; (2) = to falsify, *corrumpere*, *transcribere*, *depravare*.

Garden, n. *hortus*, *horti*; a small —, *hortulus*; belonging to —, *hortensis*; to lay out a —, *hortum edificare*; a well-laid out —, *hortus institutus*; a — seat, *sedile* (of marble, e mai more); — house, *casa horti*. Gardener, n. *hortulanus* (late), *olitor* (in a kitchen-garden), *arborator* (in an orchard). Gardening, n. *hortorum cultus*, *cultura* or *cura*.

Gargle, n. *gargarizatio* (the act), *gargarizatus*. To gargle, v.tr. *gargarizare alqd re* or *ex alqd re* (e.g. ex ficiis).

Garland, n. *corona flora*, *corolla*, *sertum*.

Garlic, n. *allium*.

Garment, n. *vestis*. See Clothes.

Garner, n. *granarium*, *farrarium*, *cella penaria*, also *cella alone horreum*; M. Cato called Sicily the garner, etc. M. Cato *sapiens cellam penariam reipublicae nostrae Siciliam nominavit* (so Capua cella et horreum campaniagri). To garner, or lay up, v.tr. *condere* (grain, frumentum).

Garnet, n. *carbunculus*; the oriental, c. *Carchedonius*.

Garnish, v.tr. *ornare*, *exornare*, *instruere*. See Adorn, Embellish.

Garret, n. *conaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare*, in *superiore habitare conaculo*, *tribus scalis habitare* (up three pair of stairs).

Garrison, n. *praesidium*, *milites praesidarii*; to be in —, *praesidio esse alci loco*; to remain as a —, *alqo loco relinqui praesidio*; to place a — in, in *oppido praesidium ponere*, *locare*, *collocare*, *constituere*, *urbi praesidium imponere*, *locum praesidio firmare*, *munire*; to have a —, *praesidio teneri*, *praesidio firmatum* or *munitionem esse*; — a strong —, *firmum praes.*, *habere*, *valido praes.*, *firmatum esse*; to strengthen a —, *praes.*, *majoribus copiis firmare*; to quit together with —, *praesidium ex urbe deducere*, *abducere*; to remove —, *locum praesidio nudare*; to leave a sufficient —, *locum tutum relinquere*.

Garrulity, n. *garrulitas*, *loquacitas*. Garrulous, adj. *garrulus*, *loquax*, v. *bosus*.

Garter, n. *periscelis* (περισκέλις), or, pure Lat., *genuale*. A knight of the —, **aurata periscelidis eques*; = principal king-at-arms, **scutalis garterius*.

Gas, n. *spiritus naturales*, **gas quod dicitur*; — light, **lumina quae dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi*; — tube, *tubus per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales*.

Gasconade, n. *factatio*, *ostentatio*, *ostentatio*, *ostentatio* *quandam* *alque ostentatio*, *ostentatio sui*, *factatio sui*, *vana de se praedicatio*.

Gash, n. *vulnus*, *incisura*. To gash, n. *vulnere*, *sauciare*.

Gasp, v.intr. *agere spiritum ducere*, *anhelare*.

Gate, n. *janua*, *porta* (of a city).

Gather, v.tr. *legere* (to pick up), *colligere*, *conquirere* (to search out), *congerere* (to heap up), *coaccerrare*; — together, in *unum locum cogere* or *contrahere*; (as a hen her chicken) *fovere penam*; — flowers, *flores carpere*; — grapes, *tindemare*; — in plait, in *sinu consuere*; (matter as a sore) *suppurare*; v.intr. *convenire*, *congregari*; — about a person, *circumfundi*, *circumsistere*; — (as from arguments) *concludere*; whence we —, *ez quo intelligitur* or *conficitur*; = to guess, *conjecturam facere*.

Gaudy, adj. *exornatus*, *splendidus*.

Gauge, v.tr. *metiri*, *dimetiri*. See Measure.

Gaunt, adj. *exilis*; a — man, *homo vegrundus macie*.

Gauntlet, n. **digitabulum ferreum* or *militare*; to run the —, **per militum ordines currentem in qis cedi*.

Gay, adj. (1) of mind, *hilaris*, *latus*; (2) of body, *comptus*, *latus*, *nitidus*, *nitide vestitus*.

Gaiety, n. *hilaritas*, *lätitia*.

Gaze at, v.tr. in *obitu alci rei härere desitum*.

Gazette, n. *acta diurna*, n.pl. (journal), *acta publica*, n.pl. (newspaper); also merely *acta*, n.pl. (among the ancients a sort of official gazette in which events were made known), **diurna quae res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrat* (a political newspaper like the "Times"); to be in the —, in *actis vulgatum esse*; to put in —, *diurnis actis (urbis) mandare*; to cause to be inserted —, in *acta mittere*.

Gear, n. *ornatus*, *vestitus*, *suppeller* (household), *utensilia* (things for use), *res*, *arma*, *arma equestris* (horse-gear).

Gelatine, n. **jus gelatum*.

Geld, v.tr. *castrare*. Gelding, n. *cantherius*, *equus castratus*.

Gem, n. *gemma*, *lapis*, *lapillus* (both also with *generosus*); Indian —, *lapilli Indici*; to set a — in gold, *gemmam includere auro*; to set with —, *gemmis distinguere*; set with —, *gemmatus*, *gemmis distinctus*; made of —, *gemmeus*; full of —, *gemmosus*; bearing —, *gemmifer*; to become a —, *gemmescere*; to shine as —, *gemmare*; to send out money for —, *lapidum causa pecunias ad externas gentes transferre*; a dealer in —, *gemmarius*; a cutter of —, *gemmarum sculptor*.

Gender, n. *genus*. To gender, v.tr. *generare*, *procreare*. Genealogy, n. *genealogia* (γενεαλογία), *propagines* (the branches or descendants of a family), **liber in quo familia nobiles a stirpe ad hanc a latem narrantur* (a table of descent); to

investigate the — of the family, *familiarum originem sic subicere ut ex eo clariorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere*; to set forth the — of the Julian family, *Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare*; the science of —, *genealogia, *doctrina quæ in familiarum origine subiecta sic elaborat ut ex eo nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. Genealogical, adj. propaginum ordine descriptus or dispositus; — tables, *tabula in quibus familia nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur or *propagines virorum nobilium ordine dispositæ. Adv. propaginum ordine, or merely ordine. Genealogist, n. genealogus, *qui in nobilium familiarum propaginibus cognoscendis elaborat or *qui familias nob. a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat (a writer of g.).

General, n. dux, duz belli or exercitus, prætor, imperator (g.-in-chief); — of cavalry, copiarum equestrium rector, magister equitum (in the Roman army); — of infantry, copiarum pedestrium rector (post-Aug.). Some one is —, peneq. alqm summa equestris or pedestris imperii est. General, adj. generalis (relating to the genus or whole), communis (common to all, opp. singularis, individualis), vulgaris, tritius; comb. vulgaris communisq.; omnium rerum, or merely omnium; — confusion, perturbatio omnium rerum; — want, inopia omnium rerum, omnium hominum or omnium, omnium communis; — laugh, omnium risus; — conversation, omnium hominum sermo, omnium communis sermo; our — opinion, nostra omnium sententia; this is the — conversation, hic sermo omnibus est in ore; a — idea, notio univærsæ or summa; notio communis; too — expression, vox nimis ampla, parum definita; — history, *historia univærsalis; the — good, omnium salus; to devote to —, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare; to receive — approbation, ab omnibus laudari; — culture, *omni genere doctrine florere; to be of — interest, et late patere et ad multos (omnes) pertinere; in —, in universum, universe (opp. proprie, nominatim), omnino (opp. separatim), generalit. generaliter (opp. singillatim, per singulas species), summam (scil. exponere), communiter; if you regard it —, si rem omnem spectas; to speak of —, in universum de alg. re dicere; — intelligible, facillimus ad intelligendum, sensum ad popularem vulgaremque accommodatus. Generality, n. commune, communitas.

Generate, v.tr. gignere (to beget), generare (the result of gignere), creare, procreare; to be —, gigni; nasci ex or ab. Generation, n. generatio, procreatio (e.g. liberorum); = age, sæculum, ætas; the rising —, qui jam adolescentes sunt; the present —, hujus ætatis homines, qui nunc vivunt homines; down to the present —, (usque) ad hanc ætatem.

Generous, adj. (1) = good of its kind, generosus, nobilis, eximius; (2) = of a large heart and liberal hand, largus, largitor, liberalis, beneficus, munificus, comb. largus et liberalis. Generosity, n. indoles generosa, largitas, largitio, liberalitas.

Genesis, n. Liber Genesis or merely Genesis (in Hebrew, Beresith).

Genet, n. astureo, equus Hispanicus, caballus. Genial, adj. ingentosus; hilaris (joyous). Geniality, n. vis ingenii, or merely ris; — of expression, ris dicendi; to attain —, rim dic. assequi.

Genitive case, casus genitivus (Gramm.).

Genius, n. (1) = an imaginary spirit, genius; (2) = high, natural ability, ingenium; a man of —, vir magni or elati ingenii, vir ingenio prestant, magno ingenio præditus homo; to possess no great —, non maximi esse ingenii.

Geniæ, adj. honestus, elegans; urbanus; of — family, sanguine generoso cretus. Gentility, n. nobilitas, venustas, urbanitas.

Gentile, or Pagan, paganus, ethnicus, gentilis, ceræ religionis ignarus (all Eccl.).

Gentle, adj. generosus (of good blood), lenis, mitis, comis; to grow —, mitescere; to make —, mansuifacere. Gentleman, n. vir nobilis, vir

ingenius; — of the king's bedchamber, cubicularius; a gentlewoman of the queen's —, cubicularia; the —, turba feminarum reginam comitantium (for the hair, ornatrix; for keeping the clothes, vestifica; for putting them in the wardrobe, vestiplica).

Gentry, n. nobilitas, nobiles, optimates; — of the higher class, nobiles majorum gentium; — of the lower —, nobiles minorum gentium.

Genueflexion, n. *genium flexura, genia curvata (e.g. pacem genibus curvatis orabat).

Genuine, adj. = not feigned, fictitious, or false, sincerus; probus, merus, putus; genuine virtue, virtus vera; = legitimate (as children), certus; legitimus, justa uxor natus. Genuineness, incorrupta integritas, auctoritas, fides. Periphrastically, e.g. many doubt of the genuineness (that is, authenticity) of this book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse. Properly "genuineness" has to do with an original in contradistinction to a spurious and pretended copy, and "authenticity" refers to the question whether a book was or was not written by its alleged author, so that "a genuine book" resembles good coin, the sterling and authorised currency of the realm, and "an authentic book" is a book written by its professed author.

Geographer, n. *geographus (γεωγράφος), *terrarum or regionum descriptor. Geographical, adj. *geographicus. Geography, *geographia, terrarum or regionum descriptio.

Geology, n. *gologia, *gognosia (knowledge of the earth's surface).

Geometry, n. geometria, geometrica, geometrica-orum, n.pl. ratio linearis (as theory); to understand —, geometriceum novisse, geometria or geometrica eruditum esse; to learn —, geometrica discere. Geometrical, adj. geometricus (γεωμετρικός). Geometer, or Geometrician, n. geometres (properly a land-measurer).

Germ, n. germen, asparagus (the sprout of larger plants), cyma (young and tender); to destroy the —, scum reprimerè; (fig.) semen (e.g. malorum, discordiarum), igniculus (specially in the pl., igniculi, e.g. quasi virtutum igniculi et semina). To germinate, v.intr. germinare, pullulare. Germination, n. germinatio.

Gesture, n. gestus (the mode of carrying the body), comb. motus gestusque (gestus is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). To make —, or gesticulate, gestum agere, facere, gestu uti, gestum componere (according to the rules of art), gesticulari (so gesticulator and gesticulatio); to be ignorant of —, gestum nescire; to fall in —, peccare in gestu; to express by —, gestu verba exprimere (so exiguè signet gestu quæcumque loquatur).

Get, v.tr. acquirere, conquirere, consequi, parare, comparare, lucrari (to get gain); — above, superare or exsuperare alqm; — before, antecedere or antecire alqm; — caught, deprehensum esse; — down, descendere; — forward, proficere, procehi; — in, introire; — near, accedere; — out, egredi; — round, circumvenire; — through, percurrere; — under, subterfugere; — by heart, memoria mandare alqd; — drunk, se inebriare; — away, auferre hinc; to — with child, gravidam facere. See Gain.

Gezugs, tr. trica, nugæ, crepundia.

Ghastly, adj. horrificus, horrendus; — countenance, facies cadaverosa. Ghastliness, n. pallor, horror.

Ghost, n. (1) = breath, spiritus, anima; the Holy —, Spiritus Sanctus (Eccl.). Paracletus (Eccl.); to give up the —, supremum spiritum efflare, animam agere, animam deponere; (2) = imaginary spirits, or the spirits of the dead, lemures (in general), manes (the shade or ghost of a particular person, e.g. non manes ejus conquiescunt viri), lares (the good spirits worshipped in the home), laræ, manæ (the bad), umbræ (the shade). See Spirit.

Giant, *n.* *homo ingentis* or *immanis* magnitudinis, *homo eximia corporis magnitudine*, *vir major quam pro humano habitu*; a Gaulish —, *eximia corporis magnitudine Gallus*; a gigantic enemy, *immanis magnitudinis hostis*; to be a —, *humane magnitudinis propemodum excesisse formam*. Gigantic, *adj.* *eximie* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *eximia* or *ingenti* or *immani magnitudine*; a — labour, *mole*.

Gibbet, *n.* *arbor infelix*. See Gallows.
Gibe, *n.* *dieterium*, *sanna*, *scomma*. To gibe, *v.tr.* *ludere*, *ludibrio habere*, *dieterio petere* *alqm.*
Giddy, *adj.* (1) *lit.* *certigine correptus*; (2) *fig.* *levis*, *inconstans*. Giddiness, *certigo*, *animus levis*.
Gift, *n.* *donum*. See Give.
Gig, *n.* *cisium*.

Giggle, *v.intr.* *effuse ridere*, *inepte ridere*, *fur-tim cachinnare*.

Gild, *v.tr.* *inaurare* (e.g. *statuam*, *laminam aream*), *aurum illinere* *alci rei* or *aurum illinere* *alqd* (e.g. *marmor*), *aurum inducere* *alci rei* or *aurum inducere* *alqd*. Gilded, *auratus*, *inauratus*. A gilder, *n.* *inaurator* (late). Gilding, *n.* *auratura*.

Gill, *n.* (a measure) *hemina*; in pl., gills of fish, *branchie*.

Gillflower, *n.* (1) the plant, **cheiranthus incanus* (L.); (2) the blossom, *leucoion*, **flos cheiranthi incani*.

Gimlet, *n.* *terebra*.

Gin, *n.* = trap, *laqueus*, *tendicula*; = strong drink, **juniperi succus*.

Ginger, *n.* *zingiber* or *zingiberis* or *zingibēri* (Indeel.); *gingerbread*, **libum mellitum*, **panis zingiberis confectus*; — baker, *pietor dulciarius* (late).

Gingle, *v.intr.* *limare*. A gingle, *n.* *tinnitus*.

Gipsy, *n.* **Cingarus*, *Cingara*, *f.*; — language, **Cingarorum lingua*.

Gird, *v.tr.* *cingere*, *succingere*; — yourself, *cingi* or *succingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio*, *setro*); *fig.* = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi ad alqd*, *se parare* or *se comparare ad alqd*. Girdle, *n.* *zona* (Latin), *pure* Lat. *cingulum*, *cestus* (Greek); to loose the —, *puella zonam soleret*, *zonam recingere*; — maker, *zonarius*.

Girl, *n.* *puella*, *virgo*; a little —, *puellula*, *circuncula*; a — (two, three, etc.) years old, *bima*, *trima*, *quadrina*; a little — of —, *himula*, *trimula*, *quadrinula*; a grown up —, *puella adulta*, *virgo*; a marriageable —, *virgo nubilis*; a pretty —, *puella lepida*; he looks like a —, *puerili in ore est rultus virgineus*; a girl's school, **schola puellarum*. Girlish, *adj.* *puellaris*, *virginialis*; *n.* — modesty, *reuerentia virginialis*.

Girth, *n.* = distance or space round, *ambitus*, *circuitus*, *complexus*.

Give, *v.tr.* *dare*, *præbere*, *donare*, *reddere*, *tradere*, *impertire* (*dare* is simply to give; *præbere* is to afford or bestow; *donare*, to make a present of; *reddere* is to restore; *tradere* is to give up, and *impertire* is to communicate or impart). To give wine, *appondere vinum*; to give it to some one = to punish, *castigare verbis* (or *verberibus*); to give polish to style, *orationi ornatum afferre*; to give = contribute, *conferre*; to give for = to buy at, *rem emere tanti* (e.g. *quanti donum emisti*) *quanti canas*? what does your supper cost?; to — word for word, *verba exprimere alqd*, *exprimere verbum de verbo*; to — up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — little attention to, *parum curare*, *negligere alqd*; — none at all, *nihili putare*, *spernere alqd*; to — up yourself = to surrender, *se dare*, *manus dare*, *cedere*, *concedere*; = to devote to, *dedicere*, *consecrare*. Gift, *n.* *donum* (a free gift), *munus* (a gift from regard to duty), *premium* (a reward or prize), *factura* (a gift with effort or for a certain object), *donarium* (an offering), *corollarium* (a chaplet of flowers given to players), *strena* (a new year's present), *scenium* (feast, a token of hospitality), *apophoretum* (a (Christian) feast), *donarium* (a present of money distributed among the soldiers), *conspiciarium* (present of food to the people), a small

—, *munusculum*, *munus parvum*; to make a —, *alci donum* or *munus dare*, *alci dono donare*, *alci donum impertiri*, *dare alci alqd dono* or *munus*, *munus alci deferre*; to make considerable gift; to —, *alqm largitione augere*; to receive as a —, *dono* or *muneri accipere alqd*; to buy for a —, *dono alci alqd emere*.

Gizzard, *n.* *ingluvies*, *guttur*.

Glaze, *adj.* *latus*, *hilaris* or *hilarus*; to be —, *latus* or *hilarum esse*; — at, *lari alqd* (e.g. *to make* —, *hilarum facere alqm*, *alqm* or *aleis* *animum exhilarare*, *ad letitiam excitare*; I am — to say, *ludens dico*; I am — of it, *de isthoc gaudio*; I am — to hear it, *perlibenter audio*. Adv. *late*, *hilar*, *hilariter*, *animo lato* or *hilar*; to look —, **vultu letitiam præferre*, **vultu specie* *letitie præ se ferre*. Gladness, *n.* *letitia*, *hilaritas*, *arimus latus*. See Joy.

Glade, *n.* **interstitium silentium*.

Gladiator, *n.* *gladiator* (a slave fighting in the public games). Gladiatorial, *adj.* *gladiatorius*; — fight or game, *munus gladiatorium*, *ludus gladiatorius*, *certamen* or *spectaculum gladiatorum* or *gladiatorum*; to exhibit —, *munus* or *gl. spect.* or merely *gladiatores edere*, *ludum gladiatorum facere*; he who exhibits such, *dominus*.

Glance, *n.* *splendor* (the quality), *fulgor* (the radiance), *nitor* (the shining, e.g. *stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem cecitat*), *candor* (pure brightness), *jubar* (a sunbeam); — of the eyes, *oculorum confectus*. To glance, *v.intr.* *splendere*, *fulgere*, *nitere*; — on, *alci assidue*; (fig.) — at, *oculos conficere* in *alqd*, *alqd* *lertiter attingere*.

Gland, *n.* *glandula*; the — of the throat, *tonsilla*. Glanders, *n.* *ulcus*.

Glare, *n.* *splendor oculis perstringens*. To glare, *oculos perstringere*.

Glass, *n.* *vitrum*; pure and clear —, *vitrum purum*; white —, *vit. candidum*; transparent —, *vit. translucens*; porcelain —, *vit. murinum*; to make —, *vitrum fundere*; transparent as —, *vitri modo translucens*; looking like —, *vitro specie*; to colour —, *vitro tingere*; to work — into figures, *vitrum statu figurare*, *vit. spiritus formare* in *plurimos habitus*; to paint on —, *vit. coloribus pingere* ac *picaturam inurere*; to drink out of —, *vitro potare*; a utensil, made of —, *vas vitreum*, also merely *vitrum*; a cup —, *calix vitreus*; a small —, *vasculum vitreum*, *caliculus vitreus*; to drink a — of wine, *vinum bibere*; — too much, *paulo plus adhibere* (Com.). An eye —, **vitrum opticum*; by means of an — (to see), **oculo armato* or **oculis armatis*; a burning —, **vitrum causticum*. A glass-blower, *n.* *vitarius*, *qui spiritum vitrum in habitus plurimos format*. Glazier, *n.* **vitarius* *qui fenestras vitrum inserit*. Glasses, *adj.* *vitreus*; — eyes, *oculi vitrei* (cf *glare*), *oculi natales* (like those of a person in drink).

Gleam, *n.* *radius*, *coruscatio*. To gleam, *v.* *radiare*, *coruscare*.

Glean, *v.tr.* *epiclegium facere* (in the field), *racemari* (in the vineyard), **omis colligere*. Gleaning, *n.* *epiclegium*.

Glebe, *n.* *gleba*; — land, **prædium sacerdotale*.

Glee, *n.* *hilaritas*, *letitia*. Gleeless, *adj.* *hilaris*, *laetus*.

Glib, *adj.* *loquax*, *garrulus*, *levis*.

Glide, *v.* *labi*, *prolabi*.

Glimmer, *n.* *lux crepita*. To glimmer, *v.* *sublucere*.

Glimpse, *n.* **rei aspectus eueurion*; to have but a — of, **alqd per caliginem* or *quasi per velum* *videre*.

Glisten, *v.intr.* *micare*, *candere*; eyes *glistenare*, etc., *frons* *fulgore micantes oculi*. Glistening, *n.* *coruscatio*, *candor*.

Glisten, *v.intr.* *micare*, *fulgere*, *nitere*.

Globe, *n.* *globus* (scil. *terre*, *firmamentum*, *mundus*, etc.) *alci circa alqm*, *multarum*, *corporum*, *facturum*, *aperta* (scilicet *terre*); *terre* *globus*, *orbis terrarum*.

Globular, *adj.* *sphaericus*, *q'* *sphaerice*.

Gloom, *n.* *obscuritas, caligo, tenebræ*; (fig.) *animus defectus, afflictus*. Gloomy, *adj.* *obscurus, tenebrosus*.

Glorify, *n.* *gloria, honor, decus, splendor*; to be a —, *laudari* or *glorificari* *alei*, *laudem asserere alicui*; to strive for —, *laudem* or *gloriam querere*; to do all for the sake of —, *omnia ad gloriam revocare*, *gloriam servire*; to earn —, *laudem sibi parere, sibi colligere, gloriam acquirere* or *consequi* or *adipisci*; to be distinguished by —, *laude* or *gloria florere*; to bestow everlasting — on, *aliqui (patriam) immortaliter gloriam asserere*; the desire of —, *laudis studium*, *laudis* or *glorie cupiditas* or *aviditas*, *comb.* *gloriae laudisque cupiditas*; burning —, *glorie æstus*; insatiable —, *insatiabilis famæ cupidus*; desirous of —, *glorio* or *laudis cupidus* or *avidus* or *appetens*; glorious, or full of —, *gloriosus, illustris*. To glorify, *v.tr.* *laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere*, *gloria afficere aliquem*, *aliquem (laudibus) celebrare*; — yourself, *gloria et prædicatione sese efferre, de re ipsum prædicare*. To glory in, *in aliqua re gloriarī, alio jactare* or *ostentare aliquid*. Glorifying, *n.* *gloratio, prædicatione*.

Gloss, *n.* (1) = a shining, nitor, candor; (2) = an explanation, *glossa, glossema -atis, n.* ° *scholion* (σχολιον).

Glove, *n.* *digitale, digitabulum*; — maker, ° *digitabularius* or *qui digitabula facit*.

Glow, *n.* *ardor, fereor, æstus*. To glow, *v.intr.* *candere, ardere*; — with love for, *amore aliquid*; to begin to —, *ardescere, exardescere*; to cause to —, *candefacere*. Glowing, *candens, ardens, fervens, feridus*; — anger, *præfervida ira*; — language, *oratio feridior*; to have a — desire for, *flagrare desiderio aliquid*.

Glue, *n.* *glutinum, gluten, viscum*; to make — out of ox-hides, *bovm coriis glutinum excoquere*. To glue, *v.tr.* *glutinare, conglutinare*. Gluing, *n.* *glutinatio*. Gluey, *adj.* *glutinosus*.

Glutton; *n.* *homo edax, gulosus, vorax, homo profunda et intempestiva gula, voraces, helluo*; *comb.* *gurgus et helluo, abdomini suo natus*. Gluttony, *n.* *edacitas, aviditas cibi, voracitas (late)*; to begivez to —, *abdomini natum esse, helluari*.

Gnash the teeth, *dentibus frendere* or *infrendere, dentibus stridere, stridere dentium frendere*. Gnashing, *n.* *stridor dentium*.

Gnat, *n.* *culex*; — bite, ° *ictus culicis*.

Gnaw, *v.tr.* *rodere, arrodere, derodere aliquid, circumrodere atque* (fig.) *pungere* (e.g. *agritudo me* or *animum meum pungit* or *cruciat*); gnawing sorrow, *agritudo crucians*; — cares, *solicitudines mordaces*; a kind of — pain, *quasi morsus aliquid doloris*. Gnawing, *n.* *rosio (lit.)*, *morsus (a bite)*, *cruciatus (pain)*.

Go, *v.intr.* *ire* (simply), *gradi* (to step), *ingredi* (to step into), *incedere* (to enter), *exagere* (to advance as with a firm foot and bearing); the soldier *redit* into battle, the man of gravity *greditur*; the vain man *incedit*; *ambulare* (to walk, walk out), *spatiari* (to strut, walk at large), *commearare ad aliquid (in locum)*, *procedere* (to go forth to; ante portam, out of doors into the streets, foribus foras; into public, in publicum; from the tent into the sun, e tabernaculo in solem; to the assembly, in concionem); to go out, *prodire* (of the harbour, e portu; of doors, foribus); *exire, excedere, egredi*; — in, *inire, introire, intrare, ingredi*; — over, *transire, præterire locum* (to pass by a place); — on board, *ascendere, conscendere*; — down, *descendere*; — up, *ascendere*; — before, *anteire, antegredi* (with acc.); — through, *transire* (to pass an object, as, the sun passes the constellation of Cancer, *sol Canceri signum transit*); = to set out, proceed, march, *præfiscī* (on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, *conferre se aliquid*; = to make for, *contendere aliquid*; = to betake yourself, *contendere*; = to intend to go to, *petere aliquem locum*; = to retire to, *concedere aliquid (rus)*; not to be able to go, *ingredi non quire, ad ingrediendum invalidum esse* (too weak to go); to go on foot, *pedibus, peditem venire*; it is time to go, *jam*

tempus est abire; *go!* *abi!* *abi hinc!* *apage sis!* you may go! *illicet!* begone from my sight! *age illuc!* *abscede procul e conspectu meo!* to let one go, *sincere ut abeat aliquis, aliquem dimittere*; let me go! *omitte me!* let me alone! I can do it, *sine me, rem ipse conficere possum*. Where are you going? *quo tendis?* What — to do? *quid cogitas?* to go and come, *venire et redire, ire et redire*; to go up and down, *ambulare*; — till you are tired, *deambulare*; to go on somewhat (as on crutches), *institi aliqua re*; to lean or support yourself on, *artus sustinere aliqua re*; to go to (apply to, as to work), *accedere ad aliquid, aggredi aliquid*; — to any one, *adire aliquem*; — into yourself (examine), *descendere in se, se exztere*; to come to your senses, *ad sanitatem reverti*; to go after, *petere aliquid*; — to see, *spectatum ire*; — for some one, *aliquem accessere, accessitum ire*; — to see, *aliquem visere, visitare* (as the physician visits the patient); the desires of the man go so far, *hominum cupiditas prorumpit eo ut, etc.* How far should love go? *quatenus amor progredi debet?* The river goes quickly, *fluvius citatus fertur*; the book — under my name, *sibi nomine meo liber fertur*; the sword goes into the groin, *ferum descendit in ilia*; the affair begins to go better, *incipit res melius ire*; the affair — very well, *res prorsus it*; go as it will, *utcumque res casura est*; how goes it! how is it! how are you? *quomodo habes te?* or *est tibi?* the answer is made by *bene, recte, male, etc.*; so of health, *quomodo valet?* of action, *quid agis?* *quid agitur?* *quid fit?* of condition, *satin salva (scil. res)* is all well? answers, *valeo, bene mecum agitur*; very well, *præclare mecum agitur, res mihi sunt maxime et secundæ*; with your mother! answer, *apud matrem recte est*; how are things in Attica? *quomodo it de Attica?* answer, *optime*; my health is better, is improving, *valetudo in melius*; if you are a little better, *si meliuscule tibi est*; so it goes, *ita cita est hominum, sic cita hominum est, sic est vulgus*. There goes, etc. (used of measures), *sercenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt stadium, 625 feet go to a stadium*; that goes to this, *hoc eo spectabat ut*, he is gone (that is, dead), *exanimatum esse, periisse, nullum esse, extinctum esse*. A going, *itio, ambulatio*; in going, *quum irem, incedens*. See Come.

Goad, *n.* *aculeus* (the sting of an insect), *stimulus*; to kick against —, *stimulum pugnis cedere*, *adversum stimulum calces remittere, contra acumina calcitrare*. To goad, *v.tr.* *stimulare ad or in, incitare*.

Goal, *n.* *meta* (the pillar at the end of the course).

Goat, *n.* *capra, capella*; of a —, *caprinus*.

Gobble, *v.tr.* *rorare, decorare*.

Goblet, *n.* *scyphus*. See Cup.

Goblin, *n.* *umbra quas homines inquietat; dæmon*.

God, *n.* *Deus* (as the highest being), *numen divinum, numen* (properly the nod, that is, the supreme will), *dius* (for *deus* in the best age was an archaism); the gods, *dii, divi, celestes* (poet. *celites et cælicolæ*), *dii superi*, also *superi* (opp. *inferi*, *comb. dii superi inferique*); — of the highest order, *dii majorum gentium*; — of the lower —, *dii minorum gentium*; — of the house, *laræ, penates*; the ancient national —, *dii indigetes*; the recent —, *dii novenses*; the — of two allied nations, *sociates dii*; to raise a person to —, *aliquem ad deos immortales benevolentia famaque tollere, aliquem in cælum famæ ac voluntate tollere, aliquem beneficiorum memor in consilio celestium colloco, aliquem in deorum numerum referre, aliquem inter deos referre, aliquem consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*; for God's sake I beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro deum fideli* by the —, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me Deus juvet* or *adijvet* or *amet*, *hercule* or *mehercule* (e.g. *est mehercule vir optimus, hercule is est quem diligi deceat*); so also *Deus me perdat!* O immortal —, *dii immortales!* marine Jupiter! *proh Jupiter!* may — be favourable, *faceas mihi, dii propitii sint*; in —'s name, *quod*

bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! quod bene certat! with —'s aid, *Deo amnente, Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante, ducente Deo*; — grant, *facit Deus! utinam dii ita faciant! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — give his blessing, *Deus approbet!* dii approbent! may — bless, *annuat (mihi, tibi, vobis, etc.) Deus nutum numenque suum*; unless — aid, *nisi quis nos Deus respuerit*; if — will, *si Deo (diis) placet*; — forbid! *quod Deus prohibeat!* quod omnes Deus avertat, ne id Deus sinat or sicerit! dii meliora! — be thanked, *gratia debetur Deo, Deo habenda est gratia*; the worship of —, *deorum cultus*; Son of —, *D^{no} natus, Dei Filius (Filia)*; life of —, **vita celestium*; to live —, *jucundissime vivere*; providence of —, *numen deorum*; council of —, *deorum consilium*; house of —, *edes -is, templum*; Lamb of —, *Agnus Dei (Eccl.)* Godhead, *n. divinitas* (the divine nature or essence). Godlike, *adj. divinus, deo or diis proximus, eximius*. Godless, *adj. impius (erga Deum, eo erga patriam, erga parentes), atheus (God-denying), nefarius, nefandus, scelestus, sceleratus*. Godlessness, *n. nullus deum metus, impietas, nefas, scelus, res scelestae or nefariae*. Goddess, *n. dea*; Godfather, *n. *sponsor baptismalis, pater lustricus*; — mother, *mater lustrica*; — son, *filius lustricus*; — daughter, *filia lustrica* (all Eccl.).

Goggle, *v. intr. transverse or tortis oculis intueri*. Gold, *n. aurum*; unworked —, *aurum rude, infectum*; wrought —, *au. factum*; spun —, *au. netum*; coined —, *au. signatum*; solid —, *au. solidum*; pure —, *au. purum*; made of —, *ex auro factus or fabricatus, aureus (golden)*; to cover with —, *auro inducere, inaurare (auratus)*; adorned with —, *auro distinctus*; inlaid with —, *auro calatus*; inwoven with —, *auro intextus*; in —, *in auro* (e.g. *decies sestertium in auro secum efferre*); a vein of —, *vena auri*; a bar of —, *later aureus*; a sheet of —, *laminæ auri*; to cover with —, *laminâ inaurare*; a thread of —, *filum aureum*; thirst for —, *auri cupido* (poet. *auri sitis or fames*; to have —, *auri cupidine immensâ flagrare*); a mine of —, *auri fodina, auraria (fodina)*; a lump of —, *auri massa* (a nugget); a bit of —, *auri mica*; land or region of —, *regio auro or auri fortis, regio auri metallis repleta* (poet. *terra aurifera, arca aurifera*). Goldsmith, *n. aurifer, aurarius (scil. artifex), vascularius* (maker of golden goblets). Gold-dust, *n. pulvis aureus, pulvis aurosus* (like gold). Golden, *adj. aureus, ex auro factus, aureolus* (mostly fig. = *eximius*); the — age, *aurea ætas, seculum aureum* (post-Aug.); the — mean, *aurea mediocritas*; to produce — fruit, *bonam frugem ferre*; to live — days, *jucundissime vivere*; to give — words, *rogare blande et concinne*.

Gondola, *n. navis thalamēgos* (θαλαμηγός), pure Lat., *navis cubitula*. Gondolier, *n. magister navis cubitularis or thalamēgi*.

Good, *adj. bonus* (in physical and moral sense, *bona indoles, natura bona*; but observe, it is *secundus cœtus* and *benignus animus*, a good disposition), *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (pleasant, *alci rei or ad alqd, probus* (what it ought to be and what is approved, morally and physically), *optimus* (rich in itself, full of good qualities), *commodus* (having the right quantity or quality), *opportunitus* (suitable), *prosper, secundus* (res prospera, good circumstances), *utilis* (useful), *salutaris* (healthful), *honestus* (morally good, honourable), *simplex* (unpretending), *benignus* (kind) — food, *cibi suaves or jucundi*; — clothes, *vestis forensis* (best or Sunday clothes); a — field, *ager ferax or fertilis, solum ferax or fertile*; — pasture, *pascuum herbis abundans, pascuum pecori alendo bonum*; — harvest, *messis frugifera or opima*; — year, *annus frugifer, annus frugibus locuplex, annus magni proventus*; — times, *tempora bona or felicia*; — physician, *medicus artis peritus*; very —, *medicus arte insipius*; — soldier, *miles bello bonus, miles fortis ac strenuus*; — statesman, *bonus pace bello-*

que; — man, *bonus vir, bonum nomen*; — city, *bone merita civitas*; — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti*; to have —, *bone or acriter videre, oculos acres et acutos habere*; he has —, *lynceus est*; — friend, *o bone! sodes!* a — friend to me, *mili amicus, amicus meus*; a — friend, *bonus amicus* (a friend, in the true sense); — counsel, *consilium salutare, con. rectum*; a — part, *bona pars* (a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to have a — sleep, *satis arte dormire*. Adv. *bone, belle, jucunde, suaviter, commodè* (e.g. *habitare, saltare, verba facere*), *scienter, scite* (e.g. *scienter tibiis cantare, scite, convivium exornare, scite coli, to dress well*). To be good for as a remedy, *alci rei or contra alqd prodesse, alci rei mederi, alqd sanare, contra alqd efficere* esse; to — to, *alqm diligere carumque habere, alci bene velle or cupere, alci facere, alcijs rebus or alcijs saluti consulere*; to make —, *alqd recte facere*; — again, *alqd sanare*; = to make up, *incommodum acceptum majoribus commodis sanare, sarcire alqd (detrimētum acceptum), reconcinnare alqd (det. accept.)*, *corrigere* (culpam virtute), *restituere alqd* (e.g. *rem temeritate alcijs prolapsam*); — the former fault, *præteritam culpam redimere*; those things which you cannot — you make worse, *ea que sanari non possunt, exulcerare*; to — by, *alqm piaculo expiare alqd* (e.g. *errorem regis*); it does me —, *alqd suaviter me afficit*; to do — to, *alci consulere*; good! *bone agis, bone fecisti, bene fecisti! bene habet!* (well!) *non repugno! nihil impedit!* Good, *n. bonum*; the highest —, *summum bonum, ultimum or finis bonorum*; external —, *externa bona, res externæ or humanæ*; goods = possessions, *bona, fortuna, comb. bona ac fortuna*; patrimonial —, *bona patria*; = wares or merchandise, *merx*; a vessel laden with —, *navis amplissimis et immanibus mercis et penus ponderibus onerata*; to do much —, *multa bene facere, de multis bene mereri*; — to, *alci bene or benigne facere, conferre in alqm beneficia (multa)*; he does me much —, *optime alqs meretur de me*; to repay — with —, *similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare*; — bad with —, *maleficiis beneficiis pensare*; — with bad, *beneficiis malefactis pensare*; to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere* (e.g. *detrimētum*). Goodness, *n. bonitas* (e.g. *soli*); natural —, *nature bonitas*; — of the heart, *probitas, simplicitas*; the — of pearls consists in, etc., *dos omnis margaritarum in candore, magnitudine, orbe, licore, pondere*; to treat any one with —, *comiter alqm tractare, leni ingenio esse in alqm*; to show —, *plurimum benignitatis in alqm conferre*; to have enjoyed much — from, *magnâ alcijs liberalitate usum esse*.

Goose, *n. anser*; a little —, *anserculus* (gosling); female —, *anser femina*; male —, *anser mas or mascutus*; fat —, *anser pinguis, bene agnatus*; that which comes from a —, *anserinus*; — flesh, **caro anserina*; roast —, *assum anserinum*; —'s feather, *penna anserina*.

Gore, *n. cruor* (crassus, ater, tepidus, etc.). To gore, *v. tr. transfigere*.

Gorge, *n. (1) = throat, gula, guttur*; (2) = a narrow pass, *angustia*. To gorge, *v. tr. exorari* (rind cibogre), *exsaturare* (fig. *libidinem, animum cruciatu alcijs*).

Georgious, *adj. splendidus, magnificus, lautus*.

Gormandize, *v. tr. commissari, helleuari*.

Gospel, *n. *evangelium, *doctrina or præcepta Jesu Christi*; to preach the —, *evangelizare* (Eccl.); = the narrative of an apostle, e.g. **vita Jesu ab Joanne præposita*; = a portion of such (the Gospel) or "the Evangel" **lectio evangelica*. See Evangelical.

Gossip, *n. (1) = idle talk, gerræ, nugæ, nugatoria -orum, n. ineptia, rumusculi imperitorum hominum*; a —, *lingulice*.

Gouge, *v. tr. scalpro erime* e or *exsecare*.

Gourd, *n. cucurbita*.

Gout, *n. arthritidis* (ἀρθριτις), pure Latin, *morbus*

articularis or *articularis*, *dolor artuum* or *articularum*; — in the hands, *chiragra* (χεῖρα); — in the feet, *podagra* (ποδάγρα); — in the knees, *gonagra*, **dolor genium*, he has the —, *aleys artus laborant*. Gouty, *adg* arthriticus.

GOVERN, *v.tr.* gubernare, administrare, *tempublicam administrare* or *gerere*, *republica preesse*, — a province, *provinciam administrare*, *provincia preesse*, *provinciam procurare*. Govern, *v.* regnum, imperium, administratio, = governors, *qui republica preesunt*, *qui penes quos summa est ieiun*. See Dominion, Reign, Rule.

GOWN, *n.* toga, vestis, a lawver's —, *toga forensis*, the manly —, *toga virilis*, a morning —, *toga cubicularis* or *domestica*; a woman's —, *palla*, *stola*.

GRACE, or favour, *n.* gratia, favor, comb. *gratia et favor*, *studium*, comb. *studium et favor*, *voluntas* (inclination), *benefeciticia* (kindness), *indulgentia* (special favour), *beneficium*, he grows in —, *maius est in tute*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio*, *Deo fauente*, to address with —, *blande et concinne rogare*; — in speaking, *facundia*, *lepos*, — at meals, *gratiam* (thanks) *actio*, *sollemnes preces*, to say —, *mensam conscrare*, *gratias agere* (after meals), to be in the good graces of, *apud alium plurimum gratia poltere*; to gain the —, *aleys gratiam sibi conciliare*, an act of —, *lex obsequii*, grant me this —, *da mihi hanc gratiam*; to act with — toward, *clementia* *ut*, *clementer agere cum alio*; to obtain —, *impetare veniam*, to bestow —, *veniam et impunitatem dare*, *impunitatem largiri*, no more — is to be hoped for, *sublata est spes cenia*. Your Grace! *In, vir generosissime!* *clementissime* or *indulgentissime princeps* or *imperator!* *Clementia* *Festral*! Grace = gracefulness, *n.* *venustas* (attraction, charm), *lepos* (in words), *femmine* —, *mildebris venustas*, — of expression, *suavitas dicendi*, a native —, *nativus quidam lepos est in alio* Graceful, *adj.* *venustus*, *lepidus*, to be very —, *mirifici esse suavitate*, *affluere venustate*, to make —, *aleis* *venustatem afferre* or *amanitatem suppeditare* Adv. *venuste*, *speciose*, *suaviter*, *juvunde*, *amane*, *fatise*; to narrate —, *juvunde narrare*. See *Lavour*.

GRADE, *n.* = *step*, *gradus*, *ascensus* (a step up); there are many — in human society, *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*, — of honour, *gradus honori* or *dignitatis*. Gradual, *adj.* *per gradus* or *gradatim*, *paullatim*, *sensim*. To graduate (in a university), **ad gradum accedere*, *admittere*, **gradum adipisci* A graduate, **ad gradum admissus*, *gradum aliquem adeptus*.

GRAFT, *n.* *sirculus*. To graft, *v.tr.* *inserere*, *arborum insere*, *sirculum arbori inserere* (i.e. *primum bonum in primum silicem inserere*) Grafting, *n.* *insitio*. A grafter, *n.* *insitor*.

GRAIN, *n.* *granum*, (in general) *fruges*, *frumentum*; (in weight) **granum*, to reduce to —, *contere*. See *Corn*, *Wheat*.

GRAMMAR, *n.* *ars grammatica*, or merely *grammatica* or *grammatica*, or *grammatica*, *n.* *pl*, **atio grammatica*, *ratio loquendi* (as a thing or science), *praecepta* or *leges grammaticorum*, **liber grammaticus* or *ad grammaticam rationem pertinet* (a book of g.), to write on Latin —, *de ratione latine loquendi accuratissime scribere*. Grammatical, *adj.* *grammaticus* Grammarian, *n.* *grammaticus*, *qui grammaticam proficitur*, *magister grammaticus*.

GRANARY, *n.* *granarium*. See *Barn*, *Graner*.

GRAND, *adj.* *grandis* (e.g. *pistola*, *crinis*, *natura*, *res*, *exemplum*, *oratio*, *oratio*, *alumnus*), *eximus*, *maximus*, *amplius*. Grandeur, *n.* *amplitudo*, *majestas*. Grandee, *n.* *proceres*, *optimates*. Grandiloquent, *adj.* *grandiloquus*. Grandson, *n.* *nepos* — daughter, *neptis*; — father, *avus*, — mother, *avia*, a great —, *prompos*, *pionepis*, *proiens* (so backward, *abicus*, *atrus*, *trilicus*), *proiva*.

GRANT, *n.* *gratia* *beneficium*, *donum*, *præmum*, *cena*, *concessio* (the granting), *concessio*. To

grant, *v.tr.* *concedere*, *annuere*, *sinere*, *dost thou —? daene* (with acc. and inf.) *! who would not —? quis hoc non dederit!* this granted, that follows, *dato hoc*, *dandum erit illud*; see how much I — you, *videte quid vobis largiar*; to — that, *quo concessio*, *quibus concessis*, but to —, *sed hoc ipsum concedatur*; granted that, or that not, *ut sit*, *ne sit*, *ut non sit*.

GRAPe, *n.* *acinus* or *acimum* (a single grape), *uva*, *uva* (a bunch of grapes), *vinum*; to gather —, *vinum legere*, *vindemias* *ut*, *vindemare*, *vindemias colligere*, the — ripens, *ua dulcescit*, *mitescit*; — colour, *ua caput fieri varia*, to sell — on the vines, *vindemias vendere* (to sell the vintage) See *Vine*.

GRAPPLE, *v.tr.* *comprehendere*, *luctari*, *comb. comprehendere* et *luctari*, *obluatari*, *configere*, *conflictare* A grappling, *n.* *conflictio*, *conflictatio*, *luctatio*, *certamen*, *harpago*, **manus ferrea*.

GRASP, *v.tr.* *prehendere*, *apprehendi* *e*, *comprehendere*; — any one by the cloak, *pallio apprehendere*; — any one's hand, *aleys manum apprehendere*, *dextram aleys amplecti*; — by the hand, *manu reprehendere* (i.e. a soldier, to bring him back from flight); — the pen, *calamum sumere*, *stylum prehendere*, to — at, *manus porrigere ad* or *in aliquid*, *manus tendere ad aliquid*.

GRASS, *n.* *q.* *avena*, *herba* (the young and fresh grass, hence often *graminis herba*), *fennum* (hay), *caespes* (turf), of —, *gramineus* (grass-), fruitful in —, *graminosus*, *herbosus*, covered with —, *gramineus*, *herbifidus*, *viridis*, like —, *herbaceus*, to mow —, *gramin secare*, to cast yourself on the —, *se abjicere in herbam*. To graze (or eat grass), *carpere* *e* *gramen*, *depascere* *herbas*, *pasci*.

GRATE, or GRATING, *n.* *cancelli*, *clathri*, *reticulum* (like a net), *transenna*; — (for fire) *caminus*, *focus*. To grate, *v.tr.* *clathrare*, (to make lattice-work) *discobinare*, (to rasp) *radere*, *deradere*, *alterere*, *contere* *e*, — on, *stringere*, *perstringere*.

GRATEFUL, *adj.* (1) = *placens*, *gratus*, *pergratus*, *acceptus*, *comb.* *gratus acceptusque*, *juvundus*, *perjuvundus*, *suavis*, to be very —, *habere multum suavitatis*, *juvunditatis*, *leporis*; (2) = *thankful*, *gratus*, *benefici* or *beneficiorum memor*, *comb.* *memor gratusque* Adv. *grato animo*, *memori mente* To be —, *gratum*, *memorem* et *gratum esse*, *gratum habere* (in the heart), *gratias agere* (in words), to any one, *aleis*; to show yourself —, *aleis gratum se præbere*, *memorem in aliquid animum præstare* *e*, very —, *gratissimo animo prosequi nomen aleis*, — for something, *aleis pro aliquid e gratiam referre*, to appear —, *memorem gratumque cognosce*, I seek to show myself —, *gratum me videri studeo*, to remember gratefully, *grate meminisse aliquid*, *gratam memoriam prosequi aliquid* Gratefulness, or Gratitude, *n.* *gratus animus*, *memori benefici* or *beneficiorum animus*, *gratus animus et benefici memor*, *grata benefici memoria*, — towards, *grata voluntas in parentes* Gratefully, *v.tr.* *aleis gratificari*, *aliquid delectare*; — the eyes, *delectare oculos*, — the ears, *aures mulcere* or *permulcere*, *aurebus blandiri*, — the senses, *sensus titillare*, *focere*, *voluptate per mulcere* Gratification, *n.* *delectatio*, to give a — to any one, *gratum facere aleis aliquid* *re*, — yourself, *voluptatem sibi parare*; to have — from, *voluptatem ex aliquid re percipere*. Gratis, *adv.* *gratis*, *sine mercede*, *comb.* *gratis et sine mercede*, *gratuito*, *sine pretio* (e.g. *captivos dimittere*), to do a thing —, *aliquid gratis et sine mercede facere*; it is —, *gratis tibi stat*, *gratutum est*.

GRIVE, *adj.* *gravis* (full of excellence), *serius*, *severus*. Gravify, *n.* *gravitas*, *severitas*, to have — of face (look grave), *ultum ad severitatem componere*, also *ultum componere*, to show — in conversation, *severe sermonem cum aliquid conferre*. Gravity (in physics), *gravitas* Gravitation, *n.* *vis et gravitas aleis rei*, *pondus et gravitas*, *vis nulsusque aleis rei*.

GRIVE, *n.* *sepulcrum*, *bustum*, *tumulus* (a mound); to carry to the —, *aliquid efferre* (*funere*), *aliquid*

Groat, *n.* *drachma*; a man not worth a —, *triboli homo*.

Grocer, *n.* **qui aromata vendit*. Grocery, *n.* *aromata -um, n.*

Groin, *n.* *inguen*.

Groom, *n.* *agūs, stabularius* (of the stable); — of the chamber, *cubicularius*.

Groove, *n.* *canālis, canaliculus*. To groove, *v. tr.* *striare*.

Grope, *v. intr.* *errare*.

Gross, *adj.* *crassus* (thick); *pinguis* (fat); *turpis, impudens*; — food, *vicius asper*; — flattery; adulterations indecora, or sordid; blandities veniales; to utter a — lie, *impudentem mentiri*; to descend to — insults, *ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere*; to be free from the grossest vices, *abesse ab ultimis vitiis*; — manners, *mores inculti* or *rustici*. Grossness, *n.* *crassitudo, inhumanitas, rusticitas, contumelia*.

Gross, *n.* *duodecies duodecim*.

Grotesque, *adj.* *inanis*; *pl.* *grylli* (γρύλλοι, gratesque figures).

Grotto, *n.* *antrum*.

Ground, *n.* *humus, solum, terra*; on the —, *humis*; to fall on —, *cadere in solum*; to fall to the —, *procidere, delabi de manibus* (of things); *prolabi, fallente vestigio cadere* (of persons); to fall down to —, *corruere*; to throw —, *sternere, humi prosternere* (of living beings); *dejicere, detulcare, affligere et sternere*; to cast a person's hope —, *alcis spem providere, incidere*; the solid —, *solidum* (as opposed to water); the — of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, causa, principium*; not without good — I, etc., *non sine gravi causa alqd facio, graves causa me impellunt ut faciam alqd*; from good —, *iustus de causis*; I have good — for, *est quod* (e.g. *me pudeat, so magis est quod tibi gratuler quam quod terogem*). Groundless, *adj.* *vanus, inutilis, fictus*; *adv.* *sine causa, temere, ex vano*. Groundlessness, *n.* *vanitas*.

Group, *n.* *turma* (of living beings and figures), *symplegma -atis, n.* (of combatants); — of companions, *caterca comitantium*; — of talkers, *sermōnes inter se serentium circuli*. To group, *v. tr.* *disponere*.

Grouse, *n.* *tetrao bonasia* (L.), *lagopus*.

Grove, *n.* *lucus, nemus, arbutum*.

Grovel, *v. tr.* *humis jacere, humi serpere*.

Grow, (1) *v. intr.* *creescere, succrescere* (by little and little); — in height, in *altitudinem* (of things), *adulescere* (of human beings); — into seed, in *semina creescere*; to let the beard —, *barbam (capillum) promittere, barbam (comam) alere*; — the nails —, *ungues non rescare* or *non recidere*; to have grown a fine person, *procerā esse statūrā, dignitatem corporis placere*; (fig.) *creescere, incrementum capere, augescere, augeri* (in number), *ingravescere* (in strength); (2) *v. tr.* to grow, as to grow grass, *gignere* (e.g. *no river is better for growing grass, gignenda herba nullus fluvius est aptior*). To grow in or upon, *increscere*; — to, *accrescere, obharere*; — from or out of, *excreescere*. See *Increase*.

Growl, *n.* *fremitus*. To growl, *v. intr.* *fremere*.

Grub, *n.* *lumbricus*. To grub up, *v. tr.* *excitare*.

Grudge, *n.* *simultas* (a hate), *invidia* (a dislike). To grudge, *v. tr.* *invidere alicui alqd*. See *Envy*.

Gruel, *n.* **cremor avenae*.

Gruff, *adj.* *morosus, acerbus*.

Grumble, *v. intr.* *musutare, murmurare, admurmurare*; — at one another, *inter se commurmurare*.

Grunt, *n.* *grunnitus, stridor suis*. To grunt, *v. intr.* *grunire*.

Guarantee, *n.* *sponsor, præs* (in international affairs of a pecuniary nature), *obse* (a security in war); to be a —, *sponsorem, pradem esse pro alio*. To guarantee, *v. tr.* *præstare alqm, alqd, or de alqd re*; to become —, *pondere, fidem interponere pro alio alqis rei, obviam alqis rei ferri*; to give —, *vades, prædes, obse* dare; — yourself as —,

eudem se dare alci pro alio; to take —, *vades* or *prædes accipere alqis rei, prædibus alci cavere*; to demand —, *vadem poscere*; to abandon —, *vadem deserre*.

Guard, *n.* (1) = a watch for the security of others, *custodia; excubiae* (by day as well as by night), *vigilia* (only by night), *statio* (a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habere* or *agere, vigilias agere, stationem agere, in statione esse, stationem habere*; to command the —, *stationi præesse, stationem regere*; — before the camp, *pro castris*; — at the gates, *ad portas*; to relieve — by night, *vigiliarum vices servare*; to direct or provide —, *munus vigiliarum obire*; others mount —, *alii succedunt in stationem* (all of military matters); (2) = the persons forming the guard, *custodia, custos, custodes* (guards in general), *excubiae, excubitores* (for the security of a place), *vigilia, vigiles* (by night), *statio*; the guard go to their post; *excubiae in stationem procedunt*; the guard is being changed or relieved, *aguntur vices stationum*; to place the —, *custodias* or *vigilias* or *stationes disponere*; to set a — on a person, *circumdare alci custodiam*; to protect a city by —, *urbem vigiliis muniti*; to go the rounds, *vigilias circumire*; (3) = the guard-house, *custodia*; to convey to —, *dare* or *tradere in custodiam*; to be in —, *in custodia teneri*; to be kept —, *asservari*. A guardian, *custos*; — angel, *genius*. See *Tutelar*, *Watch*.

Guess, *v. tr.* *conjecturā prospicere* or *providere* or *augurari*, *conjecturā consequi*, *opinione* or *animo præcipere*, *opinari, suspicari*; — from, *conjecturam facere* or *capere* *ex alqā re*; as far as I can —, *quantum ego conjecturā assequor, quantum equidem judicare possum, mea opinione*.

Guest, *n.* *hospes* (one who is received into the home and entertained there); to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere, alqm invitare, lecto, ac domo*; the entertainer of —, *hospes* (host); the relation between host and guest, *hospitium* (hospitality); to enjoy —, *hospitio alqis uti*; I am related to him by hospitality, *hospitium mihi cum eo intercedit, cum alqo habeo hospitium*; the rights of —, *iusta hospitalia*; the kind acts of —, *beneficia hospitalia*; hospitable, *hospitales*; the murder of a guest, *crimes hospitalis*. A guest (in the sense of one entertained at your table), *conviva*, (one brought uninvited) *umbra*; to invite —, *ad cenam vocare, invitare, rogare ad convivium*; to accept an invitation, *promittere ad cenam*; to take home as a guest, *alqm convivam sibi abducere*; to entertain —, *alqm cenae* or *in convivium adhibere*; to go as —, *ad cenam ire, convivium invre*; to be a —, *foras cenare* (to "dine out"); — at a person's house, *apud alqm* or *cum alqo cenare, alqis convivio interesse, esse convivam alci promissum*; if you are to-day my —, *si cenas hodie mecum*; be my —, *apud me sis colo*; he is my —, *cenat apud me* (he dines with me); to see your neighbours every day at dinner, *convivium cicinorum quotidie complere*.

Guide, *n.* *dux*. To guide, *v. tr.* *ducere alqm, ducem esse alci* or *alqis rei, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse alqis rei, gubernare*; comb. *regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari*; to — by the hand, *alci manus dare*.

Guilt, *n.* *vitium, culpa, noxia* (as a condition), *noxæ* (injury), *delictum* (crime). Guilty, *adj.* *noxius, ens*; to be —, *in culpā esse, in noxiā esse* or *teneri*; to declare —, *alqm noxium judicare*; to account —, *alqm nocentem habere*; to make yourself —, *faciunt or maleficiunt in se*, *admittere, seclere se delinire*; to punish the —, *punire sentis*. Guiltless, *adj.* *innocens, insons, ruius vacuus* or *carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integrus*.

Guinea, *n.* **aureus Anglicus*; — heu, *mele-agris*; — pig, **mus porcellus* (L.).

Guise, *n.* *mos, habitus, species*.

Guitar, *n.* **cithara Hispanica*.

Gulf, *n.* sinus (a bay), gurgus (a whirlpool), vorago.

Gull, *v. tr.* alqm decipere, illudere alci, alci verba dare.

Gullet, *n.* gula, guttur.

Gulp, *n.* haustus. To gulp, *v. tr.* haurire, glutire.

Guni, *n.* gummi (indol.), gummis.

Gun, *n.* *sclopetum (musket), *bombarda (rifle), *tormentum bellicum, or mercl, to tormentum (cannon), to load a —, *glanum plumbum cum pulvere pyro immittre; to fire a —, telum mittere, *sclopeto telum vibrare, an air —, telum pneumaticum. Gunner, *n.* *tormentarius. Gunneym, *n.* *ars tormentaria. Gunpowder, *n.* *pulvis pyrus. Gunshot, *n.* *telus jactus or coniectus, utus. Gunsmith, *n.* sclopetorum or bombardarum fabri.

Gurgle, *v. intr.* *ebulliendo crepitare.

Gush out, *v. intr.* effundi or se effundere ex alqâ to allow tears to —, lacrimis indulgere.

Gust, *n.* (1) = taste, gustus, gustatus; (2) = blast of wind, venti impetus, ventus violens. Gusty, *adj.* turbidus, procellosus.

Gut, *n.* intestinum; the blind —, intestinum caecum, the long —, int. rectum, the empty —, int. junum; a thick —, int. crassus, a thin —, int. tenuis, the crooked —, int. ileum, the great —, colon; pain in the —, dolor intestinorum, colon (colon, colic), pure Lat. tormina —um, *n.* To gut, *v. tr.* caecare.

Gutter, *n.* canalis, cloaca (sewer), collicia.

Guzzle, *v. intr.* perpotare. Guzzler, *n.* potator.

Gymnasium, *n.* gymnasium. Gymnastics, *n.* *gymnasia* (γυμναστικά), artes gymnicae (exercitia).

Gypsum, *n.* gypsum; made of —, *gypso factus; to cover with —, gypsare, a worker in —, plastes, gypsoplastes; a likeness in —, imago gypso expressa, a model in —, exemplar e gypso factum.

HABERDASHER, *n.* propola, institor. Haberdasher, *n.* mercatura tenuis, merces tiles, institoris merces.

Habitament, *n.* vestis, vestitus. See Clothes, Garment.

Habit, *n.* consuetudo, mos, usus; — of sinning, consuetudo peccandi. Habitual, *adj.* in usu; to be —, in usu esse, usu canere. Habitu, *v. ti.* consuefacere alqm (with inf, or with ut or ne). See Custom.

Habitable, *adj.* habitabilis. Habitation, *n.* domicilium, sedes, comb. sedis et domicilium, habitatio. See Dwell.

Hack, *v. tr.* cadere; — in pieces, confidere. Hack, *n.* equus conductus, equus conductus (a hired horse). Hackney-coach, *n.* *vectura conducta, chiculum mercatorum.

Hackle, *n.* hamis ferreus quibus linum pectitur. To hackle, *v. ti.* hamis ferreis linum pectere.

Haddock, *n.* *gadus aeglefinus (L.)

Haft, *n.* manubrium, capulus (hilt of a sword).

Hag, *n.* tenebrifica, anus or ancilla catatrax, maia, saqa, an old —, vetula, = nightmare, incubus. Haggard, *adj.* macer, macilentus, ferus, incultus.

Haggle, *v. intr.* licere alqd

Hail, *n.* grando; — storm, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus caelo dejecta, thick —, celeritima grandinis modo; a — storm, grando. To hail, *v. impers.* grandinat, grando cadit; it ceases to —, deglandinat.

Hail salute! ave! — to you! macte esto! macte civitate esto! o te felicem! bonum sit! — to the master and mistress, domino et dominae feliciter!

Hair, *n.* pilus (a single hair), pili (hair in

general), seta (a bristle), crinis (the hair of the head), villus, villi (the thick hair of beasts, e.g. villosissimum animalium lepos); a fine —, pilus tenuis; thick —, p. crassus, the — becomes thick, pili crassescunt, a bristly —, p. hirtus, thin —, pili rari; he who has —, rariplius; hair brought into the world with you, pili congeniti or simili geniti (as on the head); — that grow later, pili agnati or postgeniti (as the beard), the — in the nose, vibrissae; — of the beard, barba; — from the —, capilli ex barba detonsi; — which appear with puberty, pubes; to have such, pubescere; downy —, lanugo, lanugines oris (of several persons), long —, as on goats, caprone; hair on the forehead, antia; — on the eyelids, cilia —orum, *n.*; — of the eyebrows, supercilia —orum, *n.*; — under the arms, hircus; the slave who pulls out the — in the bath, alipilus, the — of a horse's mane, juba, coma cervicium, to have no —, pilo carere, calvere (to be bald), having no —, depilatus; the — fall, pili cadunt or defluunt; — grow, pili crescent, — slowly, p. subnascentur, to cut —, pilos recidere, tondere; — any one's —, alci pilos exellere; he all whose hair has been removed, glaber, to a —, sem acu teligisti, sem rpsam putasti; the account tallies to —, ratio ad minimum convenit; not a hair's breadth, ab alqd te non transi sum, ut auct. digitum discedere, the whole — of the head, crines, capillus, capilli, comb. capillus barbaque, barba capillusque; coma (koun, the natural long hair of women), he that has such, comatus, casarius (specially of a warrior), villus, villi; long —, capillus longus or promissus, casarius promissus, to have —, esse comatum, uncombed —, capillus hirtus or horrens, sleek —, cap. iectus or directus, simplex villus (of the lion), crisped or curled —, crispus cap., crista juba; he who has such, curvatus, woolly —, cap. lanae propior; loose or dishevelled —, cap. passus, crines passus; scattered —, cap. sparsus, crines sparsi; firing —, cap. effusus (opp. cap. nodo unctus); grey —, can; he who has —, canus, false —, capillamentum, alieni capilli, to wear —, capillamento or alieni capilli uti; — your own —, suum capillum or suam comam gestare, I am losing my —, calresco, I have lost —, calveo; he who has —, calvus, pilis dejectus, to let the — grow, capillum alere, — long, casariem promittere or submittere, to drag any one by —, alqm capillis trahere. A hair-band, redimiculum, fascia or tania crinalis, ritta. Hair, *adj.* pilo or pilis testitus, crinitus, capillatus, comatus (opp. calvus), intonsus (unshaved), pilosus, setosus, capillosus, comosus (shaven much), to be —, pilos habere, pilo or pilis integri or restiti (opp. pilo carere), a man who is — all over, hirtus.

Halberd, *n.* bipennis.

Halcyon, *adj.* serenus; — days, dies sereni et tranquilli.

Hale, *adj.* sanus, validus, robustus, comb. saluus et sanus, sanus et saluus.

Hale, *v. tr.* rapere, trahere, comb. rapere et trahere, to — to prison and to death, alqm rapere in jus, ad supplicium, ad mortem; — into slavery, abstrahere alqm in servitutum.

Half, dimidiatus, dimidiatus (halved), dimidium or dimidia pars alci rei (a half), semis (indeed, or genit. semissis, the half of a whole consisting of twelve parts, e.g. duos pedes et semissem, so quinquagena et singula jugera et semisses 5½) utri in singulos dati sunt, semi-, huius, in composition, e.g. spatium defensionis in semihora cuiusculum coegere; "half an hour" may also be expressed thus, dimidio horæ conficere alqd, — a month, semestrum; — a year, spatium semestris, menses sex; — a foot, semipes, semi-, — broad, semipedalis, — long, semipedialis, — an inch broad, semidigitalis, — a pint, hemina; — asleep, semisomno sopore. "Half" may also be expressed variously, e.g. half in despair, prope desperatus; half man — beati, amicus hominis et belluae forma, half-way, medio itinere; half so great,

canum habet in cornu; to start a —, leporem ex-agitare; to hunt —, leporem venari. Hare-brained, temerarius, præceps, dignus qui nariget Antigram. Hare-hunt, n. venatio leporum. Harrier, n. vertigulus.

Harem, n. gynæconitis, gynæceum, pellices regia.

Harlequin, n. marcus, saurio (Engl. zany.).

Harlot, n. scortum, meretrix; of a —, meretricius.

Harm, n. damnum, detrimentum; I am out of —, way, ego in portu navigo; great —, clades, calamitas. Harmless, adj. innoxius, innocuus; harinse, adj. noxius, nocens. To harm, v.tr. ledere aliquem, nocere alicui, damnum alicui inferre.

Harmony, n. harmonia (ἁρμονία), pure Latin, concensus, consensus; — of sounds, sonorum concentus or concentus concors et congruens; — song, vocum concordia. — Harmonies, or the science of harmony, n. harmonica — a, f. To harmonise, or sing in harmony, concinere, concentum serare, consentire, concinere or consentire inter se; the choir — fully, chorus concantum certis numeris atque pedibus velut conspiratione factū consentit atque concinit; — not —, chorus concantum non ad certos modos neque numeros præcunctis ingistri cunctis it; — with a person in, consentire cum ulgo in aliquid re (opp. dissentire). Harmonious, adj. concinens, concors, congruus, consensuus (opp. absonus, absurdus), modulatus.

Harnass, n. ornamenta equi, arma equestria (for a saddle-horse), jugum equi (for a draught-horse). To harness, v.tr. instruere, equum ornare, equum ad curram iungere.

Harp, n. psalterium (ψαλτήριον). Harpist, n. psalter; a female —, psaltria. To harp, psalterio canere; to — on the same string, eandem incudem tundere.

Harpoon, n. jaculum hamatum. Harpooner, n. qui cetos jaculo venatur.

Harpichord, n. psaltechordium.

Harp, n. harpyia.

Harrow, n. crates (the modern strassinn), crates nuntia, irpez. To harrow, v.tr. occurrere, cratire. Harrowing, n. occatio (globas crate inducta co-aquare); belonging to —, occatorius. A harrower, n. occator.

Harry, v.tr. texare, torquere, cruciare.

Harsh, adj. asper, ascerus, secerus, morosus, durus; — in taste, acer, asper; — in sound, absonus, auribus ingratus, dissonus. Adv. asperè, etc.; to sound —, male sonare. Harshness, n. asperitas, seceritas.

Hart, n. cervus; of a —, cervinus; hart's horn, cornu cervinum. See Deer.

Harvest, n. autumnus, messis, (fig.) quasius, fructus; a rich —, messis optima; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (plentiful, abundant); to have a bad —, male percipere fructus; to get in the crop, messem facere. Harvester, n. messor. See Crop.

Hash, v.tr. concidere. Hash, n. see Flesh, Meat. Hash, n. cardo, rhombus, scutella; hash, v.tr. claudere, oculudere, præcludere (in front), obserare (to bolt). See Lock, Bolt.

Haste, Hasten, v.intr. alio venire or redire properare (to — to get or return to a place); alio ire contendere (to — to one's destination); alio ferri (to go anywhere in a great haste); accurrere, ad-eolare ad or in aliquid locum (to a place, i.e. to the scene of action); contento cursu petere aliquid locum (of ships); oppidum repetere, to — back to town; Romam redire properare, to — back to Rome; abeo festinus domum, I — to get home; domum venire propere (in general, to return home in all —, e.g. of ships, as in Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3); unatque sit concursus, plebs sit concursus ad or in aliquid locum, the people, the mob rush to a place in all directions; ad arma discurrere, to — to arms; accelerare (scil. iter, to accelerate a journey); properare (to — a work); festinare (to be in a hurry over a thing); maturare (to push, urge it on, to hurry, to be rash over it); festinationem

*(to use —); nullam moram interponere (to delay as to any thing, with quin or the genit. gerund.); nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere (to make post —); maturandum sibi existimavit, maturandum ratus (as he thought that he must make —); properato or maturato opus est (we must be quick); more te ocios! hortare pedes! ser pedem! confer pedes! be quick, run (in the comic writers); ita fac venias! come quickly (in addressing an absent person). Proverb. *festina lente! — slowly, be in a — but not in a hurry (ἐπεὶ δὲ σπῶδες, Suet.); sal celeriter sit, quidquid sit satis bene (ib.), better be done well than quickly. — Haste, n. *festinatio, properatio (seldom, but Cic.), *properantia, celeritas festinatioque; maturatio (only once; but in Cic.); trepidatio (hurry, confused hurry, nervous haste); in a hurry, in haste, festinantur, properare, properanter; — with rapidity, rapim; with all possible —, quanta potest adhiberi festinatio; a letter written —, epistola festinationis plena; in haste! (as postscript to a letter), hec scripsi rapim (Cic.); to write —, properantem or festinantem or rapim scribere; excuse my haste, ignoscas velim festinationi meae (in a letter); you must make haste, properato or maturato opus est; to be in —, festinare; omnis festinatio tarda est, more haste less speed. Hastener, n. qui accelerat, festinat. Hastings, n. poma præcoquia; in partic. early peas, poma matura, præmatura, præcoquia. Hasty, adj. celeritati studios, properans, properus (only in the poets of the Golden Age), citus; — eager, cupidus, aridus; precipitate, præceps, festinationis plenus; — rash, premature, festinans, festinus (poet.), præproperans; — irritable, vehementer or acer (e.g. vehementer acerque, opp. placidus mollisque, gentle and mild); — easily excited to wrath, iracundus; — passionate, præceps ingenio in iram, proius in iram, vir or homo vehementis or violenti ingenii, vir, violentus ingenio, asper ingenio.*

*Hat, n. (in general, any thing to cover the head) capitis tegmen or tegumentum; a broad-brimmed hat (to keep off the sun), *petasus (πετασος); a high — with a broad brim (as worn by the Macedonians, made of felt, and most resembling our own), *causia (καυσία); *pileus or pileum (πίλος, πῖλος, more especially a skull-cap of felt without brim); with a — on, petasatus; to put a — on a person's head, *petasum (or causiam) capiti alieis aptare; to put the — on, *petasum (or causiam) sibi ad caput aptare or accommodare; to put the — on again, *legimen (in the poet post-Aug., once in Cic. as translation from the Greek) or petasum or causiam capiti reddere; to put the — on again properly, *petasum capiti apte reponere; to take the — off, *texare capiti superpositum tegmen or petasum; to take a person's — off, *petasum alieis auferre; to put the — down, tegmen capiti detrachere; to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), aspectu alieis caput nudare generationis causâ, or simply alie caput nudare.*

*Hatch, (1) v.intr. fetus, fetus edere (to produce young; an animal which is about to hatch or has just brought forth, fetus or fatus — a — um); in a figur. sense, as the foresight of events hatching in futurity), crescere, adolescere; (2) v.tr. parere, procreare (to produce young); to sit on the eggs, incubare ovis or ora, or simply incubare; ora or pullos excludere (that moment of hatching when the hen breaks the shell to set the chicken at liberty) or simply excludere; ora incubanda subficere (to put eggs under the hen to be hatched by the hen); coquere, concoquere; (fig.) to hatch, brood, concoct, moliri, machinari (scil. insidare); to hatch mischief, the former, moliri, c. nerving the idea of labour, the latter, machinari, of cunning, contriving); *communiaci (i.e. pernicious alie); also dolos necere, procurare mendaciam, to hatch lies, also ementiri, concipere, to produce in silence, i.e. scelus in se c. Hatch, n. fetus or fatus, gen. sis; fetura (the brood), partus (the act*

piscatura (catching of fish, a catch); *piscium jaculum* or *capturum emere*, to buy one net's draught; *fortunam tractile emere* (to run a risk, peradventure); *fig.* you have made a good catch to-day, *piscatus tibi hodie cecinit bonus.*

Hauum, *Haum*, *n.* (1) = stem, stalk of grain, of all kinds, *culmus* (i.e. *calamus frumenti a radice ad spicam*, the stalk of the grain from the root to the ear); *arundo* (reed); *calamus*, *idem* atque *arundo*, *vel potius spissius arundinis truncus inter-nodiis distinctus*, the part of the stem between two knots of joints of the slender stalk; *herba* (ear of the grass or grain just springing up); *festuca* (ear of the full-grown grass, green or dry; *in festucam crescere*, to grow into blades); (2) = straw, the dry stalks of corn, *stipula*, i.e. (*folia culmi tenuia* (thin leaves of the herb)); (3) *quidquid aridum in agro remanet post messem* (dry stalk, stubble).

Hauuch, *n.* (1) *coxa*, *coxendix* (joints, loxion, hip; between the last ribs and the thigh); *crus* (ἐκείατος; *crurum*, *pars corporis a genu ad pedem*, shank); *femur* (gen. *feminis*, more freq. than *femoris*; thigh, between the leg and the trunk); (2) *pars posterior*.

Haunt, *v.tr.* (a) *frequentare* (as *aleis domum*, frequenter adeo, to visit customarily); *celebrare*, as *c. riam aliam*, *domum aleis*, *magistrum* (to resort too often, namely, *celebranda et ornanda rei gratia*); (b) *consecrari* (to come too frequently), *persequi*, *irrigere*, *cecare* (as *consecrari aliquid clamoribus*); (c) to infest, *infestare* (as *insulas bellatae*, i. *latrocinis et piraticis sceleribus*, to — with robbers and pirates); *nullo timore sollicitor*, *nullis rumoribus inquitur* (I am not — by rumours, like as by evil spirits); (2) *v.intr.* *frequentem esse ad*. See *v.tr.* *Haunted*, *frequentatus* (as *frequentata pavimenta*, — pavements); not —, *infrequens*, *inceleber* (late, as *callis inc.*) *Haunt*, *n.* *cubile*, *lustrum* (i.e. *ferarum latibulum*, *ebvi*; *lustrum*, more particularly *cubile aprorum*, *et suum*, *qui in lutosiis locis degere solent*; as *lustra horrida monstris*, horrible —, or dens; *serum cubile Promethei*, the wild — of Pr.); *latibulum* (the hiding-place for bad men, — as *pradonum*, and for wild beasts), *receptaculum* (refuge, —, for criminals, as *v. veterum Catilinae militum*; and wild beasts); *specus*, *spelunca*, **antrum* (hole, cavern, as a hiding-place, —; as *spelunca vasto summota recessu Semihominis Caeli*). See *Hole*. (2) = habit, *mos*, *consuetudo*. *Haunter*, *frequentator*. See above.

Hauntor, **lituus Gallicus*; **lituo Gallico canere*.

Have, *v.auxil.* (1) = to hold, carry, *habere*, *tenere* (to hold); *gestare* (to carry); to hold in the hand, (in) *manibus habere* or *tenere*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducere*; to — with, carry with, *scum habere* or *portare* or *gestare*, *esse cum alga re* (i.e. *cum te*); take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehende! jam tenes? teneo*; — I got thee, my Antiphila! *teneone te, Antiphila?* to — a thing constantly in one's mouth, *alga semper in ore habere*. (2) = to contain, comprise, *habere*, *comprehendere*, *complecti* (to embrace); in space, *patere* in *longitudinem* (to extend, hold, to —) *amplius millibus passuum VII* (of a camp); the days are in summer 18 hours, in winter 6 hours long, *dies habet aestate horarum decem et octo, dies in hieme horarum sex*. (3) = to possess, *habere alga* (as *auctoritatem*, *potestatem*); *est mihi alga*, i.e. *liber*, I have a book; *sum alga re* (of a man's qualities; as *Hortensius tantum erat memoria, ut, etc.*, Hort. had such a memory, that, etc.), or *sum alga rei* (also of a man's qualities, as *alga rei esse participem*, *non omnes omnium participes esse possumus*, we cannot all of us possess everything); *alga considerare*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium*, *magnam rim*); *tenere alga* (to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenere loca, summam imperii*); and *habere*, *posse* and *teneo*, comb. as *tu meum habes, tenes* (by occupation, as

in tenere portus), *possides*; or *totum me tenet, habet*; *possidet*; *alga re praeditum* or *instructum* or *ornatum esse*, i.e. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart, or *inest ei animi nobilitas, est in eo animi nob.*; *affectum esse alga re*, to — an illness, as *affectum esse febre*, to — the fever; *uti alga or alga re*, to — any one or a thing, = to use; to — favourable, good wind, *uti ventis secundis*; to — success in war, *uti praestis secundis*; to — the same right, the same laws, *eodem jure, iisdem legibus uti*; to — different results in, with anything, *varia fortuna uti in alga re*; *valere* (to be strong in or through, i.e. through influence, naval forces, talent); *valere amicis*, to — friends; *penes alga est alga* (scil. *summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat*, T. Q. had the highest power); *ornatum esse pecunia, copiis* (to — money, troops); to abound in, to — a great deal of money, *diuitiis* or *opibus et copiis affluere*; to — children, *liberis auctum esse*; to — a great many children, *beatissimum esse liberis*; to — children by a wife, *liberos ex alga* (not *ab alga*) *sustulisse* or *auspicasse*; to — any one for a wife, *habere alga in matrimonio*; to — any one for a husband, *nuptum esse alga*; to — a friend in, *habere alga amicum, uti alga mihi*; to — familiar intercourse, with, *uti alga familiariter* or *intime*; to — an enemy in any one, *infestus est mihi alga*; to — a good (i.e. a brave, faithful, true) friend in, *habere alga bonum amicum*; to — a brave enemy in, *fortem inimicum expertum esse alga*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; whom I had to assist me (my helpmates), *quos habebam mihi ad manum*; I had few companions with me, *pauci circums me erant*; to — people with (around), *homines circum pedes habere*; to — always some one with (around), *alga sibi affrum habere*; to have any one as a colleague (as an assistant), *alga socius mihi adjunctus est*; to — above one's self (in authority), to be an inferior of, *alga subjunctum* or *subiectum esse*; to be under the authority of, to — for a superior, *alga praesse* or *praepositum esse*; to — the enemy before one (to be in sight of the enemy), *e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare*; to — a disease, *morbo correptum esse* (to be affected with, labour under). Very often we may render the verb "to have" with its accompanying noun as the object by a transitive verb, which contains already the idea of the noun, as, to — profit or gain by (to profit, gain by, from), *lucrari de alga re*; to —, feel pleasure in, *gaudere* or *delectari alga re*; to — leisure for, *cecare alga rei*; to be glad to, *gaudere alga re*; *ego alga re*, I need or — need of; *caro alga re*, I — not got; *desiderari alga*, to be desirous to —; to — enough (to want nothing more), *nihil ultra flagitare*; to — no (to be without) parents, *parentibus orbem* or *orbatum* or *privatum esse*; she — nothing in the world but what she — on, *est sine re et spe*; he — something to live upon, *habet qui or unde utatur*. To —, = to — got, to — taken, i.e. where — you got that from? *unde hoc (hunc anulum, this ring, etc.) habes?* or *unde hoc (hic anulus, etc.) ad te peruenit?* or *unde datum hoc sumis?* or **unde pettum hoc in me jacist?* *unde anulum illum nactus es?* (where — you got the ring from?) there you — my plans (i.e. received, in writing), *habes consilia nostra*; hem tibi! there, you — it now! *hunc fructus refert ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio*, that's what you get for your duplicity; (2) = to — heard, to know, i.e. = to know from good authority; *alga certa auctore* or *certis auctoribus cognovisse*; I — got the news from your brother, *hoc accipi a fratre tuo* or *hoc audiui de fratre tuo*; (3) = to take, to get, to receive, i.e. *accipere librum*, there you — the book, or there is the book; there you — 200 quires of paper, *tu vero aufer, ducentes scapos*; there you — the money, *accipe or tene argentum*; there you — it, *utere, accipe*; I want it, or I must — it immediately, *jam opus est*; you shall — it directly, *jam feres*; *tanti sunt mihi empto?* shall I — them (i.e. the sheep) at that

price I *sunt*! yes, you may — them; *aleis rei copia est* (there is something to be had); you can always — fresh bread here, *semper hic recentis panis est copia*; easy to be had, *parabilis*; *quid vis*! what will you have? (4) to —, with the prep. "to;" = to dare, to be able, i.e. *habeo in te imperium*, or *imperium in te pones me est*, or *tibi praepositus sum* (I have to command you); I — nothing to write, *non habeo quod scribam*; *non habeo quid scribam*, I do not know what to write; *scilicet* I had to say, *haec habui quae dicerem* (not *haec habui dicere*, which is not wrong, but less frequently said); he has not to complain of us, *non est cur nos incalescat*. (5) = to be obliged, I am to, by the part. fut. pass., i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; I — many letters to write, *multae litterae mihi scribendae sunt*. See *Be, Do, Take, Get, Possess*.

Haven, n. *portus* (lit. and fig.); *refugium*, *per-fugium* (fig. refuge); comb. *portus et refugium*, *portus et per-fugium*; *asylum* (refuge, as *asylum aperire*, in *asylum confugere*). See *Harbour*.

Havock, n. *vastatio*, *populatio*, *depopulatio* (complete devastation, of the country, *agrorum*; of the temples, *aedium sacrarum*); *eversio*, *excidium* (destruction, i.e. of a town); to make — anywhere, *alei loco vastitatem inferre*. See *Devastation*, *Destruction*. *Havock*, v. trans. See *Destroy*, *Devastate*, *Waste*.

Haw (Hedge), n. *sepes* (i.e. *septum ex lignis, ramis arborum, aut spinis consitis, quo clauduntur agri, aut horti, φραγμός*; or *sepiamentum*, i.e. *id quo aliquid sepitur et clauditur, φραγμός*; any kind of inclosure of a piece of land; a small piece of ground adjoining a house, *hortulus*); *indago* (i.e. *inclusio ferarum quae fit retibus seu plagis vel etiam serie seu coronâ hominum itinera obsidentium, ἐξίχνιαμός*; an inclosed piece of land, inclosure round a forest); *septum* (i.e. *locus munitus et quocunque sepiamento vallatus, scil. stabula, stables, s. venationis*, i.e. *vivarium*, park, where game is kept); to fence in, *sepire aliquid*; to erect an inclosure round a forest, *silvam indagine cingere, munitre*; to shoot on any one's ground, in *aleis agri venari*; *aleis partes sibi sumere*, scil. *imperatoris*, to arrogate the part of a general. See *Inclosure*. To *Haw*, v. intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans. and intr.), *balbum esse, lingua hesitare* (intr.); *vix imbutum esse aliquid* (to hem and to —, to speak with interruption and hesitation); *aleis rei imperitum* or *ignarum esse*. See *Stammer*.

Hawk, n. *accipiter*, *falco* (L.); the common-, *accipiter*, *falco palumbarius* (L.); to be quick-sighted, *lynceum esse*. To *Hawk*, v. intr. **screeare*; to — up phlegm, ab imo pulmone pituitum trochileis adducere; v. trans. *cauponiâ exercere*.

Hawked, adj. *curvus*. See *Crooked*.

Hawker, n. (1) *caupo* (lit. inn-keeper, tavern-keeper); (2) **falconarius*.

Hay, n. (1) *fenum* (f. *secare, cadere, succidere*, to cut, make —; f. *demetere*, to mow —; f. *percipere*, to get in the —; *feni manipulos facere, vincere, fenum in manipulos colligare*, to stack the —; (2) *sepes*. See *Hedge*. *Haycock*, *meta feni*.

Hay, *plaga* (ὄψατρον, ἄραβι, a net which incloses the haunt of an animal), used in the plur.; **cassia*. See *Net*. *Hay*, v. trans. (to lay nets for rabbits). See *Net*, *Snares*.

Hazard, n. (1) *fortis* (τύχη, a *ferendo*, *quia fors est prout res fert*, as it happens; opp. *ratio*, reason); *sors* (lot); *casus* (chance, accident); *fortuna* (luck); *periculum* (risk, peril; as *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte*, at my own risk); *alea* (i.e. *ludus tesserarum*, gambling; scil. *alea aleis rei, uncertainty*); *temere*, *forte temere*, *fortuito ac temere*, *temere ac fortuito* (at —); to wage war at mere —, *temere in acie versari*, *temere ac fortuito agere*, to act at —; to undertake a journey at —, *fortuitum iter incipere*. See *Accident*, *Chance*, *Casualty*, *Fortune*, *Luck*, *Peril*. To *Hazard*, v. tr. *audire aliquid* (with danger), *periculum facere aleis rei*. See *Risk*, *Venture*.

Hazardous, adj. *periculosus* (i.e. *periculi plenus, *alea plenus*; *anceps, dubius* (doubtful, uncertain), comb. *periculosus et anceps*; *res dubia, angustae, angustiae, rerum difficultas*; *difficilis* (difficult); *lubricus* (i.e. *de re*, in *quâ quis nequit pede consistere* (lit. of slippery soil, unsafe), comb. *periculosus et lubricus*; in *magnum discrimen adduci*, to be brought to a crisis; *res in dubium venit*, the issue is doubtful; *res in discrimen adducta est*, every thing is at stake; *aliquid acutellum*, it is not at all safe (as *iustitia vacillat*, justice is in danger); *res in summum discrimen et periculum adducta est*, *res in summo discrimine versatur*, *res in magno discrimine vertitur*, *res jam in extremum perducta est casum* (the matter has come to the last stage in the crisis).

Haze, n. *nebula* (fog); *caligo* (thick, dense fog). See *Fog*. *Hazy*, adj. *nebulosus*; to be —, *nebulosum esse*. See *Foggy*.

Hazel, n. *corylus*, *nux avellana*; made of —, *columinus*; *hazel-nut*, *nux avellana* or simply *avellana*; *hazel-bush*, *corylectum*. *Hazelly*, adj. **colore nuceo*. See *Nut*.

He, *She*, *It*, pron.; *He* (1) expressed by the form of the verb, as *amat* (he loves); (2) when used emphatically = *ille, illa, illud*; *iste, ista, istud* (referring to a third person); *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (he himself, himself, i.e. *Pythagoraeus seipsum respondere solitos*, *ipse dixit*, it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. It (1) not expressed; it (2) = *matter*, *res* (i.e. *res venit ad pugnam* (it comes to a battle); *sic res se habet, ita res comparata est* (it is so). *He, she, it*, in the other cases, except the nominative, rendered by a demonstrative pronoun. *He, Him*, when = man, expressed by *homo*, i.e. *nostri hominem* (do you know him? *valde hominem diligo*; *She* = *mulier*; *He* (in a ludicrous style) = *hominunculus, hominulus, caput, capitulum*, (prefixed to the names of animals), *mas, mascula* (opp. *femina*), i.e. *caper* (he-goat), *ursus* (he-bear).

Head, n. *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (the top of any thing, scil. *c. ori*); *bulia* (the thick part at the top, scil. *bulia clavi*, — of a nail); *occipitum*, *occiput* (hinder part of the —); *capito* (with a large head); *biceps* (with two heads); *centum capitibus, centiceps* (with a hundred heads); *caput aut navim*, head or tail (a game of boys); *a capillo usque ad ungues*; *a vestigio ad verticem*, *a vertice ad talos*, *a vertice ut autem ad extremum ungues*, ab unguiculo ad capillum summum, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillos summos (from — to foot, from top to bottom, never a *capite ad pedes* or *ad calcem*); *aliquid totum oculis perlustrare* or *pererrare* (to examine from — to foot, all over); *a capite aleis residere*, to sit next to the — of the table; *supra* or *superiorem accumbere*, to recline (at table) above any one (to occupy a higher place); *ne in ipsius caput parum prospera curationis erentis recidat*, lest this unhappy cure should fall back (light) on his own —; **Manes casorum penas a te repetunt*, the blood of the slain falls on your own —; *quod illorum capite sit*, may it fall on their —; *capitis longitudine aliquid superare*, to be one — taller; *cacumen radiis loco ponis*, you put the cart before the horse; *rimo incalcisco*, the wine gets into my —; *domum super aliquid concrenare*, to set the house on fire over one's —; *super habitantem procumbere* (if the house falls over one's —); (2) = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, many —, many minds (or *quot capitum rivunt, totidem studiorum milia*); **numerus eorum, qui in eum locum concrenarent, fuit quinquaginta capitum* (the company was composed of 50 —); *eritum* (according to the number of —, individually), in *capita*, i.e. *seguimodos describere* (to raise, levy a tax of one modius and a half per —); *res capitis alci agitur*, *caput aleis agitur* (it costs his —); *leci penâ defungar, defungeris* (it will not cost my, your —); *haud magno res stabit*, it will not — my head (the

price), *capite lucra alqd*, to atone for any thing with one's —, *supplicio capitis* or *summo supplicio* (capital, severe penalty or flogging) (to be executed with the axe); (3) = chief, *caput* (the head, chief, in gen.), *principes* (principal, the most influential); *corruptus*, *corruptio*, e.g. *Zenonem quem Philo noster corrumptum appellare sibi precor* (to corrupt), *dux* (commander), *dux et princeps*; *auctor* (instructor), *comb. dux et auctor*; *sir. tuba* (signal, then = author of a conspiracy); *caput conspiratorum*, *principes conspirationis* (ring-leader, of a conspiracy); *capita virum* or *republicae*, *principes civitatis* (rulers of the city or state); *capita* (r. principes or primores plebis (rulers of the people)); (4) = understanding, faculties, memory, a *mente deseri*, *consilium amittere* (to lose the —), *rationis egerre*, to have no —; *animo sum conturbato et incerto*, I don't know where my head stands (I am quite confused), *multa simul cogito*, my head is quite full, *multa me sollicitant*, I have many things in my —; many things trouble me —, *multa negotia per caput salunt*, or *aliquid in ordinem cogere*, *aliquid ad sanitatem revocare*, to bring to his right senses, *aliquid rebus castigare*, to scold, *ad voluntatem alius fieri facienda incumbere*, to get a thing into one's — (or *sibi fingere alqd*); *opinionis errore sibi fingere alqd*, to get a foolish notion into one's —; *aliquid aliquid incutere*, to instil a thing into a person's —; *cogitationem de aliquid re alijcere*, to get a thing out of the — (or non amplius cogitare de aliquid re; *abducas eorum animum ab his cogitationibus*, get that notion out of your —; a good —, *memoria tenax*, *e memoria*, from memory (or memory itself); to have a thing in the —, *aliquid memoria tenere*. Head (= genus), *ingenium* (inver caput); = understanding, *mens* (never caput); a good —, *ingenium doctile*, *ingenium doctitas*, docility, *homo doctus* or *acri ingenio* (of quick comprehension); *ingenium excellens* or *spendendum*, *homo summo ingenio praeditus* (great genius), *lumen Latinarum literarum* (an ornament in Roman literature), *ovines magni* (great geniuses), *ingenium ei non dedit*, *ingenium eius haud absurdum est* (he is not void of talent); *nihil dedit ei a natura neque a doctrina* (he is neither wanting in natural talent nor in learning); *et ingenio ei virtute animus eius excoluit*, he excels both in regards talent and moral virtue; *semper me acule mactari*, to be a witty —; *ingeni* or *mentis vires intendere*, to urge the — (to work with the —); *animus*, *ingenium* (character), e.g. *animus infirmus* or *imbecillus* (weak-headed), *ingenium mobile* or *temporarium* (an undecided character); *ingenium inquietum acutumque in nos res* (a restless mind), *in sententia sua peristere*, *persistere* (to persist in one's opinion); *suo iudicio uti*, *sibi* or *animo suo morem gerere* (to follow one's own judgment); *sua ingenio facere aliquid* (to act upon one's own advice); *mirum caput* (a strange character), *festivum caput* (my dear fellow); *homo nocarum rerum cupisus* (rebellious), *seditionis et turbulentiae creis* (factious, seditious), (5) = fore-part of a thing, *pars superior*; *superior* (without noun) or *summus* (with noun), the uppermost part, i.e. *naris summa* (= of a ship), also *pars prior* or *antica* (the first part), *prora* or *pars prior naris* (prow or fore-part of a ship, *proa*, opp. *puppis*, hinder-part); *fontes*, *caput*, or *coia* *fontes* (of a stream); *caput*, — of a discourse; (6) = countenance, resistance, resolution; *principatus* (leadership); *victoria* (victory); *superare*, *vincere* (to take the —, to conquer); *calare* (to have weight), *superiorem fieri* (to gain the superiority); *superiorem* or *victoriam discedere*, *superiorem fieri bello* (to come off victorious in war); *summa imperii* (supremacy), *politi* (to obtain the chief command at sea); *plus posse*, *praevalere* (to prevail, exceed), *superiorem esse bello* (to conquer), *aliquid superare* or *vincere* (to defeat); *plus ira quam misericordia valebat* (revenge was stronger than compassion); *res Romana erat superior*, the Romans conquered, *victoria*

peneq. potes erat, the victory was with the Latins, to take the —, *praeponi* or *praeferi* or *anteferru* *aliquid* or *aliquid rei*, to show the —, *et aliquid in conspectum aliquid committere*, to make —, *resistere*; to get —, *invalere* (*increbrescere*); *habere remittere* or *frenos dare* (lit. and fig. to give the —), *cupiditatem* *variarum* *hanc* *non obtinere* (not to allow one's passions to rule over) Head, in compound words, to be ruled with *primus* (the first); *principis* (post-Aug. *genus principale*), *primarius* (leading, primary, e.g. *populi* *primarius*), *praefatus* or *potissimus* (particular, special), *summus* or *maximus* (chief, original), *generalis* (general). Headland *in promontorium* Headless, *headlong*, *ad. inconsideratus* or *inconsideratus* (inconsiderate), *inconsultus* (foolish), *incautus* (inconsiderate); *imprudens* (thoughtless), *comb. improvidus incautusque*; *imprudens* (impudent); *temerarius* (rash, i.e. *roz temeraria*, a rash expression), *comb. inconsultus* et *temerarius*, *temerarius* *atque inconsideratus*, *demens* (absurd); *temeritas*, *dementia* (a rash act, an absurdity). Head man, *praefectus* (with gen. or dat., i.e. *praefectus sacerdotum*, p. *morbis mulierum*); *magister* (master, as m. *poporum*, in *collegiis*); *pries* (president, chairman), *antistes* (warden of a temple, only in the silver age), *aliquid aliquid praefari* or *praepone* (to appoint as commander), *aliquid* or *aliquid praefectum esse*, *aliquid rei praepositum esse*, *aliquid rei praesse* (to be set over) Head-piece, *cassis* (of metal); *galea* (of leather), *cum caside* *galeatus*, armed with a helmet, *sumere cassidem* *in caput*, to put on the helmet; *Com galeam inducere*. Headship, *locus princeps* or *primus*, *principatus*. Headstrong, *ad. pertinax*; *contumax* (obstinate); *praeferatus* (yielding), *contumax* or *praeferatus animus* (obstinacious character). To Head, v.trans. (1) *ducere aliquid*, *ducere* *esse* *aliquid* (to act as leader to); *ducere* *e praedire* *ad aliquid* (to lead, show), *ad aliquid facere* *praefere* *aliquid* (to carry a torch before, fig. to lead the way); *exercitum ducere*, *exercitum praesere* (to — an army); *militis* or *copias* *in praelium educere*, *militis* *in pugnam inducere* (to lead an army to the field of battle), (2) to head, which see; (3) to — a nail, *cuspide* or *spicula* or *acumina* *aliquid*, i.e. *hastile* (i shaft, spear); (4) = to lop, *incidere*, *abscidere*, *praevidere* (the front part, i.e. *funem*, a rope, *videntem*, cable), *amputare* *arbores* (to — trees), v. intr. *oriri* (in gen. to rise, appear); *originem habere* (to have its source). Header, n. *tegula angularis* Header, adj. (1) = rash, violent, *vehemens* (vehement, opp. *lenis*, placidus), *gravis* (i.e. *grave* *verbum*, opp. *levis*); *magnus* (great); *acer* (sharp, *acer bellum*, opp. *lenis*, *comb. acer* *et* *vehemens*, *vehemens* *acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque*); *acerbus* (bitter); *concitatus*, *incitatus*, *violentus* (excited), *rapidus* (very hasty), *violentus* (violent), *atrox* (atrocious), *ardens*, *florans* (burning, fiery), *iracundus* (passionate); *festinans*, *festinus* (quick), *preperus* (lover-quick); (2) = intoxicating, intoxicating. See *Inebriate*, *Intoxicate*, *Drunk*.

Heal, v.trans. (1) *sanare*, *sanum facere* *aliquid* or *aliquid*, *ad sanitatem reducere* *aliquid* (to cure a person, a disease, a wound); *sanum sanare ut esset* (to — a wound); *mederi* *aliquid* or *aliquid rei* (to apply medicines, to restore); *curare* *aliquid* or *aliquid* (to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); *medicare*, *medicari* (to cure, late), *aliquid persanare*, *percurare* (post-Aug., to eradicate, to cure completely), *ceram sanitatem* *aliquid reducere* (to restore to full health); *mederi* *sibi* *aliquid re* (to cure a cure, i.e. *mederi* *sibi* *causam* *cedendo*, to cure one's self by eating crabs); *sanum fieri* *ex morbo* (to be cured from), *fig. sanare* *egrum* *tempus* *pacem* or *egrum* *republica* *partes* (to — the weak parts of the state), *sanare* *aliquid* or *aliquid animus*, *aliquid ad sanitatem reducere* or *producere* or *recohere*, *sanitatem* *aliquid animo* *effere* (to restore to a sound mind); *ad sanitatem recerti* or *reducere* or *recohere* (to recover one's reason); *sanabilis*,

aurebus utitur (I am very fond of him, i.e. as a speaker); *nimis libenter ausculto ei* (I am exceedingly fond of him). (4) = to give audience, to — a cause, *causae probandae veniam alci dare* (to — what he has to say in defence); *causae probandae veniam non impetrare* (to refuse to —); *alqm causâ iudiciâ condemnare* (to condemn unheard). See Listen, Learn, Understand. Hearer, *n. is qui* or *ea quae audit, audiens, auditor*; *qui audiunt, audientes, auditorium* (the assembled hearers); *multis et eruditis viris audientibus legebatur oratio Metelli*, the speech of Metellus was read in the presence of a numerous and learned audience; *auditor Zenonis*, a hearer of Zeno; *audire alqm*, to be a hearer of; *operam dare alci*, to hear, attend the lectures of; *diligenter audire alqm, studiosum esse alqjs audiendi, multam operam dare alci*, to be a regular attendant of; *se alci attentum præbere auditorem*, to be an attentive hearer. Hearing, *n.* (1) = sense of —, *auditus*; (2) = reach of the ear, *auditus*, scil. *auditus acutus*; (3) = audience, *audientia*; to get an —, *alci aures impetrare*; to get an — for, *alci audientiam facere* (for a public speaker); *facere sibi audientiam* (to get a —); *aditum sibi ad aures facere* (as regards the speaker); *audiri* (to find hearers); (4) = judicial trial, *interrogatio, interrogatio festum* (hearing of witnesses); *questio* (the trial); *percontatio* (a strict investigation); *lege interrogare, questionem habere, percontationem facere* (to have a trial); *alqm lege interrogare, querere ex alqo, questionem habere de or ex alqo, questionem ponere in alqm* (to go to law with); *audire de alqre, questionem instituere or habere de alqre* (to have a — about a thing); *alqm lege alqjs rei or alqm alqjs rei interrogare* (to commence a law-suit against any one for); *lege interrogari* (to come to a trial). See Ear, Trial.

Hearken, *v.intr.* (1) = to listen with eagerness or curiosity, *audire*; *auscultare* (openly and secretly); *subauscultare* (secretly); *captare* (to try to catch a word by listening); (2) = to attend to what is said, *attendere, attendere animo* (to mind); *operam dare alci or alqjs sermoni* (to give attention to); *audire alqm* (to be a hearer); *aurem præbere alci or aures dare alci* (to listen to); *se alci attentum præbere auditorem* (to be an attentive hearer); *dare operam et cum silentio animadvertite* (listen and — in silence); *erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite* (open your ears and —); *silento auditur alqjs* (they — to him in silence). See Listen.

Hearse, *n. plaustrum quo corpora mortua ad sepulture locum devehuntur; vehiculum quo corpora mortua expiuntur*. See Bier.

Heart, *n.* (1.) (1) *cor*; *pectus* (the chest, breast); *formula cordis* (the shape of a —, a kitchen vessel); *cor palpitat*, the — palpitates; *cor saltat*, the — beats; *alqm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum, alqm artus complecti, alqm amplecti* (to embrace); (2) *interior alqjs terra regio, interiora alqjs terra* (the — of a country); *interiorem Indiæ regionem or interiorem Indiæ petere* (to advance into the very — of India). (3.) morally, (1) inwardly, *animus*; *mens* (mind, disposition), *comò. animus et mens* (— and mind); *voluntas* (inclination); *ingenium* (man's natural disposition, i.e. blanditie maxime ad muliebrem ingenium effluces preces sunt, flatteries have the greatest effect upon a woman's —); *natura* (a human nature, scil. imbecilla natura est ad contemnendam potentiam, human nature is too weak to despise outward influence; *natura iustus vir ac bonus, just and good by nature*); *pectus* (feeling); *cor* (seldom); *bonitas* (good —); *animus benignus, benignitas* (kindness); *animus mitis* (gentleness of —); *animus mitis* (a bad disposition); *animus improbus, improbitas* (natural depravity); *voluntas depravata* (a corrupted —); *unimo or ex animo* (heartily, opp. simulatione, simulate); *alqm ex animo amare, alqm ex animo vereque diligere* (to love sincerely);

toto pectore alqm amare (to love with all one's —); *ex animo*, from the — (i.e. *ex animo vereque dicere*, to speak truly and from the —; *utinam istud verbum ex animo diceret*, if only you said this from the —); *simulatione, sed animo* (outwardly or by pretence, but in his —; i.e. *simulatione contra Casarem, sed animo pro Casare stetit, pro formâ* he was against Cæsar, but in his — he sided with him); *ex (animi) sententiâ*, from my heart's desire; *alqd or alqm commendare alci or curæ alqjs, alqm intime alci commendare* (to recommend strongly); *alqjs mihi in sinu est* (he is in my mind, my favourite); *or alqd or alqjs mihi curæ or cordi est* (but not curæ cordique); *or mihi curæ est de alqâ* (only in familiar letters); *alqd mihi summe curæ est* (I take very great interest in); *alqd mihi in medullis est* (it is in my —); *est mihi cordi querere et explorare*, I should wish to inquire; *mihi curæ est, ut, etc.* (I am anxious that); *nihil est mihi alqâ re antiquius* (I am particularly anxious); *antior alci rei, quam . . . sum* (I care more for . . . than); *tam amicus sum alci rei, quam qui maxime* (I care as much for a thing as any one); *nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, etc.* (I care for nothing more than that); *propior dolor alci alqjs rei est* (he takes it more to heart); *alqd sibi curæ habere* (to make it one's study); *alqd animum meum pungit, alqd me or animum sollicitum habet* (a thing weighs upon my mind); *angit alqd animum meum* (it strikes my mind); *alqd animum meum percutit* (it is a burden to my mind); *alqd alte in pectus meum descendit* (a thing makes a deep impression upon my mind); *to have a thing upon one's mind, alqd in animo meditari*; *ne aliquid sentire, nec aliud loqui, nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec in lingua promptum habere* (to speak as we think); *quicum ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulabo, nihil obtemper* (with whomsoever I speak, I will never invent, never conceal, never screen any thing); *apertum alqjs pectus videre* (to see into one's —); *si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse, etc.* (if we could see into a tyrant's heart, we might); *utinam oculos in pectora mea posses inserere* (if you could see into my —); *pectorum secreta scire* (to know the secrets of all —, opp. *pectorum secreta nescire*); *alqd penitus animo suo mentique or animis suis mentibusque mandare* (to impress deeply upon one's —); *mihi alqd scriptum or inscriptum est in animo, alqd in animo inscriptum habeo* (it is impressed upon my mind); *influre in alqjs animum* (to steal into one's — imperceptibly, scil. music); *se insinuare or insinuare alqjs animo* (to creep in, of suspicion); *se insinuare alqjs in familiaritatem* (to in-inate one's self into any one's friendship); *se alci cendiare* (silly); *to ingratiate one's self; amore alqm amplexi or prosequi, alqm habere in amore* (to love in one's —); *hæret in medullis ejus ac visceribus*, he loves him in his whole —; *in animum inducere posse* (with infin., to imagine); *a se or ab animo suo impetrare non posse* (with ut, not to be able to bring one's mind to bear); *quos es animo? quid tibi est animi?* (how do you feel disposed?); *aliter animo affectus sum* (I feel, think very differently); *tell me truly what you think, vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui*; *I will tell you what I think, dicam quod verum est*; *I feel easier, animum recipio; animum alqjs movere, commovere, in animum alqjs penetrare* (to touch the —); *to impress deeply upon the —, alte in alqjs pectus descendere*; *to take to —, alqre re moveri or commoveri*; *to be very much affected, permoveri or de alqâ relaberrare*; *to be grieved about, alqd ægre ferre*; *to make a deep impression, alqd in pectus or in pectus animumque demittere*; *not to take to —, alqd ad animum non admittere*, i.e. *publica studia* (public affairs), *non laborare de alqre re, neglegere alqd*; this is chiefly addressed to those who, *hoc illi dictum est qui*; *to open one's — to, alci sensus suos aperire, totum se patefacere alci*; *to lay open one's — before any one, alci cordulotum patefacere*; *to give one's — to, animum suum alci dare or cedere*;

anybody's — is still disengaged, *alqis nondum (amore) captus est*; any one's — is already engaged, *alqis alibi animum amori deditum habet*; to be on intimate terms with any one, *familiariter* or *intime uti alqo*; they are one — and one mind, *intime iuncti sunt, concorditer vivunt*; I possessed his whole —, *familiariter ab eo dulcius probatusque sum*; (endearing term) my dear, *meum cor* or *anime mi*, *mi amule, meum corculum*. (2) = courage, *animus*. By —, *memoriter, ex memoria*; to know by —, *memoria tenere* or *compleri, in memoria habere*; to learn by —, *ediscere, memorie mandare, tradere, committere, infingere*; to learn a work literally by —, *ad verbum libellum ediscere*; to learn any thing by — by bits, *per pauces ediscere alqd*; to say off by —, *memoriter pronunciare* or *recitare, ex memoria exponere*; to say by — the whole pedigree of, *progeniem alqis memoriter usque ab avo atque avo proferre*; *memoria* (scil. fabularum), the act of learning or to learn the fables by —. Heart-ache, n. see Grief, Sorrow. Heart-burning, n. (1) *ardor stomachi, astus ventriculi*; (2) *odium occultum* or *inclusionum* (secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (secret dislike, political enmity, Ctc.); *dolor* (pain from suppressed anger, scil. *dolor justus*, just anger); **odium occultum gerere alterius alqm*, to owe any one a secret grudge; **simultas obscura inter eos intercedit*, to owe each other a grudge. Heartless, adj. (1) = without courage, *timidus*; (2) = spiritless, *humilis, demissus*, comb. *humilis atque demissus* (low, down-cast); *abjectus* or *abjectior, afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus* (with a broken heart, spirit); *perculsus* or *profligatus*, comb. *perculsus et abjectus* (prostrated); (3) = faint-hearted, *a spe alienus*; *tristis, maestas* (sad, sorrowful); to be rather low-spirited, *subtristis*; to be very much grieved, *afflictus*; to be in low spirits, *animo esse demisso*, or *humili atque demisso*, or *abjecto*, or *fracto*, or *demisso fractoque*, or *fracto et demisso*, *animo deficere*, *animo cecidisse*, *esse percusso et abjecto animo*; *jacere*, i.e. *quid jaces? quid mares?* {what are you low-spirited about?} *militem jucent animi*, the soldiers are in low spirits; he seems to be much more sorrowful or depressed, *multo mihi maestior et abjectior animi videtur*, to become depressed, *animo demitti* or *se demittere*, *animum demittere* or *contrahere*, *animum contrahere* et *demittere*, *animum abicere*, *animum despondere*; never to be desponding in any danger, *nulli periculo animum submittere*; to be desponding in affliction, *dolore debilitari*; to make any one faint-hearted, *alqis animum* or *alqm frangere* (opp. *alqis animum excitare* or *alqm erigere*, to rouse, raise); *alqis animum infringere* or *affligere* or *percellere*; adv. *humili animo, demisse, demisso animo, humili atque demisso animo* (faint-hearted); *abjecte, abjecto* or *fracto* or *afflicto animo, demisso fractoque animo* (low-spirited); *timido animo* (down-cast), *tristi animo* (sorrowful). Heart-sick, adj. *ager animo*; (very much pained in his mind) *miser in animo*. Heart-struck, adv. *territus, exterritus; perterritus* (very much frightened); *trepidus* (frightened, confused).

Hearth, n. *focus; officina* (workshop; fig. *corruptelarum omnis generis eam officinam esse*, a school, manufactory of all manner of vice); *focus patrius*, fireside at home; *domus patria*, home; to fight for one's own home, *pro aris et focis pugnare*, *pro tectis manibusque dimicare*; to return home (to one's own country), *focus suum* or *larem suum repetere*, *ad larem suum redire*. Prov. Home is home, be it ever so homely, **foci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior*.

Hearty, adj. (1) *verus* (true, opp. *falsus, simulatus*; *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus*; *incorruptus* (genuine, not bribed; opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (candid); *simplex* (upright); *integer* (pure); *apertus* (open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *apertus et simplex*; (2) *regulus*,

viduus, exgens (fresh in mind and body), *alacer* (lively); (3) *valens, robustus*. See Sound, Strong. Heartily, adv. *sincere, vere, simpliciter*. See Sincerely.

Heat, n. (1) *calor* (in gen. opp. *frigus*); *ardor* (burning —); *feror* (roaring —); *astus* (scorching —, — of the fever; all these also in the pl. to express greater force); *ardor* or *ardores solis*, the — of the sun; the — increases, *calor* or *astus increscit*; the — abates, *astus minuit, calor se frangit*; the — decreases very much, *multum ex calore decrevit*; to boil with —, *astuare*; to drink when one is quite hot, **calefactum bibere*; (2) fig. = ardour, *impetus* or *imp. animi*; *ardor* or *ar. animi*; *feror* or *fer. animi*; *vis* (force, i.e. *vis tempestatis*; vehemence, the elder Plin.); *gracitas* (powerfulness, scil. *belli*); *incitatio* (vehemence, = *impetus*), *violencia* (violence); *ardor juvenilis*, *ardor* or *feror aetatis* (fierceness of youth); *posterum et fervidum ingenium alqis* (boisterous —); in the first — of the battle, *primo pugnae impetu*; to become excited in speaking, to excite, *alqm calefacere*; = passion, *ira* (anger); *impetus et ira*; *impotentia* (ungovernableness, excess of passion); *iracundia* (hastiness of temper); *ira incendi, iracundia efferi* (to be kindled with anger); *effervescere stomacho iracundique vehementius* (to be in a raging passion); to exasperate, *exasperare, exacerbare*, to kill any one in the — of passion, *impetu et ira alqm occidere*. = course at a race, *cursum citatus* or *effusus*. See Passion. Heat, v.tr. (1) *calefacere* (lit. and fig.); *ferrefacere* (to make boiling hot, lit.); *accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm* (to kindle, fig.); i.e. *alacritatem multum accendere*; *adjuvare milites clamore* (to raise the spirits of the soldiers by shouts of acclamation); mutually to encourage each other, *se mutuis exhortationibus exacuere*; *percalefacere* (to make very hot, lit.); = to — the passion, *animos* (scil. *plebis*) *solicitare*; (2) v.intr. *conferescere* (to grow hot, lit. — fig. only in poets); *calefieri* (lit. to grow warm, scil. *currendo*); *concalescere* (lit. especially of hay and corn; *gracius commoveri, incendi, inflammari, exardescere, excalescere* (with or without *ira*, to fly into a passion); to become heated with wine, *inecalescere vino*).

Heath, n. (1) = a genus of Alpine plants, **Heica*; (2) = a place overgrown with heath, *locus desertus* or *incolta, campi incoliti* (barren country), **deserta et inhospita tesqua*; (3) = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *silva*. Heath-cough, n. *tetrago*.

Heathen, n. (1) *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus* (Eccl., in theological treatises); otherwise **sacrorum Christianorum expertus*, **ceci religiosi ignarus*, **qui verum Deum non agnoscit*, etc.; the —, *barbarae gentes*. (2) adj. *ethnicus, gentilis* (Eccl.). Adv. *ethnice*. Heathenish, adj. See above. Heathenism, n. *gentilitas, paganitas* (Eccl.), **religiones a Christi doctrina alienae*; **sacra a Christi doctrina aliena*; **sacra gentium barbararum*.

Heave, v.tr. (1) = to move upwards, *tollere, attollere, extollere*; (to lift up) *levare, alacere; sustinere* (to hold up, scil. *arma*). See Lift, Raise, v.intr. (2) in gen. = to swell, distend, *tumescere, intumescere, exumescere*; (of the human body and seed) *turgescere*; (of the wind) **impleri*. See Swell. (3) *anhelare, anhelum ducere* or *moriri* (to pant); (4) = to make an effort to vomit, *nausare* (to be sick); *remitti libido nauseae* (I feel inclined to vomit). Heave, n. (1) *levatio, scil. oneris* (the lifting), *allevatio*; (2) *tumor* (swelling of the body); *gemitus* (sigh); *suspirium* (a hollow sigh); *gemitus conticescit* (the sigh is hollow); (3) *nausea* (effort to vomit); inclination to be sick, *nauseola*.

Heaven, n. *cælum*; = God, gods, *cælum* (only post-Aug.; before Aug. always *Deus, Dii*); **polus* (sky); **Olympus* (abode of the gods); = paradise

(ely-ium), *piorum sedes et locus, loca celestia*; all the heavens, *omne cælum* (not *omnia cæla*); *cæli temperatio* or *temperies* (post-Aug. *duo temperatüre*); mild temperature, *cælum mite* or *mille*; a clear and serene sky, **cælum serenum, cæli serenitas*; with a clear sky, *sereno*; free atmosphere, *cælum patens* or *apertum* or *liberum*; in the open air, *sub die*; to dine in the open street, in public congregate (or *inter vias, inter vias, comb. inter vias et vias, scil. manire*, to pass the night); under the open air, *hypæthros* or *hypæthrus, subdialis* (post-Aug. from —, down from —); through God's providence, *dirinitus, *cælitus*; **e cælo cadere*, to drop from the skies; to come, be sent from —, *de cælo delabior demitti*; to go to —, in *cælum venire* or *migrare*; to enter into the kingdom of —, *piorum scilicet et locum consequi, or vite immortalitatem consequi*; the —s are open to, *aditus ad cælum alicui patet*; his spirit departed to that — from which it came, *animus ejus in cælum ex quo erat rediit*; to praise any one or a thing to the skies, *alqm* or *alqd ad cælum* or *ad astra tollere* or *ferre*, *laudes alqis in astra tollere, alqd ad cælum laudibus efferre* or *exollere*; to set —, and earth in motion, *cælum ac terras miscere, or omnes terras, omnia maria movere*; I am happy, in *cælo sum*; I fancy almost to — upon earth, *digito me cælum puto attingere, si, etc., or Deus sum si, etc., or immortalis mihi data* or *parca est, si, etc.*; to deprive any one of one's happiness, *alqm detrāhere de cælo*; may — fulfil your wishes! *dñi tibi dent (or Deus tibi det, for ourselves) quæ optas*! if God pleases, *si diis (or Deo) placet, si Deus annuit* *nutum numerque eum*; thank — *diis (or Deo) gratias* in the name of —, *per Deum (or deos)*; I entreat you for God's sake, *oro te per Deum (or deos)*; by Jove! *proh Jupiter!* *maxime Jupiter* (gracious God!); for —'s sake! *per deos immortales! proh deum fidem! proh deum atque hominum fidem!* Heavenward, *adv. in* or *ad cælum*; to ascend into heaven, in *cælum ascendere*, *sublime* (in sublime, post-Aug.) *ferri, sublimem abire*. — Heavenly, *adj. celestis, divinus*; to have — thoughts, *supra ac celestia cogitare*; *venustissimus* (most charming).

Heavy, *adj.* (1) *lit. gravis* (opp. *levis*); (weighty) *ponderosus* (scil. *frumentum*); a — burden, *onus grave*; — armour, *gravis armatura*; — weight, *pondus grave*; heavier than usual, *pondus vulgare gravior*; (2) *fig.*, it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd*; I find it a hard thing to, etc., *grave mihi est* or *mihi grave duco* (with *inf.*); it is difficult for any one's temper to, *grave alqis moderationi est* (with *inf.*); = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — wine, *vinum grave*; — (substantial) food, *cibus gravis*; — (indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad concoquendum*; a — garment, *amiculum grave*; a — (rich) soil, *solum pingue*; a — (hard) soil, *solum spissum*; = oppressive, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *magnus* (great, large, opp. *parvus*); *periculosus* (dangerous); *mortifer* (fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); a — wound, *vulnus grave* or *mortiferum*; a — disease, *morbus gravis* or *periculosus*; to labour under a — disease, *graviter agrotare*; — pain, *dolor magnus* or *hæud medicis*; — care, *cura gravis*; a — thunder-storm, *tempestas atrox*; — times, *tempora graviora* or *iniqua*; scarcity, dearthness of corn, *annona gravis*; (3) = with — weight on, i.e. heavy-armed, *gravis armatura*; — soldiers, *gravis* or *gravior armatura* (opp. *levis armatura* or *velites*, light-armed or light soldiers); — cavalry, *equites gravis armatura*; harnessed horse-soldiers, *equites ferri* or *cathaphracti*; heavy-armed infantry, *pedes gravis armatura*; the same on march, *gratius prædum agere*; legions (legions, always heavy-armed); = heavily-laden, *gravis oneribus*, *scil. navis*; full of booty, *gravis præda*; laden with booty, *oneratus præda*; = slow, weary, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *lædus* (opp. *velax*); — eyes, *oculi graves*; — with wine, *oculi vino graves*; — tongue, **lingua rino*

gravis; to have a — tongue, *labare sermone*; — pace, *incessus tardus*; to be a bad walker, *tardum esse incessum*; to walk heavily, *tarde ingredi*; not to be a good walker, *pedibus non calere*; to have a — breath, *agere ducere spiritum*; to be a — writer, *tardè munus scribere*; = unwieldy, *inhabilis* (opp. *habilis*); clumsy, *rustus* (scil. *belva*, monster), *corpus*; of an enormous size, *corpore cælo*; inert, *iners*; coarse, *rusticus*; rough, *agrestis*, *scil. motus corporis*; dull, unpolished style, *durus*; not ready in expressing one's self, *impromptus*; = afflicting, concerned, *solicitus*; anxious, *anxius*; my heart feels heavy, I am grieved, *angor animo, me illa cura sollicitat angitque*; to fret about, *angor alqd re* or *de alqd re, alqd me sollicitat angitque, alqd me sollicitum habet* or *angit* or *angit et sollicitum habet*; to make any one fret (of persons and things), *alqm angere* or *sollicitare, alqm sollicitare angereque, alqm angere et sollicitum habere* (of things, *scil. of event*); to cause anxiety, *alqm curā et sollicitudine afficere*; to make one's life uneasy, *ipsum sollicitudinem sibi struere*, *Heavily, adv. graviter* (scil. *cadere* or **concidere*, to fall —); *mortifere* (fatally); — wounded, *graviter* or *mortifere vulneratus, gravi* or *mortifere vulneratus*; to inflict on one's self a — wound, *se graviter vulnerare*; to be very ill, *graviter agrotare* or *jacere, graviter se habere*; *tarde* (scil. to dance —), **membra tarde* or *minus molliter movere*. Heavy hours, *tempus molestia*; **otii molestia* (from want of something to do); *molestia* (with *gen.*, *scil. the weariness of a few days, molestia paucorum dierum*); *tædium* (with *gen.*); to have —, *temporis* or *otii molestiam sentire* (to feel weary); **tempus tarde labens moleste ferre*; to feel languid (from want of employment), *languescere*; I complain of weariness, *queror nihil me habere quod agam*; almost to die with weariness, *otio labescere*; to while away the time —, *tempus* or *horas* or *tempora tarde labentia fallere alqd re* (scil. with talking, *sermonibus*, with tales, *narrando*; but not *otium fallere*); to escape from the weariness of the audience, *fastidium aurium effugere*; in order to while the time away, *ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas*; for mere play and joke, *per ludum et jocum*; to no purpose, *frustra*. See Weariness, Weary, Wearisome, Dull, Idle, Sad.

Hebraist, n. **qui Hebraice bene scit*; Hebrew, *adv. Hebraus* or *Hebraicus*. *Adv. Hebraice*. Hebrew, n. *Hebraus, Judæus*.

Hedge, n. *sentis*, or *gen. pl. sentes* (thorn-bushes); *tepris*, or *gen. pl. teptes* (brier, scil. *seputerum septum teptibus*); *dumus* (thick bramble); = fence, *sepes, sepium*; *sepium*, *septum* (see IIav); quick-set —, *naturale sepium* or *sepe* or *sepe* or *sepe*; a built —, *sepes structilis*; garden-painting, *opus topiariæ*; to — in, to fence, *alqd sepire* or *conspire*; to — round, to enclose, *circumsepire* or *sepio circumdare alqd*; to make an enclosure a protection, *sepis munimento cingere*. See Haw. Hedge-born, *adj. tenui loco ortus*; *humili* or *obscuri* or *ignobili loco natus*. Hedgehog, n. *erinaeus*. Hedge-note, n. **carmen triale, *caumen ex triro arreptum*. To hedge, v. tr. *sepire, munire alqd re* (to protect).

Heed, n. to take — of, *carere alqm and alqd* or *ab alqm and ab alqd re, or carere re, præcære ab alqd re* or *ne, cautionem adhibere in alqd re* (to be cautious), *vitare alqm and alqd* (to avoid), *ridere* or *procidere* or *animam advertere* (with *nei*). See Attention. To heed, v. *ad alqd attendere, attendere alqm*; — and mind my words, *exigite mentes aureque eistat et me dicentem attendite*. See to Mind, Consider, Attentive, Cautious.

Heel, n. (1) = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calcx*; (2) = whole foot, to be at one's heels, *instare alqis testigis, alqis testigia premere, alqm calcigis equi*; I shall be constantly at his —, *me sibi ille effugium habebit*; (3) = the hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast, *soli pars altior*; shoes with high —, *cal-*

ecamenta altiuscula (shoes) laced high, as worn by the ancient tragic actors, and now by the hunters in Italy; *collum*; to wear such shoes, *calceamenta altiusculi uti*; (4) = part of a stocking intended for the —, *calc*; (5) = a protuberance, *nodus* (see Knot). See Spur. Heel-piece, *n.* (piece of leather on the — of a shoe), *laetula*. To heel, *v.tr.* *laetulam assuere calceis*, **laetis munire*.

Heifer, *n.* *juvenca* (in general); — a young cow kept for breeding, *bucula*; = a cow in calf, *forda* (i.e. *ferens bos*).

Height, *n.* *altitudo*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (lit. and fig.); (tallness, slenderness) *proceritas*; the — of a mountain, *altitudo montis*, *excelsitas montis*; the highest point of anything (lit. and fig.), *fastigium* or with *summus*, *cell.*, the highest ground of the mountain, *montis fastigium*, *mons summus*; the — of perfection, *absolutio perfectioque*; to such a — of perfection rhetoric arrived without art, *in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetoric*; to attain the — of happiness, of glory, *summam fortunam*, *summam gloriam consequi* (*altitudo fortis*, *gloria*, the lofty, infinite —); the open sea, *altum*: high tone, note, *sonus altus*; to be carried on high, *sublime ferri* (post-Aug. in *sublime*); to fly up, *sublime alire*, *penas sublimem efferi*, *penas* or *alis se lecare* (of birds); to fly up (from the water), *sublime surgere*; to swell, rise, ferment, *fermentari*, *fermentescere*; to fly up in a straight direction (of birds), *summi rectis lineis subolare*; to lift up, *efferre*; to lift and hold up, *tollere*; to raise, *erigere*; to stretch forth (the hands), *tendere*; to force up, carry up (arrows, water), *exspirare in altum*; to thrive, *procerire*; to grow, increase, *excrescere*; to grow rich, *efflorescere*, *se augere*; to rise to honour, *aspirare*; to bring up a child, *infantem educare*, *educere*; not to be able to reach the higher notes (in singing), **sonos acutiores atsequi non posse*; = eminence, *locus editus*, *locus superior*; to occupy the heights, *loca superiore occupare*; to occupy the mountains, *montes insidere*. See Top, Summit, Perfection. Heighten, *v.tr.* (1) = to raise higher, lit. *aliquid altius efferre*; to raise a mole, *exaggerare*; to raise as high as the steeple, in *altitudinem turris efferre*; (2) = to improve, *efferre*; (to raise, to increase) *augere*; (to enlarge) *magis reddere*; (to exalt) *exaggerare*; (to raise the price of an article) *pretium aliquid rei efferre*; (to sell at a higher price) *carius vendere aliquid*; (to increase the pay) *stipendium augere*; this also increases his glory, *id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit*; friendship — our happiness, *amicitia res secundas splendidiore facit*; to — the courage, *maiores reddere animum*, *addere animum*; to extol in words, *verbis* or *laudibus efferre*, *extollere*; to beautify a town, *excitere urbem*; the things which adorn life, *res quae vitam instruunt*; to — (adorn) by description, *aliquid verbis adornare* or *oratione exornare*. See Correct, Improve.

Heinous, adj. *foedus* (foul, loathsome, lit. and fig.); implous; *impius* (not alone, but, imp. erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes); detestable, abominandus, detestandus, *detestabilis*; wicked, *nefarius*; of a cursed deed, *nefandus*; villainous, *sceleratus*; of an infamous act, *sceleratus*; of a horrible deed, *immanis*; an abominable creature, *homo omni parte detestabilis*; you monster! o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis! Adv. *foede*, *nefarie*, comb. *impie nefarieque*, *nefande*, *scelerate*.

Heir, *n.* *heres* (mortis et jure), possessor bonorum (according to the pretor's edict); the successor to the throne, *heres regni*; the successor to his art, *heres artis*; the — to the whole fortune, *heres ex asse*, *heres ex libella*; *heres-omnibus bonis institutus*; an — substituted in the room of another, *heres secindus*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*; — to one-third, *heres ex tertia parte* or *ex tertio*; — to eleven-twelfth, *heres ex duodecim*; to be any one's heir, *alci* (not *aleis*) *heredem esse* or *existere*; to name one his —, *alqm*

heredem instituire, *alqm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere*; to make one his — in the presence of witnesses, *alqm heredem nuncupare* or *alqm voce heredem nuncupare*; a will made in the presence of witnesses, *nuncupatum testamentum*; to substitute one his — in the room of another, *alqm heredem secundum instituire* or *scribere*, *alqm heredem substituere*; to make one — at equal shares with the sons, *testamento alqm pariter cum filiis heredem instituire*; to make a person one of the heirs, *alqm inter heredes nuncupare*; to appoint as the principal —, *alqm heredem ex asse instituire*, *alqm piam facere ex libella*, *alqm heredem omnibus bonis instituire*; to leave one as his —, *alqm heredem relinquere testamentum*; to be left by one as — of great riches, *relinqui ab alqm in amplis opibus heredem*; to settle with the other heirs, *conferre cum coheredibus*; to push the legitimate heirs out, *moerere heredes*, *circa heredes euerre*; to leave no —, *sine libris decedere*, *alqm herede mori*; to die without male —, *civilium eorum non relinquere*. Heirs, *n.* *heredes*. Heirship, *lex hereditatis*.

Hell, *n.* *sedes ac regio quam scelerati (suppli) apud inferos habitant*, *sceleratorum* (imporum) *sedes ac regio, loca inferna* (opp. *caelum*); the inhabitants of the infernal regions, *inferi*, *Tartarus*, *abyssus*; to go to —, *ani precipitem sceleratorum sedem ac regionem*. Hellish, adj. *infernus* (lit.); an infernal aspect, *relii infernus aspectus*; dreadful, *terribilis*; diabolical, *nefandus*.

Helms, *n.* = instrument by which a ship is steered, *gubernaculum*; the handle of the —, or the — itself, *clavus*; to sit at the —, *ad gubernaculum sedere*, *gubernaculum regere*, *clavum tenere* (lit. and fig.).

Helmet. See Head-piece.

Help, *n.* *auxilium* (increase of power, aid in need; in pl. *auxilia*, auxiliaries, foreign troops giving aid), *subsidiu* (aid ready to be supplied; in pl. the reserve), *ope* (only *ope*, *opem*, *ope* in use, power to assist), *adjumentum* (a means), *ornamentum* (a supply or support), *praesidium* (something set before to shield you), *supplicia* (present aid, succour, of troops, succours), *salus* (rescue, sustentation of existence), *opera* (help in act and deed); I have hope of help in thee, in *te est aliquid auxilii*; here is need of speedy — *hic celeri auxilio opus est*; with any one's help, *aleis auxilio* or *ope* or *opera*, *aleis ope adjutus*, *alqm adjutante*, *alqm adjutore*; without help, *sine opite*; *sine viribus*, per se; with God's help, *jurante Deo*, *si Deus juret* or *adjutabit*, *divina ope*; "with the help of a thing" may be expressed by the ablative, e.g. with the help of genius and reflection, *ingenio et cogitatione*; to call to your help, *alqm in auxilium vocare*; to take for —, *aleis ope* or *auxilio uti*; to find —, *jurari* (or *adjutari*) *ad alqm*; — in a place, *praesidia invenire alqm loco*; to offer your help, *offerre se si qui usus operis sit*; — for some thing, *ad alqm operam suam proferri*; — for all, *in omnia ultra suam offerre operam*; to give aid to a person, *alci auxiliari*, *alci auxilium* (or *opem auxiliumque* or *alci praesidium* or *alci supplicia* or *alei subsidiu*) *ferre*, *alci auxilium offerre*, *alci praesidium offerre* (when asked); to send —, *alqm auxilio mittere*; to seek —, *petere auxilium*; — from a physician, *medicum morbo addibere*; a call for help, *quiritalio* (e.g. *quiritalio facta est*, they have called for help). A bearing or rendering of —, *auxiliiatio*, *opera*; pay for —, *stipendium*; means of —, *adjumentum*, *subsidiu*, *praesidium*, *instrumentum* (helps or means to virtue, instrumenta virtutis), *telum*; for something, *ad alqd* (such as arms); to supply —, *praestare*; also *facultates* (means, resources), *opes* (money, forces, etc.), *copta* (supplies of all kinds); learned —, *praesidia doctrine*; furnished with all the — for, *omnibus praesidiis ad alqd paratum esse*; to have prepared — for all events, *ad omnes casus subsidia comparare*; the means of our native land are exhausted, *exhausta sunt patriae facultates*. Helping, or giving help,

ad). *auxiliarius*. A helper, *auxiliator*, *auxiliatrix*, *adjutor*, *adjutrix*, i. ready to give help, **promptus* ad *auxilium ferendum* or *ad opitulandum*. Helpless, *inops* or *auxilii inops*, *auxilio orbatus*; thoroughly, —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus*. To help, v.tr. *alqm* *juvare* or *adjuvare*; — in something, in *alqm* *re*, seldom with the infin. following; *adjuvat* *mas incubare*, the male helps incubation; *alqm* *operi adjuvare* in *alqm* *re*, *alci opitulare* in *alqm* *re* *faciendâ*, *operam suam commodare alci* or *alqd* (to lend help), *operam præbere alci* in *alqm* *re* (to afford help), *succurrere alci* (to run up to help), *subsidiu* *venire*, *alci* *subvenire* (to come up to help), *auxiliari*, *auxilium* or *opem ferre*, *opitulari alci*, — against, *contra alqd*; help, citizens! *pro vestram fidem*, *cives!* there is no helping him, *desperatur alqs* or *alqs* *salus*; *desperatur de alqo*; to help one's self as well as one can, *consilium a præsentis necessitate repetere*; it will not help you, *nihil proficis*; patience helps not, *nihil proficitur patientiâ*; their strength of body helps them not, *nihil is corporis vires auxiliatae sunt*; it helps not to know, *nihil refert videre*, unless, etc. *nisi*; it helps you not, they must be brought forward, *nihil potest, producendi sunt*; so help me God! *ita me Deus adjuvet!* *amet!* as a parenthesis, *medius fidius!* God help thee, *Deus te sospitet*; to help one into any thing, e.g. to get into a car, *tollere alqm* *in currum*; — to mount, *subjicere alqm* *in equum*; — to remember, *alci alqd subiungere* or *suggerere*; — to thought, *alci cogitationis initium afferre*. See *Assist*.

Heiter-skelter, *præceps*, *per caput pedesque* (seld.); hastily, *raptim*; every thing is —, *aguntur omnia raptim atque turbata*; to depart all —, *præcipitem abire*, *se protinus conficere*; to run away —, *præcipitem fugae se mandare*.

Hem, n. (1) *margo* (edge, border in gen.); the border of a garment, **extremus quasi margo vestis*; selvage of a garment, *limbus*; border of a meadow, *finis inusque quasi margo prati*; (2) sound of the human voice, *screeatus*. To hem, v.tr. *circum dare*; v.intr. *screeare*; — to expectorate a great deal, *ab imo pulmone pituitam trochileis adducere*. *Hem*, interj. *hem*.

Hemisphere, n. *hemisphaerium* (*hēmīspairion*) or, pure Latin, *scelae pilae pars*. See *Half*.

Hemistich, n. *hemistichium*.

Hemlock, n. *cicuta*.

Hemorrhage, n. *hemorrhagia* (only a discharge of blood from the nose); a flux in gen., *profluvium* or *profusio* or *fluxio sanguinis*, *sanguinis eruptio* (gushing out); apoplexy, *sanguinis impetus* (strong flow); to throw up blood, *sanguinem vomere*; as he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, *crumpente subito sanguine*; to stop the flow of blood, *eruptiones sanguinis inhibere*.

Hemorrhoid, n. *hemorrhoides*; bleeding or open piles, *ora cænarum fundentia sanguinem*; blind piles, *ora cænarum tanquam capitulis quibusdam turgentia*.

Hemp, n. *cannabis*; made of —, *cannabinus*; to decorate (husk) —, *cannabis decorticare*. *Hempen*, adv. *cannabinus*.

Hence, adv. —, to go —, from here, *hinc*; henceforth, *ab hinc*; from now, from this time, *inde ab hoc tempore*; from that time forth, *ex illo tempore*; ezinde (late). See *Therefore*, *Wherefore*.

Her, pers. pron. See *She*.

Herald, n. (1) = ambassador, courier in time of war, *aduocator* (a person sent to the enemy to treat of peace, with a *caduceus*, i.e. a staff or mace carried by heralds or ambassadors in time of war); *festialis* (one belonging to a college of Roman priests instituted formally to declare war or to ratify a peace); (2) = public crier, *præco* (also *fix*, *præco*, *virtutum*, a proclaimer, a — of virtue); to be a — (public crier), *præconium sacre*. To herald, v.tr. *introducere*. See *Introduce*. *Heraldry*, n. *doctrina insignium*; knowledge in —, **scientia insignium*.

Herb, n. (1) = *herba* (every plant that has not a hard, woody stem); any sacred —, in particular, that which was torn up by the roots from within the inclosure of the Capitol and carried by the Fæstiales, when they went to declare war or make peace (*verbera*, *sagmen*); to grow into —, in *herbam exire* (in gen. of *fruges*, corn); (2) = all the grasses, gramin; young grass, *herba*, *graminis herba* (a stalk of young grass); mowed grass, hay, *fenum*; sod, *cæspes*; of grass, *gramineus*; overgrown with grass, *graminosus*, *herbosus*; covered with grass, *gramineus*, *herbidus*; in gen. green, *viridis*; of the colour of grass, *herbaceus*; to lie down in the grass, *se obijcere in herbâ* (not in *herbam*); to bite the ground (= to die), *cadere, occidere, occumbere*, **mordere humum*. Herbless, *adnudus* (bare, scil. *cacimina montis*); quite barren; scil. *mons*, *cæstus ab natura et humano cultu*; uncultivated, *incultus* (opp. *cultus*, *consitus*, scil. *locus*); a bare place without corn or grass, *glabretum*. See *Unfruitful*. *Herbaceous*, *oleraceus*. *Herbal*, n. **herbarium*. *Herbalist*, n. *herbarius*. *Herbary*, n. *hortus olitorius*. Small eatable —, *olusculum*. *Herbescent*, adj. *oleraceus*, *herbescens*.

Herculean, adj. *Herculeus*.

Herd, n. (1) *grex* (in gen. a quantity of cattle, but only of small cattle, e.g. *greges armentorum*, *reliquique pecoris*; non *hic* *armenta gregesque*); a herd of large cattle, oxen, horses, etc. *armenta* (opp. *grex*); of the same —, *gregalis*, *gregarius*; in herds, *gregatim*; a — of deer, *agmen*; (2) = a company of people, *grex*. See *Multitude*. *Herdgroom*, n. *herdsman*, in gen. *pastor*, *pastor gregarius*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius*; cowherd, *bubulcus*; = shepherd, *ovilio*; goatherd, *caprarius*; swineherd, *subulus*. To herd, v.tr. = to form or put into a —, *congregare* (also of men, to assemble); v.intr. (of beasts) *versari gregatim*; = to associate (of men), *comitem* or *socium se alci adiungere* (to join as a companion); to join during a journey, *sterneris comitem se alci adiungere*, in *ciâ* *comitem se addere*; to join any thing, *accedere ad alqd*. Prov., birds of a feather flock together, *parces cum paribus veteri proverbio facilitate congregantur*.

Here, *hic* (where the speaker is); not far from here, *hauud procul*; *hoc loco*, *hac regione* (in this place); to be here, *adesse*; to remain —, *manere*, *remanere*; here I am, *en*, *adum!* *en ego!* *ecce me!* here is the cause why, *en causa cur*; from here (hence), *hinc*; here and there, *compluribus locis*; only here and there, *rarus* (adv. *raro*); they fought only here and there, *rari præliabantur*; only here and there are trees, *rari sunt arbores*; here and there, in this and that place, *hac atque illac*; here (that is, in this thing), *hac in re*. *Hereupon*, *ad hæc* (e.g. *ad hæc* or *adversus hæc respondit*, *hereupon* he replied).

Hereditament, n., see *Inheritance*. *Hereditary*, adj. *hereditarius*; (as transmitted from a parent to a child, innate) *relat natus*; — eloquence, *eloquentia gentile alqs domis bonum*. *Hereditarily*, adv. *hereditate*, *jure hereditario*.

Heresy, n. *hæresis* (Eccl.), *studia hæretica*; opinions *præcæ*. *Heretical*, adj. *hæreticus* (Eccl.); to become attached to — opinions, **ad hæretica studia delabi*, *deferri*. Adv. *hæretice*. *Heretic*, n. *hæreticus*.

Heritage, n. (1) = an inherited estate, *hereditum*; (2) *hereditas* (in gen.); = patrimony, *patrimonium*; to squander one's —, *patrimonium dissipare*, *diffundere*.

Hermaphrodite, n. *androgynus*, *homo utriusque sexus*, or *semimas* (seldom), *hermaphroditus* (silver age); i.e. *gignuntur et utriusque sexus*, *quos hermaphroditus vocamus*, *olim androgynus vocatos*; ambiguous inter *marem* et *feminam* *sexu*; *incertus mas an femina* or *masculus an femina sit*.

Hermit, n. *homo solitarius*, *eremita*, *anachoreta* (Eccl.); to live like an —, *ritam solitarius ago*. *Hermitage*, n. *secessus* (in gen. retirement, e.g.

amatus s.); hut of an —, **casa hominis solitarii*.

Hiero, n. (1) *vir bello fortis, vir fortis* or *fortissimus*; (as general) *dux*; a very brave general, *dux fortissimus*; (demigod, son of the gods, illustrious person) *heros* (never = brave man); a grey-headed —, *senex fortissimus*; (2) = the principal person in a poem, *auctor rerum* (— of the history, opp. *scriptor rerum*, writer); — of the drama, *persona prima*; to act on the stage the part of the —, *primas partes agere*. Heroine, n. *femina fortis, heroïs, heroina*. Heroic, adj. *heroicus* (only when we speak of the — age, *ætas heroica, tempora heroica*; post-Aug. also for an heroic poem, poet.); brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus*; godly, *divinus*; — superhuman, *major quam pro homine or plus quam humanus*; (incredible) *incredibilis*; (great) *magnus*; like a brave man, a — *quo forte dignus*. Heroism, n. *virtus, animus fortis* or *fortis et invictus* (brave spirit); greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo*.

Heron, n. *ardea*.

Herring, n. *hai engu* (mediæval), **clupea harengus*; salted —, **hai engu sale condita*.

Hers, pron. suus (in reference to the main subject); *eius, illius* (not in reference to the main subject).

Herself, pron. *ea ipsa*.

Hesitate, v.intr. (1) *dubium* (doubtful) or *incertum* (uncertain) *esse, magnâ consilii inopiâ affectum esse*; I — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I — whether to go or to remain, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; *incertus sum, utrum*; (2) = stammer, **haud volubiliter dicere*; (to get confused in speaking) *hæverè*; (to speak without stopping) *verba volvere*. Hesitation, n. *dubitatio, hesitatio lingue*.

Heterodox, adj. **doctrinæ falsæ studiosus*. Heterodoxy, n. **doctrina falsa*.

Hew, v.t. *cadere concidere* (scil. lignum); to cut down wood from below, *succidere*; to — down timber, *materiam cadere, materiam*; to — stone with the axe, *asciâ dolare, dedolare*; to rough —, *edolare*; to smooth with the axe, *asciâ polire*; to cut a stone, *cadere*; to make smooth all round, *circumcidere*; this wood is unfit for the axe, *respuat hæc materia securis*. Hewer, n. *qui ligna cædit, lignicida* (declared by Varro as not used).

Hexagon, n. *hexagonum, sexangulum*. Hexagonal, adj. *hexagonus, sexangulus*.

Hey, inter. *eya! age!*

Hiatus, n. = opening, *lacuna* (ditch, cavity, defect); (an empty spot) *locus vacuus*; (a question in science still left open) *pars alio relictæ*; to fill up a gap, to supply a defect, *lacunam explere*; to stop up a hole in one's expenses, *lacunam rei familiaris explere*; to suppl., fill up again the places of those who were killed (in battle), **in locum occisorum succidere*, an opening of the mouth wide, *osculatio*, a — (in speaking), *hiatus*.

Hibernial, adj. *hibernus* (belonging to the winter); = as in winter, *hibernalis*.

Hiccough, Hiccup, n. *singultus*; to have the —, *singultare, singulare*.

Hide, n. = a certain portion of land (the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained), *huba* (mediæval) *ager triginta iugerum* (a field of 30 acres). See *Skin*.

Hide. See *Conceal*.

Hideous, adj. *insignis ad deformitatem* (extremely ugly); = horrible, disgusting, *foedus, foedissimus* (lit. and in a moral sense); = nasty, *teferus*. Adv. *foedissime, teterrime*.

Hiding-place, n. *latibulum*.

Hierarch, n. **caput ecclesiæ, princeps ecclesiasticus*.

Hieroglyphical, adj. *hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphicus* (late); written in hieroglyphics, **litteræ Egyptiæ scriptus*.

Higgle, v.intr. = to carry provisions afloat, and offer them for sale, **merces ostium venditare*; = to chaffer, *liceri de prelio* (to make a bargain

about the price); gen. *illiberalem esse* (to be narrow-minded, miserly). Higgedly-piggledly, adv. *confuse*. Higgle, n. *caupo*.

High, *altus* (the distance from the ground, opp. *humilis, profundus*), *celsus* (high in relation to other objects, rising above the usual level), *excelsus* (specially standing above; *altus* is high in itself, *celsus* and *excelsus* high relatively), *editus*, in *altum editus* (raised, opp. *planus*), *elatus* (lifted up, and specially of words and manner, *clati modis*, also *elatum ingenium*), *erectus* (straight up, hence lofty in thought), *arduus*, *aditu arduus* (hard of ascent), *prociurus* (stretching up, opp. *brevis*, used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (rising from below up to heaven, opp. *sublimis*), *acutus* (sharp, clear, of tones, opp. *gravis*; observe, *alta vox* is a deep voice); very high, *præaltus*; most —, *summus* (opp. *imius, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the highest God, *Deus supremus*, *Deus optimus maximus*; fifty-feet high, *quingenta pedes altum* or *in altitudinem quingenta pedum eminare*; a — mountain, *mons altus* or *excelsus* or *arduus*; very —, *mons in immensum editus*; a — hill, *collis in altum editus, collis aditu arduus*; not very —, *collis paululum ex planitie editus*; a place lying —, *locus editus* or *in altum editus*; a higher —, *locus editor* or *superior*; a — tree, *arbor alta* or *procera*; (fig.) a high price, *pretium magnum*; to be of — price, *magni pretii esse*, *magno constare*, to buy at — price, *magno emere* (dear); to come higher, *carius fieri* or *emere* (to rise in price); to bid higher (at an auction), *contra liceri*; — continually, *alioficiente contra liceri*; — too high, *immoderatus liceri in aliquid*; to set a — value on, *aliquid magno aestimare, aliquid rei multum tribuere, aliquid magno aestimare*; to stand —, *magnum pretium habere*; — higher than, *præstare aliquid rei* (e.g. a good character stands higher than riches, *bona existimatio præstat divitiis*); the high one's of the earth, *principes terrarum*; high and low, *summi et infimi*; the higher powers, *summi magistratus*; the higher studies, *studia altiora et artes*; the higher style, *sublime dicendi genus*; it is too high for me, *aliquid mente meâ assequi* or *capere non possum*, *aliquid procul est a meâ cognitione*; a — opinion, *magna opinio*; to have a — spirit, *altioris spiritus genere*, *magnifice de se statuere* (to have a high opinion of yourself); — thoughts, *altum quiddam et sublime spirare*; — minded, *magnum et excelsus, magnitudine animi præstans*; — virtue, *virtus generosa*; — deed, *facinus magnum* or *proclama*; — high-mindedness, *animi sublimes, spiritus superbia* (pride), *vanitas* (vanity); highly gifted, *summo ingenio præditus, ornatissimus*; — worthy, *maxime* or *summe*; everendous, *maxime venerabilis*; — honoured, *honoratissimus*; — learned, *summi eruditione præditus, eruditissimus*; high-born, *summo loco natus*. See *Deep*, *Lofty*, *Tall*.

Hilarity, n. *hilaritas* (merriness); = joy, *lætitia*; = merry mood, *animus lætus* or *hilaris*; = good spirits, *alacritas, animus alacer*; to excite merriness, *hilaritatem excitare*.

Hill, n. *collis*; (height) *clivus*; (mound) *tumulus*; (a hillock of earth) *grunus*; (elevated spot) *locus editus* or *superior*; (bump) *tuberculum*; on —, *collinus*; up —, *adversum collem* (i.e. to storm the height, *impetum facere adversum collem*); = upwards, *sursum*, in gen. to climb, *tolli, sursum emitti*; going —, *acclivus* or *acclivus* (opp. *declivis*); = acclivity, *acclivitas*; down —, *deorsum*; going —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*); = declivity, *declivitas*; = descent (stream), *decursum*. Prov. as we grow older our strength decreases, *crescent anni, decrescent anni*; his p. urinary circumstances are impaired, *res ejus dilabuntur*.

Hilt, n. *capulus*.

Him, pron. See *He*.

Hind, adj. *aversus* (wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posticus* (opp. *anticus*). Hindmost, adj. *postremus*; (of two) *posterior*; (the last of a number) *ultimus*; (the most remote) *extremus*; (those who are the farthest away from the speaker

at a meeting] *extrema cunctis*; to act preposterously, *peripetere opera*.

Hind, *n. cecus*. See *Servant, Slave*.

Hinder, *v. tr. impedire aliquid* or *aliquid*, — from any thing, *ob aliquid* *re*, *aliquid* *re* (never in *aliquid* *re*); — in a thing, *impedimento esse aliquid* (*aliquid* *rei*) *ad aliquid* (never in *aliquid* *re*); in gen. *impedimentum afferre aliquid* *rei* *faciendae*; (to be in the way of) *obstare aliquid* *aliquid* *rei*; (to oppose) *officere aliquid* *aliquid* *rei* (well, *aliquid* *omnibus* *obstare* or *officere*); — to prevent from, *prohibere* or *arrestare aliquid* *aliquid* *re* or *ob aliquid* *re*; (to retard) *retardare aliquid* *ad aliquid* *faciendum* or *ob aliquid* *re* *faciendum* or in *aliquid* *re* (e.g. *aliquid* *scribendo* *retardare*, *ad aliquid* *fructum* *ret.*, to delay in the enjoyment); to delay a thing, *moram facere aliquid* *rei* (e.g. the recruiting was no longer put off, *moram delectis non est facta*); to call off from an engagement, *accorare*, *occurrere*, *obstaculum ab aliquid* *re* (after many of these verbs we use also *no* or *quominus*, seldom the infinit. alone; after "not hinder," also *quin*, e.g. I don't hinder him from, *non moror quominus*, etc.; not to be in the way of one's happiness, **aliquid* *non retardare*, *quominus fortunam suam aequatur*); See *Interrupt*, *Disturb*, *Hinderance*, *n. impedimentum*; (interruption) *interpellatio*; (delay) *morā*; (difficulty) *difficultas* (*obstaculum*, bad Lat.); to overcome a difficulty, *impedimentum superare*; to remove all obstacles, *omnia removere quae obstant et impediunt*; there was nothing to delay Caesar in, *Caesar nihil in mora habuit*. See *Interruption*. Hinderer, *n. turbator* (e.g. *pacia*, *otii*, *disturbator*); = who interrupts any one in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonis*); (interrupter) *interceptor*.

Hinge, *n. (1) cardo*; (2) = a leading principle, *caput*; = the main thing in any thing, *summa aliquid* *rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum* (*punctum*); = the question in a matter of dispute, *questio*; the chief point in this argument is, *queritur de aliquid* *re*; only to give the principal points of, *summatim aliquid* *exponere*; — in a narrative, *summas tantummodo attingere*; to go briefly over the principal points, *per capita decurrere*; the main points were, *quae maxime rem continerent erant*. To hinge, *v. tr. coordinare ornare*.

Hint, *n. significatio*; not to guide any one, but merely to give him a —, where he can find the necessary material (for his speech), *non ipsum docere esse, sed comministrare viam, et, ut dici solet, disitum ad fontes intendere*; nature itself has given us some wise and prudent hints, *habemus a natura ipsi collentem et expeditam monstrationem*; to give about —, *brevis quaedam monstrare religio*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendisse satis est* (*indagare*, in the meaning to give a hint, is bad); To hint, *v. suavis aliquid* *de aliquid* *re* (to remind privately); to receive as a friendly warning, *aliquid* *prout animo interpretari*. See *To allude*.

Hip, *n. (1) *homo rose caninus*; (2) = the thigh, *coxa*, *coxendix*; pain in the —, *coxa dolor*, *dolor ischiadicus*; with a pain in the —, *ischicus*.

Hipped, *adj. epineurus*.

Hire, *n. (1) conductio*; to have on —, *aliquid* *conduci* *habere*; to rent a house, in *conductio* *habere*; to accept for a tenant, *aliquid* *in hospitium et conductio* *recipere*; to give notice to a landlord to quit a house, *aliquid* *hospitium* (*conductum*) *renunciare*; according to the rent, *ex conductio*, *ex conductio*; (2) = wages, *merces*. See *Wages*. Hireless, *adj. gratia non affecta*; (unrewarded) *involuntarius*, *sine premio* or *pretio*; *sine mercede*; to leave —, *aliquid* *involuntarius* or *aliquid* *sine premio* or *pretio* *dimittere*. To hire, *v. tr. =* to rent, *conducere mercede*; = to let, *locare, locare*; to — out one's self to another (for service), *se or* *conducere* *suam* *locare* *aliquid*; = to bribe, which see. Hireling, *n. (1) =* one who serves for wages, *homo*; (2) a soldier, *militis* *conductio*, *mercenario* (*i.e. serving for wages*); *homo* (*militis*) *mercede* *conductio* *receptus* *for hire*; = workman (band), *conductio* *mercenario* *opera*, *opera* *mercenario*

conductio; = hired troops, *militis* *conductio*, *militis* *mercenario*, *militis* *mercede* *conductio*; *exercitus* *conductio* *receptus* *mercede* *conductio*; *venal* —, *conductio* *conductio*; to be a hired soldier, *mercede* *militare*; to keep hired troops, *militis* *mercenario* *alere*; to employ —, *militis* *mercenario* *ut*. A hireling, = a mercenary, prostitute, one of a mercenary spirit, *venalis* *anima*; a —, *homo* *venalis* *animi*, *homo* *venalis*; a — (venal) *mas*, *venalis* *pretio* *multitudo*; (a prostitute for pay) *quatuoraria* (*scil. mulier*). See *Prostitute*. Hireling, *adj. venalis*. See *Venal*. Hire, *n. (1) conductor*, *conductrix* (late Lat.); (2) = one who employs persons for wages, *locator*; (who lets private apartments) *conductor* (*Imperial Rome*).

His, *pron. (1) =* of him, *ejus*; (2) = *pron. adj.*, *suus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus*, *illius* (if not referring to the subject); his own, *suus proprius* (if referring to the subject); *ejus proprius* (if not referring to the subject); — not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically; (3) as substitute for the noun, — people, — friends, — relations, *sui*; to give to every one — own, *suum cuique* *tribuere*; to do one's duty, *officio suo* or *paribus suis* *satisfacere*, *rem suam* *agere*; *facio* *quod meum* *est*.

Hiss, *v. intr. sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum* *mittere* or *fundere* or *effundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *sibilare*. Hissing, *sibilus*; making a shrilling noise, *stridens*; *v. tr.* (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*, *exsibilare*, *sibilis* *consecrari*, *consecrari* (*exsibilare*); to — off; (a bad actor off the stage) *e scena* *sibilis* *excludere*; = to hoot (an actor, a play) *ejicere*, *exigere* (*ἐξάλλειν*, *ἐκπύρειν*); to fail, to be rejected, to be hooted off, *ejici*; to — a piece from the stage, *exigere* *fabulam*; one who has never been hissed, *intactus a sibilis*. Hiss, *n. sibilus*, *sibilum*; a shrilling noise (of serpents and geese), *stridor*.

Hist! exclaim, *et!*

Historian, *n. historiarum scriptor*, *rerum* or *rerum gestarum scriptor*; in the context only *scriptor*, *rerum* *explicator*, *rerum* *gestarum* *promotor* (inasmuch as he collects, arranges, and relates the facts and events); *rerum antiquarum scriptor* (inasmuch as he describes bygone times); = authority, *rerum* or *rerum gestarum auctor*, or simply *auctor*; (one who makes historical research) *historicus* (*ιστορικος*, who may also sometimes be a writer of history), *historiographus* (modern Lat.); to be a great —, *esse magno studio rerum veterum*; future historians, *historiarum futuri scriptores*; an important authority, *auctor gravissimus*; an authority of little credit, *auctor levis*; not satis *fidus*; the earlier historians, *priores*; ancient —, *scriptores ceteros* or *antiqui*; in the context also simply *ceteros* (*i.e. whose works have been in existence for several thousand years*), *antiqui* (*i.e. belonging to the remotest antiquity*). Historic, *adj. historicus* (*ιστορικος*); — style of writing, *genus historicum* (*opp. genus oratoriam*, etc.); — mode of speaking, *sermo historicus* (*opp. quosidians*, etc.). It is also often rendered by *historia*, *rerum*, or otherwise, e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum* or *historia* *fides*, *fides* *historica*; to describe a person with — care, *aliquid* *ad historia* *fidem* *scribere*; — writings, **libri* *ad historia* *prominentes*, **libri* *historiarum* *continentes*; — ignorance, *historia* *ignorantia*; to relate — instances about a thing, **ex annalibus decepta* *retere* *de*, etc.; to pass from traditions to — events, *ad summa* *fabula* *ad facta* *transire*; an — painting, *pictura* (*sc. tabula picta*) *rerum gestarum* (not *cyca* *historiae*, which is a false reading in Plin. 16, 23, 60). Adv. *historice* (historically); according to — truth, *ad historia* *fidem*; to touch for one's words as being — true, *obligare* *verba* *ad historia* *fidem*. Historiographer, *n. historicus*. See *Historian*. History, *n. (1) =* narration of events and facts, *res* (an occurrence); this event describes Corne-

his Balbus, *hujus rei auctor est Cornelius Balbus*; narration of an event, *narratio* (as the narrative itself only late); a little anecdote, *narratiuncula*; a story (which is accredited), *historia* (*ιστορία*); a fictitious tale, tradition, *fabula*; a —, of which we have received an account, *memoria alejs rei* or *de alqâ re*; the — of Myron is related in a twofold manner, *de Myronē memoria duplex prodita est*; (2) = the — of a country or a certain period, *res, res gestæ* (the facts and events of the —); — of former times, especially ancient —, *res referes* (i.e. as much as it exists since several centuries or several thousand years), *res antiquæ* or *antiquitas* (belonging to antiquity); a — received by oral tradition, *memoria rerum gestarum*; — received from annals, *memoria annalium* (the written — of a country or people); (as a science) *historia*, *historia rerum gestarum* (*ιστορία*); the — of the heroic age, *historia fabularis*; Roman —, *res populi Romani*, *historia populi Romani*; ancient —, *res gestæ et memoria ceteris*; the — of our own country and of foreign countries, *domestica peregrinæque historia*; to be a writer of —, *historium scribere* or *componere* or *instituere*, *rerum gestarum historiam complecti*, *res gestas scribere*; to write the — of one's own time, *scribere historiam eorum rerum quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ*; to write Roman —, *res Romanas* or *res populi Romani* *historiâ comprehendere*, *perscribere*, *res Romanas in historiam conferre*; to describe a person with historic fidelity, *ad historiam fidem scribere aliquem* (e.g. *Cyrum*); to apply one's self to —, *historiam se dare*; to study —, *historiam tractare*; not to have studied — at all, *nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse*; to be well-versed in —, *historias plures norisse*.

Historionic, adj. *scenicus* (referring to the stage, e.g. costume, *habitus*; beauty, *venustus*); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*; it looks like a stage, *aliquid velut theatri efficit specimen*. Adv. *scenee*.

Hit, v.tr. (1) *lit. ferire aliquid* (so that one thing strikes against another, e.g. to hit one's forehead, *ferire frontem*); to — with, *cadere aliquid re*; (2) = not to miss, *tangere* (in gen. to touch); to — with a blow, *icere*; (to strike so that it is perceived) *ferire*; (to shake by the blow inflicted) *percutere*; to — and strike, to break any one by misfortunes, *affligere aliquem*; to — with a stone, *aliquid lapide percutere*; to strike by a flash of lightning, *aliquid fulmine percutere*; to be struck by lightning, *fulmine icti* or *percuti*, *de celo tangi* or *icti*; almost thunderstruck, *attonitus*; to — the mark, *scopum ferire*, or simply *ferire, collinquare* (lit. to aim straight at a mark); e.g. who would shoot a whole day and not sometimes — the mark? *quis est enim, qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collinquet?* to miss the aim, mark, non *ferire* (in shooting, throwing); to deviate, *decurrare*; to shoot into the middle, *medium ferire*; to be sure of one's aim (in shooting), *certo ictu destinato ferire*; Prov. you have — the nail on the head, *acutè tetigisti*; the word hits us, *sermo nos tangit*; to be struck by calamities, *calamitate affligi*; (2) v.intr. = to come in contact with, *lit. offendere in aliquid re* or *ad aliquid*; to hit with violent force, *impingi aliquid rei*; to — so as to cause injury, *allidè ad aliquid*; to — one against another, *collidi* (inter se); to meet harshly (both of things), *concurrere inter se*; to —, strike against, *offendere aliquid*; = to succeed, *succedere*; to — off, *repere*, *exquirere* (to try to find out); to accomplish, *efficere*; to — together, *consentire*; to — upon, *venire ad aliquid*, *in memoriam alejs rei incidere*. See *Succeed*. *Hit*, n. (1) *tectus* (causing a wound); = a heavy blow, a misfortune, *plaga*; (2) = a casual event, *fortis*; a lucky —, *fortis, fortuna*; (3) = a sudden idea, *cogitatio* (*repentina*). See to Beat, Hurt, Strike, Wound, Smite, Blow, Event, Accident.

Hitch, v.intr. *promoveri* (to move forward), *pro-*

trudi (to move by jerks or with stops); to hit the legs together in going (of horses), *crura leviter vulnerare*; v.tr. = to catch by a hook, *inserere, conserrere*; to — a bridle, *frenos injicere equo*; = to catch, *excipere*. *Hitch*, n. (in gen. any thing that holds as a hook, *vinculum*). See *Shag, Snare*.

Hither, adv. of place, *huc* (where the speaker is); come —, *huc ades*; — and thither, *huc illuc, huc et illuc, ultro et citro, modo huc modo illuc*; the one went —, the other went thither, *alio alio abibat*; to run —, *ultro et citro cursare*; — hastily, *concursare*; — fearfully, *trepide concursare, trepidare et cursare rursus prorsum*; to go —, *ne et redire*; to leap —, *circumscilire modo huc modo illuc*; whence comest thou? *unde venis!* to blow — from the north, *flat e septentrionibus*; to look —, **huc spectare*; to bring —, *afferre, apportare*; to rush —, *irruere, ingruere*; to come —, *advenire, adveni*; to fly —, *advolare*; to flow —, *affluere*; to lead —, *adducere*; to reach or hand —, *porrigere*; to fetch —, *arcessere, accere, adducere, promerere*; to run —, *accurrere*; to attract —, *huc pertrahere*; to travel —, **huc proficisci*; to ride —, *equo adveni*; to send —, *mittere huc*; to shove —, *huc movere*; to sail —, **huc navigare*; to creep —, **huc repere*; to leap —, *assillare*; to turn —, *huc vertere*; to throw —, **huc mittere, jaculâre*; to draw —, *trahere, pertrahere*. *Hitherto*, = up to this time, *adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus, ad hunc diem* (that is, to the time when the speaker lives). — Thither, *illuc*; thitherwards, *illorum, istorum*. *Neque domi nunc nos nec militie sumus, imus huc, illuc hinc*; *quæ illuc ventum est, ire hinc libet*, we are now neither at home nor abroad; we go hither, then thither; when we have come thither, we are disposed for another place; *huc illuc quasi ritabundè*, they move their bodies on this side and on that to avoid the missiles; *illuc unde abii redeo*, I return to the point I left. While *illuc* is "thitherwards," *illinc* is "thence," or from that point; *illinc huc transferetur ergo*, the virgin will be brought from thence to here.

Hive, n. (1) *examen* (lit. a colony of young bees sent out by the adult bees; then in gen. a swarm of flies, gnats, wasps, locusts, children, etc.), *apium examen*; (2) = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *alevis* or *alevis, casculum, domicilium, tectum* (*apium*). To live, v.tr. (1) = to — bees, *alevis condere*; (2) = to contain, *continerere*; v.intr. = to take shelter or lodgings together, *in eadem domo habitare*; to reside in a collective body, *contubernales esse* (lit. in the same tent, later in the same room); *cum aliquid habitas* e (in any one's room), *apud aliquem* or *in domo alejs habitas* e (in any one's house). *Hiver*, n. *apianus, apium custos, curator, procurator, alcorum cultor, mellarius, melliturgus*. To collect bees into a hive, *alevaria curare*.

Ho! interj. *heus!*

Hoar, adj. *canus, incanus* (white with age, foamy, — cliffs). See *White, Gray*. *Hoar*, n. *antiquitas ultima, prima vetustas*. See *Hoary*. *Hoar-frost*, n. *pruina*; strong —, *pruinæ*; all covered with —, **pruinosis, pruins obrutus*. See *Hoary*.

Hoard, n. (= a large stock), to have a — of anything, *aliquid re abundare*; a — of provisions, *convivium copia*; a — of money, *pecunia copiosa*. To hoard, e.g. to — money, *pecuniam opes undique conquirere* (to collect), *thesaurum obducere* (to store secretly). *Hoarder*, n. *qui aliquid legit, colligit, conquirunt*. See *Treasure, Accumulate, Amass, Collect, Conceal, Store*.

Hoarse, adj. (1) (from a cold), *raucus*; a little —, *subraucus*; to talk about a matter till one is quite —, *ad ratum usque declamare*; to demand till one becomes —, *ad ratum usque poscere*; to become —, *raam fieri, irraucere*; a sore throat, hoarseness, *fauces aspera* or *rauca*; (2) = the — voice, e.g. of a raven, *aper* (in gen. opp. *leis* or

dignity, *sui juris et dignitatis retinens*; to — a law-suit, *litem habere, litigare*; to — the beat, *sustinere* (to stand the attack), *probari* (to be approved), to withstand the attack of the enemy, *hostium impetum sustinere*; not to make a stand, *fugere* (in gen.); to — true, *probari, comprobari*; to — water, *quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur*; to — forth, *proponere* (see Represent), *verba facere, dicere*; to — in, v.tr. *alqd inhibere, reprimere* (e.g. *equos*); to — in one's tears, abstain from, *lacrinas tenere, temperare a lacrimis*; v.intr. he was tempted to laugh, he could hardly — in, *risum tenere or continere*; to — on a course (lit. to sail anywhere), *tenere algm locum, cursum tenere algo, continuare alqd* (to continue), *persequi in algd re* (or with infin.); to — out, *se sustinere* (an army, the besieged); to — out in a besieged town, *urbem retinere defendereque*; they had difficulty to — out that day (in the besieged town), *agre eo die sustentatum est*; to — out in a thing, *perferre, sustinere, perpelli alqd*; to — out (stretch out, forth), *tendere, extendere* (fingers, arms, hands); to — out hopes, promises, *offerre, polliceri*; to — out, i.e. to pretend to offer, *simulare* (*quæ non sunt simul*); to try to lay — of a thing, *manus porrigere ad or in alqd, manus tendere ad alqd*; to get — of, to put in —, i.e. to imprison, *algo potiri*; to be in the — of, in custody, in custodia haberi or servari, *custodiâ teneri or retineri*; the law has a — on, *algm in potestatem suam suscepisse*; to — of a thing, *possidere*; God has a — of us, in *Dei potestate sumus*; — of a wild beast, *latibulum*; to lay — of, *alci vim et manus inficere, deprehendere*. Holdfast, *n. confibula*. Holder, *n. is qui tenet*; possessor (tenant); dominus (landlord); conductor (tenant of a farm), redemptor (the same, but who underlets it); colonus (who rents a piece of land); — something by which a thing is held, *retinaculum, fulcrum* (prop, support); landholder, *n. agrorum possessor, arator* (if he cultivates it himself); agrarii (those who were in favour of the agrarian laws); the landholders in Sicily, *qui in Sicilia arant*. Holding, *n. to have a — over any one, algo potium esse*.

Hold (of a vessel), *carina* (also = the whole ship).

Hole, *n. cavum* (hollow place in gen.); = a cavern, *caverna*; = a deep hiding-place, *specus*; = a deep cavern in the earth, also for hiding one's self, *spelunca, autrum*; poet. = a subterranean cavern, *specus subterraneus*; a lion's cavern, *cavum leonum*; = an opening in or through a solid body, *foramen* (a smaller or greater aperture made with a pointed instrument); a hole dug out in the earth (e.g. a mouse-hole, a lion's den), *cavum*; the mouth of a cavern, *hiatus*; a chink, *rima*; a fissure, *fissura* (also a hole in a dress); vulnus (in this sense poet.); a vacant place cleft (e.g. in the hearth), *lacuna*; pit, hole, fossa; the opening, window, door (in opp. to the shutter), *fenestra*; an open wound, *vulnus*; a small, miserable hut or cottage, a wretched —, *gurgustium*; a brothel, *lustrum*; with — in (of dresses), *laceratus*; = means of escape, a hole to creep out, *latebra*. To dig —, *excavare, exscavare*.

Holla, interj. *heus! heus! heus! heus!*

Hollow, adj. (1) *cavus, concavus* (both concave, opp. *planus et solidus*); eaten up, hollowed out, *exesus* (e.g. *exesa arboris truncus*); — teeth (by nature, like the tusks of a wild boar), *dentes concavi* (opp. *dentes solidi*); had teeth, *dentes exei* (opp. *dentes integri*); a — ring, *anulus perius* (opp. *anulus solidus*); but *anulus cavus* = a ring without a stone, Greek *ἀνὺλος ἄλιθος* or *ἀνὺλος ἄνυλος*; the — hand, *manus cava or concava* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way, opp. *manus plena*), *vola* (the natural — of the hand); to make —, *alqd cavare or exscavare*; (2) = deep sound, *faveus* (the tone of the voice, opp. *candidus*); the voice has a — sound, *vox cavæ*

in recessuoris auditur; with a thick voice, *obtusius*, opp. *clarus*; (3) = not sincere, *canus* (empty); *fucatus, fucosus* (with only the outward appearance). See False. Hollow, *n. cavum, foramen*. See Hole, Opening. To hollow, v.tr. *cavare*. See To Excavate.

Holy, adj. *sacer* (sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*); = under divine protection, inviolable, *sanctus*; inviolable (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. tombs, oaths); = august, venerable, *avustus* (*αἰσάμενος*); = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum, castus* (chaste); = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis*; a sacred duty, *officium sanctum*; a pious duty, *officium pium*; a holyday, *dies sollempnis or festus, dies festus ao sollempnis*; a — war, *bellum pro religionibus susceptum*; to be sacred to a god, *sacrum esse dei or deo*; there is nothing more sacred to me than our friendship, *nihil est mihi antiquius nostrâ amicitia*, — than the public peace; — quiete publicâ; his memory is sacred to me, *pius mihi memoria sacrosancta est*; to consider any thing as sacred, *alqd sanctum or sanctissimum habere*; no social tie is sacred to him, *apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet*; to hold in great veneration, *algm summa æcerimonia colere* (e.g. a place of worship, *sacrarium*); to esteem very highly, *sanctissime colere algm* (e.g. *Achillem*); to rank among the gods, *algm deorum numero consecrare*, or simply *consecrare*; (to immortalize) *algm in sanctorum numerum referre or sanctorum ordinibus ascribere* (to rank among the saints). Adv. *sanctè, religiose, auguste, pie*. Holy Thursday, **dies per Christi discensum ad Deum sacra*; — water, **aqua lustralis*; — week, **funesti dies Christi*.

Homage, *n. cultus*; to pay —, *colere, algm veneranter regni consulare*.

Home, *domus, patria* (mother-country), *sedes et domicilium*; at home, *domi, inter suos*; to be —, *domi esse, in patria esse*; at my —, *domi me* (tuæ, etc.), in *domo meâ* (tuâ, etc.), *domi apud me*; at — and abroad, *domi militique*; to go —, *domum*; from —, *domo*; at Caesar's —, in *domo Cæsaris*, also *domi Cæsaris*; to remain at —, *domi manere, remanere*; to keep —, *domi or domo se tenere or se retinere, domi atlineri, publico curæ or se abstinere, in publicum non prodire, domi sedere*, also with *desidem* (inactive at home, instead of in the war), *nidum servare, domo non excedere or non egredi, domo abdi* (to keep concealed); — always, *domo pedem non efferre*; one who rarely leaves his home, *rarus egressus*; not to be able to remain at —, *durare in adibus non posse*; to send from —, *algm foras mittere*; to go —, *domum abire, domum or in tecta sua discedere* (used of several); to return —, *domum redire, ad laracum recerti*. My father is at —, *pater est intus* (within); he is not at —, *est foris* (he is out); to sup. (dine) from —, *canare foras*; to receive in one's —, *algm hospitio accipere, domus recipere*; to drive from —, *algm domo expellere, excludere or eicere, algm foras protrudere*; to have a — somewhere, *alqd loco sedem ac domicilium habere, in alqd loco habitare*; to be at —, in *alqd cognatum habere*; I am at — in his house, in *domum ejus familiarior aditus est*; especially when I am so much at —, *præsertim tam familiaris in loco*. House and —, *sedes, fundus* (land and house); *domus et fundus or domus et possessiones*; to expect from —, *exturbare algm et possessiones suas or domum patriâ, or laribus patriâ et fortunas omnibus*; to leave —, *sedem suam mutare, arces relinquere, esse fugitivum rei familiaris* (asa fugitivus); to provide a — for, *algm in sede ac domo collocare*; to fight for —, *profectis manibusque dimicare, pro aris et focis pugnare*. A home-companion, *qui in eadem domo habitat, pl. domesticus*; — companionship, *domestica concivitas*. See Domestic, Family, House.

Homely, adj. *simples, ingenuus*; a — face, *nonus sobria* (frugal); — face, *puelliana* (stuffy).

cow, *cucullus*; (3) = ornament for a graduate to mark his degree, e.g. a Bachelor's —, *artium Baccalauri dignitas ac nomen*. To hood, v.tr. (1) to dress in a — or cowl, *cucullo tegere*; to put on a — or cowl, *caput cucullo tegere*; (2) = to cover, blind, lit. *velare alqd re*; (3) in gen. to cover, obscure, to — wiuk, (1) *oculum alligare*, (fig.) *obscurare*, e.g. *magnitudinem periculi*; (2) = to deceive by external appearance or disguise, *decipere*. See Disguise, Deceive.

Hook, n. *ungula*; cloven —, *ungulae binæ*; not cloven, *ungula solida*. Hoofed, adj. *ungulam habens*. Hook, n. (1) *hamus*, *hamus piscarius*; to throw out the —, *hamum dimittere*; to bite (of fishes), *hamum vorare*; fig. he takes the bait, **piscis decurrit ad hamum*; a grappling —, *harpago*; bars with iron hooks, *talæ ferreis hamis infixis*; to fasten a —, *hamum infigere alci rei*; to thrust a — into the neck or skin of a condemned criminal, *uncum impingere alci*; (2) = a snare, *laqueus*, *pedica*; see Snare, Trap; (3) = a sickle, *falx*; a pruning —, *falx putatoria* (the fore-part of which is called *scalprum*, hence the pruning-knife itself). To hook, v.tr. to — a fish, *hamo piscari*, *hamo pisces capere*; to seize, catch with a —, *inuncare alqd or alqm*; to — on, *suspendere alci rei or in alqd re*; v.intr. *flecti*, *curvari*; see Bend. Hooked, adj. *aduncus*. Hooky, adj. **hamis abundans*; *ad hamos pertinens*.

Hoop, n. (1) *circulus* (anything circular); an iron — set round with rings as an amusement for boys, *trochus*; wheel, *ferrum quo rota vincitur or vineta est* (Quintil., who marks *cantus* as a barbarous expression only used by Catull.); to fasten a cask with hoops, *dolium cingere circulis*; (2) = farthingale, — petticoat, **vestis muliebris circulis distenta*; (3) = something resembling a —, a ring, *anulus*. To hoop, v.tr. (1) = to bind, fasten, cingere; (2) = to surround, cingere, claudere, circumdare; v.intr. = to shout, *vociferari*, *clamare*. Hooping-cough, n. **tussis clangosa or clamosa or ferina*. Hooper, n. = a cooper, *viclor*.

Hoopoo, n. *upupa*.

Hoot, v.tr. and intr. *vociferari*. Hoot, n. *clamor*. See Cry.

Hop, v.intr. *salire* (also of birds); to run by leaps on one leg, *singulis cruribus saltatim currere*. See Leap.

Hop, n. *lupus*; to impregnate with hops, *lupum alci rei admiscere*.

Hope, n. *spes* (opp. *fiducia*, confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostra*, Cicero; — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio*; = expectation, *expectatio*; hope of, *spes alci rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alci rei*; — of assistance, *opinio auxiliorum*; a false —, a — which fails, *spes ad irritum redacta or ad irritum cadens*; a person has hopes (e.g. one in ill health), *alci spes est*; I have — that, etc. *spero fore ut*, etc.; I place — in, *spem habeo*; I place no — in, *despero de alqd re* (e.g. *de republicâ*); to have the best — as regards anything, *alqd in optimâ spe ponere*; I live in great — that, etc. *magnâ spe sum*, *magna spes me tenet* (with acc. and inf.); my — are well founded, *recte sperare possum*; I have got —, etc. *spes mihi injecta est* (with acc. and inf.); there appears in me a — that, etc., *spes mihi affulget* (with acc. and inf.); any one entertains the — that he could, etc. *alqs spe ducitur se posse*, etc.; there is — for (e.g. for peace), *in spe pax est*; there is still —, *spes subest*; if there is, or will be, —, *si est, or erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*); if, as I am afraid, every — is lost, *si ut ego metuo, transactum est*; if there is no — left, *si nihil spei est*; there is very little — of him being saved, *spes salutis perentius ostenditur*; to have — before one, *alci rei spem propositam habere*; to entertain, flatter one's self with —, *in spem alci rei ingredi*, *in spem alci rei or de alqd re venire*; to gain —, *spem impetrandi nancisci*; to gain fresh —, *spem redintegrare*; to give — to any one, *alqm in spem*

locare or adducere (add. also of things); to give — to any one for, *alci rei spem alci afferre or ostendere or ostentare*; *spem alci rei alci afferre* (of things); *spem alci rei præbere*; to have — of, *spem alci rei concipere* (e.g. of ascending the throne, *regni*); to gain — again, *spem alci rei* (e.g. *consulatus*) *in partem revocare*; to fill any one with the greatest —, *alqm summâ spe complere*; to fill with courage and —, *alqm implere spe animoque* (in consequence of an event); to rouse one's —, *alqm ad spem excitare or erigere*; to strengthen any one's —, *spem alci confirmare*; to create good — (as regards one's self), *dare spem bonâ indolis* (but *bene sperare alqm jubere*, = to cause any one to entertain the very best —); to have a good — of any one, *bene sperare de alqo*, *bonam spem de alqo capere or concipere*; you have good — for the republic, *bonam spem de republicâ habes*; any thing gives me the best —, *alqd me recte sperare jubet*; to lessen any one's —, *alci spes infringere or debilitare*; to deprive any one of his —, *alci spes adimere or auferre or eripere*, *alci spes incidere or præcidere* (to cut off); to be deprived of the — of, *spe alci rei priari*, *opinionem alci rei deici*; every — has failed, *omnis spes alci rei* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*) *incisa est*; my — deceives me, *spes fallit*, *desituit me*, *spe decido*; if my — should fail me, *si destituit spes*; my — is frustrated, *spes ad irritum cadit*; to indulge in —, *spem infinitam sequi or persequi*; my — is realized, *venio ad exitum spei*; to give up the —, *spem deponere or alijicere or projicere*; to give up every — as regards any thing, *desperare de alqd re*; the doctors give up all — of his recovery, *omnes medici diffidunt*; — have given up every —, *a medicis desertus est*; to lose the —, *spem alci rei perdere*, *spe alci rei deici*; to place one's — upon a person or thing, *spem suam ponere*, *reponere*, *constituere in alqo*, *spem suam ponere*, *desigere*, *ponere et desigere in alqd re*; to have — in a thing, *spem alci rei ponere or positam habere or collocare in alqd re*; all — of a thing depends upon, etc., *spes alci rei vertitur in alqd re*; I have placed my entire — in you, *spes omnis sita est in te*; all my — rests in myself, *in me omnis spes mihi est*; to be full of, pregnant with —, *gravidum esse*. Hopeful, adj. (1) = full of —, *plenus spei*, *spe animoque impletus* (filled with — and courage); (2) = having qualities which excite — (e.g. a son, daughter, pupil, etc.), *bona spei*, *qui spei bone indolis dat*, *de quo bene sperare possis*; very —, *optimus or egregius or summus spei*, *eximîa spe*. Hopeless, adj. *spe carens*, *spe orbatus*, *spe dejectus*, **exspes* (one who has no —); = one who must be given up, *desperatus*; I am — (all the doctors have given me up entirely), *omni spe orbatus sum*, *nulla spes in me reliqua est*; — state, *desperatio rerum*. Hopelessly, adv. *sine spe*, *desperanter*; almost without —, *cæquâ cum spe* (e.g. to drag on life almost —, *animum trahere c. c. spe*); all the doctors doubt that he will ever recover, *omnes medici diffidunt*. To hope, v.tr. and intr. *sperare*; to — confidently, *confidere*; it shows great confidence to — (expect) this, and moral courage to carry it out, *hoc spe concipere audacis animi esse*, *ad effectum adducere virtutis*; to — good things of any one, *bene sperare de alqo*; to —, expect nothing good of any one, *nihil boni sperare ad alqo*; to expect everything from the victory, *omnia sperare ex victoriâ*; to — the best, *bene sperare*; to — the best of any thing, *alqd in optimâ spe ponere*; to lead any one to —, expect a thing, *ostendere alqd* (e.g. good results, *futuros fructus*); a thing leads me to expect that I may be able to achieve a thing, *alqd re in spem adducor alqd faciendi or conficiendi*; to tell any one to be of good cheer, to — for the best, *jubere alqm bene sperare bonoque esse animo*; to have no further — as regards a thing, *desperare de alqd re*; to begin to — that something will be done (e.g. that we shall have peace), *in spem pacis ingredi or venire*; to trust in any one or thing, *sperare alqm or alqd*; to — to

obtain any thing, *spem habere alci rei*; to expect, *expectare alqm or alqd*; to expect from any one, *alqd ab alqo expectare* (opp. *postulare*); there is not much to be expected of this army, *in hoc exercitu haud multum spei est*.

Hopper, n. (1) by *salire* (see *Hop*); *qui saltit*, *salitator*; *qui claudicat*; see *Limp*; (2) = a wooden trough or shoe, through which grain passes into a mill, also = a box or frame of boards to receive the grain before it passes into the mill; and a box to receive apples for conducting them into a mill, *infundibulum*; (3) = a vessel for seed, corn, *corbis*. See *Basket*.

Houra, adj. *singulis horis*. See *Hourly*.

Horde, n. *grex* (herd); *caterca* (a multitude of people); both also in a contemptuous sense.

Horizon, n. (1) lit. *horizon* (*ὁρίζων*), or pure Lat. *finis circuli* or simply *finis*, *finitor* (seldom); the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterranea parte, sol emergit supra terram*; (2) fig. = the sky in gen. *cælum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *cælum eucelum*); = view, *aspectus* (view from a mountain); *conspicuum* (sight); a thing limits our —, *alqd aspectum nostrum definit*; to remove a thing out of a person's sight, *alqd e conspectu removere*. Met. = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —), **alqd in intelligentiam meam non cadit, alqd procul est a meâ cognitione*.

Horn, n. (1) lit. *cornu*; a little —, the feeler or antenna of an insect, *corniculum*; having or with —, *cornutus*; **corniger*; without —, *mutulus* (also of an animal that should have — and has not got them; e.g. the ram); to butt with the —, *cornibus ferire, peteret*; to butt against each other, *cornibus inter se luctari*; to attack; i.e. show the —, *cornua obvertere alci or tollere in alqm* (also fig. to show opposition); to lay aside one's savage temper, *ferociam exuere*; he has laid aside his savage temper, *his — is cut off*, his temper is broken, *ferocia ejus fracta est*; the boisterousness of his youth has abated, the — of his youth is cut off, *adolescens cupiditates deseruerunt, adolescentia deseruit*; (2) fig. the horns of the moon, *cornua lunæ*; = drinking-cup, *cornu*; = musical instrument, *cornu, buccina*; to blow the —, *cornu or buccinam inflare*; to blow on the same — with a person; to play on the same string, *cum alqo conspirare, consentire*. Hornless, adj. *non cornutus*, (if an animal by nature without —, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutulus* or *cornibus*, or simply *mutulus* (opp. *cornutus*). Horned, adj. *cornutus*. Horny, adj. *corneus, corneolus*; to become —, *cornescere*.

Hornet, n. *crabro*.

Horn-pipe, n. *utriculus*.

Horoscope, n. *prædictio et notatio vitæ ejusque ex natali die* (the act of so doing); *natalicia prædicta* (the thing itself); (astrology) *genethliologia* (*γενεθολογία*); to cast nativities, *animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia*, **fata per genitura interpretari* (the duty of astrologers); or *positus sidem* et *spella dimitti*; to cause any one to cast one's nativity, *alqm consilere de genitura*, or simply *consilere alqm*.

Horrible, adj. *horrendus, horribilis*. Horribly, adv. *terribilem in modum*. Horrid, adj. *horridus*. Horrific, adj. **horrificus, horrendus*. Horrort, n. *horror*; = terrible fright, dread, *extremus pavor*; terrible fear was visible in his eyes, **extremus pavor ex oculis ejus emicuit*; a secret; inward —, *terror arcuus*; horrible scenes —, *res nefanda or infanda*; *res atrox or nefaria*; the — of war, *belli castido*. See *Fear*, *Terror*, *Dread*.

Horse, n. (1) *equus* (the name of the species), (a mare, a common — for working purposes) *caballus*; a Gallie — (of smaller size, but very much liked by the rich people in ancient Rome on account of their quickness), *mannus*; a swift fleet horse, *ceredus*; a gelding, *canterius*; a foal, colt, *pullus*. *equinus*, *equineus*; a fiery —, one that is difficult to manage, *equus ferocitate exultans*; a wild —, *equus ferus, equiferus*; a rider on — back, *eques*;

a statue on — back, an equestrian statue, *statua equestris*; to hold a conversation on — back, *re. equis colloqui*; he sent 300 — to their assistance, *trecentos equites auxilio misit*. Prov. to get from the — on the donkey, **anteriorum post mulum conscendere* (see *Cic. Fam.* 9, 18, 4); to go on — back, *equitare, equo vehi* (in gen.), **equo or super equo vehi*. See *Slide*. Horsebreaker, *equorum domitor*; a master of the stables (who also breaks in —), *equorum magister*; higher groom, for breaking in —, *equiso*; master of the horse at the imperial court, *tribunus stabuli*; teacher of horsemanship, *equitandi magister*; an equestrian performer, *de-sultor*. Horseman, n. *egues*. Horsemanship, n. **equitandi ars*; to teach —, *alqm equo docere*; to learn —, *equo doceri*; — is very much valued with us here, *equitandi laus apud nos viget*; = pond, *laratio equorum*; — race; *curriculum equorum*, *cursus equorum or equester*; *equorum certamen* (as a contest); races in honour of Mars, *eguria eorum*, n. Horse-shoe, n. *solca ferrea, vestigium equi* (in ancient times *solca spartia* or simply *spartia*, because they were only like slippers put on and taken off, and made of broom); to shoe a —, *equo solcas ferreas induere, equum calcare*; to shake off the shoe, *vestigium or soleam ferream ungula exuere*; to fasten a shoe under a —, **equo ferream soleam clavis suppingere*. Horse-whip, n. *cirga quâ ad regendum equum utor*. To horse, v. tr. to — the foot-soldiers, *milites equis imponere, militibus equos attribuere*; to be badly mounted, *minus idoneo equo uti*; to cover a mare (as the male), *seminam inire, salire*; to make a mare pregnant, *equam pregnantem facere*; to let the male — cover the mare, *marem femina admittere*; v. intr. *equum conscendere*.

Horsefly, n. *æstrus* (*οἰστρος*); = gadfly, *tabanus, asilus*.

Horse-leech, n. *sanguisuga*.

Horse-radish, n. *armoracia*.

Hortative, adj. *hortans, monens*. See *Exhortation*. Hortatory, adj. *monens*; a — speech, *sermo hortator, monens*.

Horticultural, adj. *ad hortorum curam pertinens*. Horticulture, n. *hortorum cultura or cultus or cura*. Hortulan, adj. (= belonging to a garden, as a calendar) *hortensis*.

Hospital, n. *posocomium* (*ψωκομῖον*, late Jct.); pure Latin, *caletudinarij* (in the time of the Roman emperors, when workhouses and unions began to be established); *ptochotrophium* (a real workhouse for the reception of paupers), *ptochium* (*πτοχοτροφῖον* or *πτοχείον*, late Jct.).

Hospitality, n. *hospitium* (the relation of); to form — with, *hospitium cum alqo facere, jungere, conjungere*; to have — with, *hospitio alcijs uti, hospitium cum alqo habere; hospitium mihi intercedit cum alqo*; I am connected by the ties of hospitality with —, *Hospitable*, adj. *hospitalis, liberalis, largus epulis*; adv. *hospitaliter, liberaliter*; hospitable house, *domus quæ hospitibus patet*. Hospitality, = generosity, *hospitalitas, liberalitas*. See *Guest*, *Host*.

Host, n. = the master of a family or head of a house, *pater familias, herus* (in relation to the servants), *adum dominus*; to be a good —, *attentum esse ad rem; rei familiaris rationem habere, rei familiari operam dare*; not —, *paullo minus sorem esse ad rem familiarem negligere*. Host (as an entertainer on account of friendship), *hospes; convicator, canae pater* (he who gives a feast; the president of a feast is called *magister convivii* or *canæ*); — for gain, *caupo*; a tavern-keeper, *stabularius* (who keeps relays of horses); to keep an hotel, *cauponam exercere*. To reckon without your host, *spe frustrari*. Hostess, *materfamilias, hera* (mistress), *adum domina*; a good —, *mulier diligens*; to be —, *attentam esse ad rem*; a hostess (that is, an entertainer), *hospita, hospes*; — for money, *domina cauponæ* or *stabernæ* (opp. to *ministra cauponæ*, a tavern-servant). See *Guest*, *Hospitality*.

Hostage, *n.* *obsecr.* to give hostages, *obsides dare*; — to any one, *obsides dare alicui*; to demand — of any one, *obsides exigere ab aliquo*, *obsides alicui imperare*; to keep a person as an —, *aliquem obsidem retinere*.

Hostler, *n.* *stabularius* (in gen.), *agāso* (groom, stable-boy).

Hostile, *adj.* = belonging to a public enemy, by the gen. pl. *hostium* (if in reference to any thing belonging to the enemy); *hostilis* (class. only in the meaning of acting as an enemy in times of war); hence, a — country, *hostilis terra* or *regio* (which acts as an enemy); the slain bodies of the enemy, *hostilia cadavera* (e.g. *volentes hostilia cadavera amicum alii, pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant*); = any thing in the possession of the enemy, *hostiens* (obsolete, afterwards used by the poets and by prosaic writers after Augustus); — country, *hostium terra*; in the enemy's land, in *hostico*; with —, unfriendly feelings, *inimicus*, (if threatening to take — measures) *infestus*; = embittered, *infensus*, comb. *inimicus, infensus atque inimicus, inimicus infensusque*; a — feeling, disposition, *animus infestus, inimicus, infensus animus atque inimicus, animus hostilis, animus alienatus* (alienated, estranged); to have — feelings against, *infesto animo esse in aliquem, inimicum esse alicui*; to entertain very unfriendly, — feelings against, *aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo*; to assume a — feeling, *spiritus hostiles induere*. Hostilely, *adv.* *hostiliter*, *inimice, infeste, infense*; to act as an enemy, *hostiliter facere, hostilia agere*. To take — measures, assume a — position against, *adversus aliquem hostilia induere*. Hostility, *n.* *animus infestus, inimicitia* (disagreements, quarrels, not *inimicitia*, enmity), = hatred, aversion, *odium*, = troubles (when there is disagreement), *asperitas rerum*; in the pl. *hostilities, hostilia* *ium, n.*; to commence —, *hostilia captare, facere, audere*; to endure —, *hostilia pati*; to stop —, *ab armis recedere, armis abstinere*; = to put a stop to any further unpleasantness, squabbles, *finem facere injuriis*; = not to annoy one another any further, *odium ponere*.

Hot, *adj.* *fervidus, ferecens* (seething), *caudens* (of a white heat), *astutus* (boiling), *astuosus* (the permanent condition of *astus*), *ardens, flagrans* (burning, fig. of the passions); a — day, *dies calidus, fervens, astuosus, dies gravissimus* (fig. trying to combatants, *agere is dies sustentabatur; hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit*); a — road, *via astuosa* (e.g. *iter consuebamus astuosam et pulverulentam viam*). To be —, *fervere, candere, astuare*; to become —, *fervescere, fervescere, incallescere, candescere, incandescere*; to make —, *calefacere, fervescere*. See *Fervid*, *Warm*.

Hotel, *deversorium, caupona* (a tavern), *stabulum* (an inn-supplying stalls or stabling); a waiter in an —, *cauponiarius puer*.

Hound, *n.* *canis venaticus, canis renator* (poet.); hounds, *canes venantium*; a good hunting-dog, *canis ad venandum nobilis*; to keep a pack of —, *canes alere ad venandum*. See *Hunt*, *Chase*.

Hour, *n.* *hora* (the 24th part of a day, and in a vague sense); the space of an —, *horæ spatium*; the short time of an —, *horæ momentum*; the hours of the night, *tempora nocturna*; half an —, *semihora*; an — and a half, *sequihora*; three quarters of an —, *dodrans hora*; the 24th part of an —, *semuncia hora*; in an —, in *hora*; above an —, *horâ ante quam*; within three hours, *infra tres horas, tribus horis*; in the short space of an —, *horæ momento*; within a few —, *breui horæ momento*; during three —, *tres horas, per tres horas*; during, for a few —, *per aliquot horarum spatia, temporis momento*; at the stated —, *ad horam*; at all —, *omni tempore*; at that very —, *momento*; = in right time, in *tempore*; up to this —, *ad huc* (never *hucusque*, which does not refer to time at all); whilst he was telling me this, one — passed away, *dum hæc dicit, hora abiit*; what time is it! *quota hora est* to inquire what time

it is (the time), *horas* (not *horam*) *requirere*; — of any one, *horas querere ab aliquo*; he added to every letter the time when they were sent, *ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta quibus date significarentur, addebant*; in the last three years of his life, Mæcenas had not an — sleep, *Mæcenas triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus*; hardly to speak a single word during the whole —, *horis decem verba notum diceret*; day and —, *tempus et dies*; his last —, *hora novissima* or *suprema*; in his last —, *co ipso, ante quo e ritâ excessit*; leisure hours, *tempus otiosum*; spare time, the time which I manage to spare from business, *tempus subsicium*; to spare a few — from one's studies, *aliquid subsiciri temporis studiis suis subtrahere*; to give a few — in addition, *diculam addere*; lost time, *horæ perditæ*; you ought not to have lost this time, not have allowed it to pass away, *poteras hæc horas non perdere*. Hour-glass, *n.* *horologium*. Hourly, *adj.* *singulis horis*; every —, hourly, *singulis, interpositis horis* (i.e. to give a glass of wine, *singulis cyathos vini dare*); at all hours, *omnibus horis*; from — to —, in *horas*; — plate (dial), **orbis circumscriptus numeris*.

House, *domus* (the place of abode, also those who inhabit it, — the family), *adæs, ædificium* (the whole dwelling, as opposed to parts of the same; *domus amantiss non ædificio seil sibi constabat*, the pleasantness of the house depended not on the edifice, but the wood or grove); *domicilium* (specially the dwelling; *ædificium circumdatum est sited, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum*, the house was surrounded by a grove, as for the most part are the dwellings of the Gauls); *insula* (a large separate building; the slave who had the care of it was called *insularius*); *tectum* (a covering or roof), *familia* (the family), *gens* (the race or clan), *res familiaris* (house affairs); a small house, *domuncula, ædicula, casa* (a cottage); a large —, like a palace, *palatium, moles*. From — to —, *per domos, ostium* (from door to door). A royal house, or palace, *domus regia*. All my — protects you, *domus te nostra tota salutat*. To keep —, *officia domus exsequi*; — with small means, **parvo contentum vivere*; to attend to — duties, *res domesticas dispensare*; to put your — in order, *omnes res diligentissime constituere*. The altar of the —, *ara domestica*; house-religion, *domestica religio, sacra privata*; conflagration of the —, *incendium domus*; building of —, *ædificatio*; the plan of —, *ædificandi ratio*; house-garden, *hortus ædium*; house-prison, *carcer prientis*; house-furniture, *suppellex*; house duty or business, *negotium domesticum, res domestica*; to manage —, *negotia domestica curare, domus officia exsequi*; to perform —, *conficere ea quæ domi debent administrari*; house-servant, *familia* (slaves, as with the ancients), *famuli domestici* (as now); household, *familia*; household gods, *lares*; householder, *paterfamilias*; — for another, steward, dispenser, *qui res domesticas dispensat* (who attends to the outgoing and income). House-wife, *hora*; housewifery, *diligentia domestica, diligentia in re familiari tuenda, cura domestica*; by nature woman is made for —, *natura comparata est mulier ad domesticam diligentiam*; look for —, *liber qui est de tuenda re familiaris*; house-rent, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what is his rent? *quantum habitat?* to pay a high rent, *magnum habitare*; he gives 30,000 asses rent, *triginta milibus habitat*; house-door, *janua domus (ædium or ædificii)*, *foras* (folding-doors); household troops, *cohortes prætorie* (under the first Roman emperors), *milites domestici* (under the later); *capie domesticæ* (native as opposed to auxiliary); household tract, *cena quotidiana, mensa sobria, tuniculus apparatus*; to prefer —, *tuniculo apparatu contentum esse*; to put before a guest —, *quotidianam cenam alicui apponere*.

Hoovel, *n.* *tugurium* (an open shed for sheltering cattle and herdsmen); *cava repentina* (a shed for

sheltering from the rain]; *receptaculum* (a small cottage).

How, adv. (1) as interrog. particle, *quid? quid?* in or according to what manner? *quomodo? quemadmodum?* what? (to express surprise), *quid? quidvis?* — are things going on? *quid agitur?* — are you? — do you do? *quomodo valet? ut tales?* — do matters go with you? *quo loco sunt res tue?* — does the matter stand? *quo modo res se habet?* — does it happen that, etc.? *quid tandem fit, ut, etc.?* what now, or what then? *quid porro?* but what? *quid vero?* — so? *quid ita? qui dum?* — could it be otherwise? *qui aliter esse potest?* what do you think? *quid dicis? quid ais?* — many? *quam multi? quot?* (in gen.); *quotusquisque*, e.g. — many (i.e. — few) philosophers are there that, etc. 1. *quotusquisque philosophus est, qui, etc.?* — many are there altogether? *quot sunt illi?* — many are there present? *quot sunt illorum?* — many? *quotus?* — often? *quam saepe? quoties?* — great? *quantus?* — old, or what age are you? *quot annos natus es?* — dear? — much? what price? *quanti? quanto?* what rent do you pay? *quanti habitus?* what is your name? *qui vocaris?* or *quod tibi nomen est?* (but not *quomodo vocaris?*); (2) in exclamations, *quam?* — well you have done! *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish! *quam vellem!* *quantopere vellem!* — dissatisfied he was, felt with himself! *ut sibi ipse displicebat!* Very often we use in such like phrases merely the accus. of the noun, e.g. — blind I am that I could not foresee that! *me cæcum, qui hæc ante non viderim!* — treacherous are the hopes of men! — short their earthly happiness! — vain all their efforts! *o fallacem hominum spem!* — *o fragilem fortunam et inanes nostras contentiones!* (3) as a relative adv. — by what means? *quemadmodum* (according to what, etc.); by what means, *quomodo*; in what manner, — *quâ ratione*; — under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto*; I have constantly taken care — we might be safe, *semper providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possumus*; there is no rule whereby to find out the truth, *nullum est præceptum, quomodo verum inveniatur*; they fix — to carry out the remainder, *religua, quâ ratione agi placeat, constituunt*; I don't know — this always happens, *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit*; — ever that may be, *uteneque res est erit*; — great, *quantus*; — long, *quam diu*; of what kind, *qualis*; — ever (e.g. of whatever kind), *qualiscunque* (adv. *uteneque*); — many, *quam multi, quot*.

Howl, *v. ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings, especially savages; sometimes also of the wind); (of the roaring of the wind) *fremere*; (of the loud cries of women at funerals) *ejulare*; to weep aloud, moan, *plorare, lamentari*; comb. *ejulare atque lamentari*; in gen. to weep about a thing, *ejulare, plorare*; or, if several weep together, *complorare, lamentari* alq. **Howl**, *n. ululatus; ejulatus, ejulatio, ploratus*, or, of several together, *comploratio, lamentatio* (the nouns in *us* express the sound, those in *io* the act of —ing); = the loud cries of women at interments, *ejulatio*. See Noise, Utter.

Hubbub, *n. tumultus*. See Noise, Uproar.

Huckster, *n. caupo*. **Huckstress**, *n. copā*. To **huckster**, *v. intr. cautionem exercere*.

Huddle, *n. turba, tritio*; to cause a complete —; *omnia miscere ac turbare*. To **huddle**, *v. intr. festinare; conturbare; celare se alq. re* (to — on one's clothes); *v. intr. festinare*. See Confuse, Confusion.

Hue, *n. (1) color, tinctura*; to change the —, *creare, creare*; to lose its colour, *colorem amittere*; to become pale, *pallidior fieri*; see Colour, Dye; (2) *coloratio*; see Cry; (3) in the phrase — and cry, by *præmandata* —orum, *n.* (an order previously given to pursue and catch the culprit); or *libellus quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera* (a description of the culprit's person); to raise — and cry, *præmandatis alqm requirere; spargere libellos, quo alqis nomen continetur et cetera* (i.e. to pursue

by warrant of capture); to raise — and cry by land and by water; *terra marique ut alqs conquiratur, præmandare*.

Huff, *n. (1) impetus (fit); contumacia* (contempt); to be in a —, *tumultuari* (to make a noise), *insanire, furere* (to rave). To **huff**, *v. repudiare alqm; clamare* (to swell with anger, to storm), *insolenter alqd facere* (to swell with pride).

Huge, adj. *immanis* (e.g. an animal, *belua*; the size of the body, *corporis magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecunia*; booty, *præda*; deed, *facinus*; so as to create amazement, horror, and fear); of immense extent, — size, *vastus* (e.g. an immense dog, *canis vasti corporis*); immense in gener., extremely large, *immensus* (e.g. height, *altitudo*; sum of money, *pecunia*); = unusually great, large, *ingens* (e.g. tree, *arbor*; sum of money, *pecunia*; genius, talent, *ingenium*); = excessively large, massy, *insanus* (e.g. a structure, *moles*; mountains, *montes*); of — height, in *immanem altitudinem editus*; of — depth, *immensi, infinita altitudine*; as — crime, *monstrum ac prodigium*.

Hulk, *n.* (= the body of a ship), *alveus navis*.

Hull, *n.* = the — of a nut covering the shell, *cortex* (lit., the external hard covering of any thing, then nut-shell); *folliculus* (little bag, hence husk); *tunica, gluma* (the coat of the corn); *valvula*, gener. in the plur. *valvulae* (from *valere*, folds of a door); to have —, *folliculis tegi*; to strip off the hulls, *valvulis eximere, e valvulis separare*.

Hum, *v. intr. fremere* (in gener.); = to rustle, murmur (of men and bees), *murmurare, murmurare* (of a whizzing noise of bees) *stidorem edere*; = to buzz, *bombum facere*; = to pause in speaking and make an audible noise like the humming of bees, *hære*. **Hum**, *n. fremitus* (in gener.); *murmur* (of men and bees); *stridor* (bombs); *comprobatio* (applause). **Hum**, interj. *hem!* **Humming-bird**, *n. trochilus colibris* (L.).

Human, adj. *humanus*; = of any thing that belongs, is peculiar to man, by the gen. plur. *hominum* (e.g. — vices and errors, *hominum vitia et errores*; = mortal, *mortalis* (in reference to man's imperfection); a thing exceeds all — belief, *alqd ingeniū modum excedit*; — feelings (in gener.), *humanitas*; to lay aside all — feelings (i.e. every feeling of kindness), *humanitatem omnem exuere, ab humanitate desciscere, hominem ex homine redire*; a thoroughly — dislike, *hominem dignissimam detestatio*; if any thing should befall (i.e. if I should die), *si quid humanitas mihi acciderit (accideret) or accidisset*; gener. only *si quid mihi acciderit*, etc. **Humanly**, adv. *humano modo* (after the manner of men).

Humane, adj. by *hominibus* or *generi humano amico*; = kind, affable, *humanus* (adv. *humane, humaniter*); to be —, benevolent, *vitæ hominum amice vivere*. See Benevolent, Kind.

Humanity, *n. (1)* = peculiar nature of man, *natura* or *conditio humana, conditio mortalis*; (2) = mankind, human race, *genus humanum* or *hominum, gens humana*; all mankind, the whole — race, *universum genus hominum* or *omnes et cuncti mortales*. See Man. (3) = kind feelings, *humanitas*; = compassion, *miseriordia*. See Benevolence, Kindness.

Humanize, *v. tr.* = to make a person more civilized, *alqm ad humanitatem informare*. See Civilize.

Humankind, *n. genus humanum*.

Humble, adj. *humilis* (adv. *humiliter*); = lowly, meek, *submissus, demissus* (opp. *altus*); = modest, *modestus, reverendus*; = suppliant, *supplex*, comb. *humilis et supplex* (e.g. oratio). **Humbly**, adv. *demisse, submisso, simpliciter*; to be — disposed, *animo esse submisso, nihil sibi sumere*; to become humble, *animum contrahere*; to show one's self humble, *submisso se gerere*; to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare*; to entreat very —, *multis verbis et supplicem orare*; as — and as submissively as possible, *quam potest demississime atque*

subjectissime. To humble, v. tr. *alejs spiritus reprimere* (pride); = to break any one's bold spirit, *frangere alqm or alejs audaciam, comprimere alejs audaciam*, comb. *frangere alqm et comminere*, to — one's self, *se or animum submittere*, *submitte se*, *gerere*, *remittere spiritus*, *comprimere animos suos*, *sedare arrogantiam* (e.g. *remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam*, let them — themselves); to — one's self too much, to demean any one, *se abjicere*; to — one's self before any one, *se submittere alicui*; (in words, i.e. to make a submission) *supplicare alicui*, *supplicem esse alicui*; = to mortify, *vulnerare alqm voce*. See *Mortify*.

Humid, adj. *humidus*. Humidity, n. *humor* (not *humiditas*). See *Wet*, *Damp*.

Humiliation, n. *humilitas*. Humility, n. *castigatio* (if humbled by another person); *humilitas* (humiliation of one's own self, humbleness); he considered this as a humiliation, *cā re in ordinem se copi videbat*; = lowness of spirits, *animi demissio*; = obedience, *obedientia*; = subjection to a master, *servitus*; = to keep in subjection, *alqm in officio retinere*; to keep in authority and subjection, *alqm in dilectione atque servitute tenere*; = lowness, *animus submitissus*, or *demissus* (opp. *animus elatus*); modesty, *modestia*; (*humilitas*, as a Christian virtue, only in *Lact.*) Christian —, **animi a Christo pendentis demissio*; to show —, *submitte se gerere*; with —, *submitte*, *modeste*.

Humour, n. (1) = fluids of animal bodies) *humor*; (2) = temper, *animi affectio* or *affectus*, or simply *affectio* or *affectus* (for a moment); *ingenium*, *natura*; arbitrary. —, *libido*; in gen., *propensities*, *studia*; general temper of the mind, *animi habitus*; temporary —, *animi motus*; = disposition in gen., *animus*; (of several persons) *animi*; = inclination, *voluntas*; (of several) *voluntates*; any one's temper (fits now and then), *temporarius animi motus*; = a quiet disposition, *animus tranquillus*; cheerful —, *hilaris animus* or *hilaritas*; irritable —, *animus irritatus*; with their various tempers, in *variis voluntatibus*; = the best disposition towards, *summa in alqm voluntas*; to be in good —, *bene affectum esse*; to be in ill —, *male affectum esse*, *morosum esse*; to be in such a — that, etc. *ita animo affectum esse*, *at* etc.; to be in an excitable —, *conturbatiorem esse*; to sound the disposition of the people, *animos populi tentare*; the sounds place the hearer in different —, affect him in different ways, *soni in alios atque alios motus ducunt auditorem*; through musical instruments the minds are affected in various ways, *organis afficiuntur animi in diversum habitum*; ill —, *natura difficilis*, *morositas*; violent —, *asperitas* (i.e. harshness); ill — (inasmuch as it leads us to treat others with injustice), *iniquitas*; intolerably bad —, **difficilis pene intolerabilis natura*, *asperitas*; gloomy mind, melancholy —, *tristitia*; joking —, *lepos* in *juocando*; in a good, joking —, *hilarus et ad jocandum promptus*; to be in good, pleasant —, *bene affectum esse* (in a single instance only), *hilaro animo esse*, *animo esse hilaro et ad jocandum prompto* (also only in a single instance), *hilaritate redundare* (if it is a general feature in a person's character to be so); to be in a peevish —, *male affectum esse* (in a single instance), *difficilem ac morosum esse*; to be always in bad —, *difficilis esse natura*; Lælius had much good —, in *Lælio multa hilaritas erat*; as one may just be in a —, *utrumque præsens movet affectio*; in the —, *ex libidine*, *ad arbitrium suum*; = as one thinks proper, *arbitrio suo*; comb. *ad arbitrium suum* (nostrum) *libidinemque* (it would not be Latin to say *ad placitum*, *ad bene placitum*, *ad voluntatem*); to live according to one's fancy, = one likes, *suo ingenio* or *arbitratu suo* or *ad suum arbitrium vivere*, *suo modo vivere*; to indulge one's self, give way, *sibi indulgere*; to — a person, *alejs studium obsequii*, *alei morem gerere*, *alei morigerari* (in gener.), *alejs libidine non adtersare* (in a single instance only); to live accord-

ing to the — of another person, *ad alejs arbitrium* (or *ad alejs voluntatem*) *se fingere* or *se accommodare*; — altogether, *totum se fingere et accommodare ad alejs arbitrium et nutum*, *se totum ad alejs nutum et voluntatem convertere*; I must be altogether guided by my memory, *necessæ est mihi ad delicias componere memoria mee*; = casualties, accidents, *fortuiti casus*; (3) = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (mirth, wit; also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *carillatio* (opp. *raillery*, wit when it offends by its severity, *dicasitas*); *focus*; *facies*. To humour, v. tr. *alei obtemperare*; = to give one's consent, *veniam dare*; = to grant any one's request, *precibus alejs indulgere*. See *Joke*.

Humourist, n. *homo jocosus*, *lepidus*. See *Joke*, *Jest*.

Hump, n. *tuber* (e.g. a camel with one or two humps); = a bunch in any part of the body (especially on the back), *gibber*, *gibba* (only in *Sueton.*), *gibbus* (in *Juven.*); = the back itself (as forming a sort of protuberance), *dorsum*; = the back, back-side, *tergum*.

Hunch, n. (1) = hump, which see; (2) = a push, jerk with the elbow or fist, *plaga*; see *Blow*. To hunch, v. tr. *sedere alqm or alqd alqd re, perfodere* (poet. and prose); (to push with the elbow) *alqm pulsare*; see *Blow*, *Push*. *Hunch-backed*, *gibber* (*gibbus* in *Cels.* only in the meaning "convex," opp. *concavus*); *gibberosus* (only in *Orbil.*, quoted by *Sueton.*), *gibbosus* (*gibberus* is not Latin).

Hundred, adj. *centum*; every —, *centeni a a* (also = at once, especially with plur. nouns); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or hundreds, *centuria*; of a —, — years old, *centenarius*; the 105 judges or commissioners (three being chosen for each of the 35 tribes in ancient Rome, to hear certain civil causes among the people), *centumviri*; pertaining to the *centumviri*, *centumviralis*; interest of one in the — every month, or twelve per cent. per ann., *centesima*; — per cent., as much more, *alterum tantum*; — years, *centum anni*; a space of — years, *centum annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *seculum* (fixed at — years, according to the customs of the Romans and Etrurians); to be — years old, *centesimum ætatis complerisse annum*. *Hundred*, n. *centuria* (as subdivision); so many hundreds, *centum*, *centeni*; a —, *numerus centenarius*; by —, *centuriatum*; to divide by —, *centuriare*; the division by —, *centuriatus*; — weight, *n. pondus centenarium* (as weight); weighing a —, *centenarius*, *centum pondo libras* (scil. *calens*); two —, *ducentas pondo libras* (scil. *calens*). *Hundredth*, adj. *centesimus a -um*; every —, *centesimus quisque*; for the — time, *centesimum*; in the — place (in enumerating), *centesimo*.

Hunger, n. *fames*; — after gold, *fames auri*; = desire to eat, *esuries*, *inedia*; to have an —, *esuriere*, *fame laborare*; to be pressed by —, *fame premi*; to satisfy —, *famem exple*; to die of —, *fame perire*; to put to death by —, *fame necare*; to kill yourself by —, *inedia finire vitam*. *Hunger* is the best cook, *cibi condimentum fames*. *Hungry*, adj. *esuriens*, *edundi appetens*, *fame laborans*, *esumus*, *famelicus*; worn out with hunger, *fame* (or *inedia*) *confectus*.

Hunt, v. tr. *cenari*; — after, *consecrari*, *sectari* *alqd*. *Hunt*, n. *venatio*, *venatus*; a hunting-born, **cornu venatorium*; — dog, *canis venaticus*; a good —, *canis ad venandum nobilis*; — knife, *cutter venatorius*; — net, *plage*; — page, *puer nobilis qui principem venantem comitatur*. See *Chase*.

Hurdle, n. (1) in husbandry, *crates*; (for sheep) *crates pastorales*; (2) in fortification, **corbis terræ fartus*.

Hurl, v. tr. *jacere*, *jaculari* (with violence). See *Throw*.

Hurly-burly, *n.* *tumultus*. See *Tumult*, *Noise*.
Hurricane, *n.* *tempestas fada*; *turbo* (whirlwind).

Hurry, *v. tr.* *accelerare*; *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare* (to rouse); = to stimulate (both lit. and fig.) *stimulare*, *alqm.*, *stimulos* *alci* *admoovere*; *v. intr.* *festinare*. **Hurry**, *n.* *festinatio*, *tumultus*. See *Tumult*, *Accelerate*, *Hasten*, *Drive*.

Hurt, *v. tr.* *vitiare*, *offerre* or *inferre* *alci*; *dolorem*, *alci* *facere*, or *efficere* (both, bodily and mentally); *agere* *facere* *alci* (to — a person's feelings). **Hurt**, *n.* (1) *lesio*, *laceratio*, *violatio*; = wounding, *vulneratio*, *sauclatio*; = a wound, *vulnus*; (2) = injury, *damnum*. **Hurtful**, *adj.* *damnosus*. **Hurtless** (e.g. — blows), *innocuus* *alci*; *innokus* *alci* (not harming any one); *innocens* (harmless, all of persons and things). See *To Wound*, *Injury*.

Husband, *n.* *maritus* (opp. *caelebs* or *uxor*); *vir* (only in that meaning if the sense is sufficiently clear, opp. *uxor*); (the married man) *conjug*; a young-married man, *novus maritus*; a — who is too much ruled over by his wife, *maritus nimis uxorius*; to marry (of a woman), *virgo nubere*; to look out for a — for any one, *prospicere* *alci* *maritum*; to have a —, *maritum habere*; to have two —, *apud duos nuptum esse*; to have had many —, *multatim nuptiarum esse*; to have for, —, *alci matrimonium tenere*; to live like man and wife, *habere* *alqm* *uxoris loco*; to look out for a — for one's daughter, *prospicere* *conditionem*. To husband, *v. tr.* *rem familiarem curare*, *officia domestica curare* (to mind the house), *colere* (to cultivate the ground). See *House*, *Household*, *Cultivate*. **Husbandry**, *n.* *res rustica*, *res rustice* (the occupations of a farmer); = agriculture, *agricultura*, *agricultio*, *agrorum cultus* or *cultura* (*rusticatio*, in this meaning in *Colum.*, which in *Cic.* is only = residence in the country for pleasure; so also *rusticari*); = to farm, to be engaged in —, *rurari*, *ruri opus facere*, *agrum colere*, *agriculturas addere*; (2) = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum*; (3) = economy, as, good —, *frugalitas*.

Hush, *interj.* *st!* To hush, *v. tr.* *restringere*, *extinguere* (e.g. *tumultum*, to — the noisy crowd); to — cares, *alci* *animum lenire* et *placare*, *placare* et *mitigare*; to — up a rumour, *rumorem opprimere*; to — up a matter, *alci* *delicta comprimere*; — the rumour of, *famam* *alci* *rei*. See *Suppress*.

Husk, *n.* *folliculus*. To husk, *v. a* *calculis ezi-mere*, *a calculis separare*.

Hustle, *v. intr.* *cubito offendere* *alqm*, *premere*. See *Push*.

Hut, *n.* *caza* (a small —, cottage); = a shepherd's shed, *tugurium*; a sort of portable —, which the Numidians used to carry along with them, when they went in quest of fresh pasture, *manapala*, only found in the plur. *manapalia* (a Punic word); = a bower, *umbraculum*; a small humble — can produce a great man, *potest et casa vir magnus exire*.

Hutch, *n.* *alecus* (in gen. a wooden vessel).

Huzza, *interj.* *ej!* *ej!* *eo!* *io!* *io!* *io!* *Huzza*, *n.* (a shout of joy), *clamor* et *gaudium*, *clamor laetus*; — at the accomplished work, *clamor alacritate perfecti operis sublatus*; to receive any one with —, *clamore et gaudio* or *clamore laeto* *alqm* *excipere*. To huzza, *inclamare* *alqm* *magna voce*. See *Shout*.

Hyacinth, *n.* *hyacinthus* (also a precious stone of that colour, a kind of sapphire); — of reddish colour, *lyncurion* (*Λυγκυρίων*).

Hyades, *n.* *Pleiades* (*Πλειάδες*), purely Latin, *Verkittes*.

Hyaline, *adj.* *crystallinus*; *vitreus* (glassy); = transparent, *perlicidus* (e.g. the water of the rivers, *liquores amnium*; cup, *poculum*).

Hygrometer, *n.* *hygrometrum*.

Hymen, *n.* *Hymen* (*Ἵμην*), or *Hymenæus* (*Ἵμεναῖος*). **Hymeneal**, *adj.* *nuptialis*.

Hymn, *n.* *hymnus* (*ὑμνος*, in gen. a song in honour of God; a psalm); = in honour of Apollo or other gods; a song of triumph, *psalm*; to sing praises in honour of any one, *alci* *laudes cantu prosequi*; a song of praise, *carmen in quo alci laudes celebrantur*, *laudes* *alci* *in carmine celebratæ*. To hymn, *n.* *cantu* *alci* *laudes prosequi*.

Hyp, *n.* (depression of spirits, a disease), *inim-peries* *quæ* *μελαγχολία* *dicitur*. To hyp, *v. tr.* *tristem facere*. See *Melancholy*.

Hyssop, *n.* *hyssopus*, *hyssopum* (*ὕσσωπος*), *hyssopus officinalis* (*L.*)

I, *pron.* *ego*, *egomet*. It is generally only expressed in Latin when we wish to speak emphatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for I, out of modesty, and also as a sort of caution; but if a public person speaks, or if we speak seriously, the 1st pers. sing. is always used. I myself, *ego ipse*, *egomet ipse*, *ipse*; I for my person, *ego quidem*; I at least, *equidem*; as regards myself, *ad me*; the mind of every man (that is, the man), *mens cuiusque is est quisque* (his own self); our beloved soul, self, *amicus animus* (e.g. *amico quo dederis animo*); my own person, *ego*; thy, your own person, *tu*; his own person, *ipse*, and in the oblique cases *sui*, *sibi*, *se*, demonstr. *idem*; my, thy (your), his own self, *ipse ego*, *ipse tu*, *ipse idem*, and reflect. in the oblique cases, *sui ipsius*, *sibi ipsi*, *se ipsum* or *se ipse*; my, thy (your), his second self, my, etc. very dear friend, *ego alter* or *alter ego*, *tu alter*, *alter idem*; *animæ dimidium meæ*, *sui*; *tantum exemplar aliquod meum*, *tui*, *sui*, e.g. *Sui esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes, qui illis æque ac ipse tu* (your own self) *gauderet*; *adversas vero ferre difficultes esset sine eo, qui illas graviter etiam, quam tu* (you yourself) *ferret*; or *sit anulus tuus non ut eas aliquod, sed tanquam ipse tu* (thy own self); or *se ipsi* (their own selves), *omnes naturâ diligunt*; *ipse se quisque diligit*.

Iambic, *adj.* *iambicus* (*Gramm.*). **Iambic**, *n.* *iambus*.

Ice, *n.* *glacies* (real); hard, solid —, *glacies durata* et *alte concreta*; to make to freeze, *glaciare* (e.g. *snow*, *nives*); to turn to ice, *conglaciare* or *conglaciari*, *conglascere*, (*frigoribus*) *durescere*; to be covered with —, to be frozen over, *glacie astringi*, *durari*; frozen, *rigidus*, to be as cold as —, *rigere*; to grow stiff with cold, *rigescere*; to make as cold as —, to make into —, *ad nivalem rigorem perducere* (e.g. *water*); to try a person (prov.), *astute l. defacere* *alqm*; = concreted sugar, e.g. any thing drunk (water) with —, *potio nicata*, *aqua nicata*; wine —, *vinum nicatum*; to break the —, *cinam* *aperire*. See *Way*, *Commence*. To ice, *v. tr.* *ad nivalem rigorem perducere*; to cover with concreted sugar, *saccharum incoquere* *alci* *rei*.

Ichonography, *n.* *ichonographia* (*ἰχνογραφία*); **vestigii areæ seu plani descriptio*.

Ichor, *n.* *liquor arterialis* (a thin watery humour). **Ichorous**, *adj.* *purulentus*.

Icicle, *n.* *stiria*, *glacies pendens*.

Iconism, *n.* (= a figure or representation, *eikono-morphê*), *figura rhetorum*, *quando ad rivum alci rei formam ob oculos ponimus*; —, *descriptio* et (*ut publicanorum utar verbo*) *eikono-morphê*.

Iconoclast, *n.* (= breaker or destroyer of images), **qui simulacra evertit* or *concidit*.

Iconography, *n.* *eikono-graphia*, **iconographia*, **descriptio per imagines seu figuras*.

Iconolator, *n.* (a Romanist, as he worships images), **iconolator*, **qui simulacra* (or *idola*) *adorat* (or *colit*).

torches formed of wooden staves or twigs, either bound by a rope drawn round them in a spiral form, or surrounded by circular bands at equal distances. See Diet. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.; to — by candle ticks being placed at the windows of the houses, *accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere*; a tower is — by night; *turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus*; the Campus Martius was — by torches, *collucentes per Campum Martis faeces*; (2) = to enlighten the mind; *colere, illustrare*. See Enlighten, Explain, Illustrate; (3) = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), *varie pingere*, **alci rei viros colores inducere*, **alqd coloribus distinguere*. Illumination, n. (1) = the act of illuminating the houses, *luminaria festa*; the — of the Campus Martius with torches, *collucentes per Campum Martis faeces*; the lighting of the streets, *pernoctantia urbis luminaria*; (2) = splendour, which see. Illuminator, n. **qui pingit*.

Illusion, n. error, opinionum error, opinio falsa, delirium, cecordia; — of the eyes, *mendacium oculorum*; — and ears, *ludibria oculorum auriumque*; — of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against —, *ne fallaris vide*.

Illustrate, v.tr. (1) = to illuminate, *illustrare*; see Illuminate; (2) = to make distinguished, glorious, *illustrare*; see Glorify; (3) = to explain, *illustrare*; see Enlighten, Elucidate, Explain. Illustration, n. explicatio; see Explanation. Illustator, n. *qui alqd ex omnibus partibus percent*; see Interpreter. Illustrious, adj. *ingenius* (worthy of a free man; see Noble), *augustus* (see Sublime), *præclarus* (see Celebrate).

Image, or likeness, n. *imago, simulacrum, effigies*; = painting, *tabula picta, pictura*; = statue, *statua*; to form an image or likeness; *imaginem alcijs exprimere*; to the life; *ad verum*; = a conception, *imago, species*; to form a conception of, *animo effingere alqd*; an image in rhetoric, *translatio, figura*; image-worshipper, **qui imagines pro Deo veneratur*; worship of images, *imaginum cultus*; a promoter thereof, *imaginum studiosus*; war against —, *iconomachia*; one who assails —, **qui simulacra exercit*; the zeal of —, **simulacrorum certendorum studium*; one who makes images, *plastes*; the art —, *plasticæ*; one who casts images, *torcetes, cælator, statuarius*; the art —, *statuaria, toreuticæ*; a sculptor, *sculptor, statuarius artifex*; statuary, *sculptura, ars fingendi*; a bronze statue, *statua ænea*; equestrian —, *equestris*; he is as silent as a statue, *taciturnior est statua*. Imagery, n. (1) = sensible representations, pictures, statues, *imago*; (2) = forms of the fancy, *imago*; see Fancy; (3) = representations in writing or speaking, *adumbratio*; see Image, above. Imaginable, adj. *quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendendi or percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis* (first in Seneca). Imaginary, adj. *opinitus* (e.g. a good, bonum; an evil, malum), *opinabilis*; — misfortunes, *malorum opinio*; — difficulties, **difficultates, quas sibi alqs ipsa fingit*; see Fancy. Imagination, n. *cogitatio* (a thought, the faculty of thinking); an idle —, *metus inanis, species inanis*; = an idea without foundation, *opinio (falsa)*; to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an evil), *opinionis esse, non naturæ*; to be ill in —, **agrotare mihi videor*; what lies only in one's —, *opinitus*; only based upon —, *opinabilis*; = false, *fictitious, falsus, fictus*; the faculty of understanding, *mens*, comb. *cogitatio et mens*; the mind, *animus*; the senses, *sensus*, comb. *animus et sensus*; phantasia (the power of —; not used by classical writers, but must be used sometimes as a technical term); glowing —, *fervidum ingenium, color et impetus*; wandering —, **cogitationis luxuria or nimia quadam libertas*; a lively —, *rerum, quasi gerantur, sub aspectum pæne subjectio*; to picture through the power of —, *cogitatione sibi alqd depingere*; see Design, Sketch. Imaginative, adj. *ingeniosus* (one who has always new ideas);

rollers or solers (one who understands the art of following out an idea); sharp, *acutus*; one who is sharp, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*. Adv. *ingenitose, sollerter, acule*. Imagine, v.tr. and intr. *animo concipere, cogitare, compicci*, or simply *cogitare*. See Fancy.

Imbecile, adj. *imbecillus* (*imbecillis* a later form, in body or in mind, especially infirm from old age, opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*; *imbecillus* also, of things that have not sufficient strength, e.g. a feeble pulse, *imbecilli cænarum pulsus*; a weak stomach, *stomachus*; voice, *vox*; — mind, *ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus*; *ineptus, infirmus*; see Weak. Imbecility, n. *imbecillitas* (e.g. weakness of the stomach, *imbecillitas stomachi*; — of the empire, *regni imbecillitas or infirmitas*); See Weakness.

Imbibe, v.tr. *imbibere*; — errors with your mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutricis sugere*; — an opinion, *opinionem animo imbibere*. See Drink.

Imbitter, v.tr. to — any one's life, *vitam alcijs insuavem reddere*; — pleasure, joy, *gaudium egritudine contaminare*; any one's pleasure is embittered, *voluptas alcijs corrumpitur dolore*. See Embitter, Exasperate, Enrage.

Imbosom, v.tr. (1) = to hold in the bosom, *in sinu habere*; (2) = to hold in intimacy, *in sinu gestare*; (3) = to caress; imboomed friend, *amicus conjunctissimus*; — with, *compicci*; (4) = to surround, *circumdare, cingere*; see Surround; (5) = to cover (e.g. in the deep), *deponere*.

Imbricate, Imbricated, adj. (1) prop. **imbricatus* (i.e. laid above one another, crooked like a gutter-tile, e.g. cement, *cementa*); (2) in bot. = lying over each other like tiles on a roof, **imbricatus* (e.g. *laurus folio per margines imbricatus*).

Imbrute, v.tr. **alqm bestiam facere*; v.intr. *bestiam fieri*.

Imbue, v.tr. (1) = to dye, e.g. to — cloth, *tingere in alqd re (to dip), mergere in alqd*; (2) fig. to tincture deeply (e.g. the minds), *implere, replere*. See Fill.

Imbursement, n. *pecunia ablata*.

Imitable, adj. *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*; worthy of imitation, *imitatione dignus, dignus quem imitemur*; to find a person —, *alqm maxime mirari*. Imitate, v.tr. *imitari* (e.g. the human voice, *voce hominum*); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, *imitando or imitatione exprimere, imitando effingere, comb. imitando effingere et exprimere, imitari et exprimere* (in the context also simply *exprimere or effingere*); to make like, to assimilate (*ὁμοίωσις*), *assimilare alqd* (e.g. the human voice, *sermone humanum*); to emulate, endeavour to equal or to excel (*ἰσθῶς*), *emulari alqm or alqd and alci or cum alqo* (*emulans* = imitating a rival; *imitans* = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is our superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; *emulari alqm* in a good sense; *emulari alci* until Quintil. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend with a spirit of rivalry); to —, i.e. to tread in any one's footsteps, *vestigia sequi or persequi, alcijs vestigia insequi*; to — completely, *imitando consequi*; not to —, *imitationem alcijs or alcijs rei omittere*; not to appear to — a thing, to attach no value to it, *nullam alcijs rei significationem dare*. Imitation, n. (1) the act of imitating, *imitatio* (in gen.); the desire of —, *imitatio, imitandi studium*; = emulation, *emulatio*; affected —, *cacocœlia* (*κακοῦνδία*); over-anxious —, *nimia imitatio*; slavish —, **imitatio servilis* (opp. *liberitas*, i.e. rational); also circumlocution with *imitari*, e.g. to devote one's self to imitate a person, *ad imitationem alcijs se conferre or ad imitandum alqm se conferre*; to propose for —, *alqd ad imitandum proponere*; by —, *imitatione, imitando*; (2) the thing itself that is imitated; *res imitatione or imitando expressa, res imitando efficta*; to be an — of

any thing, imitatione ex aliqua re expressum esse. Imitator, n. imitator; a zealous —, *emulus, emulatus*; an affected —, *cancorulus*; a slavish —, *imitator servilis*; slavish —, *imitatores serviles*; (ironically) a servile herd of —, *servum pecus imitatorum*.

Immaculate, adj. *immaculatus*; = pure, *purus*; = uncorrupted, *integer* (opp. *contaminatus*); = unpolluted, *impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*; both *integer* and *impollutus* only after (acc.)); = chaste, pure, innocent, *castus*, comb. *castus et integer*; *integer castusque*, *castus purusque*; not stained by the blood of his fellow-citizens, *castus a cruore civili*; an —, pure virgin, *virgo casta*; — virginity, *virginitas impolluta*, *virginitas illibata* (opp. *virginitas libata*); a pure and — life, *purissima et castissima vita*.

Immalleable, adj. **quod malleo tundi non potest*. Immanacle, v.tr. *vincula alicui injicere*. See Chain, Fetter.

Immanent, adj. *quod adhæret, inhærens, interior*. Immanity, n. *immanitas*. See Inhumanity.

Immartial, adj. *imbellis*; = opposed to war, a *bello alienus*; = peaceable, *pacis amans*.

Immaterial, adj. (1) = incorporeal, e.g. spirits, *corpore vacans* (as regards the substance); *incorporeus* (post-Aug.); = incorporeal, *quod cerni tanquam non potest, incorporealis*; to be an incorporeal, spiritual being, *sine corpore esse, corpore vacare, corpus non esse*; (2) = unimportant, by *non interest*; see Important, Indifferent. Immateriality, n. = destitution of matter, e.g. the — of the soul, by circumloc., e.g. to prove the — of any thing, *aliquid sine corpore esse probare*; Plato asserts the — of the Deity, *Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult*.

Immature, adj. (1) not ripe, applied to fruit, *immaturus* (lit. applied to fruit, to a gathering, fig. to man, opp. *maturus*); = crude, sour, raw, *crudus* (applied to fruit, opp. *maturus et coctus*; also to gatherings, swellings); = tart (applied to the taste of fruit); *acerbus*; = half-ripe, *suberudus* (also of a gathering), *semicrudus* (late); (2) = not brought to a complete state, *intempestivus* (*ἀκαρπός*, untimely, unseasonable, opp. *tempestivus*, e.g. letter, desire, fear); = inconvenient, troublesome, *importunus*; = what is done before its time, too soon, *immaturus* (e.g. an advice, *consilium*, lit. of fruit); = precocious, *præcox* (e.g. joy, *gaudium*, lit. of fruit ripe before the usual time); = mis-carrying, premature delivery, *abortio* (*ἐκτρωσις*); a miscarriage, untimely birth, *abortus* (*ἐκτρώμα*). Adv. *intempestive, importune*.

Immeasurable, adj. *immensus* (in all senses, e.g. depth, *altitudo*; gold, riches, *pecunia*); = endless, *infinitus* (e.g. multitude, *multitudo*); = immense, extremely large, *immanis* (e.g. fortune, *pecunia*); adv. in or ad *immensum*; to be of an — extent, *in immensum pertinere*; a mountain of — height, *mons in immensum editus*.

Immechanical, adj. **a doctrinâ machinali alienum*.

Immediate, adj. with *ipse* (if = the person or thing itself), or with *proximum* (if = the next following), or with *continuo*, *statim* (if = immediately after), e.g. to have an — conversation with, *cum ipso aliquo colloqui*; to apply directly to, immediately to, *ipsum aliquem audire*; not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsâ acie*; — after any one (in order, rank, or time), *secundum aliquem*; — after any thing, *secundum aliquod*; — after (as regards time), *sub aliquo* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet), *sub hæc dicta ad genua ejus prostravit*; — after this speech ambassadors were sent, *ab hac concione legati missi sunt*; — after, i.e. as a sequel to and in consequence of, *ex aliquo* re, e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictatûre factus*; to hold a triumph — after the pretorship, *ex præturâ triumphare*; — after (implying speed), *statim* or *confestim* ab or ex aliqua re; to bathe — after getting up, *statim e somno lavari*; to return — after the

battle, *confestim a prælio redire*; to follow — after (as regards the interval of space), *aliquem festis sequi*; *proximum* or *secundum casu ab aliquo* (as regards the order or rank); *continuo sequi aliquem* (as regards the interval of time).

Immedicable, adj. *immedicabilis* (poet.). See Incurable.

Immemorable, adj. *non memorabilis*. See Memorable.

Immemorial, adj. (= beyond memory), e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoriâ atatum, temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriâ*; from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*; for many years (e.g. not to have seen any one), *multis annis*; also by *priscus antiquissimus, perantiquus* (from ancient times, opp. *novus*, of persons and things); *avitus* (from the times of our grandfather, e.g. wine); in olden times, *antiquissimis temporibus*.

Immense, adj. *immensus, infinitus*; see Immeasurable, Infinite. Immensity, n. *immensitas, immensum*; see Infiniteness, Infinity. Immensurable, adj. *immensus*; see Infinite. Immensurate, adj. (= unmeasured), *immodicus*; see Exceeding, Excessive.

Immerge, v.tr. (1) *mergere in aliquam vel aliquam re* or in aliqua re, *intingere in aliqua re*, *demergere* or *submergere aliquam re* or in aliqua re; to sink (e.g. a vessel, a fleet), *deprimere, opprimere*; (fig.) to throw any one into misery, *aliquem malis demergere* or *submergere*; to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in alicui rei cognitione collocare*; (2) v.intr. *mergi, immergi*. Immersion, n. *demersio*, or by verbs.

Immethodical, adj. **quod non videt quâdam et ratione fit*; = not properly arranged, *incompositus* (e.g. an army, *agmen*, an oration, *oratio*); = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *milites*; an attack, *impetus*); = without method, *indigestus* (poet. and post-Aug. e.g. a mass, *moles, turba*); = quite confused, *incompositus, inordinatusque, inordinatus atque incompositus*; = careless, *negligens*. Adv. *sine ordine, inkomposite, negligenter* (e.g. to work in a careless way, *negligenter opus facere*). See Confuse, Confusedly.

Immigrate, v.intr. *migrare, immigrare* in, etc.; the immigrants to Italy, *advencæ Italiane cullores*. Immigration, n. *adventus* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *alienarum gentium*).

Imminent (lit. = hanging over, impending, threatening), by *subesse* 'to be at hand, near', **instare* (to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminere, impendere* (to be imminent, e.g. evils, calamities). See Threatening.

Immingle, v.tr. *admiscere, intermiscere aliquam alicui rei*. See Mix.

Imminution, n. *imminutio*. See Diminution.

Immiscible, adj. **quod misceri non potest*.

Immission, n. (injection, opp. emission), *admissio* (e.g. *solis*); med. by **infundere siphonis ope*.

Immit, v.tr. *immittere* in, etc. (e.g. liquids). See Admit, Inject.

Immitigable, adj. **qui se mitigari non patitur*.

Immix, v.tr. *miscere, permiscere aliquam vel aliquam re*, *aliquam re* or *aliquam alicui rei* (to blend together); to mix together with, *commiscere aliquam vel aliquam re* or *aliquam alicui rei*; to mix with, *admiscere alicui rei*, gen. in the pass. *admisceri aliquam re*; to pour several things into one place, *confundere cum aliquam re* (fig. to confound truth and falsehood, *verum cum falsis*).

Immobility, n. *immobilitas*.

Immoderate, adj. *immodicus* (exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense, e.g. excessive cold, *frigus*; — avarice, *libido possidendi*); intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink; *potus*; also in a moral sense, without any constraint, e.g. desires, *cupiditates*; luxury, dissipation, *luxuria*); one who cannot control his sensual desires, *intemperans*, e.g. *licitius*; incontinent, *unchaste, incontinentis*, impotent, un-overnable, *impotens* (e.g. joy, *letitia*, demand, *postulatum*), in any thing, *alicui rei*; im-

modest (of persons and things, e.g. praise, *laus*); unrestrained, fierce, *effrenatus* (*λύγδατος*, e.g. boldness, audacity; rage, *furor*; desire, *cupiditas*, *libido*); overflowing, excessive, profuse, *effusus*, *profusus* (*ἐκχέω*, e.g. joy, *laetitia*; expenses, *sumptus*); immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecunia*; booty, *præda*); of an immense, — appetite, *edax*; voracious, gluttonous, *vorax*; — in eating and drinking, *profundus* *et* *intemperatica gula*; extravagant (in eating, drinking, furniture, clothing), *luxuriosus*, *lavishus*; in giving away, *effusus* in *luritione*; — in joy, anger, love, *impotens* *laetitia*, *ira*, *amoris*. Adv. *immoderate*; *intemperanter*, *incontinenter*, *immodeste*, *effuse*; to drink immoderately, *vino se obtrudere*; to eat to excess, *largius se invitare*; to make excessive demands, *immodeste postulare*. See Excessive, Superfluous. Immoderation, n. *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in eating and drinking, *profunda et intemperatica gula*; — in spending money (in furniture, clothing, eating, and drinking), *luxus* (luxury), *luxuria* (a propensity). See Excess, Superfluity.

Immodest, adj. *immodestus*; arrogant, *arrogans*; insolent, haughty, *insolens*; indiscreet, *impudicus*; adv. *immodeste*, *arroganter*, *insolenter*, *impudice*. See Unchaste. Immodesty, n. *immodestia*; = arrogance, *arrogantia*; = haughtiness, *insolentia*; to take up with the haughty temper of a friend, *intemperlem amici ferre*. See Unchastity.

Immolate, v.tr. *immolare*. See Sacrifice. Immolation, n. *immolatio* (of a human being). See Sacrifice. Immolator, n. **qui alqd immolat*.

Immoral, adj. *inhonestus* (base, nasty, e.g. man, joke); = infamous, revolting to the moral feeling, offensive to the sight, *turpis* (man, dress, mode of living), *conh. turpis atque inhonestus*; a person of bad principle, *male moratus, malis* or *corruptis moribus*; — conduct, *mores turpes, mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste, turpiter*. See Vicious. Immorality, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (immoral habits); a life addicted to —, *vita vitis flagitiisque omnibus dedita*; — increases more and more every day, *mores magis magisque labuntur*. See Viciousness.

Immortal, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *aeternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, unceasing, *sempiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortalem* or *sempiternum esse, non interire* (ingen. e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vita sempiterna frui* (of persons); to have — glory, *memoria omnium sæculorum eijre* (of persons); to render —, *reddere alqm immortalē* (in gen.); to make any one's glory —, *immortali gloria commendare alqm, ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare alqm*; to make any thing —, *alqd immortalitati tradere* or *commendare*; to make one's self —, *immortalitatem sibi parire*; to become —, *immortalitatem adipisci* or *consequi* (in gen.); to acquire — glory, *immortalem* or *sempiternam gloriam consequi*. Immortality, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *aeternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *aeternitas animi* or *animorum* (*animi* or *animæ* or *animorum* can never be left out in this sense); immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*; Plato's work on the — of the soul, *Platonis liber qui immortalitatem animæ docet*; to assert the — of the soul, *dicere animas hominum esse immortales* or *sempiternas*; to be anxious to convince any one of the — of the soul, *hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas*; to hand over to —, *alqd immortalitati tradere* or *commendare*. Immortalise, v.tr. *immortali gloriæ tradere* *alqd*.

Immortal, v.tr. See Mould. Immovable, adj. *immobilis* (lit. and fig. = steadfast); unmoved, fig. unchangeable, *immutatus*; — property, *res* or *bona quæ moveri non possunt*; to be — (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*. Immovable, n. *immobilitas*.

Immunity, n. (1) = freedom, exemption from obligation, *vacatio alci rei*; (2) = exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; particular privilege, *immunitas, exemptio* (e.g. *tributorum*); any one's rights, *jus, quæ alci debentur*; to learn, know any one's rights, *alcius iusta noscere*; to leave any one's rights untouched, *alci præbere iusta*; without touching your rights, *salvo jure tuo*; to restore any one to his former rights, *alqm restituere*; = an exclusive right, *jus præcipuum*; = privilege, *privilegium* (if granted by a special decree, post-Aug.), *beneficium* (in kind of favour, post-Aug.); to grant an — to any one, *alci rei privilegium* or *beneficium alci dare*; to take it away, *adinere*; (3) = freedom in gen. (e.g. — from error), see Freedom.

Immure, v.tr. *saxo* or *saxo quadrato sepire* (to surround with square stones); *muro sepire, cingere* (to inclose with a wall); to inclose within walls, *inscrere alqd alci loco* (e.g. to make a closet in a wall, *murum parietis inscrere*).

Immusical, adj. **quod a symphonia cantu alienum est, durus*, **is qui aures non eruditus habet*. See Music, Musical.

Immutability, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); firmness, consistency, *constantia*; steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. amicitie); continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of any one's disposition, *constans in alqm voluntas*. Immutability, adj. *immutabilis*; constant, *constans*; fixed, unchangeable, *ratus* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursus lunæ*; the order of the stars, *astrorum ordines*); undisturbed, *perpetuus* (e.g. right, *jus*); God is —, **in Deum mutatio non cadit*. Adv. *constanter, perpetuo*. Immutation, n. *mutatio*. See Change.

Imp, n. *progenies, homo* (a mischievous child). To imp, v.tr. *inscrere*.

Impair, v.tr. (1) = to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence, *minuere*; (2) = to weaken, enfeeble, *deterius facere* or *in deterius mutare alqd* (opp. *corrigere*); in *pejus mutare* or *vertere et mutare* (opp. in *melius mutare*); = to deprave, corrupt, *depræcare* (opp. *corrigere*); to be impaired (e.g. any body's position), in *pejorem partem rei et mutari, in pejus mutari* (to become worse); to increase, to become more troublesome (e.g. a complaint), *aggravare, ingravescere*; to have been impaired (e.g. any body's circumstances), *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse, pejore loco esse*. See Damage, Injure.

Impalpable, adj. *with non sentire, non senti*. Impardonable, adj. *major quam alci ignosci possit* (more than one can forgive); = what cannot be excused, overlooked, *quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. a fault, *vitium*); = inexpiable, *inexpiables* (*ἀνακάβροτος*, e.g. a crime, *scelus*, a fraud, *fraus*); a sin is therefore — if we, etc. *nulla est igitur excusatio peccati si, etc.*

Imparity, n. *inequalitas, dissimilitudo*. Impark, v.tr. (= to make a park by enclosure), *sepire, obsepere, sepe claudere* or *murare*.

Impart, v.tr. (1) = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impertire alci alqd* or *alqm alqd re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare alqd cum alqo* (to share with any one, lit., and to make a communication to, so that two persons join together entirely in any certain thing); *participem facere alqm* (to allow any one to participate in, so that one of the two only receives a certain portion, lit. and fig.); to pour into, diffuse, *infundere alqd in* (with acc., e.g. evils in a state, *mala in civitatem*); to rub one thing against another (e.g. colour), *affricare alqd alci rei*; to besmear, *al-linere alqd alci rei* (e.g. colour); (2) = to grant, confer, (e.g. honour) *dare, tribuere, donare alci alqd*, or *alqm alqd re* (to present with); *afferre* (to procure); the swiftness of quadrupeds — quickness and strength to ourselves, *quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsis offert celeritatem et vim*; — to me, *da mihi* (with infin.), *fac ut, etc.*; (3) = to communicate the knowledge of something, *alci impertire de alqd re*; *prescribere alqd ad alqm*,

or, more seldom, *alci alqd*; *exponere alci alqd* (by word of mouth); *effundere alqd* (to speak largely upon), *alci alqd* (to pour out one's heart to).

Impartial, adj. *medius* (in the middle, of persons), *tantum medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat* (neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, *integer*; = not bribed, *in corruptis* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); equitable, *aequus* (of persons and things, e.g. prior, law); free from partisanship, *studio et ira vacuus* (of persons in gen.); free from spite and ill-will, *obtectatione et malevolentia liberatus* (of persons and things, e.g. judgment, judiciary); of the jurisdiction, *iuris et iudiciorum aequitas*; to be —, *neutri parti favere*; *neque ira, neque gratia teneri*. Adv. *integre* or *in corrupte* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*); without partiality, party-feeling, *sine ira et studio* (e.g. to tell any thing, *narrare alqd*). **Impartiality, n.** *animus ab omni partium studio alienus*; = equity, *aequitas*; a disposition free from party-feeling and malice, **animus studio et ira vacuus*; an honest verdict, *iudicium integrum* or *in corruptum*; a judgment free from spite and ill-will, *iudicium obtectatione et malevolentia liberatum*.

Impartible, adj. *quod communicari potest*. **Impartment, n.** *communicatio*. See **Communication**.

Impassable, adj. *inivus*; difficult to pass, or that cannot be passed, *impeditus, inexplicabilis*. See **Insurmountable**.

Impassibility, Impassibleness, n. *torpor* (torpor, stupor); hardness of heart, *durus animus*; slowness, apathy, *lentitudo*, *lentus animus* (*σπασμένης*); freedom from pain, *indolentia* (*ἀναλγησία*). **Impassible, adj.** **quod nullo dolore affici potest*.

Impassion, Impassionate, v.tr. *commovere, turbare, conturbare*. See **Move, Affect**. **Impassioned, adj.** *concitatus*. See **Passionate**.

Impasted, adj. (= covered with paste or with thick paint), *oblitus*. See **Smeared**.

Impatible, adj. *non ferendus*. See **Intolerable**.

Impatience, n. *impatientia morae* or *morarum* or *spei* (to wait); *impatientia* alone means simply *affectio animi quā nihil sustinuit aut patitur, ἀκαθία* = inability to bear, *ἀλγία*; too great a hurry, *festinatio*; — at any thing, *impatientia aleis rei*; lose all patience, *rumpo* or *abrumpo*, *patientiam* (but not *patientiam mihi rumpitur*); to expect any thing with the greatest —, *accerrime alqd expectare*. See **Passion, Vehemence, Violence**. **Impatient, adj.** *impatiens morae* or *morarum* or *spei* (to wait); *impatiens* without a genit. only = *qui nihil sentit, aut patitur, et impatienter* only = *agere, molestare*, e.g. *impatiens requiro*. **Hurrying, festinans**; — at, in, *impatiens aleis rei*; = fretting, *concitatus, incitatus, intentus*.

Impattonize, v.tr. *in possessionem aleis rei venire*.

Impawn, v.tr. *pignori dare*. See **Pawn, Pledge**.

Impeach, v.tr. *accusare*. See **Accuse**. **Impeachable, adj.** **quem in jus vocare possumus*.

Impeacher, n. *accusator, n.*; see **Accuser**. **Impeachment, n.** *accusatio*. See **Accuse, Accusation**.

Impearl, v.tr. **margaritis ornare*.

Impeccability, n. **impeccantia* (Eccl., ἀμαρτησία). **Impeccable, adj.** **impeccabilis* (ἀμαρτητος).

Impede, v.tr. *impedire*; see **Hinder**. **Impediment, n.** *impedimentum*; see **Hinderance**.

Impedimental, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*; a hindering circumstance, *impediment*, *impedimentum* (not *obstaculum*); to be —, *hindering, impedimenti loco esse*; to be —, *hindering any one or any thing in, an obstacle of, etc., in the way of any thing, impedimento esse alci* or *alci rei ad alqd* (never in *alqd re*), *impedimentum afferre alci rei faciende* (of persons and things); to be against any one or any thing, *obesse alci* and *alci rei* (opp. *prodesse*); it was very — for, a great hindrance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc. *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*; I will not be — to, in the way of it, *nulla in me per me est mora, tibi in*

me non erit mora; I will not be — to him resigning the power of a Decemvir, I have no objection against him, etc. *non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu*.

Impel, v.tr. *impellere, incitare, excitare*; = to stimulate, *stimulare alqm*, *stimulos alci admoovere* (lit. and fig.); to exhort, urge, *hortari, exhortari*; to stir up, excite, *accendere, inflammare* (fig. *alqm ad alqd*); to — to do a certain thing, *exigere alqd* (e.g. to perform a promise, *promissum*); to pay a debt, *pecuniam*; to — the slaves to work, *monere servos*.

Impend, v.intr. (1) lit. *impendere, imminere*; (2) = to be near, *instare*; see **Imminent**. **Impendence, Impendency, n.** *per instare*; see **Imminent**. **Impendent, adj.** *imminens*. See **Imminent**.

Impenetrable, adj. *impenetrabilis*; — against, *alci rei* (e.g. the wind, *ventus*, post-Aug.); = impervious, *impervius* (e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impervius*; against a stone, *Inc.*, post-Aug.); = impassable, *inexplicabilis, inexpugnabilis* (e.g. the road, *via*); = thick, dense, *spissus* (e.g. darkness, *tenebrae, caligo*).

Impenitence, Impenitency, n. *obstinatio, animus obstinatus* or *offirmatus, inhumanitas*. **Impenitent, adj.** both by circumlocution with the verb, *obdurescere* (to become hardened); *affirmari* (to become obstinate); a hard-hearted mind, *animus offirmatus*; a hardened, — sinner, *homo offirmati animi*; any one has a hard heart, *alqs ad omnia obdurit et humanitatem omnem exiit*.

Impetrate, v.tr. See **Peep**.

Imperative, adj. (= expressive of command, e.g. — commands), by circumloc. with *imperare alci alqd* or with *ut* (= to command in consequence of the power vested in any one by virtue of his office; seldom in the sense of *jubere* with acc. and inf.); see **Command, Urge**. **Imperative** (in gramm.: = the — mood of a verb), *imperandi modus, imperativus modus* (gramm.)

Imperfect, adj. *imperfectus* (= not completed); unexecuted, only in its beginning; *inchoatus*; only superficial, drawn out in general sketches, *adumbratus* (e.g. an idea, *intelligentia, opinio*); = faulty, *vitiatus*; defective, maimed, *maneus*; to leave any thing half-finished, *inchoatum* or *imperfectum ac rude relinquere alqd*. **Imperfectly, adv.** *imperfecte*, or by circuml.; *imperfectum lenius* (gramm.) **Imperfection, Imperfectness, n.** *vitiū* (a fault); to be full of —, *vitiis laborare*.

Imperforable, adj. **quod perforari non potest*. See **Perforate**.

Imperforate, adj. **quod non perforatum est*. See **Hole, Perforate**.

Imperial, adj. *imperatorius, Cæsareus* (**Imperial Rome**; seldom *augustus* and *imperialis*); often by the genit. *imperatoris* or *Cæsaris* or *Augusti*; *principalis* or with the gen. *principis* (*κοιναρχικός*, princely; **Imperial Rome**); his — Majesty, *majestas imperatoria* (as dignity and title), *magnitudo imperatoria* (as title, late Imper. Rome); your — Maj., *majestas* or *magnitudo tua*; the Emperor's dominions, **terra imperatoris*; *imperiali, ut convenit principi* or *imperatoris* (in a royal manner); to be an Imperialist, on the Emperor's side, **cum imperatore facere, *ab imperatore stare*; — city, **urbs* or *civitas soli imperatori subjecta*. **Imperiality, n.** **vis imperatoria*. **Imperious, adj.** *imperiosus*; haughty, *superbus*; disdainful, *insolens*; arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *imperiose, pro imperio* (e.g. to send any one away in a haughty manner, *alqm discedere jubere*), *superbe, insolenter, arrogant*.

Imperishable, adj. *non interiturus* (e.g. *numen*, post-Aug.), *immortalis* (see **Eternal, Immortal**); to cause any one's renown to become —, *ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare alqm*.

Impermanence, n. *inconstantia*. See **Inconstancy**.

Impermeability, n. *Impermeable, adj.* (of liquids) by *impenetrabilis*. See **Impenetrable**.

Impersonal, adj. **impersonalis*. Impersonality, n. **ubi personis caret*. Impersonate, v.tr. *rem in personam constituere*. See *Per-*only.

Imperspicuity, n. *obscuritas*. Imperspicuous, adj. *obscurus*. See *Indistinct*.

Impersuadable, adj. *cui persuadere de alqâ re non possumus*, or with acc. and inf. See *Persuade*, *Convince*.

Impertinence, n. *insolentia*. See *Arrogance*, *Intrusion*, *Rudeness*. Impertinent, adj. *insolens*. See *Arrogant*, *Intrusive*, *Insolent*, *Rude*; if = trifling, *exiguus*, *levis*, *ridis*; immaterial for the thing related, *dictu parvus* (e.g. an event, *res*); to consider as immaterial, *alqd cile habere*. See *Light*, *Trifling*.

Imperturbable, adj. *stabilis*; a calm, firm mind, *constantia*.

Impervious, adj. *impervius*. See *Impassable*, *Impenetrable*, *Impermeable*.

Impetrate, v.tr. (*precibus*) *impetrare alqd ab alqo* (opp. *extorquere*); see *Implore*, *Obtain*. Impetration, n. *adeptio*, *impetratio* (the act of obtaining by prayer or petition), *consecutio* (late); the acquiring of the property of a thing by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

Impetuosity, n. *violentia* (lit., e.g. of the wind, *ventus*; of the sea, *maris*; then = furiousness of *temper*); intertemperateness, *intemperies* (e.g. *cali*; then want of moderation); violence, *impetus* (of persons and things, e.g. of the fever, *fibris*); peevishness, *importunitas* (of a man, or of the character, *animi*); to desire with great —, *omni impetu ferri ad alqd*. Impetuous, adj. *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas*; atmosphere, *celi status*; then violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingenium*; man, *homo*); of an — temper, *violentus ingenio*; strong, intense, *vehemens* (e.g. wind, *ventus*, then of individuals, when their passion leads them to be hard and cruel), comb. *vehemens et violentus* (e.g. *homo*); stormy, *procellosus* (only lit., e.g. atmosphere, *celi status*; the sea, *mare*); unruly, unmanageable, out of all bounds, *ferox* (of persons and their disposition); comb. *vehemens* (of persons; not listening to any remonstrances, not to bear, *importunus* (e.g. *homo*; desires, *libidines*); you are too — (in your temper), *nimium es vehemens ferociusque naturâ*. Adv. impetuously, *magno impetu* (e.g. to attack the enemy, *hostem aggredi*); violently (e.g. to demand, *poscere*; to persecute, *alqm persequi*; to pounce upon any one with words, *alqm increpare*); vehemently (strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, *flagitare*); importunately, *importune* (e.g. to persist, *insistere*). Impetus, n. *impetus*, *vis*; see *Desire*, *Force*, *Impulse*, *Inclination*, *Instinct*.

Impierce, v.tr. *percutere* (also to stab), *transfigere hastâ or lanceâ*, *transverberare renibulo*; see *Pierce*. Impierceable, adj. *impenetrabilis*. See *Impenetrable*.

Impiety, n. *nullus deum metus* (no fear of God); *impietas* (no love of God); a wicked, criminal deed, *nefas*, *seclius*, *res seclæste or nefaria*; he has committed many sins against God and man, *multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit*. Impious, adj. *impius* (if not in the connexion of a sentence, always with the addition *erga deum, erga patriam, erga parentes*, etc., without love towards God, one's native country, one's parents, etc.); wicked (the general disposition), *nefarius*; wicked, heinous, *nefandus* (of a deed); godless, *seclæstus* (of the person); criminal (of a deed), *seclæstratus*. Adv. *impie, nefarie*, comb. *impie nefarieque, nefande, seclæste*.

Impinge against, v.intr. (= to fall, strike against, e.g. the —ing of light), *impingi alei rei* (so as to cause a violent shock), *offendere in alqd re or ad alqd, aliqd ad alqd* (so as to cause an injury); to —, dash against rocks, *ad scopulos aliqd, saxis impingi* (of ships); to run upon a rock (of the captain of a vessel), *narem impingere*.

Implacability, n. *implacabilitas* (late), *odium implacabile* or *inevorable*. Implacable, adj. *im-*

placabilis; — against any one, *alei* or *in alqm*; = inexorable, *inexpiabilis*, comb. *implacabilis in-expiabilisque*; = inexorable, *inevorable* (all three of persons and things, e.g. hatred, anger), against any one, in or *adversus alqm*; to be an — enemy of any one, *implacabili odio persequi alqm*; to entertain an — hatred against any one, *implacabilis alei in asi*; to show one's self, appear — against any one, *sese alei implacabilem in-evorabilemque præbere*.

Implant, v.tr. (1) lit. = to set, *inserere*, *ponere alqd in with abl.*; (2) fig. *ingenerare, ingignere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, antimo ingignere*; to have been implanted, *innatum esse, naturâ insitum esse, a naturâ proficisci*; nature has implanted that into us, *hoc natura ingenuit nobis, hoc naturâ inest animis, hoc in animis nostris insitum est, hoc naturâ or a naturâ nobis tributum est, hoc in ipsâ naturâ positum est atque infixum, hoc innatum est et in animo quasi insculptum*.

Implausible, adj. *non verisimilis, exiguus* (light). See *Implausible*.

Implead, v.tr. *alqm in jus vocare*. See *Sue*. Impleader, n. *accusator*. See *Accuser*.

Implement, n., in gen. **quod ad or in alqd confertur, adjumentum, subsidium, presidium* (see *Help*); *utensilia* —um, n., *instrumentum*. See *Instrument*, *Tool*.

Implication, n. by verbs such as *implere*, *complere*, *expiere*. See *Fil*.

Implicate, v.tr. *implicare* or *impedire* (lit. and fig.), — in a thing, *alqd re, illigare* (fig.); intr. *in alqd re* to —, ensnare in dangers, *alqm periculis illigare*; to — in a war, *alqm bello implicare*; to become — in a war, *bello implicari* or *illigari*; to be — in a war, *bello implicitum* or *illigatum* or *occupatum esse*; with any one, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; to become — in a law-suit, *litæ implicari, in causam deduci*; to be — in law-suits, *litibus implicitum esse*; with any one, *litæ habere cum alqo*; to become — into troublesome business, *molestis negotiis implicari*; to —, involve one's self, *implicari* or *se impedire alqd re* (lit. and fig.), *se illigare alqd re* (fig.); to — one's self in (i.e. to meddle), *se immiscere alei rei* (fig.); to — one's self into minutum, quibbles, subtleties, *se in captiones inducere, in duneta corripere*. Implication, n. *implicatio*; = knot, *nodus* (e.g. in a drama); to resolve a knot, *nodum expedire*. Implicit, adj. (1) = entangled, *obscurus*; (2) = implied, *tacitus*; an — compact, *assensus, consensus, conventio*; — faith, **fides temeraria*; he has an — faith, *est homo credulus, est nimis facili ad credendum*.

Imploration, n. *imploratio, obsecratio, obtestatio*. To implore, v.tr. *implorare alqm or alqd* (with tears and urgently); *precibus petere alqd ab alqo* (to endeavour to obtain by entreaties); *rogare alqm alqd* (to request); *deprecari* (καταλογαζαί, παρακαλῶν, to pray for, entreat earnestly), comb. *petere ac deprecari, ne, etc.*, (*precibus*) *impetrare alqd ab alqo* (to obtain by entreaties, opp. *extorquere*); to induce by entreaties, *exorare*; to appease by entreaties, i.e. to induce any one to grant a request, *precibus mollire*; to yield to any one's request, *precibus alei alqd dare, precibus alei cedere*; to allow one's self to be persuaded to yield to a demand, *a se alqd impetrari pati*; to yield at last, *precibus cedere, precibus fatigari*; let me — you, *sine te exorem*; to beseech any one on one's knees to help, to supplicate, beg humbly, *supplicare* or *supplicem esse alei, se alei supplicem abjicere*; to beseech by every thing sacred, to pray earnestly, *obsecrare alqm*; to conjure, *obtestari alqm*; to implore any one for, to play urgently, *roce supplicis postulare alqd*; *orare multis et supplicibus corâs, ut, etc.*; *petere infinitis precibus, ut, etc.*; *exposcere alqd ab alqo*; to — any one to help, *alqm ad or in auxilium implorare, auxilium implorare ab alqo*; to — the gods to grant victory, *exposcere ab diis victoriam*; to — the gods for deliverance from pestilence, *finem pestilentie ex-*

poscere; to — God's mercy, *exposcere pacem deorum*; to — God and man, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare*; to prostrate one's self before any one, *prostrernere se et fracte atque humili animo supplicare alicui*; they implored the gods, *precibus a diis petunt*.

Implumed, Implumous, adj. *implūmis, deplūmis, nudus*.

ImPLY, v.tr. *continēre; efficere* (to infer). See CONTRAIN, Conclude, Deduce.

Impolitey, n. (in public as well as private affairs), *rerum civilium imperitia, imprudentia*. See Impudence. Impolitic, adj. *alienus or abhorrens a prudentiā civili, non callidus* (not sharp); *imprudens*. Adv. **prudentiā civili non convenienter; non callide; non callidā, sed dementi ratione; imprudenter*. See Imprudent.

Impolite, adj. *inurbanus* (contrary to the rules of common politeness); *rusticus* (rude, countrified manners); adv. *inurbanē, rustice*; to be —, *ab humanitate abhorrere*. Impoliteness, n., see Incivility.

Imponderable, Imponderous, adj. *haud ponderosus*. See Heavy.

Imposability, n. *soliditas* (solidity), *densitas, spissitas* (density, e.g. of the air, *densitas aëris*). Imporous, adj. *haud rarus, densus*. See Dense.

Import, v.tr. (that is, to bring goods into a country for sale) *invehere, importare*. Importation, n. *invectio, inductio*; import-duty, *portorium peregrinarum mercium*; to lay on —, *portoria peregrinarum mercium instituire*; place of payment, **locus ubi portorium solvitur*; liable to import dues, *rectigabiles*; officer for —, *portitor*; superintending officer —, *portorii magister*; free from —, *immunis*; freedom from —, *immunitas*. Import, = to signify or mean, *significare, declarare, valere*; — the same, *idem* (e.g. *et intelligo et sentio et video sapie idem valent quod scio*). *Valere* is used with these adverbs, *multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, nihil, tantum*, etc. Importantly, *gravis*; to be —, *magni* (so *alicuius, maximi, minimi, pluris*, etc.), *momenti esse; valere, vim habere, aliquid esse numero*; to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*; these things are of no importance, *hæc levia sunt*; to play an — part, *gravem personam sustinere*; an — sum, *gravis pecunia*; to ascribe importance to, *vim tribuere rei, pondus ascribere rei*; a man of —, *vir auctoritate gravis*; a thing of —, *rei magni discriminis*; to have —, *auctoritate valere*; the most important is this, *hæc caput est*.

Importunate, adj. *molestus*. See Troublesome, Intusive. Importune, v.tr. *molestum esse alicui*; see Troublesome, Molest. Importunity, n. *importunitas*; by pressing solicitation, *efflagitatio*.

Impose, v.tr. lit. *imponere aliquid alicui rei* or *in aliquid*; fig. (= to — taxes) *imponere, injungere alicui*; = to force upon, *inurere* (e.g. a law, *aliquid legem*, as if branded with an iron); to inflict, *irrogare* (e.g. a penalty, tax); to command, *imperare* (to supply, e.g. corn, money, etc., *aliquid aliquid*); to — duties, *officia alicui injungere*; to — upon the government to supply corn, *vecturas frumenti civitati describere*; to — an oath, *deferre juramentum*; the sufferings — upon any one by Providence, *tormenta fortuna*; to — on, deceive, *aliquid imponere*; see Apply, Burden, Deceive. Imposer, n. **qui imponit aliquid aliquid* (lit.), **qui alicui imponit* (deceiver), *fraudator*; see Deceiver. Imposing, adj. *imporosus; conspicuus* (drawing the attention); exciting admiration, *admirationem sui cuius inieciens*; showy, *speciosus* (all three of persons and things); majestic, *imperatorius* (e.g. form, form); he had an — countenance, appearance, *erat imperatoria forma, ut ipso aspectu cuius inieceret admirationem sui*; also magnam habebat corporis dignitatem; = the sight of things, parade of, *ambitus rerum*; = deceitful (which see), *fallax*. Imposition, n. *irrogatio* (the infliction of a penalty); enhancement in the price, increase of value, *adjectio*; also by circumloc. with *imponere*

(e.g. to extract the poison from the body by — of hands, *manu imposita venena extrahere corpori*; *fraus* (deceit, deception, which see).

Impossibility, n. *impossibilitas* (late, but admissible as a technical term in metaphysics); in ordin. prove by circumloc. with *fieri non posse*, etc. (e.g. to prove the — of any thing, *probare aliquid fieri non posse*); I consider nothing as an —, *nihil non me efficere posse duco*; he demands —, *majora concupiscit quam quis efficere potest*; you must not ask —, *nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest*. Impossible, adj. *impossibilis* (silver age, but admissible as a technical term in metaphysics); in ordin. prove by circumloc. with *quod fieri or quod effici non potest*, and the adv. *impossibiliter* by *nullo pacto* or *plane non*; I believe nothing to be — to you, *nihil infectum tibi credo*; nothing is — to kindness, *nihil est quod benevolentia efficere non possit*; I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*; I consider nothing as —, *nihil non me efficere posse duco*; that is — for me, *hoc facere, efficere non possum*; it is — for me to, etc., *fieri non potest, ut*, etc.; *nequeo* (with inf.); it is — for the king to live as a private individual, *nescit rex vivere a privateo*; I fear this is —, *vereor ne non liceat*; I can — believe this, *hoc nullo pacto credere possum*; I can — believe that, etc., *non possum adduci, ut putem*, etc.; for this reason I can — believe that, etc., *hoc credere prohibet*, etc.; *propterea aliquid magis quam —, prius undis flamma or unda dabit flammam* (of things that are —).

Impost, n. *tributum*; a burden, *onus*; extraordinary imposts under the Roman emperors, *impositi* in an arbitrary manner, *indictio*; to be pressed by fresh —, *novis indictioibus premii*; see Duty, Tax, Toll. Impostor, n. *fraudator*; see Deceiver. Imposture, n. *fraus*; see Deceit, Deception.

Impotence, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (bodily weakness, and in gen.; if = bodily weakness, *imb. or infirm. corporis or virium*; if = mental weakness, *imb. or infirm. animi*; in the connexion of a sentence, simply *imb. or infirm.* in either sense); weakness, inferior position (in opposition to a superior), *humilitas*; I feel my —, **sentio quam imbecillus or infirmus or humilis sim*. Impotent, adj. *invalens, infirmus, imbecillus; intemperans, incontinens* (one who is unable to restrain his sensual desires); see Weak, Feeble.

Impound, v.tr. in gen. *pignus capere* or *auferre; pignore cogere aliquid* (of the consul who impounded a senator, took a pledge from him as a fine, for absenting himself without a sufficient reason), also *includere* (to confine, e.g. unruly cattle).

Impracticable, adj. (1) = infeasible, *alienus* (not suitable as regards time and place); (2) = intractable, *contumax*. See Impossible, Refractory.

Imprecate, v.tr. *deprecari* or *deprecari deus*; see Curse, Execrate. Imprecation, n. *execratio*; see Execration.

Impregnate, v.tr. (1) = to make pregnant, a girl, *aliquid gravidam or parvulum facere*; see Dishonour; (2) fig. = to render prolific; the ground, soil, *impregnatum* with seed, *terra seminibus gravidata*; (3) gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *complecti aliquid aliquid re* (to fill with); *adducere aliquid alicui rei* (to add); *miscere or commiscere cum aliquid re*, or simply *aliquid re* (to mix); see Fill. Impregnated, *pugnans*; see Pregnant. Impregnable, adj. (1) = not to be stormed, e.g. an — fortress, *inexpugnabilis*; (2) fig. = not to be moved, *stabilis*. Impregnation, n. (1) lit. (applied to an animal or plants), by verbs; (2) fig. *saturitas* (without the idea of making a thing disgusting); or by verbs; see Impregnate, Fill.

Impression, n. the act of taking an impression, *impressio*; (the copy) *exemplum* (copy in general), *imago expressa, simulacrum, vestigium* (footstep); — of a seal in wax, *sigillum* (in cera annulo step); — likeness of a person himself in gypsum, *aleis imago gypso e facie ipsa expressa*

(a cast); — of a printed book, *exemplum typis expressum*; — of a copper-plate engraving, *pictura linearis terminata per entem laminam expressum*. To take or make an impression, *exprimere* alqd alqd re or in alqd re, *exprimere* alqd in alqd re; — a seal in wax, *sigillum in cera exprimere*, to make a cast of or to set one, *hominis imaginem gypso in facie ipsa exprimere*. The working or effect of any influence on the mind, *impressio*, *sensu*, *antri* *visus*, *appulsus*; to be imprcssible by such things, *quomodolibet rebus gerere*; an outer impression, *pulsus externus* or *adexternus*; coming from an outer object, *impulso oblato extrinsecus*; — by the sight, *visio* (e.g. *visus nos pellunt*, seen things strike us), — strongly, *visus acriter mentem eratumurque* *stimul*, *visus ad actionem excitamus*, we are excited to action by visible appearances); bodily impressions, *corpora sensu*. To make an impression, *pondus* or *cum habere*, — on any one, *agni rostrare*, — on his mind, *animus moerere*, *commovere*, *ermovere*, *pellere*, *serire* (strike), — on the minds of auditors, *animos auditorum pertrahere*, in animos auditorum penetrare, — a deep —, *aliquid mentem rebus inter commovere*, *magis ferre moerere*, *acriter percutere*, — very deep —, *aliquid vehementissime commovere*, *alte descendere* (word of doctrine); — into a person's heart, *alte descendere in alius pectus*. It has made a deep and permanent impression on me, *hæret mihi in fluctibus* (quid by Cicero of exhortations), *improbus etiam non videt*, his prohibition makes no impression on the wicked, *cum cum affectus literis sit*, this letter has produced various impressions on my mind; *hæc moerere me tangunt*, that makes little impression on me, *her beauty makes an impression on me*, *ejus forma me pellit*. Imprint, v.tr. *imprimere* in aliquid; see Im-

Imprison, v. tr. in *custodiam dare*, *trahere*, *in-*
ijcere; *custodire* or *vincula* *in* *vincula*, *capere*, *com-*
prehendere *aliquem*. Imprisoned, *captus*, *in* *vinc-*
ulis, *bellis*, *captus*, *captivus*, captured men and animals,
corpora *capta* (*opp. v. lib. capti*); to be imprisoned,
in *custodia esse* or *haberi*, *in* *carcere* or *in* *vin-*
culis esse, to surrender (i. e. to allow one's self to
 be imprisoned), *se* *tradere*, *se* *derdere*, to surren-
 der, to give one's self up to any one (i. e. to give
 one's self entirely into any one's power), *alici*, to
 give in, to yield (when two persons argue together),
vincere dare; to any one, *alici*. Imprisonment, *n.*
carcer; to arrest, imprison, *comprehendere*;
 to give in arrest, *in* *custodiam dare*, to be in —,
in *custodia* *haberi* or *servari*, *custodia teneri* or
retineri.

Improbabile, ad non verisimile, non probabile (non credibile). Adr. non probabiliter, non verisimiliter.

Improbity, n. improbitas; see Malignity, Wilful.

Improper, all *impropius*; — meaning of a word, *impropietas verbi*. Adv. *impropius* (all post-v.), = unbecomingly, indecent, *indecorus* (expression, gesticulations), silly, *insipus* (e.g. laughter, *risus*); unworthy, *indignus*, of any one, *aliquis*; unbecomingly, not suited, *alienus* (of things, place, and time, for any body or any thing, *ab aliquo* or *ab aliquo re* and *alici* or *alici rei*; *aliquis rei*, not sic); inelegant, awkward in one's manners, *inconsonans* (e.g. roughness of manners, want of politeness, *expetitus* &c.); absurd, *absurdus*, to behave —, *alienum esse, dedecere*, it is — to, etc., *dedecoratum esse* with it; to be — for any one, *dedecere* or *non dedecere aliquem*, *indignum esse aliquem*, it is — for an honest man to tell a lie, *non credit in bonum verum mentis*, useless, *inutilis*; for any thing, *aliquis rei* or gen. *ad aliqd*; not fit, adapted, *non idoneus*; for any thing, *ad aliqd*; clumsy, awkward, *inhabilis* (all three of persons and things); for any thing, *alici rei* or *ad aliqd*; mere (un)? for any (want of) person, of a good-for-nothing fellow, *quis*, *rogamus* (opp. *pro*, of persons), wholly unfit, *inutilem usum*; for any thing, *alici rei* or gen. *ad*.

algæ, paper unfit for writing, chartæ inutilis ter-
rendo; disabled by wounds, vulneribus confectur.
Impropriety, n indignitas; = absurdities, indis-
criminate, ineptiæ, to talk —, absurdities, indecor
dicere, aliena loqui

Improsperity, Unprosperity, *n.* calamitas; see Calamity, M. Fortune, Unhappiness.

Improperous, Unprosperous, adj. *infortunatus*,
see Unhappy.

Improvable, adj. **quod est eusmodi ut corrigi possit*. Improvability, n. **apta aleis et natura quæ corrigi possit*. Improve, (1) v.tr. *in us facere alqd* (see *Correct*); *excolere* (see *Ennob*, *Perfect*); (2) v.intr. *meliorari fieri, a bonam fructum se recipere, se colligere* [morally]; *convalescere, sanitatem recipere* (to — in health); *see Better, augeri* (to rise in price); *see Increase*. Improvement, n. *correctio, emendatio, comb correctio et emendatio*; — of circumstances, *amplificatio et supplementum*, to make many — in tactics, *multa in re militari meliora facere*. morally and mentally, *cultus, educatio, disciplina* (mental and moral training); *institutio* (instruction in any particular branch); *humanitas* (general moral and mental and physical — of the whole man), *comb cultus atque humanitas*; — in gentlemanly manners, *urbanitas*; — in education and learning, *eruditio*; *learned education, doctrina*; *literary —, literæ*, *comb doctrina et omne literarum genus*; *general education, —, omnis liberalis doctrinae scientiæ* (exemplar *paideia*); *refined education, elegantia doctrinae*; *ordinary education, eruditio, eruditio etiam plebeia*, a man of education, *homo etiam eruditus*, *vir humanitate politus* (of refined manner), a learned man, *eruditus homo*, also in the pl. *simply eruditi*, a man of learning, *doctus homo*, also in the pl. *simply docti*, very literary slaves, *pueri literatissimi*, a man without any refined manners, *liber polioris humanitatis expertus*; to have received a very learned education, *optimarum artium eruditum esse*; to have received a very refined education, *omni vitâ atque viciu excolitum atque eruditum esse*; not to be void of all refinement, *in te munus vitâ et vulgari hominum consuetudine ne herbare esse nec rudem*; not to have received a sufficient education, *doctrinâ non satis eruditum esse non satis eruditum esse*; to have received no education whatever, *ab omni polioris elegantia abesse* (the latter of a whole nation); to give any one only a very limited education, *humili cultu educare aliquem*; to give any one a good education, *liberaliter educare aliquem*; to give any one a learned education, *doctrinâ aliquem instruire, aliquid amicum doctrinâ excolere*; to have received a learned, literary education, *doctrinâ or literis erudiri*, (= advance) *accrescere* (the act itself); *furere cunctum* (the result); *progressus, which see., progressus, progressus, profectus*; *increase and decrease* *ciligit, accrescere et diminutio luminis*; I perceive an — in my general health, **meas vires auctas sentio*. Improve, n. *see Corrector*.

Impudence, n. *inconsiderantia, temeritas*, *imprudens*. Impudent, adj. *impudicus* (too looking forward), *inprudens* (heedless, opp. *prudens*), *comb. impudicus incautusque, impudicus et negligens*; *inconsiderate, inconsideratus*; — thoughtless, *temerarius*, *comb. temerarius atque inconsideratus*; adv. *impudice, incaute, temere, careles, careus*; *imprudent, imprudens* (opp. *prudens*); *indifferent, incuriosus* (post-Aug.); *negligent, negligens*, the enemy unopposed, *hostes securi et ceteri*; Adv. *une curâ, secure, incuriose* (post-Aug.); *unwisely*, the enemy made the more careless attack on the Consul Laetinius eo soluto cuncti hostes in Lucretium incidunt *et solvunt*.

Impromptu, n. ¹ poeta qui versus facit ex tempore; poeta qui ex tempore poemata facit; in profundis poematis et carminibus promptus et facilius ad extemporatationem natus; lo de an —, ex tempore versus su. dederit poemata facere.

Imprudence, n. *imprudentia*, *dementia* (silliness); see *Imprudence*. Imprudent, adj. *imprudens*, *demens* (silly). Adv. *imprudenter*, *dementi ratione*; see *Inconsiderate*.

Impudence, n. *impudentia*, os *impudens* or *durum* or *ferreum*; *confidentia* (boldness, in a bad sense). Impudent, adj. *impudens* (void of feeling of shame and of decency); *procax* (saucy, bold in asking and in speaking, both of persons and things); *confidens* (having assurance); *procax lingua* (of any one who is too bold in his remarks); a bold head, os *impudens* or *durum* or *ferreum*; to make a bold demand, *impudenter postulare*. Adv. *impudenter*, *confidenter*. Impudicity, n. *impudentia*; *impudicitia* (incontinence).

Impugn, v.tr. *impugnare* (e.g. to — any one's honour, *impugnare alicui honorem*); *opugnare*; *negare* (to deny absolutely, opp. *aiō*); *improbare* (to prove to be void, e.g. a will, testament, to find a flaw); *repugnare* (to contend against, e.g. any one's opinion, *alicui opinioni*); to contradict everything, *contra omnia dissentire*. I do not deny it (as a parenthetical remark), *nihil enim pugno*; a matter is disputed, *res in controversiam* or *in disceptationem vocatur*. Impugner, n. *impugnator*.

Impulse, n. (1) as a term of mechanical philosophy, *impulsio*, *impulsus*; better by verbs, e.g. *agere*, *pellere*, etc.; see *Drive*, *Propel*, *Move*; (2) = motive, *impulsus*, *causa*; or by circumloc., e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, *quidquid agit, gloriæ cupiditate impulsus agit*; he was the —, instigator of it all, *eo instigante hæc omnia acta sunt*; (3) = impression, *impulsus*, *impulsio*; external —, *pulsus externus*; at any body's —, *aliquo impulsore* or *auctore*, *alicui impulsus*, *alicui auctoritate*, also *aliquo impellente*; see *Impel*; through the —, at the instigation of others, *alieno impulsu*; interior —, *impetus*; from one's own —, *sponte* or *sua sponte*, also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by any body else, *per se*; willingly, *ultro*; — from without, *incitamentum*, *irritamentum*; stimulus, *stimulus*; — to distinguish one's self, *gloriæ stimulus*; inducement to voluptuousness, *libidinis stimulum*; to have no —, no stimulus, *calcaribus egere*. Impulsive, adj. by verbs; see *Impel*.

Impunity, n. with —, *impunitus*, *inultus* (unrevenged, unpunished, scot-free), *incastigatus* (unchastised, also with verbs), *impune*; to have done with —, by *impune esse*, *non puniri*, *sic abire* (to allow to pass unnoticed, to have been overlooked); *impune abire* or *dimissi* (to have been let off); to be able to do with —, *aliquid impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune facere*; to allow an act to have been committed with —, *aliquid impunitum ferre* or *sinere* or *omittere*; also simply *omittere* or *prætermittere* or *relinquere aliquid*; to let a person do a thing with —, *aliquid impunitum* or *incastigatum dimittere*, *aliquid non puniri*; we commit wrongs with —, we escape unpunished, *peccata impune dilabuntur*; he shall not escape unpunished, *inultum id nunquam a me auferet, hoc laud sic auferet, hoc ei non sic abibit*; the hope of escaping unpunished, *spes impunitatis*.

Impure, adj. *non purus* (in gen.), *impurus* (fig. immoral, unchaste, of persons and things, e.g. manners, morals, life, mores); stained, *contaminatus* (opp. *integer*), with any thing, *aliquid re* (e.g. with blood, sanguine); = unchaste, *incestus*; = low, *inquinatus* (spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); — air, *æther non purus*; the sky was not pure, clear, *erat cælum græce nubilus sordidis*; a voice that is not pure, or clear, *vox aspera* (opp. *levis*) or *cor rauca* (a hoarse voice, by much speaking and singing); — desires, *libidines*. Adv., to utter — sentiments, *iniquitate loqui*; see *Unclear*, *Unchaste*. Impurity, n. (1) lit. = focal matter, impurities from the nose and the mouth, *narium et oris excrementa* (post-Aug.); (2) fig., *impuritas*; see *Unchaste*. Imputable, adj. by *crimen rei culpa alicui assignari*

potest, and by verbs; see below. Imputation, n. *imputatio*; better by verbs; see below, also *blame*, *Censure*. Imputative, adj. by *Impute*, v.tr. assignare *aliquid* (in a good and bad sense); to — any one the fault of any thing, *culpam alicui rei assignare*; *culpam alicui rei conferre* or *transfere* or *dericare* in *aliquid*; *imputare* (post-Aug.); also in the sense, lit., to put to any one's account, *alicui expensum ferre*; if fig., better assignare, ascribere, *Cito*; see *Attribute*. Imputor, n. *qui ascribit alicui aliquid*; by verbs.

Imputrescible, adj. *quod non putrescit*, *imputribilis* (e.g. *ligna*); adv. *imputribiliter*; see *Corruption*, *Incrruptible*, *Putrefaction*.

In, is expressed with the ablative and the preposition in, e.g. in corde, in the heart, as alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem; in republica, in the commonwealth; in domo, in the house; in vehiculo, in a carriage; in Epheso, in Ephesus; in Caieta; in timore, in fear; in vita, in life; in tempore, at the moment, at the right time; in presenti, for the present; in studiis, in study. "In" must in some instances be rendered by ex, e.g. laborare ex pedibus, to suffer in the feet; a fronte, in the van; ab occasu, in the West; ab oriente, in the East.

Inability, n. *inertia* (being fit for nothing); *inbecillitas*, *infirmitas* (bodily weakness); *inopia* (want of means).

Inaccessibility, n. by *Inaccessible*, adj. *aditus carens* (lit., having no access, e.g. rocks, *saxa*); *inaccessus*; = impassable, surrounded, *inclusus*, (*avodus*, *apertus*, e.g. *glens*, *sallus*); difficult to pass, *impeditus* (e.g. forest); of persons difficult to be seen, *rari aditus*; where we durst not go, *quo adire fas non est*; rather —, *difficilis aditus*; impenetrable against, *impenetrabilis alicui rei* (e.g. caverns against the rain, *specus imbribus*); to render any thing —, to close, block up all means of access to, *aliquid ex omni aditu claudere*; to stop up, shut up, *aliquid obscure* (e.g. a road, *viam*); to block up the passage to a person for any one, *aliquid ad aliquid aditus intercludere*; to make one's self —, invisible, *aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare*; it is — for any one, *aditus ad aliquid interclusus*.

Inaccuracy, n. *indiligentia*; defect, deformity, *pravitas* (when any thing has been done totally wrong); mistake, *titium*; if = untruth, it must be circumscribed by *falsitas* (since *falsitas* is a late term), e.g. to show the untruth of any thing, *aliquid falsum esse probare*. Inaccurate, adj. *indiligens*. Adv. *indiligenter*. See *Incorrect*.

Inaction, Inactivity, n. *semitas* (sleepiness, opp. *industria*); *idleness*, *ignavia* (opp. *navitas*); *inertness*, *indolence*, *inertia* (fear of work, opp. *navitas*); but *inertia* is also the state of being idle through the force of peculiar circumstances; as e.g. in Tac. Agr. *tribunatus annuum quiete et otio transit*, *gnarus sub Nerone temporum quibus inertia præ sapientia fuit*, comb. *semitas et inertia*, or *ignavia et inertia*; inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria*, *labor*); comb. *inertia atque desidia* or *desidia semitasque*; cessation of labour from fear of work, *cessatio*; leisure, *otium* (sometimes honourable, sometimes as a consequence of idleness, *desidia*, e.g. *si qui propter desidia in otio ruerunt*, *tamen in sua turpi inertia capiunt voluptatem*); rest, *quies* (when we don't act); the greatest —, *inertia magna seinitas*; to be completely idle, inactive, *nihil plane agere*; to throw into a state of —, *aliquid transdere in otium*, *aliquid a rebus gerendis* or a munere arceare (to prevent any one from being actively employed in any office); to fall into a state of —, *desidia se deire*.

Inadequate, adj. to be —, *non convenire*, *non congruere*, *non respondere alicui rei*, *abhorreere ad aliquid*; —, *alienus ad aliquid*; = inefficient, *non sufficiens*; = not adapted, *non adaccommodatus* the purpose (e.g. a witness, evidence given), *non satis idoneus*.

Inadmissibility, *n.* circumloc. by Inadmissible, *adj.* *quod admitti non potest, quod non licet.*

Inadvertence, *n.* *negligentia* (opp. *diligentia*); want of care, *incuria*; thoughtlessness, *socordia*; see Mistake. Inadvertent, *adj.* *negligens* (opp. *diligens*); thoughtless, *socors*, *cohab.* *socors negligentique.* Adv. *negligenter, socordius*; **incuriosus* (bad); **incuriosus* (bad); see Careless.

Inaffability, *n.* by Inaffable, *adj.* *inassociabilis.* Inaffection, *n.* *leclitas verborum* (in speaking); *simplicitas* (morum).

Inalienable, *adj.* *quod abalienari non potest.*

Inalimentary, *adj.* *parci cibi, imbecilla* or *infirmar materia.*

Inalterable, *adj.* *immutabilis*; see Unchangeable.

Inane, *adj.* *inanis*; see Idle, Useless, Vain, Mere.

Inanimated, *adj.* *inanimus, inanimatus*; see Lifeless.

Inaudition, *Inanlty*, *n.* *inanitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*; emptiness, hollownes (fig.); *vanitas*; this speech has left a great emptiness in my mind, **hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfecit*; there is in any one a complete lack of knowledge, *alqs omnis omnino eruditionis expertus atque ignarus est*; *alqs est omnium rerum rudis.*

Inappetence, *Inappetency*, *n.* *alci sibi cupiditas non est*; *fastidium*; see Disgust.

Inapplicability, *n.* by Inapplicable, *adj.* with *non cadere* (in with acc.); *non valere* (with abl.) (= not to apply to, e.g. *in uno serculo familie nomen non erit*).

Inapplication, *n.* *ignavia* (slowness, in opp. to exertion), *comb.* *tarcltas et ignavia*; idle thoughtlessness, *socordia atque ignavia*; idleness, *pigritia* (work done with reluctance, in opp. to cheerful-ness); constant idleness, *inertia*; drowsiness, *seguitias*; inclination to do nothing, remain on one spot, slothfulness, *desidia* (opp. *industria*); languidness, *languor, languor et desidia*; dread of work, *fuga laboris*; to grow weak with idleness, *desidia marcescere, marcescere otio et inertia sopiri.*

Inapprehensible, *adj.*, see Unintelligible. Inapprehension, *adj.* *negligens*; see Indifferent.

Inaptitude, *n.* *inutilitas*; = unfitness for business, *inertia.*

Inarticulate, *adj.* *obscurus.* Adv. *obscurè.*

Inartificial, *adj.* *sine arte formosus* (e.g. *prata, meadows*); *simplex* (e.g. *food, edis*; speech, language); clear, pure, *candidus* (speaker, speech); not affected, *infectatus* (e.g. pleasantness of a speaker, *juenilitas alci*, post-Aug.); unaffected in one's delivery; *genus dicendi candidum*; simplicity, *simplicitas.* Adv. *simpliciter.*

Inattention, *n.* *animus non attentus*; see Inadvertence. Negligence. Inattentive, *adj.* *non attentus* (e.g. *hearer, auditor*; mind, *animus*); to be — during the lessons; **non attendere animum ad verba* or *dicta præceptoris*; see Inadvertent.

Inaugurate, *v.tr.* *inaugurare* (ἀνατίθαι, to take an omen by observing the flight of birds, or the like; e.g. *rite qui te inauguret*); *dedicare* (only in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. *statues, images, altars, temples*, etc., the act being performed by a magistrate, whilst the pontifex pronounced the form of consecration); *consecrare* (any thing, e.g. an animal, a field, etc., the act of which might be performed by any person); to initiate, *initiare* (to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rights, *initia*, e.g. into the mysteries of Bacchus; *Bacchiæ*; into religious rites, *sacrorum sollemnitatis*; into the shrine of science and literature, *initiare litteras* or *studium*, or with *Cic. litteris imbui* or *instrui*); fig. to — any one into state business, *alqm ad curam reipublice admovere*; — into any one's projects, *interior, intimus*, with and without *consensus* also; see Install. Inauguration, *n.* *dedicatio, consecratio*; the day of the —, *dedicationis dies*, also *alci rei consecranda sacer*; see Installation. Inauguratory, *adj.* **dedicationis causâ*, **ad dedicationem pertinent.*

Inauration, *n.* *auratura* (any thing covered with gold).

Inauspicate, *adj.* *ominosus*; to be ill-omened, *omen habere.* Inauspicious, *adj.* in gen. *infelix*; see Evil, Unhappy, Unfortunate.

Inbeing, *n.* **ea alci rei natura quâ rei alci inhæret alqd.*

Inborn, *adj.* *innatus*; see Innate.

Inbreathed, *adj.* *divino spiritu inflatus*; see Inspire.

Inbred, *adj.* *innatus.*

Inbreed, *v.tr.* *gignere.*

Incege, *v.tr.* **hostias includere decedationis causâ.* Incagement, *n.* *inclusio.*

Incalculable, *adj.* *major quam qui calculari possit.*

Incalescence, Incalescency, *n.* only by circuml., see Calcefaction.

Incantation, *n.* *delenimenta -orum*; see Enchantment.

Incanton, *v.tr.* *terre adjungere*; see Incorporate.

Incapability, *n.* *inertia.* Incapable, *adj.* *indocilis* (adidacere, ἀδυναθίς, indocile); unfit for any business, *iners*; dull, *hebes*; unfit, incompetent, *inutilis* *ad alqd* (e.g. to be a soldier, *ad arma*); not able to do any thing, *non potens alci rei* or *ad alqd faciendum* (e.g. to carry arms, *non potens armorum tenendorum*; not able to keep the legion in order, *non potens ad legionem cohibendam*); too dull for, *hebes ad alqd* (to understand, *hebes ad intelligendum*); to have no capabilities at all, *extremi ingenii esse.*

Incapacious, *adj.* *angustus*; see Narrow. Incapacitate, *v.tr.* **inutilem reddere.* Incapacity, *n.*, see Incapability.

Incarcerate, *v.tr.* *includere* or *condere* in *carcerem* or in *custodiam*, or simply *includere.* Incarceration, *n.* *custodia, vincula -orum*, *n.* (the state of being incarcerated).

Incarinate, *adj.* *candore carnosus, carnosus.* Incarnation, *n.* *Christus humanam speciem induens.*

Incase, *v.tr.* **capsula cingere.*

Incaek, *v.tr.* **dolio cingere.*

Incatenation, *n.* *series alci narrationis alte repelita.* See Concatenation.

Incautious, *adj.* *imprudens.* See Improvident.

Incendiary, *n.* *incendarius, incendiarius* (referring to one case only); see Rebel. Incendious, *adj.* *seditionis*; see Rebellious.

Incence, *n.* *thus*; of —, *thureus*; carrying —, *thurifer*; the frankincense tree, *thuris arbor*; smoke arising from the —, **fumus thuris*; censor; *aceris*; a grain of —, *thuris granum*; one who sells —, *thurarius* (Incer.); *v.tr.* *thus accendere.*

Incence, *v.tr.* *accendere, incendere, succendere* (lit. and fig.); see Exasperate. Incensement, *n.* *ira*; see Effluent, Rage. Incension, *n.* *incensio.* Incensive, *adj.* *quod accendit.* Incensor, *n.* *auctor*; see Instigator. Incensory, *n.* *aceris.* Incentive, (1) *adj.* *quod instigat*; see Incite; (2) *n.* *instigatio, irritatio, incitatio, concitatio, impulsus, instictus*; means of inciting, *irritamentum, irritamentum* (chiefly in the pl.), *illicebra, lenocinium* (allurement); see Impulse.

Inception, *n.* *initium*; see Commencement. Inceptive, *adj.* *incipiens*; see Commence, Begin. Inceptor, *n.* *elementarius* (one who is a beginner, especially in reading and writing); see Beginner.

Inceration, *n.* (= the act of covering with wax), by *alqd ceris illinere*; if inside, by *alqd intus cera illinere.*

Incessant, *adj.* *perpetuus.* See Continuous. Incest, *n.* *incestus, incestum*; to commit —, *incestum facere, committere.* Incestuous, *adj.* *incestus*; adv. *inceste*; an — person, *qui incestum fecit.*

Inch, *n.* (1) = a lineal measure, *digitus*; of the extent of an —, *digitalis* (as wide, as thick as a finger), *pollicaris* (of a thumb's breadth or thickness); of half an —, *semidigitalis*; (2) *prov.* = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart an — from, *ab alqd re non transcertum digitum* or

non digitum discedere; you, of whom every — is a philosopher (i.e. who are a philosopher in every respect), tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es; to guess at an —, to hit the right nail on the head, rem acu tangere, rem ipsam putare; the account agrees at an —, ratio ad nummum convenit; at an —, almost, tantum non, non multum (not parum) absuit quin, etc.; I cannot tell to an —, rem non ita diligenter teneo; not an —, nihil (with comparatives, e.g. not an — better, nihilo melius); not an — different, plane idem; it does not make an — difference, nihil interest, nihil differt; not an — less, ne pilo quidem minus (e.g. to love each other, se amare); by inches, paulatim, sensim.

Inchest, v.tr. *cistā claudere*.

Inchoative, adj. in a gramm. sense, *verbum inchoativum. See Inceptive.

Incidence, Incidency, n. (1) lit. = a falling on of one body on another, angle of —, *angulus contactus; point of —, *punctum contactus; fig. *vis communis; (2) = accident, casualty, casus; see Accident, Chance. Incident, (1) adj. *fortuitus*; see Occasional, Accidental; (2) n. *eventus* or *eventum*; see Accident, Event, Occurrence. Incidental, adj. *fortuitus*; see Accidental.

Incinerate, v.tr. *incendio delere* (e.g. house, town, etc.); to —, reduce to ashes everything, omnia incendiis rursare; one who —, ustor (e.g. a curia or court, curia); see Burn. Incineration, n. *incendium*.

Incipency, n. *initium*; see Beginning. Incipient, adj. *initium faciens*; see B-gin.

Incircumscriptible, adj. *quod terminationibus circumscribi non potest. See Unlimited.

Incircumspection, n. *improvidentia*. See Im-providence, Negligence.

Incise, v.tr. = to make an incision, *insecare, incidere*; = to cut down, *arborem accidere* (i.e. lit. to make an incision so deep that it would fall at the slightest motion); to carve into, *incidere*; to cut one's name into a tree, *nomen incidere in arbore* or *describere in cortice*; to cut small slices of bread into the soup, **mollia panis incoquere*; to cut the corn and bring it in, *frumentum in horrea inechere*; to — (of the teeth of a saw), *incidere*; (of ropes) to cut the skin, *atterere, stringere cutem*; to cut in, *secare alqd* (e.g. the snow; *nivem*, i.e. to — it as it were by one's footsteps). Incision, n. *incisio* (only the act of making an —); *incisura* (the act of making an —, and also the — made, e.g. in the hand, the insects, leaves); — in the liver of the victim, *fissum jecoris* or *jecorum*; the — made by the wheel, furrow, or by the ship in the water when it is sailing, etc., *sulcus*; a comma, *incisum* (an — in a sentence, i.e. a clause of a sentence); leaves with an —, indented leaves, *folia incisus*; to make an —, *insecare, incidere alqd*. Incisive, adj. *quod incidit. Incisor, n. (= a foretooth, which cuts, bites, or separates), *dentes qui digerunt cibum, dentes qui secant*. Incisory, adj. *quod secat.

Incitation, n. *impulsus*; see Impulse. Incite, v.tr. *instigare* (to instigate, set on); to excite, animate, incitare, excitare, concitare; to irritate, irritare; to stimulate, *stimulare, extimulare*; to rouse, kindle, *inflammare, incendere, accendere*; to urge, *impellere*; to try to induce, *commovere* (all *alqm* or *alcjs* animus ad *alqd*), *comb. incitare et stimulare, stimulare et excitare, inflammare et incendere, excitare et inflammare, accendere et stimulare, impellere et incendere*; by circuml., *stimulus alci admovere* or *addere, stimulus subdere alci animo* (= to prick), *calcaria alci adhibere* or *admovere* (= to give the spur), *ignem alci subficere* (= to kindle a fire underneath, i.e. to rouse one's desires, esp. envy); to — any one to make war, to fight a battle, *ad certamen, ad bellum incitare* or *irritare alqm*; to — any one to learn, *irritare alqm ad discendum*; to — one's anger, *alci accere iram, alqm ad iram irritare*, or simply *iritare alqm*; to become — by anger, *irā exacui* or *incendi*.

Incited, *instinctus alqd re*; see Impel. Incitement, n. *impulsus*; see Impulse.

Incivility, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas* (rudeness). Inclemency, n. *animi duritia* or *durities, inhumanitas*; see Severity. Inclement, adj. *durus*; see Merciless, Hard.

Inclinable, adj. *inclinatus ad alqd*; see Apt. Inclination, n. (1) lit. *inclinatio*; — of the head in bowing, **inclinatio capitis*; (2) in geom. and mech. (= leaning of two bodies, lines, planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet), *fastigium* (slope); declivity, *proclivitas, declivitas* (both considered from the top), *acclivitas* (considered from the bottom, a bending upwards); — of the needle, **fastigium acis nautice* (*inclinatio* is never found in this sense); (3) = leaning of the mind, — to a subject, *inclinatio animi* or *voluntatis*; for any thing, *ad alqd* (in classical prose never *inclinatio* without *animi* or *voluntatis*) = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense); a favourable — for any thing or any body, *studium alci rei* or *alcjs* (favour); the direction of the mind to one particular subject, *voluntas ingenii*; favourable — towards a person, *propensio in alqm voluntas, propensio in alqm studium*; love, amor, towards anybody, in or erga alqm (*affectio* in this sense is bad; in the golden age only = affection, state of the mind, *πάθος*); — for drinking wine, *rinolentia*; — for sensual enjoyment, *libido, libidines*; — to go into a passion, *iracundia, ad iram proclivitas*; from a wish, *studio* (e.g. to accuse, *accusare*); from a propensity, *propensio animo* (e.g. to do any thing, *alqd facere*); from free —; *ex animo*; to have an — for any thing, *inclinatum, proclivem, pronium esse ad alqd, alci rei studere, alcjs rei esse studiosum, alcjs rei studio teneri*; to have a great — for any thing, *studio alcjs rei ardere* or *incensum esse*; to have no — for any thing, *ab alqd re alienum esse* or (with the idea of reluctance) *abhorre*; to have — for any body, *propensio animo* or *propensio voluntate esse in alqm, alci studere* or *facere* (the latter if an actual proof is given); to love, *alqm amare, alcjs esse amantem*; to feel too great an — for any body, *nimum amantem esse alcjs* (ultra vere affectionis modum *alqm amare*, and such like, late); to feel no — for any body, *alieno* or *acerso ad alqd esse animo*; to beget an —, a taste for any thing, *alcjs rei studio incendi*; to love the —, the taste for any thing, *alcjs rei studium deponere*; to lose one's — for any body, *ab alpy alienari*; to follow one's — (i.e. to indulge in sensual pleasures, to give way to one's passion), *animi impetum sequi*; to be guided by one's own —, *studii suis obsequi* (e.g. in the study of literature). Incline, v.intr. (1) = to lean, *fastigium esse* (to slope); hanging downwards, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *acclivem esse* (in looking upwards; all three of a tendency); to glide down, *labi, delabi* (of things); neither to — one way nor the other, in *nulla parte habere proclinationes* (e.g. of walls, etc.); to fall to the ground, *delabi ad terram* (gradually), *ferri ad terram* (quickly); (2) = to lean (in a moral sense), to have a tendency (of times, circumstances, etc.), *inclinari, se inclinare*; to — towards any thing, (see *inclinare* ad or in *alqd* (of persons and things), *inclinatio voluntatis propendere in alqm* to feel one's self from — drawn towards any body); to — towards any body's cause, party, *acclinare se ad alcjs causam*; to feel gradually, every day, more — for a thing, *delabi ad alqd* (e.g. to be reasonable, *quotidie magis ad aequitatem*); the opinion of the people — towards Zeno, *favor nationis inclinabat in Zenonem*; the senate is — for peace, *senatus inclinat ad pacem*; to — more towards peace, *inclinatiorem esse ad pacem*; inclined for any body or for any thing, *inclinatus ad alqd* (e.g. mind — for peace, *inclinatus ad pacem animi*); easy to persuade, *propensus* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into any thing, *proclivis ad alqd, pronus in alqd* or *ad alqd* (e.g. to be ill, to fly into a rage,

to be led away by passion; *proius* before Tacitus almost referring only to bad —, momentary passion, animal instinct); — apt to a disease, *opportunitus alicui rei* (e.g. to catch a cold, *graccedini*); one anxious for any thing, or who courts any body's favour, *aleis rei* or *aleis studiosus*; friendly —, *alei amicus*; = merciful, *propitius* (especially of the gods, seldom of man); benevolent, *benefolus* (of man); — to undergo labour and fatigue, *laboriosus*; kind disposition towards any one, *propensa in alqm voluntas*; a favourable ear, *aures secundae* (*prone* in case of censure); kind hearers! (as address), *beneroli-auditores*! he gave me a very favourable answer, *mihl perbenigne respondit*; to be favourably disposed for any one, *alei favore*, *inclinatione voluntatis propendere* (to be in decided favour of any body, of a party, e.g. of a judge); to be disposed for any thing, *propensus*, etc., *esse ad alqd*, *alei rei studere* (to strive after any thing); e.g. *novis rebus*, to be — for a revolt, *cupere* (with infin., to wish to do any thing); I am — for any thing, to do so and so, *animus inclinat, ut*, etc.; I am rather — to believe that, etc., *magis inclinat animus, ut arbitrer* (with acc. and infin.); I am the more — to think, *eo magis adducor ut credam* (with acc. and inf.); to make any one favourably disposed towards one's self, *alqm ad studium sui perducere*, *alqm or aleis voluntatem conciliare*, *alqm benivolam facere*, *alqm placare* (to reconcile God); to show one's self — for any thing, *alqd non aspernari* (e.g. *pacem*); to cause any one to be favourably — for any thing, *aleis animum inclinare ad alqd* (e.g. *ad pacem*); this makes me — to believe that, etc., *haec animum inclinant, ut credam* (with acc. and inf.); v.tr. *inclinare*; to — one's head, to bow, *caput inclinare*, *ceruices curtare*, **caput submittere* (of men, to make a bow); *genua flexa submittere* (of females bending their knees); to — the head, bow before any one, *acclinis saluto alqm* (of men), **saluto alqm genibus flexis et summissis* (of females); to bow, — one's head before any one to the ground, *totum corpus circumagere*, *curtatis membris humum pene contingens saluto alqm*, or in the context of the sentence simply *alqm tenerari* (from respect); *alqm adorare* (to stand before any one with a feeling of adoration); bowing (from a feeling of veneration), *venerabundus*; with a deep inclination of the head, *curvatus* (Imperial Rome), *curvata ceruice humi pene affixus* (Imper. Rome); to — a person's heart, *animum aleis regere*, *flectere*, *moerere*; see Direct, Gov'rn.

Includ, v.tr. *relare alqd re*: *obscurare* (fig.) to conceal entirely, e.g. the height of danger, *magnitudinem periculi* (of any thing); see Obscure.

Include, v.tr. (1) lit. = to hold within, *claudere*; (2) = to comprehend, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *continere*; to — any one, reckon, *conjungere alqm*, e.g. *dedecus est nostrum, nostrum inquam, te coniungens* (you included); to — any one in one's prayer, *alqm eidem deo (sistem dila) commendare*; to be — in any thing, *comprehendi*, *contineri alqd re*; to be — in that number, in *eo numero esse* or *haberi*, *arcensum esse*; to be — in the same treaty, *eodem foedere teneri*, *eidem foederi ascriptum esse*; you —, *te annunero*; you not —, *te excepto*, *prater te*; to come in (in treating a certain subject), to fit in, *convenire in alqd*. Inclusion, n. *inclusio*. Inclusive, adj. that matter —, included, *addita est re*; often simply by *cum* or *in*; there were 300 soldiers — the prisoners, **militis erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*); there were 1000 soldiers — the military band, *mille erant milites, in his accensu cornicines tibicinesque*. Inclusively, that one —, **eo comprehenso*; — all those, **omnibus comprehensis* or *additis*.

Incoet, adj. *crudus* (not matured). Incoction, n. *cruditas*.

Incoactable, adj. (= unthought of), **supra quam cogitari non potest* (e.g. happy, *beatus*); to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*. Incoitancy, n.

socordia (idleness to think); *stupor*, *stupiditas* (= stupidity). Incogitant, adj. *socors* (idle to think); see Thoughtless. Incogitative, adj. *non cogitans*.

Incognito, adv. *incognitus*; to remain —, *a nemine cognosci*.

Incoherence, Incoherency, n. *circumloc.* with Incoherent, adj. *interruptus* (interrupted), *dissipatus* (scattered, torn, e.g. a speech); a speaker that speaks —ly, *orator dissipatus*; *minime consecutarius* or *consequens* (technical term in metaphy., what does not follow); inconsistent, *sibi non constans*; what can be more — than, etc. I quid est *inseclius quam*, etc. I. Adv. *minus recte* (not quite —ly, according to Cic. Div.).

Incombustibility, n. by Incombustible, adj. *qui ignibus non absumitur*, *inictus ignibus* (fire-proof); to be fire-proof, *ignibus non absumi posse*, *igni resistere*.

Income, n. *rectigal* (including public and private income, as taxes, tithes, rent), *reditus* (in the sing. the returns), *fructus* (the produce), *pecunia*, also *reditus pecuniae* (a pecuniary return); public —, *fructus publici*, (if in mere money) *pecunia rectigalis*, — from the mines, *pecunia qua redit ex metallis*, *pecunias quas facio ex metallis*; — from lands, *praediorum fructus*, *fructus quem praedia reddunt*; — from gain, *questus*; to make —, *questum facere*; to draw an income from, *pecunias facere* (or *capere*) *ex alqd re*; to give —, *in redditu esse*; — a constant —, *statum redditum praestare*; the outgoing exceeds the income, *reditus impendia exsuperant*; from my small income something will remain after the expense is paid, *ex meo tenui rectigali, detractis sumptibus, aliquid etiam redundabit*; I lay by small increments (savings) for old age, *omnes meas viandemias eo reservo ut illud subsidium senectutis parum*. He has an income to live on, *habet unde vivat* (or *utatur*); — well, **habet unde commode vivat*. See Tax.

Incommensurability, n. *circumscr.* by Incommensurable, adj. *incomparabilis* (post-Aug.); see Incomparable.

Incommiscible, adj. *quod commisceri non potest*. Incommixture, n. *puritas*.

Incommode, Incommodum, v.tr. *onerare alqm* or *alqd alqd re*; see Harass, Molest. Incommodious, adj. *incommodus* (not being made to suit, e.g. *Antonii colloquium cum herolibus nostris pro re nata non incommodum*); *alienus* (unsuited for the object, as regards time and place); uneven, *iniquus* (hence disadvantageous, e.g. locality); troublesome, *molestus*; intricate, *impeditus* (e.g. a road, *via*, opp. *expeditus*); inconvenient, — shoes, *calcei ad pedem non apti*, *calcei non habiles*; an — dress, *vestis nimis stricula*.

Incommunicable, adj. *quod communicari non potest*.

Incommutability, Incommutableness, n. *immutabilitas*; see Immutability. Incommutable, adj. *immutabilis*; see Immutabile.

Incompact, adj. by *copulare alqd cum alqd re*.

Incomparable, adj. *incomparabilis* (of pers. and things; post-Aug.); unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. *Homerus*); *divinus* (divine, of pers. and things, e.g. a lesson, *legio*; a voice, *vox*; works, *opera*), *singularis* (unique, of pers. and things, e.g. daughter, *filia*; *virtus*), *eximius* (uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things); Cicero, this man who as regards his diction can be equalled to none, *Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir*; an excellent talent, *ingenium talest* or *immortale* or *eximium*, *singularis et divina vis ingenii*; a triumph —, etc., *triumphus qui tantum priores excedit, ut omnium ante aeternum comparationem amplitudine vincat*; adv. *sine exemplo*, *supra omnia exempla* (Inscr.); divine, *eximie*; to be extremely savage, ferocious, *omnem comparationem feritatis excedere*.

Incompassionate, adj. *nihil sentiens*; see Unfeeling.

Incompatibility, *n.* *importunitas* (a person's importunity). Incompatible, *adj.* (1) of any thing that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab alqâ re, alci rei contrarius* (of things); — with any one's dignity, *a dignitate alienus, alcijs dignitati contrarius*; to be — with any thing, *abhorrere ab alqâ re* (e.g. with literature; *a literis*); *pugnare inter se* (to contradict each other, of things), *repugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together); (2) = irreconcilably disagreeing (e.g. tempers), *incommodus, in sociabilis* (unsocial); = disoligbing, disagreeable, *importunus* (of pers.), *comb. importunus atque incommodus*; = quarrelsome, *rizosus* (of pers.).

Incompensable, *adj.* *quod compensari non potest.*

Incompetence, Incompetency, *n.* *circumscr.* by Incompetent, *adj.* *non iustus, alienus ab alqâ re*; to be — for any thing, *faciendi alqd ius or potestatem non habere, iure alqd facere non posse*; to meddle with any one's business without being competent, * *alqo incito se immiscere or se inserere alci rei*; see Inadequate.

Incompliance, *n.* *recusatio, retractatio*, with any thing, *alcijs rei*; complying with, *sine retractatione, haud gravate* (not reluctantly, not grudgingly), without refusing, *sine ullâ recusatone or retractatione*; to persist in not complying with, *in recusando perstare*; see Denial.

Incomposed, *adj.* see Discompose.

Incomprehensibility, *n.* *circumscr.* by Incomprehensible, *non comprehensus*; see Inconceivable.

Incompressible, *adj.* *quod comprimi, condensari* (to be condensed) *non potest* (e.g. water).

Inconcealable, *adj.* *quod celari non potest.*

Inconceivable, *adj.* *non comprehensus, non perceptus, comb. non comprehensus et non perceptus, non comprehensus neque perceptus, or circumscr. quod mente or cogitatione comprehendere non potest, quod comprehendendi or percipi non potest* (ἀκατάληκτος, where the understanding cannot come up to); unintelligible, *quod intelligi non potest, quod in intelligentiam non cadit, quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit*; what we cannot imagine, *quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest, quod mens et cogitatio capere non possit*; inexplicable, immense, *inexplicabilis* (e.g. kindness, *facilitas*); incredible, what can hardly be believed, *incredibilis* (e.g. volatileness, *levis animi*); — quickness, *celeritas tanta quantum cogitare non possumus*; to be —, *cogitatione comprehendere or percipi non posse, fugit alqd intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem*; the incorporeal state of the soul is inconceivable for us, *qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus*.

Inconcity, *n.* = want of proportion, * *ratio impar* (lit.); *inconmodum* (lit. disadvantage); not to be in proportion to any one, any thing, *imparem esse alci, alci rei*; there is — between the parts, the parts are not in proportion to each other, *partes inter se dissident*.

Inconclusive, *adj.* *non gravis* (e.g. an argument, *argumentum*).

Inconcurring, *adj.* *non consentiens, non congruens* (inter se).

Inconcessible, *adj.* *stabilis*.

Incomformable, *adj.* *alienus, inæquabilis*; see Incompatible.

Incongruity, *n.* *absurditas*; see Absurdity, Contradiction. Incongruous, *adj.* *alienus ab alqâ re or ab alqâ re, ineptus*; see Improper, Absurd.

Inconsequence, *n.* see Incoherent, Absurdity. Inconsequent, *adj.* *minus rectus*; see Incoherent, Contradictory, Absurd.

Inconsiderable, *adj.* *levis* (without weight, unimportant, of persons and things, e.g. a present; in a fig. sense *levis* *indensis*, only in Cic. once, *munus levis* *indensis*, work, danger, battle, authorities, i.e. writers); *mediocris* (mediocre, common, e.g. a

man, a family; then = not very great, light, etc., e.g. an evil, a genius, talent); *minutus* (trifling); *exiguus* (small in comparison with others, e.g. troops, *copiæ*; fortune, property, *res familiaris*); small in gen., *parvus* (opp. *magnus*, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*; troop of soldiers, *monus*; occurrence, *res*); trifling (not worth mentioning in a narrative), *parvus dictu* (e.g. event, *res*, opp. *magni momenti res*); = unable to accomplish, to do much, *infirmus*; *comb. exiguus et infirmus*; null in a matter, *nullus* (obscure); not —, *nonnullus*; so very —, *tantulus* (so little); — an unimportant person, *vir or homo mediocris* (of ordinary qualities), *homo neque honore neque nomine illustris* (no honour and no name attached to), *homo ignobilis or obscurus* (of obscure origin); a small state, *civitas exigua et infirma* (with — resources, opp. *civitas ampla et florens*); a garrison not —, *haud invalidum presidium*; a sum of money not —, *nummi non mediocris summa*; unimportant reasons, *parvule causæ*; to put unimportant questions, *res minutas quærare, minutas interrogaciones proponere*; to be anxious about trifles, *minutarum esse studiosum* (but not *reducium curare*, i.e. lit. to cure a disease called paronychia, which Cic. only uses in that sense in connexion with *capiti mederi*); to represent any thing as —, *alqd elevari or verbis extenuare*; to consider, believe any thing to be unimportant, *alqd parvascere, alqd in levi habere*. Inconsiderate, *adj.* *inconsideratus* (without thinking); *inconsultus* (rash); *ineautus, incautus*; *improvident, improvidus*, *comb. improvidus incautusque*; *imprudens, imprudens*; regardless, *in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur* (without any regard being had for a person's rank); *immodest, indiscreet, immodestus*; *pert, protervus*. Adv. —ly, *inconsiderate, incaute, imprudenter*; *nullius ratione habitis or delectu omni et discrimine omisso, omittis auctoritatis* (without regard to persons); *indiscreetly, immodestly, pertly, proterve*. Inconsideration, *n.* *inconsiderantia* (thoughtlessness); *imprudencia* (want of circumspection).

Inconsistence, *n.* *discrepantia*; see Absurdity, Contradiction. Incompatible, or circum-cr. by Inconsistent, *adj.* *alienus*; see Contradictory, Incompatible, Absurd.

Inconsolable, *adj.* *inconsolabilis*; *alci dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest*; to be —, * *nil consolationis admittere*; I am — in my grief, *tunc omnem consolationem dolor*.

Inconsolvency, *n.* *discrepantia*; see Contradiction, Discrepancy.

Inconspicuous, *adj.* *quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest*; to improve hardly at all, to make — progress (in learning), *pauca nihil proficere in literis*. Adv. *sensim*.

Inconstancy, *n.* *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, *venti*; of earthly things, *rerum humanarum*); changeableness, *varietas* (e.g. of the army); infidelity of a person, *infidelitas*, *comb. varietas atque infidelitas* (e.g. of the army); fickleness, *infirmitas*; levity, *levitas*, *comb. levitas et infirmitas*; changeableness in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas mentis*, *comb. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*; moveableness, *variableness, mobilitas* (also of any thing personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortuna*); changes in the weather, *caelum varians*. Inconstant, *adj.* *inconstans* (not remaining always the same, physie., e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things, opp. *constans*); changing, *variatus, varius* (the former, e.g. of the weather, *caelum*; the latter in a moral sense, opp. *constans*); unfaithful, *infidelis* (of persons); vacillating, wavering, *infirmitas* (of persons and things, opp. *firmus*); volatile, *levis* (of persons); changeable, fickle in one's resolutions, *mutabilis* (of persons); *comb. varius et mutabilis*; fickle gen., one who goes easily from one thing to another, *volabilis* (of persons and things, e.g. character, mind, disposition, *ingenium, uni-*

mus; will, resolution, *voluntas*); uncertain, not to be relied upon, *fluctus* (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*); to be very —, changeable, *pluvius aut folio facilis morari*; see Changeable.

Inconsumable, adj. *inconsumptus* (what cannot spoil); *inictus* (unconquerable; good for war, often with *ad* and acc., e.g. *inictum ad laborem corpus*, *inictum ad vulnera corpus*; or with the abl., e.g. *dentes inicti sunt ignibus*).

Inconsummate, adj. *imperfectus*. See Imperfect.

Incontaminate, adj. *incontaminatus*. See Immaculate.

Incontestable, adj. *non refutatus*. See Indisputable.

Incontiguous, adj. *non finitimus*.

Incontinence, n. *incontinentia* (want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (intemperance). Incontinent, adj. *incontinens*, *intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*, *intemperanter*.

Incontrollable, adj. *sine custodia*.

Incontrovertible, adj. *quod refutari non possimus*. See Indisputable.

Inconvenience, Inconvenience, n. *incommoditas* (e.g. of any thing, *rei*; of time, *temporis*); *incommodum* (an — to any one); a disadvantage, *molestia*; to cause — to any one, *alci incommodare* or *molestum esse*; if it can be done without causing you any —, *quod commodo tuo fiat*; as soon as it can be done without giving you any —, *quum erit tui commodum*; to cause any one —, *alci incommodum afferre*, *conciiliare* (trouble); to cause unpleasantness, *alci negotium exhibere*, *facessere*.

Inconvenient, adj. *inopportunus*, *intempestivus* (in undue season), *incommodus* (not quite convenient); adv. *intempestive*, *incommodum*; to call upon any one at an — time, *incommodum venire ad alqm*; not fit, improper, *non aptus* (of persons and things), for any thing, *ad* or *in alqd*; not suited for a certain purpose, *non idoneus* (of persons and things), for any thing, *alci rei*; —, not agreeable, *minus commodus*, *incommodus* (e.g. conversation, *colloquium*); unfavourable, *alienus* (respecting time or place), for any body or for any thing, *alci* or *alci rei*, *ab algo* or *ab alqd re*; silly, *ineptus* (of things); very —, not at all fit, *minime aptus*, for any body or for any thing, *ad* or *in alqd*; *alienissimus*, for any body or for any thing, *ab algo* or *ab alqd re*; adv. *inepte*.

Inconvertible, adj. *inconvertibilis*.

Inconvertible, adj. *immutabilis*. See Immutable.

Inconvincible, adj. *qui adduci non potest ut alqd credat*, *non adductus ad credendum*.

Incorporate, v.tr. *inserere*, *includere*, *adungere*. See Embody.

Incorrect, adj. *non iustus* (not according to order, opp. *iustus*), *pravus* (perverse, contrary to reason, improper, opp. *rectus*); *vitiosus* (full of mistakes, opp. *rectus*); —, false, not true, *falsus* (opp. *verus*); —, wrong measure, *mensura non iusta*; wrong weight, *pondus vulgari levius* (too light; but, *pondus iniquum*, in Virg. Georg. = very liberal, too heavy a weight); — expressions, — mode of speaking, *sermo iniquatus* (opp. *sermo purus*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia inant* (mistakes against the rules of a language, e.g. *solocismus*, expressed according to Quint. 1, §. 36); in which many statements are —, *in quo multa perperam dicta sunt*; copied, and printed —, *mendosissime descriptus*; Adv. —ly, *perperam* (wrong; contrary to the real nature of any thing, opp. *recte*; e.g. to pronounce, *pronunciare*; to sing —, i.e. contrary to the rule, *perperam canere*; to translate, interpret the meaning of a sentence, *interpretari* (male *interpretari* would be — to give an unfavourable interpretation); to judge —, *perperam iudicare*; to use a word —, *perperam verbum dicere*; —, i.e. with many mistakes, *vitiosus* (opp. *recte*, e.g. to infer, *arguere*, *concludere*; to take a wrong course, *vitiose facere*; to speak, *loqui*); falsely, untruly, *falso*

(opp. *vere* or *vero*); different from what it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*); you are wrong, *falsus es*; to play or sing wrong notes, *dissonum quiddam canere*; —, i.e. full of mistakes, *mendose* (e.g. to write); the letter is written very —, *epistola parum emendata est*. Incorrigibility, n. * *stima pravitatis*. Incorrigible, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*, *insanabilis*.

Incorrupt, adj. *quod non putrescit*, *incorruptus*; fig. *integer*, *incorruptus* (opp. *pretio venalis*); to be —, *pecunie* or *largitioni resistere*; * *animus aduersus dona inrictum gerere*. Incorruptibility, Incorruption, n. * *animus aduersus dona inuictus*; integrity, *integritas*; disinterestedness, *innocentia*. Incrassate, v.tr. *crassorem reddere* (e.g. *pilulam*); v.intr. *crassorem fieri*. Incrassation, n. by verbs. Incrassative, adj. *quod alqm rem crassorem facit*.

Increase, v.intr. (1) = to grow, *crecere*, *acrescere*, *sucescere* (gradually), *incrementum capere*, *augeri*, *augescere*, *corroborari*, *ingrascere* (in strength), *increbrascere* (to become more frequent, follow closely on each other), *invenescere*, *evalescere* (to get the upper hand), *proficere*, *progressus facere* (to advance), in height, in altitude, *adulescere* (of things), *adolescere* (of young men); in breadth, in latitudinem, in length, in longitudinem *crecere*. The moon increases and decreases, *luna crescit et decrescit*; the number of the enemy —, *numerus hostium crescit*; the pains — daily; *dolores in dies accrescent*; the sickness —, *malum ingrascit* or *corroboratur*. Increase, n. = growth, *incrementum*, *accretio*, *auctus*, *progressus*; to make —, *incrementum capere*, *incrementum augeri*; (2) v.tr. to augment; *amplificare* (to make wider); *dilatare* (to spread out); *propagare* or *proferre alqd* or *fuer* (to extend the limits, e.g. *imperium* or *finis imperii*), *augere* (to increase by addition; e.g. the number of the praetors, *numerus praetorum*); also by work in this sense *amplificare* et *augere*; *multiplicare* (to multiply); — a house, *domum amplificare* or *multiplicare*, *accessionem adungere adibus*; — a person's territory, *magnam regionem finibus alci addere*. Increase, n. = augmentation, *amplificatio* (e.g. *glorie*, *rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio finium*. Debt accumulates by the increase of the interest, *ex ulcunum multiplicandis usuris crevit*. See Augment, Grow.

Incredible, adj. *incredibilis*; it is —, *(auditi, dicta, memorata) incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *incredibilem in modum*. See Disbelieve.

Incredulous, adj. *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat*. See Unbelieving.

Increment, n. *incrementum*. See Increase.

Incremental, adj. (= increasing), *increscens*; see Increase; (2) (in heraldry used as a n., = moon in her increase) *nova* or *prima luna*; *luna intermestris* or *intermestrum*. The time of new moon, *tempus intermestrum*, *interlunium*; the time of the —, *quum inchoat luna*; always about the time of the —, *sub interlunio*; the first, second, fourth day after the —; after new moon, *prima*, *secunda*, *quarta luna*; at the beginning of the —, *intrescente luna nova*; at the beginning or on the first day after the —, *norissimam primam luna*.

Incrust, v.tr. *crustare*, *incrustare*; covered with a crust, *crustatus*; see Crust, Bark, Rind. Incrustation, n. * *incrustatio*, better by circuml. with verbs and nouns. See Crust, Cover.

Incubate, v.intr. *incubare*, *incubare ovis* or *incubare ora*; see Hatch. Incubation, n. *incubatio*, *incubitus*. Incubus, n. *incubo bonis*; to be troubled with the — (nightmare), *ab incubone deludat*.

Inculcate, v.tr. *prædicere* (to impress upon any one to do or not to do a certain thing, *prociere*), that not; etc. *prædicere ut*, *ne*, etc.; to — that, etc., *inculcare ut*, etc.; *imprimere* (to impress, imprint a mark upon); or *insculpere* (to engrave) *alqd* in *alqd re* (the two latter verbs both lit. and fig.); to have been — on the heart, in *animo*

inseculptum esse or *in animo inseculptum habere*; to be natural, and to be — in the soul as it were; *inatum et in animo quasi inseculptum esse*; to — on one's mind the idea of any thing, *imprimere notionem alicui rei in animo suo*; to — knock a thing into any one's head, *offigere, insigere* (to stick, cause to stick); to — knock the alphabet into the boys' heads, *litteras offigere pueris*; to — on the memory, *animi in mandare or insigere or offigere, animo suo offigere* (to — on the mind); to have been deeply — on the memory, *habeere in memoria*; to — on the heart, *alqd penitus animo mentique*, or, if referring to several, *animis aut mentibusque mundare*; *alqd demittere in pectus or in pectus animusque*, or, if referring to several, *in pectora animusque*; to have been deeply — on the heart, *alqd descendere* (of doctrines, etc.); it has been deeply — on my heart, *penitus inherescit in mente, insensum haret pectori meo, mihi in visceribus haret* (of exhortations, etc.); to have — from the instructions received in the earliest youth the conviction, that, etc., *præceptis ab adolescentiâ suaderet aibi*; ideas which are stamped as it were on the human mind, *notiones in animis hominum quasi consignatæ*; see *Imprimere*. Incuculation, n. *circumlit. by Incutere*.

Incuculable, adj. *innocens*. See *Blameless*.
Incult, adj. *incultus*; see *Uncultivated*, *Waste*.
Incultivation, n. *inopis cultus*.

Incumbency, n. (1) = a relying on something, *officium* (in *erger.*), *natus* (as the duty of an office); (2) = the state of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, *possessio beneficii*; see *Benefice*.
Incumbent, adj. (1) = lying on (as duty or obligation), any thing is — upon me, *debeo alqd facere, or est with genit.*, e.g. it is — upon the duty of the pupil, *est discipuli*; it is — upon me, you, etc., *meum, tuum est*; this is not — upon me, *hæc non sunt mea partes, hoc non est meum*; (2) n. = a clergyman who is or is supposed to be resident on his benefice, the duties of which it is — upon him to discharge, *beneficiarius*.

Incumbrous, adj. *molestus*. See *Troublesome*.

Incur, v.tr. lit. = to run against, hence to become subject to, *incurrere in alqm or alci rei, incidere in alqd* (e.g. to —, fall in with a herd); to — any thing (fig.), *colligere*, e.g. hatred, *indiciam*, by any thing, *alqd re, or alci in odium venire, in alci odium incurere or irruere*; to cause hatred against a person, *alci invidium constare* (lit. to light up), (of pers.), *alci odium sibi constare* not found in any of the classic writers), *alci odium conciliare* (of pers.), *alci invidium or odium contrahere* (of actions; *alci odium sibi c.* as well as *in alci odium incidere* not classical); to involve a person in quarrels, *certainem alci contrahere*; to bring censure on any one, *alqm in vituperationem adducere*; to make enemies to any one, *alci inimicos injungere*; to — enmity, *inimicitias in se cupere*; to bring on sickness, *adversam salutem contrahere*, from any thing, *alqd re*; to bring on a disease, *morbum nunciare*; to bring on any thing through one's own fault, *sua culpa sibi alqd contrahere*; to — danger, in *periculum* or in *discrimen* so *incurrere*.

Incurability, n. by *Incurable*, adj. *insanabilis* (of things, e.g. a disease, a wound), *immedicabilis*; hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a hopeless case, a patient given up by the medical attendant).

Incuriosity, n. *negligentia alci or alci rei*; see *Indifference*, *Negligence*. *Incurious*, adj. *accurus* (of pers. and things). See *Indifferent*, *Careless*.

Incurison, n. *incurio in fines hostium facta* (expedition of a small detachment into the enemy's territory). See *Inroad*, *Invasion*.

Incurvate, v.tr. *incurvare*; see *Crook*. *Incurvation*, n. *curvatio, incurvatio*. See *Bend*, *Curve*.

Indebted, adj. (1) = being in debt, *debere alci pecuniæ*; (2) = obliged by something received, to be — to any one, *alci obnoxium esse, alci beneficiis obligatum esse* (through acts of kindness); to be greatly — to any body, *alci multum or multa*

beneficiu debere, gratiam debere. See *One*, *Oblige*.

Indecency, n. *indignitas* (improper conduct, improper treatment of others, when any thing is unfit to be seen), *turpitude* (— in any one's language or behaviour). *Indecent*, adj. *indecorus* (unbecoming, opp. *decorus*, e.g. laughter, *rius*; but *indecorus* is not to be found in good prose, and *dedecor* and *dedecorosus* always = dishonouring); *turpis* (ugly, as in phys. sense, opp. *pulcher*; in a moral sense, opp. *honestus*, e.g. dress, manners, expression); *liberalis* (lit. = unworthy of a free man, ungentelemanly, opp. *liberalis*, e.g. joke, *jocus*); *parum verecundus* (offensive to modesty and decency, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*); an — action, *quod inhonestum factu videatur* (e.g. to commit, *facere*); — behaviour, *indignitas*, or, if it is a constant thing or is repeated, *indignitas*; to be —, unbecoming, *indecorum* (*turpinus*, etc.) *esse, dedecere* or *non decere*, for any one, *alqm indecere* (after the use of the classical writers); it is — to, etc. *indecorum est or dedecet or non decet* (with *infin.*), *deforme est* (it is ugly, disagreeable, with *infin.*); any thing is considered —, *alqd ab honestate remotum ponitur, alqd turpe putatur*; adv. *indecore* (indecent only in writers after the classical age), *indigne, inhoneste, turpiter*; in a manner unbecoming to the majesty of a sovereign, *contra decus regium*.

Indecorous, adj. (= not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn), *non cadens, non decidens*.

Indecimable, adj. **decimarum or decumarum immunitatem habere*.

Indecision, n. *dubitatio*. *Indecisive*, adj. *dubius*.

Indecidable, adj. **verbum quod casibus immutari non potest, quod declinari non potest*.

Indecorous, adj. *indecorus*; see *Indecent*. *Indecorum*, n. *deformitas* (ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *clitum*; or more frequently circumverber. by the adj. *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *dedecet*, e.g. that is on —, *hoc turpe est or dedecet*; to commit an —, *deformatum offerre*. See *Indecency*.

Indeed, adv. (= in reality), *vere* (truly); *verè, sc* (in reality, *inocens*, opp. *nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance); — *Itane vero?* (in an ironical sense), *ain'tu?* you don't say so? If used in an emphatic sense, as this is true, it is *indeed*, *sane* (referring to particular expressions), *vero* (only at the beginning of a whole sentence; both also = yes certainly, i.e. *sane quidem* and *ita sane*; *quidem, enim* (to note concession); *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atqui* (= yes; if however, etc.); *nempe, nimirum, scilicet, videlicet* (all = a concession in a familiar kind of way; *nempe* = surely (*ἀλλοθεν*); *nimirum* (*ἀλλοθεν*), no doubt; *scilicet, videlicet*, = of course; all four also used in an ironical sense); e.g. very difficult —, *sane difficultas*. You wish me, then, to tell the remainder. DAV. Certainly —. *Nempe ergo cis, quæ restant, me loqui*. DAV. *Sane quidem*; I could — wish, *Servius*, as you write, that you had been present in my very difficult position, *Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu assisteres*; — but this very same thing we will always do —, said he, we, etc., *Perum hoc idem sope faciamus. Nos vero, inquit ille, etc.*; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Alale, credo, mererer de meis civibus*; Then as soon as Cotta saw me, he said, you come very opportunely. —, said I, I believe myself I arrived at a fortunate time, *Tum ut me Cotta vidit, peropportunè venis. Atqui, mihi quovis videor, inquam, venisse opportunè*; D. I will do it with pleasure. SYN. I thank you. D. — it is true. D. *Tibi lubens bene farim*. SYN. *Gratiam habeo*. D. *Atqui* (ironically) *hoc curum est*; But you postponed all counsels until that moment when we should know what had happened at Brundisium; — we know, nevertheless we hesitate, *Sed tu omnia consilia differas in id tempus quum*

*scimus quæ Bī undius acta essent. scimus nempe, hæremus nihilominus; But I —, whilst I collect every reason of excuse, lest I should be compared with Cæsar, from this very fact am accused of arrogance, Sed ego nimirum, dum omnes excusationis causas colligo, ne cum Cæsare conferar, hoc ipso crimine arrogantia subeo; Gx So then the king fixed his eyes upon you? Trn. — he did Gx. Itz ergo in te oculis? Trn. Scilicet; Which then of these things does he deny to have done? — that one thing, which was necessary, to have received the money, Quid enim horum se negat fecisse? Illud ridelicet unum, quod necesse, pecuniam accepisse; and —, et sane, surely —, immo vero; — . . . but nevertheless, etsi . . . tamen (e.g. — the republic was not concordant, but nevertheless, etc., civitas etsi non concordat, tamen fuit, etc.), or *vis ille quidem, sis quidem . . . or sed tamen*; — not, *neque* [at the beginning of a sentence, with *sed* following], *nequaquam* (preceding one single expression, e.g. another town, nor quite as wealthy —, aliud oppidum, nequaquam opulentum); then —, *tum vero*; at that time —, *tumque*.*

Indefatigability, Indefatigabilem, n. circumloc. *Indefatigabilem, adj. assiduus* (constantly active), *impiger* (unwearied), *indefessus* (not yielding to fatigue; *non defatigatus* means only, that the state of weariness does not exist at the time), *integer* (quite fresh, comb *assiduus et indefessus*, since no manner of work has been done as yet to cause fatigue), = constant application, *assiduus*, *assiduitas* et *diligentia*, *impigritas*. *Adv assidue* (*assidue* bad Lat.), *impigrie*, — engaged, *summi industriæ*.

Indefectible, Indefectible, adj. ratio carens, non interiturus; see *Faultless, Imperishable*.

Indefensible, adj. quod defendi non potest.

Indeficiency, n. bonus status, bona conditio; see *Complete* *nt*, *Completeness, Fulness. Indeficient, adj. integer*, see *Complete*.

Indefinite, adj. incertus (uncertain, e.g. answer, *responsus*), *doubtful, dubius, undecided, suspensus et obscurus* (wrapped up in darkness and uncertainty, e.g. words, *verba*); *ambiguous, ambiguus* (e.g. oracle, *oraculum*, of double meaning), for an — period, in *incertum, ad tempus* (for a time, e.g. to lend); the — pronoun, *pronomen incertum* or *ind. incertum* (gramm.), *adv. dubie*; to leave any thing uncertain, *aliquid in incerto relinquere*, an — sign, *signum dubie datum*.

Indeliberate, adj. inconsultus (acting without the advice of others, acting without consideration, any thing that shows want of thought), *inconsideratus* (acting without having first removed any cause of injury, also of personifications of things, e.g. desires, *incogitatus* in this sense only in *Plaut* and late writers), *rash, temerarius* (e.g. an exception, *tax*), comb *inconsultus et temerarius*, *temerarius atque inconsideratus, demens* (void of common sense, any thing showing a want of sense); a rash step, *temeritas, dementia*. *Adv. inconsulte, inconsiderate* or *parum considerate, temere, dementi ratione*.

Indelible, n. circumloc. *Indelible, adj. indelibilis* (post-Aug., e.g. name or circumloc. by *quod deleri non potest*; *quod elui non potest* (what cannot be wiped off, e.g. a stain on a person's character, *macula*), *inextinctus* (lit and fig. post-Aug., e.g. fire, name), *inextinguibilis, implacabilis* (e.g. hatred, fig.), *sempiternus* (fig., e.g. hatred).

Indelicacy, n. see Coarse Indelicate, adj. parum reverendus (e.g. an expression, *vox*), *imurbanus* (unmannerly, ungentlemanly, a *clim dictum*). *Adv. parum reverende, imurbanè, e.g. Coarse*.

Indemnification, n. damni restitutio, in the connexion of a sentence *compensatio*, or *circumloc.* by *damnum pensare* or *compensare* or *sarcire* or *resarcire* or *restituere*, e.g. as an —, *ut damnum alio modo compensetur*. *Indemnify, v. tr. damnum aliter restituere, sarcire, resarcire, pensare*, — to — any thing for a thing, *compensare aliquid aliud*, — to — any body by a reward, *remunerari aliquem*.

Indemnify, v. tr. (1) incidere aliquid, serratum incidere; giving him another, *pro honore et honore reddidit* est; to —, *damnum suum levare*; to be — by any thing for any thing, *solari aliquid aliquid re* (to render bearable, mitigate). *Indemnity, n. see Indemnification*.

Indent, v. tr. (1) incidere aliquid, serratum incidere; indented leaves, *folia serrata ambitu, folia serrata scissa*; (2) to bind out by indentures on contract (e.g. to — a young man to any one), *pactum aliquid re, contrahere*, see *Bind, Contract*, (2) *intr.* = to make a compact, *pactisci* or *depactari cum aliquo*, see *Contract*. *Indent, n. (1) = incisura*, *indentation, crena* (the notch in the iron, *γλῆφις*), *linea* (line marked), *incisura* (incision in gen., which see), (2) = a stamp, *effigies*; see *Impression*. *Indenture, n. pactum*, see *Contract*. *To indenture, v. tr. (1) = to indent, sulcos facere, agere, ducere* (to make furrows), *sulcare* (to tillow, *hrare* = to make ridges in land), see *Indent*, (2) = to — an apprentice, perhaps *discipulum* (artificis or magistri) or *laberna alumnus* (i.e. apprentice of an artisan) *pactio construngere*.

Independence, n. libertas (opp. *servitus*), *arbitrium liberum* (i.e. liberty of using one's own judgment, opp. *alius voluntas*); to deprive any one of his —, *alici libertatem eripere*, to lose one's —, *libertatem perdere* or *amittere*, to have lost one's —, *servitute, servitute pati*. *Independent, adj. suis juris* (of one who is his own master, of age), *sui potius* (who does as he thinks proper), *liber et solutus, solutus et liber* (free and unbound, tied by nobody); God is an — being, *multis est naturæ obediens aut subiectus Deus*, to be —, *sui juris* or *sue potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse, integræ ac solutæ libertatis esse* (to be one's own master), to obey nobody, *nemini parere*, to live as one thinks proper, — from others, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*; to have its own laws (of a state), *sua jura et suas leges habere*, to live — from any one else, from every body, *non aliunde pendere nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, absolute vivere*, many states that hitherto had been —, *multæ civitates quæ in illum diem ex æquo egerant*, to make —, *proprîi juris facere* (e.g. a town); to make one's self —, to become —, in *libertatem se vindicare*.

Indescribable, adj. inenarrabilis (what cannot be enumerated, e.g. trouble, labour, *labor*), *incredibilis* (incredible, e.g. joy, *laetitia*), *singularis* (singular, unique, extraordinary, e.g. usefulness, *fides*; cruelty, *crudelitas*), or by *nescio quid* (what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e.g. that wonderful thing, *illud nescio quid præclarum*) possessed of an eloquence that surpasses every description, *supra quam enarrari potest eloquent*, —, extremely beautiful, *supra quam ut describi facile possit eximus*, your letter has caused me an — pleasure, *exprimere non possum, quanto quidmo me officii tui literæ*.

Indestructible, adj. quod diu et ceteri non potest, = imperturbable, *quod turbare et perturbare non potest* see *Incombustible*.

Indeterminate, adj. incertus, see *Indefinite*. *Indetermination, n. circumloc.* by *Indefinite*, which see *Indetermined*, *adj. dubius* (doubtful), *incertus* (uncertain), to be —, *magna consilii inopia affectum esse*, I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, aliam an maneam*, I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum, utrum, etc.* *Adv. dubitanter*.

Indevotion, n. (1) = want of devotion during divine worship, circumloc. by *Devotion*, which see, (2) = absence of devout affections, *pectus lentum, lentitudo* (coldness), *frigus* (cold indifference towards a person); *irreverentia alius rei* or *adversus aliquid* (post-Aug., want of veneration or respect, e.g. towards the Deity, for right and wrong, etc.), *sevitia* (cruelty towards a lover, coolness); = indifference as regards religion, want

of religious feeling, *irreverentia deorum ac religionum, negligentia deorum et religionis* (irreverentia religionis, only as regards the outward mode of worshipping the gods); *negligentia, quod nihil deos portendere credunt* (as regards belief in omens). Indevout, adj. **rebus sacris non intentus*; see Devout.

Index, n. (1) in gener. = that which points out, *index* (in a good or bad sense); (2) = the hand that points to any thing (as the hour of the day, the road to a place, etc.), **virgula horarum index* (in clocks); **pila itineris index* (a pillar to indicate the road); see IIand; (3) = table of the contents of a book, *argumentum* (arg. alone is sufficient, if in the connexion of the sentence), *epitome* (επιτομή, a table of the contents of a book; Cic. also uses the Greek. περίοχη).

Indexterity, n. *inactia*.

Indian, adj. **Indianus, Indicus*; — ink, *atramentum Indicum*.

Indicate, adj. *indicans*. Indicate, v.tr. (1) = to show, *indicare, indicio* or *indicium esse*; (in reference to future things) *significare, pronunciare, portendere*; the victory is — through omens, *victoria se ostendit omnibus*; (2) = to make known any thing not seen before, *indicare, indicium alci rei scire*; = to announce a messenger, *nunciare, nuntium alci i. afferre*; = to point out, hint at a thing, *significare, significationem alci rei dare* (opp. *declarare*, to make an open declaration); = to declare any thing that is to be kept a secret, *enunciare*; = to denounce, inform, *deserre*; = to betray, *prodere*; = to declare, state what is to be done, to take place, *denunciare* (e.g. war); see Declare. Indication, n. *indicium*; see Declaration. Inductive, (1) adj. *inducens*; see Declare; (2) — mood (gramm.), *fatendi modus, modus indicativus*. Indictory, *significans*; see Demonstrate, Declare.

Indict, v.tr. (1) = accuse, *legē agere cum algo*, for any thing, *alci rei* or *de alq. re*; *judicio expetiri cum algo*, for any thing, *de alq. re*; see Accuse, Action. Indictment, n., bill of —, *libellus, accusatio* (inasmuch as the speaker appears before the public with it); to bring a bill of — against any one, *libellum de algo dare*.

Indictable, adj. **quocum de alq. re lege agi potest* or *lege agendum est*. Indicter, n. *accusator*; see Accuser, Author.

Indiction, n. *declaratio*; see Declaration.

Indifference, n. (1) in the lit. sense, *levitas, vilitas* (slightness of a matter); = carelessness about any thing, taking no notice of it, *negligentia alci rei*, *alci rei*; *neglectio alci rei*, *contemptio alci rei*, *desipientia alci rei* (these three, always with the genit. of the object); = want of reverence, respect, *irreverentia*, for any thing, *alci rei* (e.g. towards the Deity; towards the study of literature, *irreverentia studiorum*); = coldness, *aquus animus, aquilas animi*; = idleness (when a person does not seem to care about any thing, is without self-pride) *dissolutus animus*; = coldness, want of sympathy, looking with — when a fellow-creature is wronged in any thing, *lentitudo*; = lukewarmness of heart, *animus durus, frigus, animus alienatus* at algo (coldness towards a friend); (2) = impartiality, which see). Indifferent, adj. (1) in the proper sense, *idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (of the same value); neither good nor bad, *neq. bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (both in Cic.; *indifferens* attempted by Cic. as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορος); = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui (quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest* (e.g. *media artes, quae neque laudari per se neque vituperari possunt*); = trifling, insignificant, *levis, vilius*; = too sure of any thing, *securus*; = careless, thoughtless about any thing, *dissolutus* (e.g. whoever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent and care nothing about them? *quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui hac quum vident, tacere ac negligere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*;

adv. *lento*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; adv. *dure*; an — look, *tultus non mutatus*; to put on an — look, *tultum non mutare*; to consider poverty with an — eye, *paupertatem arguis oculis aspicere* (post-Aug.); it is — to me whether, etc., *nihil me interest* or *refert*; I am quite — about any one or any thing, a thing is quite — to me, *alqd* or *alqm non* (or *nihil*) *curo, alqd* or *alqs mihi non cure* or *cordi est, alqd* *ad curam* *mihi non pertinet, alqd* or *alqm negligo, de alq. re non laboro* (I do not mind a thing); I do not think a thing worth my while, *alqd* or *alqm contemni, despicio*; he is — about the opinions of others, *negligit* or *nihil curat quid de se quisque sentiat*; I am not — about a thing, *alqd mihi cure* or *non sine cura est, alqd* *ad curam meam pertinet, alqd* *ad me non alienum puto*; I am not — in seeing the treaty broken, **non pro nihilo est mihi factus rumpi*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obdurat animus ad dolorem novum*, through any thing, *alq. re*; to remain —, neutral, in *neutram partem moveri* (technical term in metaphys., = to be an eclectic); to remain — at any thing, to bear, put up with, *aquo animo ferre* or *pati alqd*, *lene* (easily) *ferre alqd*; I remain —, I am not led away by the attractions of a place, *alci loci voluptates inoffensus transmittito*; (2) = impartial (which see); (3) neither good, nor the worst, *tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus* (to be tolerated; **patibilis* in this sense only once in Cic.); = middling, *mediocris, modicus, non contemnendus, comb. non contemnendus* *saneque tolerabilis* (e.g. *oratio*); = pretty fair, *satis bonus* or *satis bonus* (e.g. *accusator*); adv. *tolerabiliter, mediocriter*; to be tolerably well (in health) *satis bene se habere*.

Indigence, n. *rei familiaris angustia* (neediness circumstances); in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*; want, *egestas, indigentia* (εὐνοια); = poverty, *inopia* (want, so that it seems difficult to supply what is necessary, ἀπορία); = lowness of character, of life, *vilitas* (ἐντελευα); to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiae venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, in *mendicitatem detradi*; see Needy.

Indigenous, adj. (1) applied to persons, *indigena* (opp. *alienigena, advena, peregrinus*), or circumser. by in *ea* or *illa terra natus*; the — inhabitants (natives), *indigenae*; = natives of an is., and in *insula nati*; (2) applied to vegetables, *indigena*; see Native.

Indigent, adj. *indigens*; see Needy, Poor.

Indigested, adj. (1) = not connected in the stomach, *crudus*; (2) = not regularly disposed and arranged; see Unarranged; (3) not reduced to due form (e.g. an — scheme), *immaturus*. Indigestible, adj. *difficilis concoctu* or *ad concoquendum*. Indigestion, n. *cruditus* (e.g. of the stomach).

Indigitate, v.tr. = to communicate ideas by the fingers, **in digitos dicere*; see Demonstrate, Point. Indigitation, n. **notatio digitis*, or simply **notatio*.

Indignant, adj. *indignandus* (full of indignation); half-angry, *subiratus*; angry, *iratus*; with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against any one, *alci stomachari* or *iratum esse*; to become —, *irasci*, at any thing, consider any thing as beneath any one, *indignari alqd*; to pass a thing over, overlook a thing so easily, *iniquo animo ferre alqd*; to feel — at any one or at any thing, *stomachari alqd re*; to be —, that, etc., *indignari, quod*, etc. (or with acc. and inf.). Indignation, n. *indignatio* (in gener.), *indignitas* (= dissatisfaction we feel at any thing as being improper), at any thing, *alci rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger (the flying off in a passion on account of being treated unjustly); *ira, bilis* (often in consequence of the *indignitas*, e.g. *indignitas, atque ex ea ira animos cessit*), a somewhat indignant feeling, *indignatimencia*; — of the people (on account of a statesman), *invidia populi*;

rather in —, *subitatis*; in —, *animo iniquo or irato*, *indignandus*; in bitter —, *indignatione quādam exacerbatus*; from — at, etc., *indignans alqd*, *stomachatus alqd re*; to excite —, *indignationem moerere*; to excite any one's —, *alci stomachum facere*, *alci stomachum or bilem moerere*; this excited my — in a higher degree than it did even Quintus, *quæ mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt*; to incur any one's —, *alci indignationem in se convertere*; (his) — increases, *indignitas crescit*; to give vent to one's — against any one, *indignationem or indignationem apud alqm effundere*, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*; see Wrath. Indignity, n. *ignominia*. See Abuse, Affront, Insult.

Indifference, n. *negligentia*; see Inapplication, Negligence. Indilgent, adj. *negligens*; see Careless, Idle.

Indiminishable, adj. *quod imminui non potest*.

Indirect, adj. (1) lit. not straight, *rectus*. (2) — fig., can only be rendered by circumf. (*per mediatus and mediate* are not Lat.); there are direct and — causes, *causarum alia sunt adjuvantes, alia proxima*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per*, the party being mentioned, e.g. neither could he effect this in a direct manner (through the senate), *neque hoc per senatum efficere poterat*; tho — assistance of God, *auxilium quod Deus nobis quasi per medium quandam manum affert*. Indirection, n. *circuitus*; see Circumlocution.

Indiscernible, adj. *sensim* (adv.). See Imperceptible.

Indisciplinable, adj. **qui regi non potest*. See Ungovernable, Unmanageable.

Indiscoverable, adj. **quod inveniri non potest*.

Indiscreet, adj. *impudicus*; see Inconsiderate, Improvident, Immodest. Indiscretion, n. *imprudencia*; see Improvidence, Immodesty.

Indiscreminate, adj. *promiscuus*. See Different, Unconditional.

Indiscussed, adj. **non cognitus*.

Indispensable, adj. *necessarius*, **prorsus or omnino necessarius*; it is —, *necesse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjun.); adv. *indispensably, necessario*.

Indispose, v.tr. by circumf. *inutile reddere alqd ad alqd*. Indisposed, adj. see Impover, Incapable; = not in perfect health, *morbo tentatus*; to be, feel —, *leviter egrotare*; to become —, unwell, *levi motuuncula tñri* (see Sickly); — = unwilling, *aversus ab alqd* or *ad alqd re* (feeling aversion), *alienatus, alienus* (hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing; *inclinato ad credendum esse animo*; not feel — to do a thing, *haud displicet* (with inf.); I am not — to coincide with them, *haud prinit eorum sententia esse*. Indisposition, n. *tentatio* (morbi understood); *commotiuuncula, levis motuuncula*; to be seized with —, *levi motuuncula tentari, morbo tentari*; suddenly, *subita celeritate corripit*; see Aversion, Disinclination.

Indisputable, adj. *sine controversia, sine ullā controversiā* (without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo, sine dubio*; = without fail, *haud dubie, certe*; = evidently, *evidet*; that is to say, to wit; namely, *nimirum* (also *mirum ni* or *nisi*, both with ind. and with subj., e.g. namely, you think, *mirum nisi tu credis*); by far, *longe* (with ads. e.g. Demosthenes is the most distinguished orator, *oratorum longe princeps Demosthenes*).

Indissolubility, n. *circumser.* by Indissoluble, adj. *indissolubilis* (lit. e.g. knot, *nodus*, post-Aug.); **explicabilis* (lit. what cannot be unfolded, untwisted, e.g. chain, *vinculum*; hence fig. = unexplainable); everlasting, *atempus* (e.g. ties, *vincula*); to fall into — squares, difficulties, *in liquor explicabiles inclinare*.

Indistinct, adj. *minus clarus* (less clear, both for the eye and the ear); *obscurus* (e.g. speech, *oratio*;

words, *verba*; a poem, *carmen*; an oracle, *oraculum*); = perplexed, *perplexus* (difficult to make out, e.g. an answer, a reply, *responsum*; words, *sermōnes*; a poem, *carmen*); an — hand, *Iter minus compositus nec clare* (according to Cic.) ; an — pronunciation, *os confusum* (opp. *os planum* or *explanatum*); an — voice, *vox obdusa* (weak, opp. *vox clara*); an inarticulate voice, *vox perturbata* (opp. *vox explanabilis*; to speak —ly, *litteras dicendo obscurare* (to mutter); to drop letters, *litteras opprimere* (to drop the voice); to pronounce the words only inarticulately, not to articulate the words, *verba decorare*; see Confounded.

Indistinguishable, adj. *quod discerni non potest*.

Individual, (1) adj. *proprius, singularis*; to remain true to one's — character, *naturam propriam sequi*; see Single, Separate, Separately, Personal, Own; (2) n. *homo* (man, mankind); *forma* (species, opp. *genus*, kind, race); man as an —, *hominis singuli*; each — thing, *res singula, singula —orum*, n. (*individuum, individua*, which are only used in the atomistic theory, should be avoided); see Single.

Individuate, v.tr. = to distinguish from others of the species, *distinguere*; see Distinguish. Individuation, see Separation, Isolation.

Indivisibility, n. **indivisa natura*. Indivisible, adj. *indivisum, quod dividi non potest* (not separable into parts); *quod secari non potest* (not to be cut), comb. *quod secari et dividi non potest*; *quod dirimi non potest* (inseparable); small — bodies, *corpuscula individua*.

Indocile, adj. *indocilis*. Indocility, n. *ingenium indocile*.

Indoctrinate, v.tr. *erudire in alqd re*. See Instruct, Instruction.

Indolence, n. *ignavia*; see Inapplication, Indolent, adj. *ignavus*; see Idle.

Indrench, v.tr. *irrigare*. See Drown.

Indubious, adj. *sine dubio*; see Indisputable.

Indubitable, adj. *non dubius*; *indubitatus* (not doubted; post-Aug.); = certain, *certus*. Adv. *Indubitably, haud dubie, certe* (*indubitata* is bad Lat.).

Induce, v.tr. any body to a thing, *alqm in or alqd inducere* (to lead into, e.g. an error, *in errorem*; to a war, *ad bellum*); = to urge any one to a thing, *alqm impellere ad or in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*; to make use of expressions, *in coers*; to unjust acts, *ad res injustas*); = to lead, allure any one to a thing, *alqm illicere or pollicere in or ad alqd* (e.g. to a fraud, *in fraudem*; to rape, *in stuprum*; to war, *ad bellum*; to treachery, *ad prodicionem*); = to lead any one to dissipated habits, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; this hope — them to run down, *haec spes eos prorsus ut decurrerent*; to be — to any thing, *induci or impelli in or ad alqd*; to be — to use insulting language, *in maledicta procheri*; to be — to, etc., *animum or in animum inducere ut*, etc. (to get a thing into one's head, or with inf.); = to try to — a person to do a thing, *alqm sollicitare ad alqd faciendum* or *sollicitare ut*, etc.; see Introduce, Quote, Bring, Inducement, n. *causa, impulsus* (impulse). Inducer, n. *auctor*; see Abacter. Induct, v.tr. (= to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living), *alqm inaugurare, *solemni more minus alci demandare*; see Install, Introduce, Induction, n. (1) in logic, *argumentum*; see Argument, Demonstration, Proof; (2) — to a living; see Introduction. Inductive, adj. *instituens* (introducing a subject); see Experience.

Indue, v.tr. (to — matter with form), *vestire, convertire, instruere* (to supply with); see Arm.

Indulgence, n. *indulgentia, clementia, benignitas, venia* (the overlooking of faults), **venia delictorum or peccatorum*; with the Catholics, **venia Pontificis Romani*; in the middle ages, *indulgentia* (remission of sins); to give remission of sins, *centiam alci et impunitatem dare*; to obtain —, **centiam peccatorum impetrare*; to preach

—, *Pontificis Romani veniam promulgare*; to sell —, *mundinari*; a letter or attestation of —, **libellus veniae*; payment for —, **nummi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati*; the sale of —, **venia mundinari*; to carry on —, *P. R. veniam mundinari*; a seller of —, **venia mundinator* or *venditor*. Indulgent, *indulgens* (showing kindness or favour; opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (merciful, opp. of *severus, crudelis*), *benignus* (kindness of heart, opp. of *malignus*), *facilis in accipiendâ satisfactione* (easily to be conciliated or reconciled); very —, *perindulgens*. Adv. *indulgenter, clementer, benigne*. To indulge, *indulgere alicui* or *alicui rei* (e.g. *debitori, alicui peccati*), *veniam dare alicui* or *alicui rei* (e.g. *errori*), *indulgentiâ tractare alicui, concedere or condonare alicui alicui*; to be very indulgent toward, *magnâ esse in alicui indulgentiâ*; too — toward the soldiers, *laxiore imperio milites habere*; — one's self, *nimis sibi indulgere*.

Indurate, *v.intr.* = to grow hard, *durâcere, indurâcere, obdurâcere*; *v.tr.* (1) lit. *durare* or *indurare alicui*; (2) fig. *obstruere* (lit. and fig., e.g. *aures*). Induration, *n. duritia, durities*; obstruction of the bowels, *duritia (durities) alicui* or *ventris or corporis*.

Industry, *n. industria, navitas* (opp. *ignavia*), *labor, opera, assiduitas, sedulitas*. Industrious, adj. *industrius, navus, acer, solutus, assiduus* (constant), *strenuus*. See Diligent.

Indweller, *n. incolâ*; see Inhabitant. Indwelling, adj. = remaining within (e.g. — sin), *qui intus est, insitus*; natural, innate, — within, *innatus, naturâ insitus*; the innate God, *Deus qui intus est, Spiritus sacer qui intra nos sedet*.

Inebriate, *v.tr.* *inebriare* (lit.), *ebrium facere* (lit. and fig.), *temulentum facere* (to make temulent, lit.); to — = make heavy with wine, *vino onerare*; *v.intr.*, see Drunk. Inebriation, *n.* by verbs; see Inebriate, Drunk, Drunkenness.

Inedited, adj. *ineditus*.

Ineffability, *n.* by Ineffable, adj. *ineffabilis* (post-Aug. = a word or letter too difficult to pronounce for any one's organs of speech, e.g. a name, a word), or circumloc. by *quod nostro ore concipi nequit* (e.g. *nomen*); horrible to utter, *insundus* (e.g. deed, grief); impossible to tell, *indecipherabile, inenarrabile* (e.g. trouble, labour, labor); incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty); immense, *immensus* (e.g. size, difficulty, desire); very, extremely great, *maximus* (e.g. sum of money, *paupertia*; grief, *dolor*); for Demosthenes the letter ρ (rho) was —, *Demosthenes rho dicere nequit*. Adv. ineffably, *supra quam enarrari potest* (indecipherably); *incredibiliter* (incredibly), *intoleranter* (intolerably, to excess, e.g. to grieve, to be grieved, *dolere*).

Ineffective, adj. *ineffectus* (lit., not strong, weak, e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis, valens*; *inefficax* only used in the silver age); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis* (opp. *utilis, saluber*); for any body or any thing, *alicui rei*; to remain, to be —, *effectui carere* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Inelegance, Inelegancy, *n.* circumloc. by *sine elegantia* (not elegantia); *inconcinntas* (ἀναμορία, awkwardness, e.g. of the ideas, *sententiarum*); see Elegance. Inellegant, adj. *inconustus* (ungraceful), *inelegans* (without taste), *inconcinus* (slovenly, improper); *inornatus* (without ornament); *incomptus* (lit., uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig., unpolished, e.g. the speech, style of writing).

Ineloquent, adj. *indisertus, infacundus*; see Eloquent.

Ineludible, adj. *firmissimus* (e.g. *argumentum*); see Irrefutable.

Inept, adj. *ineptus*; see Absurd. Ineptitude, *n.*, see Absurdity.

Inequality, *n. inaequalitas, dissimilitudo* (unlikeness, e.g. of character, *morum*). Inequitable, adj. *iniquus* (of pers. and things, opp. *aquus*, e.g. judge, law, condition); *injustus* (unjust, of pers.

and things, opp. *iustus, meritus, debitus*, e.g. interest of money); *improbus* (contrary to human and to divine law, dishonest; e.g. a will, *testamentum*); *immeritus* (undeserved; especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise not undeserved, *laudes haud immeritae*); it is —, unreasonable, *iniquum or injustum est* (with acc. and inf.); to make unreasonable demands, *iniqua postulare*; to have, entertain unreasonable expectations, *spei improbas habere*; to show one's self — towards a person, *iniquum esse in alicui*. Adv. *inique, injuste*.

Inerrability, Inerrableness, *n.* by Inerrable, adj. *certus*; Inerringly, adv. for all, see Infallibility. Infallibly.

Inert, adj. *iners*; see Idle.

Inescate, *v.tr.* = to lay a bait for, *allicere*; see Allure. Inescation, *n.* = the act of baiting, *allectatio*; see Allurement.

Inestimable, adj. *inestimabilis* (lit., what cannot be estimated); *eximius, prastans, excellens, singularis* (excellent). Adv. *eximie, excellenter, unice*.

Inevidence, *n.* circumloc. by *certus*, etc.; see Uncertainty.

Inexact, adj. *mendosus*; see Inaccurate, Incorrect.

Inexcusable, adj. *quod excusari non potest, non facilis expurgatu*.

Inexhalable, adj. **quod non exhalatur*.

Inexhausted, adj. *inexhaustus* (of mines; in Cic. once, where however the reading is supposed to be wrong; full vigour of manhood, *inexhausta pubertas*). Inexhaustible, adj. *quod exhauriri non potest* (e.g. my love was —, *tantus fuit amor ut exhauriri non posset*); see Inexhausted.

Inexistence, *n.* circumloc. by **quod non est*; see Existence. Inexistent, adj., by **non esse*; see Exist.

Inexorability, Inexorableness, *n.* circ. by Inexorable, adj. *inexorabilis* (of pers.); = with unflinching severity, *severissime* (e.g. *disciplinam regere, jus dicere*); to be — as regards any one, *severum et inexorabilem esse in alicui, acerbè severum esse in alicui*.

Inexpedience, *n.*, see Impropropriety, Inconvenience; circ. by Inexpedient, adj. *non aptus*; see Improper, Inconvenient.

Inexperience, *n. imperitia* (want of knowledge and experience); *inscitia* (ignorance in gen.), in any thing, *alicui rei* (e.g. in the management of a business, an affair, *negotii gerendi*). Inexperienced, adj. *imperitus*, in any thing, *alicui rei* (who has had no experience, not tried, opp. *peritus*, e.g. in warfare, *belli*); ignorant, *ignarus* (i.e. through want of experience, opp. *gnarus*, e.g. in the law, *ignarus legum*; in one's profession, art, *artis*); = only a beginner, *rudis*, in a thing, in *aliqua re* (e.g. in political matters, state of affairs, in *republicâ*; in the civil law, in *iure civili*); to be ignorant in any thing, *nescire aliquid* (e.g. in the letters, alphabet, *litteras*), *non versatum esse in aliqua re, peregrinum or hospitem, or comb. peregrinum atque hospitem esse in aliqua re*.

Inexpiable, adj. *inexpiables*.

Inexplicability, *n.* by inexplicable, adj. *inexplicabilis*.

Inexplorable, adj. *inexplorabilis, inexploratus* (inexplored).

Inexpressible, adj. *inauditus*; see Ineffable.

In-xpugnable, adj. *inexpugnabilis*; see Impregnable, Invincible.

Insuperable, adj. *insuperabilis, insuperabilis*; see Invincible.

Inextinguishable, adj. *inextinctus* (e.g. *ignis, fames, nomen*), *inextinguibilis* (e.g. *flamma, consuetudo*, post-Aug.)

Inextirpable, adj. *indelibilis*; see Indelible.

Inextricable, adj. *turbatus*; see Confounded.

Infallibility, *n.* (e.g. of a remedy) *certum remedium*; to assert the — of the Pope, **Pontificem*

Romanum errare posse negare, **Pontificem Romanum*, omni errore carere dicere. Infallible, adj. (1) = certain, not liable to deceive confidence, *certus*, *non dubius*; *exploratus* (found out, ascertained, tried); (2) = one is incapable of erring, **errori non obnoxius*; to be —, omni errore carere.

Infamous, adj. *infamis*, *infamatus*; see Dishonourable. Infamy, n. *infamia*; see Dishonour.

Infant, n. *infans*, *filioles*, *filola*. Infantino, adj. *puerilis*; — joy, *hilaritas*, *puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter*. Infancy, n. *puerilitas*; qualities of —, *mores pueriles*. Infanticide, n. *infantium caedes*; one who commits —, *infanticida*. See Babe, Child.

Infantry, n. *pedites*. Infatuate, v.tr. *infatuare* (to lead, entice to an absurdity); *occacare* (to make blind, to blind); *pellicere* (to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a youth, a girl); *deceperre* (to outwit); = to lead to a fraud, *in fraudem impellere* (e.g. of a false opinion); to be —, *in fraudem deduci*. Infatuation, n. circ. by to Infatuate.

Infeasible, adj. *alienus ab alqā re*. Infect, v.tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, *transire in alios* (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases); = to communicate bad qualities to any one, *infectre alqm* (fig. of vices, etc.); others became likewise —, *contagio morbi etiam in alios culgata est*; to become likewise —, *eādem vi morbi repleti*; fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, *vitiiis suis infectre alqm*, *vitia sua alci allinere*; to become — by errors, *infecti* or *imbuti* *vitiiis*, *imbuti erroribus*; — by erroneous opinions, *infecti opinio-nis puritate*; to be, have been — by rapacity, *contagione quādam rapto gaudere*; see Poison. Infection, n. *contagio*; see Contagion. Infectious, Infective, adj. in good Lat. circ. by *contagio morbi*; see Contagious.

Infecund, adj. *infecundus*; see Barren. Infecundity, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

Infelicitous, adj. *infelix*; see Unhappy. Infelicitly, n. *malum*; see Unhappiness.

Inference, n. (1) = the art of inferring, *argumentatio*; (2) = the — drawn, *consecutio* (Cic.). *quod effci, confici potest* (from, etc., ex, etc.); *quod cogi, colligi potest* (from, etc., ex, etc.); from this it may be inferred, the — can be drawn, *ex quo effci conique potest*; see Conclusion.

Inferior, (1) adj. = lower in place, *inferior*; (2) (in rank); the — gods, *dii minorum gentium* (opp. *dii majorum gentium*); the infernal gods, *dii inferi* (opp. *dii superi*); = lower class of the people, *sax populi*. Inferior, n. (e.g. any one's —), *inferior*; —s, *inferiores*; see Low, Lowness.

Infernal, adj. *infernus* (lit.; fig. *veluti infernus*, e.g. a horrible sight, *veluti infernus aspectus*); = frightful, *terribilis* (fig.); = diabolical, *nefandus* (fig.); — stone, *lapis qui carnem edit*, *quem εὐφροσύνη Græci vocant* (Cels.); after Cels. simply *lapis sarcophagus*.

Infertile, adj. *sterilis*; see Barren. Infertility, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

Infest, v.tr. *incurrere*, *incursare in* (with acc., lit. to run against, e.g. cattle, *in iumenta*, of dogs; but esp. of cavalry); to — the high seas by piracy, *mare infestare latrocinis*; *recare* (to vex, to attack at several points at the same time, e.g. a country, district, the enemy).

Infestation, n. **ritus inaugurationis feudal*.

Infidel, n. **qui ceram religionem non proficitur* (in a Christian sense); *infidelis*, **barbari Christum avversantes*; *Muhamedi sectatores* (Mahometans). Infidelity, n. (in a Christian sense), *impietas*; = unfaithfulness, *infidelitas*; *perfidia* (treachery); to commit a breach of faith, *fidem mactare* or *violare* or *frangere*, against a girl, *virginem deservare*; to show want of faith, *perfidie agere*. See Disbelic.

Infinit, adj. *infinitus* (without limits); see Endless. Infinitesimal, adj. **minimus*, **quon-minimus*. Infinitive, n. (gramm.), *infinitum rei*

bum (Quint.), *infinitus* or *infinitus modus* (late gramm.), *Infinitude*, *Infinitly*, *n. in finitis* (infinite extent), *infinitum tempus* (infinite, endless time); God's boundless love, **infinitus Dei amor*; God's boundless mercy, **benignitas Dei non exhausta*; *magna copia* (great quantity).

Infirmary, adj. *infirmitas*. Infirmary, n. *nosocomium* (νοσοκομειον, late Lat.); pure Lat. *aleutudinarium* (during the time of Imperial Rome only infirmaries were established). Infirmary, adj. *infirmitas reddens*. Infirmary, n. *infirmitas*; = a complaint, *vitium*; a bodily complaint, *vitium corporis*; the — the defects of the state, *reipublice vitia*; defects of a constitution, *incommoda*; see Weakness, Illness.

Inflix, v.tr. = to fix by thrusting in, *adigere* **alqd* (e.g. a nail); = to fasten in something, *infingere alci rei* or *in alqd*; = to implant as principles, *confirmare* (e.g. *animum alqis*).

Inflame, v.tr. (1) = to set on fire, in a lit. sense, *accendere*; *inflammare*; (2) = to excite, or increase (e.g. passions), *incitare*, *inflammare*; see Incite; (3) to heat, as to — with wine; or = to exasperate, e.g. — the enmity of parties, *inflammare* or *fig.* (e.g. *vulnera ac morbos*); v.intr. = to grow hot, angry, and painful, *inflammari* (e.g. the wounds become —, *vulnera inflammantur*); my thighs become — from riding, *femina equitatu aduruntur*. Inflammability, n. **facilitas exardescendi*. Inflammable, adj. *facilis ad exardescendum*, *quod celeriter accenditur*. Inflammatory, adj. *inflammans*.

Inflate, v.tr. (1) = to swell or distend by injecting air, *inflare* (absol. and as v.tr.); to become —, *inflari*; (2) = to blow in, *inflare*, *sufflare* (both lit. and fig.); = to distend by blowing in, *spiritu distendere* (e.g. a bladder); (3) to become —, *se sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up, *fig.*, e.g. to — any one, *inflare alqis animum ad intolerabilem superbiam*; to become — with pride like a frog, *se inflare tanquam rana*; to be puffed up, *intumescere*, or *intumescere superbia*. Inflation, n. *inflatio*; *fastus* (— with pride, as manifested in looks and countenance, especially among females); = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inanitas*; = boasting, *factatio*; = disdain, *fastidium*; = vanity, *vanitas*.

Infect, v.tr. (1) = to bend, *flectere*, *inflectere*; see Bend; (2) (in the grammat. sense), *flectere*. Infection, n. *flexus*, in the grammat. sense *flexura*. Inflexibility, n. (of the temper), *rigor animi*. Inflexible, adj. *inflexibilis* (e.g. obstinacy, *obstinatio*, post-Aug.); *rigidus* (lit. stiff with cold, then fig. rigid, inexorable, e.g. disposition, *mens*; disinterestedness, *innocentia*; censor, *censor*); *pertinax* (pertinacious, stiff in opinion, persevering, e.g. zeal, *studium*; hatred, *odium*).

Inflict, v.tr. *afferre*, *inferre alci alqd* (esp. evil); *afficere alqm alqd re* (to affect any one, make an impression with anything, cause any one to suffer, e.g. good and evil); = to do an honour to any one, *honore alqm afficere*, *alci honorem habere, tribuere*; — every honour, *omni honore afficere*, *ornare alqm*, *summā observantiā colere alqm* (the greatest honour); to — ignominy, disgrace, *alci turpitudinem inferre* or *infligere*, *alci probum, infamum inferre*, *ignominia alqm afficere* or *notare*; *alci ignominiam injungere* or *contumeliam imponere*; to — wrong, *injuriā alci facere*, *inferre, injungere, imponere*; to do violence, *alci vim facere*, *adhibere, afferre, inferre, alci vim et manus inferre*, *vim* or *manus alci afferre* (opp. *manus placare* *ab alqo*); to cause any one's death, *alci mortem afferre*; to restrain; rule one's passions, check one's self, *se reprimere et continere*; to lay violent hands on; to destroy one's self, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to do mischief to one's self or to others, *sibi vel alteri nocere* (of a madman). Inflictor, n. *punitor*, *castigator* (chastiser), *index* (avenger, who redresses grievances), *ultor* (revenger). Infliction, n. see Punishment. Indictive, adj. *injunctus*. See Impose.

Influence, n. (lit. a flowing into; *ostium*, mouth of a river, hence = invisible power), *vis*; *effectus* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon); *auctoritas* (authority); all three of pers. and things); *amplūdō* (greatness, —, acquired through the office which a person holds); *dignitas* (personal —, through one's high social position); *gratia* (the favour, good-will of any one, through good-will); — of a whole party or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes*; power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus* (e.g. of the sun, *solis*; of the moon, *lunae*); — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunae*; a wholesome —, *vis salutaris*; an injurious —, *vis damnosa* or *pestifera*; a man of great —, *potens* *en*, *vir magnae auctoritatis*, *vir gratia* or *opibus validus*, *vir opibus potens*; of little —, *homo tenui auctoritate*; a man who controls the passions of a prince, *validus apud libidines principis*; to exercise an — upon any thing, *valere, conducere, vim habere* *ad alqd* (to contribute to, etc.); to extend to, *potenti* *e ad alqd*; to have an —, effect upon any one, *valere in alqd* (e.g. of envy); of things that have an — upon any one, *pertinere ad alqm*; to have a great effect upon any one or any thing, *magna vis est in alqd* or *in alqd re*, *in alqm* or *ad alqd* (of pers. and things); to have a very great — upon any thing, *validissimum esse in alqd re* (e.g. the name, reputation, has a great — upon new undertakings, *fama in novis ceptis validissima est*); to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valere* or *posse, multum gratia valere apud alqm* (of pers.); any thing has a considerable — upon me, *multum movere alqd re*; to have too little — upon a thing, *parum momenti habere ad alqd*; to have no —, to be of no avail, *nil posse, nil valere, sine auctoritate esse* (of pers.); — with, upon an army, *nihilus esse momenti apud exercitum*; I lose my —, *infringitur auctoritas mea*; to exercise a powerful — upon the citizens whilst in office, *vis est in alqd imperii ingens in civem*; to use one's —, *opes exercere* (of pers., also of fate, *fortuna*); to try, endeavour to use one's — in deciding a matter, *auctoritatem interponere*; to have a beneficial — upon any one, *juvare alqm, prodesse alci* (of things); — an injurious —, *nocere alci* (of things); my grief shall not have any — upon my opinion, *sensus doloris mei a sententiā dicendā amovebo*. Influential, adj. *potens* (of animate and inanimate objects); = strong through means, resources, favour, *validus* or *potens opibus, gratia* (of persons); an — person, *qui multum valet, potest*; one who has ample resources, plenty of means, *opulentus* (of persons); —, exercising an influence through his words, *potens in dicendo*; —, of influence upon the dissipations of a prince, *validus apud libidines principis*. Influx, n. (1) = the act of flowing in (e.g. of light), **influxio* (e.g. *luminis*), or by **allabi*; (2) = infusion, **infusio*; (3) = importation in abundance, by *influvire* (e.g. *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere*).

Infold, v.intr. (1) = to wrap up, *involvere in alqd re*; (2) = to embrace, *amplecti*. See Embrace.

Inform, v.tr. (lit. to give form or shape to), hence (1) = to animate, only in poet., *animare*; (2) = to instruct, to acquaint any one with a fact, *nunciare alci alqd* (to announce in writing or by a messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *per nuncium declarare alci alqd*; = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorum facere alqm alci rei* or *de alqd re*, in writing, *per literas*, through a messenger, *per nuncium*; to give information about, make any one acquainted with a thing, *docere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re*; to give — to any one of a thing, *deserre, perferre alqd ad alqm*; to give any one to understand a certain thing (as a secret), to give a hint, *significare alci alqd*, in writing, *per literas*; to — any one about the price with the Parthians, *afferre alci ollum Parthicum*; (3) = to communicate a knowledge of

facts to one by way of accusation, *accusare*; see Accuse; v.intr. = to give intelligence, *nunciare alci alqd*, to — against any one, *accusare*. Informal, adj. (1) = not in the usual form (e.g. an — proceeding), *inusitatus*; (2) = not in the usual manner (e.g. an — visit), *non justus, inusitatus*. Informality, n. see Inaudity. Informant, n. Informer, n. see Accuser. Information, n. = intelligence, *nuncius*, respecting any thing, *alci rei* (lit. oral — by a messenger, opp. — in writing, then — in general); written —, *literae*, rumour, *fama*, rumour, about any thing, *alci rei*; tradition, *memoria*, about any thing, *alci rei* (e.g. about the death of Mago we have a two-fold tradition, *de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est*); = the authority (for the truth of any thing), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, rumour, *fama*; = indication of any thing, *significatio alci rei*; though — by word of mouth and in writing, *nuncius literisque*; to receive —, *nuncium accipere, nunciatur mihi alqd, certiorum fieri*, about any thing, *alci rei* or *de alqd re*; to learn, hear —, *accipere, audire, comperire*. See Advice, Instruction, Accusation.

Informidable, adj. *haud terribilis*.

Infraction, n. = non-observance, by *violatus*, e.g. of a treaty, *violatum* or *ruptum foedus*. Infrangible, adj. *infrugilis* (post-Aug.), or by *quod frangi non potest*.

Infrequency, n. see Rare, Rarity.

Infrigation, n. by *gelari* (to freeze), or *refrigerare* (to make cold; also fig.). See Freeze, Cold.

Infringe, v.tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare*. Infringement, n. *violatio alci rei* (e.g. of the international law, *iuris gentium*, of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. Infringer, n. *qui migrat or non se ad non observat alqd, qui violat alqd, violator alci rei*. See Transgress.

Infuriate, (1) adj. *rabidus*; see Furious; (2) v.tr. **rabiem inficere* (of a mad dog).

Infusate, v.tr. *obscurare*; see Darken. Infuscation, n. *obscuratio* (lit. and fig.).

Infuse, v.tr. (1) = to pour in (e.g. a liquid), *infundere, ingerere* (in general, to put any thing to a thing); (2) = to instil, which see; (3) = to steep in liquor (e.g. to — any thing in warm water), *infundere alci rei or super alqd*; to pour over any thing, *superfundere*; to pour, put to any thing, *affundere alqd alci rei*; put on some oil (upon the lamp), *oleum luminis instillare*. Infusible, adj. (1) = into the mind, *quod animo instillari potest*; (2) = that cannot be dissolved, *quod dilui non potest*. Infusion, n. (1) = the act of pouring in, *infusio*; (2) = the liquor in which plants are steeped, *suffusio* (the act of steeping, and the thing itself in which a thing is steeped); *delutium* (the liquor in which any thing is steeped, e.g. of absinthium, *delutium absinthii*). Infusive, adj. *quod instillat*.

Ingathering, n. = the act of collecting the fruits of the earth, *perceptio frugum or fructuum*.

Ingeminate, (1) v.tr. **ingeminare* (e.g. *refus*); (2) = redoubled, *ingeminatus*. Ingemination, n. *ingeminatio*. See Repeat, Repeatedly, Repetition.

Ingenuous, adj. (1) = possessed of genius, *ingeniosus* (rich in ideas); = facetious, *facetus* (in general of a refined education); = subtle, sharp, *subtilis*; = one who shows taste and refinement, *luculentus* (all four, of persons and things, e.g. speech, letter, etc.); = of great talent, *ingenio praestans, ingenio summo, clari ingenii*; = clever ideas, wittyness, *facies, belle et libere dicta*; an eloquent delivery, *actio plena animi*; to have —, *ingenio valere, abundare*; to be very —, *longe plurimum valere, beatissimum ingenium ubertate esse*; adv. *ingeniose, facete, luculenter or libenter*, e.g. to be a beautiful and talented writer, **ingeniosus et recte scribere*; (2) = proceeding from genius (e.g. an — plan), *collatus* (never in findam out what will answer the purpose and the thing itself

so found out; e.g. the arrangement of the parts, *descriptio partium*; *ingeniosus* (talented, of the person and the thing, e.g. the subject for a picture, *argumentum*); = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. an idea, *sententia*); an — painter, *pietor ingeniosus*; *et sollers in arte*; adv. *sollertiter*; *ingeniose*; *argute*. Ingenuity, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, or simply *acumen* (sharpness); *ingenium acre* (depth of genius); = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas*, *prudens perspicax*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas discendi*; to possess natural —, *natura acutum esse*. Ingenuous, adj. (1) an — mind, *liber* (without reserve; but if he goes a step further the *liber* becomes *maledicus*, backbiting); = open, straightforward, *ingenius*; = undaunted, *fortis*; an —, candid letter, *epistola liberior*; to make an — declaration, *liberum vocem mittere*, *memorem libertatis vocem mittere*; adv. *libere*, *ingenue*, *fortiter*; to speak —ly, *libere dicere*; (2) = free-born, of honourable extraction, *ingenuus*; the rank of a free-born man, *ingenuitas*. Ingenuousness, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech); — in one's statements, *lingua libera*; too great —, freedom, *lingua immodica libera*; — in conversation (of several), *sermo liberior*; somebody shows a great — in his conversation, *est in alio summa libertas in oratione*; with —, *libere ingenue*; to express one's self with the greatest —, *liberrime profiteri*; to blame any one with great —, *multa cum libertate notare aliquem*.

Ingestion, n. (the act of throwing into the stomach, e.g. milk), rendered by *indere aliquid alci rei* or *in aliquid*, *ingerere in aliquid* (to put into); *haurire* (to drink); see *Injection*, *Swallow*.

Inglorious, adj. *ingloriosus* (e.g. life); = unworthy, improper, *indignus*, of, for any one, *aliquid* (e.g. deed); = ugly, *turpis* (morally; e.g. deed); adv. —ly, *sine laude*; = dishonourably, *turpiter*.

Ingot, n. (= a mass of gold); — of gold, *later aureus* (gen. *lateris*); — of silver, *later argenteus*; silver in ingots, bars, *argentum non signatum formi, sed rudi pondere*.

Ingraft, v.tr. = to insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, *inserere*; to — the scions of a tree, *arborum inserere*, *averculum* (or *sarmentum*) *arbori* (or *in arborem*) *inserere*; to — a good pear on a wild pear, *pirum bonum in pirum silvaticum inserere*; ingrafted, *insitus* or *insiticius*. Ingraftment, n. (1) = the act of ingrafting, *insitio*; (2) = the thing ingrafted, *averculus*; the branch of a vine, *propago* (from which new shoots spring); a mallet-shoot, *malleolus*; a quickset, *viviparix*; offspring of a tree, *fetus* (also *fetus piscis*).

Ingrate, Ingrateful, adj. = ungrateful, *ingratus* (both —, and what does not pay); = unmindful of kindness received, *beneficii*, *beneficiorum* — *immemor* (as general disposition); — in deed, *ingratus in referenda gratia*; an — mind, *animus ingratus*; *animus beneficiorum immemor*; an — business, task, *ingratum negotium*; to chastise one's own friend undeservedly, that is indeed an — task, *ne amicum castigare ob meritum noxiam immune est facinus*. 'Ingratiate, v. (1) = to commend one's self to another's good will (of persons); to — one's self with any body, *aliquid favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi conciliare* or *colligere*, *gratiam inire ad aliquem* or *apud aliquem*; to — one's self through any thing, *adungere sibi benevolentiam aliquid re*; to try to — one's self with any one, *aliquid iucundum esse velle* (in one single instance, by giving way, etc.); *aliquid benevolentiam captare* (to seek favour), *aliquid gratiam aucupari*, *aliquid favorem querere*; to try to — one's self with the people, the mass, *multitudinis animos* ad *benevolentiam allicere*, *auram popularem captare*, *centum popularem querere*; one who does this, *aurae popularis captator*, *homo aurae popularis*; the art to — one's self with any body, *artificium benevolentiam colligende*; one who has — himself with the people, *popularis*; one

who has — himself with any body, *gratosum esse alci* or *apud aliquem*; very much, *alci in oculis in deliciis*, *in anoribus esse*; mire *gratum esse alci*, *gratia florere* or *multum gratia calere apud aliquem*; to have — one's self very much with every body, *apud omnes in summa gratia esse*; (2) = to recommend, render easy (of things), *aliquid in gratia ponere apud aliquem*; a thing — any one with any body, *aliquid alci multas bonas gratias afferre*, or by *gratiam colligere ex aliquo re*, *commendari aliquid re*. Ingratitude, n. *animus ingratus*; *animus beneficiorum immemor*; I dread —, *ingrati animi crimen horreo*; to become gully of —, *ingrati animi crimen subire* (to subject one's self to be accused of —); to return — for kindness, *pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre*; — is our reward in this world, *quis ullum pro beneficiis debere putat gratiam?*

Ingravidate, v.tr. *aliquid gravidam* or *pregnantem facere*; see *Impregnate*.

Ingradient, n. *pars* (e.g. *pars melior hominis*); member, limb, component part, *membrum* (e.g. *huius otiosa dignitas haec fundamenta sunt, haec membra*); ingredients, *elementa alci rei*; that of which any thing is an —, *res ex quibus conficitur et efficitur aliquid*; the component parts, *res quibus aliquid continetur* or *in quibus aliquid positum est*.

Ingulf, v.tr. (1) = to swallow up in a vast deep, by *obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*); (2) = to cast into a gulf, *destrudere aliquid in aliquid*, *deicere*.

Ingratitate, v.intr. = to drink largely, *haurire* (to drink greedily), *absorbere* (to employ). Ingratitation, n. *decoratio* (late); *ebrietas*; given to drink, *ebriosus*.

Inhabit, v.tr. *habitare* (in) *aliquid loco* (to reside at a place; avoid *habitare*, *inhabitare locum*, late); = to be resident anywhere, *colere*, *incolere aliquid locum*; = to occupy, *tenere*, *obtineri aliquid locum* (e.g. places, countries); to — the front part of the house, *primum locum aedium tenere*; densely —; *frequens* (*tectis*); opp. uninhabited, *desertus*; both of districts, places); = with houses, *frequens acolis* (e.g. of rivers, with many inhabitants along the banks); the entire inhabitable globe, *omnis terra quae colitur ab hominibus*; v.intr. lit., *habitare* (in general). Inhabitable, adj. *habitabilis*. Inhabitant, n. *incola* (resident in a town, country, not necessarily having become naturalized or being a citizen, Cic. Off.); *essor* (in the same sense, in Nepos); *habitor* (one who has his residence in a country, etc.); tenant, *inquilinus* (opp. landlord, *dominus*); citizen, naturalized foreigner, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus*, a foreigner); colonist, *colonus* (only in poets = — in general); *homo*, especially in the plur. *homines* (if — is = to man, mankind, e.g. this district had many —, *haec regio multos alii homines*); — of the place, *incola loci*; — of a resident in a town, *oppidi incola*, *oppidanus* (the latter in opp. to countryman); — of a village, *incola vici*, *vicanus*, *paganus* (the latter particularly as the opp. of townsman); — of an island, *insula-nus* (Cic.); — of a province, *provincialis*; the first — of Great Britain, *qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt*; see *Islander*.

Inhale, v.tr. *spiritu* (*spirando*) *ducere*, *spiritu haurire*; see *Breathe*, *Exhale*.

Inharmonious, adj. *discors*, *discrepans*.

Inherent, adj. *haerens* (of habits); see *Adhere*, *Peculiar*.

Inherit, v.tr. and intr. *heredem esse* or *existere* (to be heir), to any one, *alci* (not *alcijs*), *hereditatem accipere* ad *aliquid*, *hereditatem consequi*; I have —, left to me, *hereditas venit ad me*, *hereditas mihi obvenit*; I have — of any one, *cessit mihi ad aliquid hereditas*; to — with any one jointly, *alci* (not *alcijs*) *coheredem esse*; to — any thing else at the same time along with a thing, *legatum in testamento habere*; to — partly, to come in for a share, in partem *hereditatis vocari*, in *hereditate partem habere*; both came in for an equal share, *hereditas ad utrumque aequaliter veniebat*; not to

let any one come in for a share; exclude, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*; to — (in a fig. sense), *hereditate accipere* (also in a lit. sense); to have — a thing, *hereditate mihi venit* or *obvenit* or *obtigit alqd*, *hereditate possidere alqd* (to possess a thing by virtue of a will); to be made the sole heir, to — everything, *heredem ex asse* (or *ex libella*) *esse*; I have — a good deal, *hereditas mihi obtigit magna atque luculenta*; to — a good deal from a person, *magna mihi venit ab alqo hereditas*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidia parte*; to — one-sixth, *in sextante esse*; to — as much as all the heirs together, *capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes*; = to succeed to the throne of one's father, *imperium a patre accipere*; to — power of one's father, in *paternam succedere opes*; to — a surname, nickname from any one, *nomen hereditarium habere ab alqo*; an almost natural innate hatred, *velut hereditate relictum odium* (inherited). Inheritance, *n. hereditas* (right of —, and the — itself); = the entire mass of the property left by a person, *corpora omnia hereditatis*; — by will, *hereditas ex testamento*; — without a will, *hereditas ab intestato* (the latter *legitima*; the former *testamentaria*; see *Jct.*); an —, property to which a person has not yet come, *hereditas jacens*; a joint —, *hereditas communis*; an — at equal shares, *communis hereditas quæ ad utrumque aqualiter lege veniebat*; to look forward to an —, *oculos hereditati adiacere, hereditatem persequi*; to have property left to, *hereditatem consequi* or *capere*; I come to the property (by —), *hereditas mihi venit, obtigit, obvenit, hereditas ad me venit* or *pervenit*; from any body, *cedit mihi ab alqo hereditas*; to come into very rich property (by —), *adipisci effertissimam hereditatem, also magna ac luculenta hereditas alci obtigit*; I get any thing through —, by will, *hereditate mihi alqd venit* or *obvenit*; to have a share in an —, *habere partem in hereditate, vocari in partem hereditatis*; to succeed, come to property, *hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque, cretionem capere* (the latter also fig., *Pl.*); to accept the —, *hereditatem recipere*; to refuse, decline the —, *se abstinere hereditate, hereditatem omittere, repudiare* (*Jct.*); to acknowledge, the —, *hereditatem agnoscere* (*Jct.*); to claim property left and usurp it, *hereditati se miscere* or *se immiscere* (*Jct.*); to obtain or try to obtain an — by deception, to sneak into property, *testamentum captare*; to exclude any one from an —, *alqm excludere hereditate*. See *Heir, Heiress*.

Inhibit, *v.tr. impedire*; see *Hinder, Forbid*. Inhibition, *n.*, see *Prohibition*.

Inhospitable, *adj. inhospitalis*. Inhospitability, *n.*, by *inhospitalis*.

Inhuman, *adj. inhumanus* (unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingenium*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; man; homo); = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons); = unnatural, *immanis natura* (of persons); = barbarous, savage, unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), *comb. ferus et immanis*; very —, *crudelissimus* (of persons and things); = a cruel punishment, *supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanum*; to commit barbarous cruelties, give vent to, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem sarire*. Adv. *inhumane, crudelissime*. Inhumanity, *n. inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas*.

Inimical, *adj. inimicus*. See *Hostile*.

Imitability, *n.*, by *Immitable*, *adj. non imitabilis* or *nemini imitabilis*, or by *quod nulli . . ars* (or *nulla manus* or *nemo opifex*) *consequi p[er] se imitando* (*Cic. Nat. D.*); *Calamitas* (a statu ar; and embosser) executed, worked a chariot with two horses which could never be excelled, *Calamitas ferit bigas equis semper sine amulo expressis*; Homer was, and writ at all times be, —, *neque ante Homerum quum ille imitaretur, neque post illum qui eum imitari possit, inventus est*; (of an author) to write as if he were inspired, *scribere dicinitus*.

Iniquitous, *adj. injustus*. Iniquity, *n. injustitia*. See *Malice, Injustice, Unjust*.

Initial, *adj.* = placed at the beginning (e.g. letters of a name), by *initio*; — see *Beginning, Commencement*. Initial, *n.* = the first letter of a name, *principium nominis* (e.g., C is his —, *Cæt principium nominis*); a capital —, a capital, *litera grandis* (opp. *minuta*). Initiate, *v.tr.* and *v.intr.* (= to do the first act), *initiare alci rei*. Initiation, *n.*, by *initiare alci rei*, or fig., *ad alqd admovere*. Initiatory, *adj.* by *instituere alqd*. See *Be in, Commence*.

Inject, *v.tr.*, to inject any thing into the mouth or stomach, **infundere siphonis ope*. Injection, *n.* (by a syringe or pipe), by **infundere siphonis ope*, or by *dare, præbere* (e.g. medicine to any one, *alci medicamentum*).

Injudicial, *adj.* by **non ex consuetudine juris*. Injudicious, *adj. nullius consilii* (without judgment); *imprudens* (without caution), *stultus* (silly); *adv. stulte*; *inconsultus* (without considering); *inconsiderate, inconsideratus* (e.g. desires), *incogitatus* (in *Plant.*, otherwise late); = rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *eor*), *comb. inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus*; *demens* (who acts as if he had no sense, and the action itself); an — proceeding, *temeritas, demencia*; *adv. inconsulte, inconsiderate* or *parum considerate, temere, dementi ratione*.

Injunction, *n. decretum*; see *Order, Precept, Decree*.

Injure, *lædere, sauciare, vulnerare, comb. lædere et vulnerare, lacerare* (to tear to pieces); — a person's character, *lædere alci's famam*; — with injurious words, *verborum contumeliis*; *violare* (to treat with violence); the storm injures the ship, *tempestas afflicta naves* or *lacerat navigia*. An injury, *læsis, laceratio, violatio, vulneratio, sauciatio*; — of your good name, *vulneratio famæ*; without injury to duty, *salvo officio*. An injurer, *violator*.

Injustice, *n. injustitia* (of unjust proceedings); an — done, *injuria, injuste factum*; to commit an —, *injuriam facere, injuste facere*.

Ink, *n. atramentum librarium* or *scriptorium*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *atramentum*; an — horn, — stand, = — pot, *atramentarium, *casculum atramenti*; — stand, if = to writing — case, writing — desk (containing an — stand and pen-case), **casculum atramenti et theca graphiaria*. To ink, *v.tr.*, see *Daub*.

Inkling, *n. susurrus*; see *Whisper, Hint*.

Inky, *adj. *atramento similis*.

Inland, *adj. vernaculus* (vernacular); home-made, produced in the country, **in eâ terrâ natus, quod in eâ terrâ provenit*; of artificial productions made in the country, in *eâ terrâ productus*; — trade, **mercatus domesticus*; — country, *terra* or *regio mediterranea* (opp. *terra* or *regio maritima*), *loca mediterranea*, and also simply in the plural *mediterranea-orum, n.* (opp. *maritima*); inhabitant, native of an — country, *homo mediterraneus* (opp. *homo maritimus*); in the plur. *hominis mediterranei*, and simply *mediterrani*; — sea, *mare internum* (post-Aug.); — lake, **lacus mediterraneus*; — town, *oppidum mediterraneum* (opp. *oppidum maritimum*), *civitas mediterranea* (the whole borough, opp. *civitas maritima*); — state, *civitas mediterranea* (opp. *civitas maritima*); — country, *terra nostra, civitas nostra* (my own country); one's own country (= fatherland), *patria*; the citizens of this country, my fellow-citizens, *cives hujus terre, cives nostri*. Inlander, *n. indigena* (opp. *alienigena, advena*); a citizen, rate-payer, *civis* (opp. *alienus*).

Inlaw, *v.tr.* (= to clear of outlawry or attainder), *alqm restituere* (in general), or *alqm restituere in patriam*.

Inlay, *v.tr.*, see *Adorn*. Inlay, *n.* (= matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying), *opus intextum*.

Inlet, *n. aditus*. See *Entrance, Access*.

Enlist or **Enlist**, v.tr. (1) *mercede conducere milites, milites conquirere* or *conquirere et compurare, militum acquisitionem habere*; to — troops, an army, copias, exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare (in gen. to collect, bring together); (2) (in a wider sense), to — any one for one's party, i.e. induce any one to join a certain political or other party, to — on one's side (in gen.), *alqm in suas partes trahere*; v.intr. = to enroll one's name, *nomen dare militie*, or simply *nomen dare*; to — as a volunteer, *voluntarium extra ordinem proferri militiam*, (if receiving pay) *voluntarium mercede equi militiam*; to hire one's self out, *se auctorare* (of gladiators); legions newly enlisted, *legiones novæ*.

Inlock, v.tr. see **Enclose**.

Inmate, n. = a person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, *qui in eadem domo habitat*; the inmates, *domestici*; = the domestics, servants, who are in the same house, *domestice coactiones*.

Inmost, **Innermost**, adj. *intimus*; Adv. *penitus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intima -orum*; *viscera* (entrails, bowels, fig. = the noblest parts, e.g. of the heart, the state, etc.); also by *intimus* or *penitus* (e.g. he proceeded to the — parts of Macedonia to conceal himself, *se abdidit in intimam Macedoniam*, *penitus se abdidit in Macedoniam*), or, if speaking of forests, by *densissimus* (e.g. to retreat into the interior of the forests, *se in densissimas silvas abdidit*); the —, the heart of the town, *intima urbis pars*; the enemies are in the heart of the town, *intra moenia atque in sinu urbis hostes sunt*; the evil is an inward complaint, rooted, *inheret in visceribus malum*; a thing is impressed in my — heart, *alqd hæret mihi in visceribus*; to fret in one's — heart, *intimis sensibus angî*; to banish any thing from one's heart, *alqd ex intima mente evelle*; to penetrate one's heart, *penitus alqm perspicere*.

Inn, n. *deversorium, deversorium* (an hotel), *tavernæ deversoria* (house of call for refreshment), *hospitium* (at the house of a friend); to take up your abode at —, *devertere ad alqm* (in *hospitium*), *deversari apud alqm*; they commonly stay at —, *apud eos ipsis deverti mos est*; to be badly off at our —, *parum laute deversari*.

Innate, adj. *innatus, ingeneratus, insitus, ingenuus*, comb. *insitus et ingenuus* (originally inherent, inherited); begotten together, born with, *congenitus, simul genitus* (e.g. *haire, pili*; opp. *pili agnati* or *postgeniti*); natural, *naturalis, natus* (opp. *assumptus, adfecticius, acutus*; i.e. artificially acquired); inherited from one's parents, *congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus*; inherited from one's grandfather, and in general from one's ancestors, *acutus* (e.g. an evil, malum); inherited, *hereditarius, hereditate relictus* (lit. and fig.); the — manner, character, *indoles, ingenium*; an —, a natural knowledge, *insula et innata cognitio*; —, natural goodness, kindness, *naturalis quædam bonitas*; the old and — pride of the Claudian family, *vetus atque insula Claudie familie superbia*; — titles, coats of arms, *hereditaria insignia, ornamenta* (according to Cic., who uses *hereditarium cognomen*); see **Peculiar**.

Innavigable, adj. *innavigabilis, nactum impatiens*.

Inner, adj. (1) = interior, *interior* (opp. *exterius*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus, foreign*; *internus* is not classical); = at home, *domesticus* (what is going on at home, in one's own country; opp. *foris, abroad*), comb. *intestinus ac domesticus*; the inner man, *animi*; the interior parts of a house, *pars interior ædium*; an inward complaint, *malum quod inheret in visceribus* (both in the body and in the state); an — evil in the state, *malum intestinum ac domesticum*; the interior affairs, *res domesticæ* (home affairs); inward, i.e. intellectual qualities, *bona animi, virtutes animi*; inward peace, *animi tranquillitas*; = what is

within, *intereus; interiora -um, n., pars interior, partes interiores* (interior affairs of the state); mind, *animus*; disposition, *mens*; conscience, *conscientia animi*; natural, inward feeling, *natura*; the interior of the earth, *viscera terre*; — of a country, *interior regio, interiora -um, n., ab eo terra interior* (e.g. — of Africa, *Africa interior*); in the interior = in one's own country, *domi*, or by adjectives (see above), e.g. with the peace from without we must connect the discord within, *paci-externe continuatur discordia domi*; war in the interior of the country, *bellum intestinum or intestinum ac domesticum*; a victory over the enemy in the heart of the country, *vicтория domestica* (opp. *vicтория externa*); to examine one's own heart, *introspicere mentem suam ipsum, percontari ipsum se, in sese descendere*; the — man corresponds to the outer man, *mores consimiles sunt formæ*; adv. inwardly, *intus*; within, *intereus* (opp. *exterius*), *intrinsecus* (on the — side, *intrinse, opp. extrinsecus*); from within, *ex interiori parte, ab interioribus partibus* (opp. *extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus*); within a thing, *intra alqd* (but *intra* as adv. is not classical; and *intro*, as used by Cato for *intus*, is disapproved by Quint.); without and within, *extra et intus, extrinsecus et intra, extrinsecus et intrinsecus*; within and without, *intus et extra, intrinsecus et extrinsecus, intrinsecus et exterius*, fig. entirely, thoroughly, plane, *omnino, penitus*; to know a person, both as regards the outer and the — man, *alqm cognosse et penitus perspexisse, intus et in cute nosse alqm, alqm nosse tanquam ungues digitosque suos*.

Innings, n. = lands recovered from the sea, by moles *fluctibus opponere*.

Innocence, n. (1) = freedom from crime, *innocentia* (as the character of any one); = purity, incorruptness, *integritas, comb. integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alicui*; to be convinced of one's —, *conficere innoxium se rei capitalis argui*; (2) = purity, *integritas* (integrity); = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas, comb. integritas pudicitiaque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purusque*; to lose one's chastity, *pudicitiam amittere*. **Innocent**, adj. (1) = without crime, *innocens* (doing no harm, also of things, e.g. a letter, *epistola*; food, a dish, *cibus*; food, *sanguis*; then a person that does nothing wrong); = free from guilt, guiltless, *insons, culpa vacuus or carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer*; = simple, *simplex* (easy to conceive, with only one meaning, of things, e.g. words, *verba*); as — as a child, *omnis injuria insons*; to be —, guiltless, *extra noxiam esse*; to be free from guilt, *extra culpam esse, culpa vacuum esse, culpa carere*; to be — of a thing, *insontem esse alicui rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consilii publici*); (2) = chaste, *integer* (who leads a moral life); = discreet, *pudicus*; = chaste, who does nothing unchaste, *castus a rebus venereis*, generally only *castus, comb. castus et integer*; adv. *integre, pudice, caste, comb. pure et caste, caste integreque*. **Innocuous**, adj. = harmless, *innocuus* (not able to do harm), to any one, *alicui*; = doing no harm, *innoxius*, to any one, *alicui*; = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, non or nihil nocere; to become —, *nocere desinere*.

Innominate, adj. = not to be named, by *incredibilia* (e.g. to feel an inexpressible desire for any thing *incredibili alicui rei desiderio teneri*).

Innovation, n. (1) = renewing, *renovatio*; (2) = the thing itself, *res nova*; innovations, *res novæ*; to be fond of making — (in the state), *rerum novarum cupidum esse, rerum commutandarum or eretendarum cupidum esse, rerum mutationis cupidum esse, novarum rerum or in novis res aridum esse, novas res querere, agere, moliri, nova cupere, rebus novis studere, omnia novari cedere, prout esse ad res novæ*; not to be inclined to —, *exitatione rerum novarum abati*.

nere, a rerum mutatione abhorrere; to begin —, *res novare, ad res novas consurgere*; they are making —, *nova miscentur*; to propose, make every day fresh —, *quotidie novi alqd movere*; — in the use of words, *immanitas verborum*; desire of making —, *nimia novitatis cupiditas* (in gen.); fondness of making — in the state of government, *rerum novarum studium, rerum mutationis cupiditas*; from a desire of making —, *nimia novitatis cupiditate ductus*. Innovator, = fond of innovations, *novitatis cupidus* (in gen.); in the state, *rerum novarum cupidus, rerum commutandiarum or exertendarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, novarum rerum or in novas res acidus, rerum novarum molitor*.

Innoxious, adj. — See Innocent.

Innuendo, n. = oblique hint. See Hint.

Innumerable, n. *innumerabilitas*. Innumerable, Innumerosus, adj. *innumerabilis* (*innumerus* is bad Lat.); = endless, *infinite*, comb. *infinite prope et innumerabilis*; = a hundred thousand times, *sexcenties, milies*; an endless number of countries were overthrown by others, *iniri non potest numerus, quam multa ab aliis fracta sint*.

Inobservance, n. *negligentia*; see Inadvertency. Disobedience. Inobservation, n. *negligentia* (carelessness); contempt, *contemptus, desipientia*; imprudence, *imprudencia*; from —, *per negligentiam*; from imprudence, *per imprudentiam*; he did not break the order of his superiors with impunity, *non impune illi apertum imperium fuit*.

Inoculate, v.tr. *inserere*. Inoculation, n. *insitio*. Inoculation, n. *insitior*.

Inodorous, adj. **odoratu* or *odori sensu carens* (of a person, that cannot smell any thing); *odore carens, ex alqd re odor non afflatur* or *odores non afflatur*; not smelling of any thing, *nihil olere*.

Inoffensive, adj. *quod nihil habet offensivum*; (simple) *simpliciter*, (candid) *candidus*; (without any thing false) *simulationum nescius*; — thoughts, *simplices cogitationes*. Adv. *simpliciter, candidè*, comb. *simpliciter et candidè*. See Innocent.

Inopportune, adj. *inopportunus*. See Inconvenient.

Inordinateness, n. *perturbatio ordinis*. Inordinate, adj. *negligens*. See Disorder.

Inorganical, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nulla coherentis naturæ* (Cic.).

Inosculate, v.intr. (in anatomy = to unite, e.g. vessels, veins), *se jungere*. Inosculat, n. *conjunctio*. See Connexion, Unite.

Inquest, n. *inquisitio*; see Inquiry, Hearing.

Inquietude, n., *inquietus*, see Disquiet.

Inquire, v.intr. = to ask a question, *querere alqd* or *de alqd re* (to ask in general); to — strictly after, *requirere, exquirere, perquirere alqd*; to seek to —, to want to know more about a thing, *sciscitare de alqd re*; to — diligently, *percunctari alqd* (especially current rumours, news, etc.); = to make one's self acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; to — of persons after a thing, *querere, requirere, exquirere alqd ab or ex alqd*, *percunctari alqd ex alqd*; to — about any thing in writing, *sciscitari per litteras de alqd re*; to — the way, *exquirere iter, perquirere vias*; to — of a person, whether he has any commission to give, *adire alqm si quid velit*. Inquiry, n. = act of inquiring, *indagatio, investigatio* (tracing); = examination, *spectatio, cognitio*; — of the truth, *investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio* (*inquisitio*, i.e. endeavour to find out how much truth there is in the matter; *investigatio*, i.e. the tracing of the truth); the critical examination of the truth, *cognitio*; to be entirely bent upon the — of a thing, *totum se in alqd re exquirenda collocare*; = a diligent research, *diligentia*; to find by —, *inquiendo reperire*. Inquisition, n. = examination, hence applied to the law, *inspectio* (inspection); *scrutatio* (scrutiny, examination by visit, hence fig., a strict investigation); *cognitio* (inspection with the view of becoming acquainted with a thing, e.g. of the town, *urbis*; then = — by a petty jury; more

particularly = a cause to be tried by a special jury); *questio* (an investigation of the facts; in order to get at the truth of the matter, both in general; and in a court); *inquisitio* (lit. examination of any thing, e.g. of the truth, *veri*; in the law = inquiry about a person's life and any crime committed by him, in order to try a cause against him upon the basis of this inquiry; never = a law-suit or trial); *disceptatio* (a debate to arrive at the truth, e.g. between the plaintiff and defendant, or between the judges); comb. *disceptatio et cognitio* (e.g. of the truth, *veritatis*; of innocence, *innocentia*); *disputatio* (a conversation between two persons who differ upon some doubtful point, less than *disceptatio*); *deliberatio* (a deliberation); trial for a capital offence, *cognitio rei capitalis*; to demand a judicial inquiry, *inquisitionem in alqm postulare* (to inquire into the conduct of, in order to accuse); to move an important question, *magnam questionem movere*; to institute an inquiry, *questionem habere* or *instituire, cognitionem constituere*, about, into, any thing, *querere alqd* or *de alqd re, questionem de alqd re habere* or *adhibere* or *instituire* or *constituere, causam cognoscere*; to lodge an information against, *inquirere in alqm* (the accuser who does this, *inquisitor*); to order a trial (of the judge), *questionem habere de alqd* or *in alqm, questionem ferre in alqm, questionem ponere in alqm* (one who does this, *quæstor*); to bring an action for trespass, *per tormenta querere alqd* (lit. to inflict torture in order to elicit the truth, of the judge), *tormentis questionem alqis rei habere*; to try any one for his life, for a capital crime, *questionem habere in alqm caput*; they ordered a trial, *questionem decrevit sunt*; to entrust any one with the trial of a cause, *alci cognitionem deferre*; to conduct a trial in a satisfactory manner, *juste explicare questionem*; to come to a trial (e.g. it will come to a trial), *venire in questionem* or *in cognitionem, cognosci*; untried, unheard (e.g. to condemn, sentence any one, etc.), *causa incognita*; (3) in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, **quæstorum fidei tribunal*; a trial of this kind, **questio de fide Christiana habita*.

Inquisitive, adj. by *sciscitari alqd*. Inquisitor, n. (1) = one who inquires by virtue of his office, *quæstor* (not *judez questionis*, = the presiding judge at a special trial); to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, *cognoscere, into, of a thing, alqd*; (2) in popish countries, **quæstor hereticorum*, or simply *quæstor*. Inquisitorial, adj. **in quæstoris modum, quæstoris instar*.

Inroad, n. = a sudden invasion of the enemy, *irruptio, incursio, incursum* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem or incursum facere in*; a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio, excursus*; a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incursum in fines hostium facta*; a sudden invasion, *subita hostium incursum*; to undertake an expedition, *milites in expeditionem educere* (of the commander); *excursionem facere* (of the soldiers); to make — into a certain part of a country, *excursionem or incursum facere in fines alqis regionis*; to make — into a territory, *excursare in fines alqis regionis*; to infest a country, a district, *regionem vexare*; to attack in nocturnal incursions, *nocturnis expeditioibus adoriri*.

Insalubrious, adj. *insaluber* (not *salubrious*, opp. *saluber*, e.g. land, property, *ager, fundus*; wine, *vinum*); = not good for health, *bonæ valetudini contrarius* (e.g. food, *alimenta*); = unhealthy, *pestilens* (containing pernicious substances, opp. *saluber*; of places, e.g. a house, *ades*; of seasons, e.g. year, *annus*; then atmosphere, *aër*; evaporation, breath, *aspiratio*); = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, dangerous, *gravis* (e.g. temperature, *calum*; season of the year, *anni tempus*; locality, *locus*); comb. *gravis et pestilens* (e.g. exhalation, *aspiratio*); = obnoxious, *viti-*

osus (full of elements injurious to general health, opp. *saluber*, e.g. a district, *regio*); — air or climate, *pestilentia* or *gracitas cali*; *intemperies cali*. *Insalubritas*, n. — of a place. *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia* or *gracitas* or *intemperies cali*.

Insanabile, adj. *insanabilis*. See Incurable.

Insane, adj. *insanus* (one who is not right in his head, then like a madman, e.g. *homo*; a meeting, *concio*; what shows want of sense, e.g. desire, *cupiditas*); (of one who is out of his mind, silly, foolish, and of any thing that is so) *amens* (more periodically, for a time), *demens* (if continually, e.g. a scheme, *consilium*, *ratio*); = mad, raving, *furiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*); = absurd, childish, *ineptus* (of persons and things); foolish talk, *ineptia*; to talk foolishly, *inepta dicere*, *aliena loqui*; to have a foolish desire for a thing, *ad insaniam concupiscere alqd*; adv. *dementer*, *insane*, *furiose*, *inepte*. *Insanity*, n. *rabies* (madness, of men and animals), *insania* (of lunatics, or in gen. of extreme passion), *furor* (fury, of any one that flies into a passion), *amentia* (silliness from extreme passion).

Insatiable, adj. *insatibilis*, *inexplebilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. appetite, *stomachus*; desire, avarice, *cupiditas*, *avaritia*); *insaturabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, *abdomen*); — an — desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*.

Inscribe, v. (1) = to mark with letters, *inscribere*; *consignare*; = to draw a figure within another, *inscribere alci rei*. *Inscription*, n. (1) = on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio*, *index* (both in gen., e.g. of a book, picture, statue); *titulus* (= *inscriptio* and *index*; then = epitaph, *titulus sepulchri*, or simply *titulus*; also = a note, card put into a window, on a board, as a sign that a certain thing is to be sold or to let, or to let for hire, e.g. a slave, a house), *epigramma*, *titulus*, n. (*ἐπιγράμμα*, for the pure Latin term *inscriptio*; ep. = to an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tomb-stone, etc.), *carmen* (in verses, e.g. over the entrance of a temple); *monumentum literarum* (as a literary monument); an obscure and ambiguous —, *titulus obscurus et ambiguus*; with an —, *litteris inscriptis*; to place an — upon any thing, *titulum inscribere alci rei*, *inscribere alqd*; he placed the following — upon the statue, monument, tomb-stone, in statuâ, in sepulchro *inscripsit*; to hew an — in stone, *epigramma* or *carmen in lapide insculpere*; an — in stone, *epigramma* or *carmen* or *monumentum literarum in lapide insculptum*; (2) = an address of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, but less formal than a dedication, *inscriptio*; *index*; *titulus*; *epigramma*; *carmen*; *eulogium* (any short —, whether containing praise, or censure, or neither); see Dedication, Address, Letter.

Inscrutability, n. by *Inscrutable*, adj. *inexplicabilis*.

Insculpture, n. See Sculpture, also Engraving.

Insect, n. *insectum*; *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm, and the other little worms which are generally so destructive to corn-fIELDS, *cucullio* et reliquis *bestiolis* quæ frumentis solent nocere). *Insectile*, adj. *insecti instar*.

Insecure, adj. (1) = not secure (of persons), *intutus*; (2) = not safe (of things), see Unsafe.

Insensible, adj. *sensus expertus*; to be —, *sensus carere*. See Feeling. *Insensibility*, n. *torpor*, *indolentia*, or by circumlocution with *nihil dolere*, *aliquis a sensu animus, stupiditas, socordia*, *animus durus*, *ingenium inhumanum, inhumanitas, immanitas*; entire —, *immanitas omnem humanitatem repellens*. See Feeling, Sense.

Inseparability, n., by *Inseparable*, adj. *inseparabilis* (post-Aug.); = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = indivisible, *indivisibilis*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*; not to be able to separate one's self from a thing, *ab alqd. re separari, scerni, divelli non posse*; *ab alqd. re nec divelli, nec distrahi*

posse; (of two friends) to be —, *ab alqd. divelli non posse*; (of a person), never to leave any one for a moment, *ab alcis latere non discedere*; never to leave a person, *alci perpetuum esse* (e.g. of fever).

Insert, v.a. *inserere alci rei* or in *alqd* (in general, then to put in as a parenthesis, as an episode, to immix, etc.), *includere alci rei* or in *alqd* (to enchain, e.g. *emblemata in scyphis*, then to — as an episode in a letter, e.g. *orationem epistolâ* or in *epistolâ* or *alqd. orationis sine*); *interpungere* (to put in, between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*; then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing); *supplere* (to supply, add, what was still wanting); *addere in* (with acc., in general, to add any thing, e.g. I have — something in my speech, discourse, in *orationem addidi quendam*); *indere alci rei* or in *alqd* (to put into, set upon, imprint; also to put in in writing); to fasten in, *infigere alci rei* or in *alqd* (also fig. to impress); to fix in the ground, plant, *desigere in alqd* or in *alqd. re*. See also Ingraft. *Insertion*, n. *interpositio*, *interclusio* (a clause, Greek *παρεΐθεα*, dum continuationi sermonis medius aliquis sensus intervenit).

Insertivnt, adj. See Useful.

Inset, v.tr. *firmare, stabilire*. See Infix, Implant.

Inshel, v.tr. * in *conchâ includere, claudere*.

Inside, n. *pars interior*; if opp. to outside, by *intus*. See Inner.

Insidiate, v.tr. *insidiari alci* (to lie in ambush for); = to run after, chase any one, *sectari alqm*; = to spread nets for, etc., *plagas tendere alci* (all three of hunters, and of men in general); fig., to hunt after, *captare alqd*; to run after girls, women, *sectari puellas, mulieres*; to lie in ambush for, plot against any one's life, *alcis vitâ* or simply *alci insidiari*; *alcis vitâ insidias facere* or *ponere*, *alci insidias parare* or *comparare* or *ponere* or *tendere*. *Insidiator*, n. (one who lies in ambush), *insidiator*; *insidiatrix*, f. (late). *Insidious*, adj. (lying in ambush, waiting for the right moment to harm any one, opp. *apertus*). See Deceitful.

Insight, n. (1) = view of the interior of any thing, by *inspicere* (also to inspect, in order to get a knowledge of a thing, e.g. one's books, accounts, *rationes suas*); to obtain — of any thing, *cognoscere* (*ἀναγινώσκω*, to read, in order to become acquainted with the contents, e.g. a letter, *litteras*); to get an — of, to inspect, consult the Sibylline books, *libros Sibyllinos adire*; (2) in gen. = thorough knowledge, skill, *intelligentia* (post-Aug.); *intellectus* (good, common sense, hence = general view and clear understanding), of a thing, *alcis rei*; = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicentia*; of the truth, *veritas*; a deeper — into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia* (Greek *σοφία*, i.e. *scientia illa quæ principis rerum est divinarum atque humanarum, in quâ continetur decorum et hominum communitas et societas inter ipsos*, the nature both of God and of man, and the relations of the one to the other, Cic.), of a thing, *alcis rei*; or *prudentia* (*prudentiam quam Græci φρόνημα dicunt, altam quandam intelligentiam, quæ est rerum expectandarum futurarumque scientia*, i.e. the knowledge of choosing what is good and avoiding what is bad, Cic.), of any thing, *alcis rei*; = presence of mind, *consilium*; = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *judicium*; = a clear knowledge and —, *cognitio*, of and into, *alcis rei*; a deeper — (in an ordinary sense), *altior intellectus*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudentia*; a man of deep understanding, *vir prudentissimus, vir multi or magni consilii, vir consilii plenus*; men of learning and talent, *virii docti et eruditi*; nothing escapes his understanding, *nihil est quod non perspicat*; from my best knowledge (to judge), *ex animi sententiâ*; with judgment, *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter*; to possess great judgment, *intelligentiâ valere* or *prestare*; to possess understanding and judgment,

rationis, et intelligentiæ participem esse; to possess a sound knowledge, judgment, *prudenter intelligere* (e.g. of an orator); to possess a great depth of mind, *altâ mente præditum esse*; to possess more understanding than any body, *plus quam alius, habere prudentiæ*; to have no understanding, intellect, judgment, *esse nullius consilii*; to have gained an — into any thing, *intelligentiam alius rei habere*; to have a clear — into, understanding of any thing, *plane videre alqd.* See Knowledge. Insignificance, Insignificancy, *n. exiguïtas, levitas, vilitas*, or by Insignificant, *adj. inanis*; can this change of abode appear — to you? *hæc peregrinatio mediocri vobis videri potest?* See Trifling.

Insincere, *adj. falsus*; see False. Insincerity, *n. falsum, falsitas* (late); see Falseness.

Insinuate, *v.tr.* and *intr.* (1) = to introduce gently, e.g. of water that —s itself into, etc.), *se currare*; see Wind; (2) = to push, work one's self into favour, *se insinuare*; to — one's self with any body, *blanditiis et assentationibus alius amicitiam colligere* or in *aljus consuetudinem se immergere*, **blanditiis et assentationibus alius benevolentiam sibi adjungere*, *blanditiis influere in aures aljus, insinuare se in aljus familiaritatem, gratiam sibi parere apud alqm* (to ingratiate one's self); to try to — one's self, *assentationculâ aucupari aljus gratiam, locum gratiæ apud alqm querere*; (3) = to suggest by remote allusion, *alci alqd significare* (to give to understand); see Hint. Insinuation, *n. blanditiæ*. Insinuatively, *adj. blandus* (bland). Insinuator, *n. qui alci alqd significat*. See Hint.

Insipid, *adj.* (1) *nihil sapiens* (tasteless, lit.; *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus* (*inconditus* is found nowhere); = not enjoying any thing, by *carens voluntate*; to be tasteless, *nihil sapere, sapore carere, voluptate carere*; (2) *fig.* = absurd, which see. Insipidity, *n.* by Insipid, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes*; if *fig.*, see Absurdity. Insipience, *n.*, see Silliness.

Insist, *v.intr.* *persistere, perstare, consistere* (all, in *alqd re*). See Persevere.

Insure, *v.tr.* *irretire* (lit. and *fig.*, *alqd re* or *laqueis aljus*). Insurer, *n.* by Insure.

Insobriety, *n. intemperantia*. See Drunkenness, Immoderation, Intemperance.

Insociability, *n.* by *Insociable*, *adj. insociabilis*. Insolate, *v.tr.* = to expose to the heat of the sun, *in sole ponere* (to place in the sun), *insolare* (to heat by the sun); = to warm one's self in the sun, *apricari*. Insolation, *n. insolatio*; (the act of warming one's self in the sun) *apricatio*.

Insolence, *n. insolentia* (haughtiness from overvaluing one's riches), *intemperantia* (improper proceedings from want of self-control, opp. *æquitas*); = haughtiness, pride, *superbia*. Insolent, *adj. insolens*; see Haughty.

Insolidity, *n. infirmitas* (infirmity), *levitas* (insufficiency).

Insolvable, *adj.* (1) = in an — difficulty, *inexplicabilis*; see Indissoluble; (2) = that cannot be paid, *quod solvi or dissolvi non potest*; I would not part with a thing for all the money one gave me, *res mihi carior quam pecunia est*. Insolveny, *n. pecunie inopia*; to declare one's — upon oath, *bonam copiam ejurare*; see Bankruptcy under Bank. Insolvent, *n. qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum, non idoneus* (one who does not perform, pay what he should, e.g. debtor, *debitor*); to assure, declare upon oath, that one is —, *bonam copiam ejurare*.

Insomuch, *adv. sic, ita, hoc or eo modo*; under this condition, *hæc or eâ conditione, hæc lege*; so far, *eo usque*; to sin —, in this manner, *in eam partem peccare*; see So.

Inspect, *v.tr.* *risere, insicere* (to view, lit.); *aspicere* (to look on); *inspicere, perspicere* (to look through, examine); = to look at more closely, *examine, intueri, contemplari, oculis collustrare or*

perlustrare; see Contemplate. Inspection, *n.* (1) = a looking on, by verbs; (2) = watch, guardianship, superintendence; *curæ* (care over any thing, e.g. the treasury, public works, public highways, *avaritii, operum publicorum, viarum*); = the act of keeping, preserving, *custodia, comb. cura custodique*; = protection, protecting care, *tuella*; = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *providium*; = watch over the public morals, *præfectura morum*; to have the —, superintendence over any thing, *præesse, præfectum esse alci rei, alci rei præsidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to attend to, superintend any thing, *curare, regere, moderari alqd*; to entrust any one with the superintendence over, — of any thing, *credere alci aljus rei custodiam, alqd in custodiam aljus concedere or committere*; over (of a person), *alqm aljus curæ custodique mandare*; to place any one under the — of, *custodem alci ponere, apponere or imponere* (for safety's sake); (at school) *alqm alci in disciplinam tradere*; to have any one under one's —, *alqm custodire*; the — of, superintendence over the public treasury passes into the hands of any one, *cura cerarii transit ad alqm*; see Review. Inspector, *n. custos* (m. & f.), *curator* (keeper, librarian); one who is set over a thing, *præses, præfectus*; a collector of the public rates and taxes, one who exacts work, sees that it is done, *exactor*; tutor, teacher, *magister, rector*; censor, one who superintends the public morals, *præfectus moribus, censor*; a master mule-driver, *superintendentarius*; keeper, guard of a temple, *templi custos, editunus, edituus*; surveyor of the public highways, *curator viarum*; surveyor, superintendent of a certain district of a town (as regards its cleanliness, etc.), *magister vici, riconmagister*; — of the public buildings and chief constable, *ædilis* (in Rome); — of a building that is in course of erection, contractor, *exactor operis*; a secret watch, spy, *speculator*; one sent as a spy, *emissarius*; to appoint an — over any thing, *custodem imponere alci rei, seldom in alqd re*; to appoint a person to have the — of any one, *custodem ponere or apponere or imponere alci* (never in *alqd*); to appoint any one as keeper, —, *constituere, præficere alqm curatorem alci rei, or simply præficere, præponere alqm alci rei*; the office of an —, etc., *custodia munus, cura, præfectura*; see Librarian.

Insperation, *n.* (= act of sprinkling on), by *aspergere, conspergere*.

Insphere, *v.tr.* (= to place in an orb or sphere), *incendere in alqd re*. See Enclose.

Inspirable, *adj. quod spiritu ducere possumus, or spirabilis*. Inspiration, *n.* (1) = the inhaling of air, *spiritus (cæli or animæ), aspiratio aëris* (respiratus, not *respiritus*, is = to the act of breathing forth, respiration); what serves, is necessary for —, *spirabilis* (e.g. *risera*); see Respiration; (2) = by the Holy Spirit, *instinctus divinus, instinctus divinus afflatusque* (not *inspiratio*, which is no classical term at all); (3) = supposed infusion of ideas by a superior being, *monitus* (in warning, suggestion); *consilium* (advice, what has been suggested); by —, through God's command, *divinitus*; to compose poems under the influence from above, by —, to utter oracles, *colati quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere, instinctu divino afflatusque oracula fundere*; to give one's self entirely up to the suggestion of one's own feelings and passions, *parere* (with *dat.* = to yield to anger and revenge, *dolori et iracundie*); to follow the suggestions of others, *aliorum consilia sequi*; at any one's suggestion, *alqd monente, alqd rectore*; see Suggestion. Inspire, (1) = to breathe into, *inspirare*; (2) = to infuse ideas, — by the Holy Spirit, *suggere, subicere alci alqd* (to suggest); = to warn, advise, *monere alqm alqd or monere alqm ut, etc.* (e.g. one's own heart good); to — with, instil, *alci insicere*; *fig.* to breathe into, pour into, on, *aspicere* (lit. = to blow upon any thing, *excitare*), *inspirare, afflare* (gentleness,

kinder feelings, moderation, e.g. love, affection, *amicitiam*; to —, give any one the idea of, etc., that, etc., *mentem alicui dūre ut*, etc.; in *eam mentem alqm impellere ut*, etc.; this idea God gave into the heart of Metellus, *Metello deditur*; *que tenet in mentem*; a conversation suggested by anger and a secret grudge, *sermo quidem ira et dissimulatio gignit*; to suggest to any one what he is to say in reply, *subiecit quid dicit alqs*, *ultimūque quid respondat alqs*; to excite, — with, *inani* into any one courage, vigour, excite, *incendere, inflammare*; to enrapture, delight, *lactari* or *gaudio profunderē*, *totum ad se convertere et raptare*; to become —, enraptured, *mentis raptibus excitari, ardore alqm inflammari atque incitari*; to be filled with joy, quite delighted, *solum in laticum effusum esse, luctum esse omnibus luctissimū*; to sing in ecstasy, *excitari gaudio ad canendum*; to speak so as to — others, fill them with enthusiasm, *orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admove*; who excites, makes one enthusiastic, *trium ingenium facit*; to be — by the Holy Spirit, *alqm mentem divino afflatu* or *alqm animum divino instinctu concitare*; to become —, *insurgere, spiritu divino tungi, di ino quānū spiritui inflari, divino instinctu concitari*; — enthusiastic, in ecstasy, *divino spiritu inflatus* or *tactus, mente incitatus* (in gen.); fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, *fanaticus, furens, furibundus, lymphatus, lymphaticus*; to be a fanatic, *furere*; the predictions of — writers, *furibundum eorum predicationem*; see *Animate*, *Innū*, *Exente*, *Surgere*. *Inspire*, n. see *Inspire*. *Inspirat*, v.tr. *alacritatem alqm accendere*; see *Enliven*.

Inspatiare, v.tr. *crasorem facere* (e.g. *pituitam*), see *Condense*. *Inspiration*, n. by verbs.

Instability, n. *inconstancia*; see *Inconstancy*. *Instable*, adj. *inconstans*; see *Inconstant*.

Install, v.tr. = to install in an office, *constituere*; *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries); to — in an office, *alqm constituere in munere, alqm proficere muneri*; in the place of another person, *alqm substituere in alqm locum* (in gen.); *alqm in alqm locum subrogare* (to substitute, by election in the comitia, through him who presided over them, and some one else who proposed the candidate); *alqm sufficere* (to substitute, if elected by the people); see *Appoint*, *Constitute*. *Installation*, n. *munus* (office), or by verbs, e.g. *muneri praponi*, *præci* (to be —, appointed to an office); any one is — in an office, *munus alicui deferretur, mandatur*; to have received an appointment, *muneri prapositione esse, process*; letter, decree of —, *litteræ principis* and simply *litteræ*; to revoke the decree of —, *litteras revocare*; see *Appointment*, *Office*. *Installment* (in making payments); to pay by —, *in autcessum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, *in autcessum accipere*.

Instance, n. = urgency, request, *curatissimè prece* (urgent request, Tac.). To instance, v.tr. = to give as an example, *exempli causâ ponere alqd*.

Instant, n. *punctum temporis* (the smallest point in duration); a moment, as part of an hour, *momentum temporis* or *hora* (first in Lat.; in Plin. first distinguished from *punctum temporis*, e.g. *quod maximum* [moment]; *immo temporis punctum* [second], *aut beneficio sterile, aut curam laud?*); a moment's time, an — (in a gen. sense), *vestigium temporis*; the right time, the decisive moment, *diemina*; the time, period, when any thing is to be done, *tempus*; the present time, moment, — *id quod adest quodque presens est* (e.g. the war only depends upon the incidents of the present —, *bellum tantum ad id solum quod adest quodque presens est accommodat*); in an —, *puncto* or *momento temporis*, in *vestigio temporis*; an —, *paulisper* (e.g. wait an —, *mane paulisper*); in the same —, *eodem vestigio* (the town seemed to be in the possession of the enemy, *urbis ab hostibus eodem ostenditur*); in one and the same —, *uno et eodem*

temporis puncto; it is done in an —, *fit ad punctum temporis*; in one —, moment, very often circumstances may be entirely different, alter, *minutis momentis maxime inclinationes temporum sunt*; not an —, *ne minimum partem temporis, ne paululum quidem* (e.g. to hesitate to, etc., *distulare quin*, etc.); in every —, at any moment, in *omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermissis, omnibus minutis temporum punctis*; every —, *jam jamque*; the, this very —, sometimes by *ipse*; the very — of his departure, *sua ipsa projectione*; the very — when it was to be done, in the very act, in *ipso comitu* (e.g. to be taken caught, taken prisoner in the very act, in i. c. *opprimi*); for a minute, *parumper*; to an —, to a minute, *ad tempus* (e.g. to attend, be there, *venire, desse*); for the time, for the short time, for the moment, *ad tempus, temporis causâ*; for the present, in *presens* (*trampus*), in *presentia* (opp. in *posterum*); a favourable moment, opportunity, *tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas* or *occasio*; not to allow the — moment, opportunity to pass, *tempori* or *temporis occasioni non desse*; not an —, a moment is to be lost, *res non habet moram*; the last moment of the falling country, *extremum et difficillimum reipublice tempus*; to fight up to the last moment, *ad extremum usque contendere*; during the last moments, *extremo spiritu, in ipsa morte*; timid in the moment of danger, *in re presenti pavidus*; to forsake any one in the moment of danger, *alqm in ipso discrimine periculi destituere*; the allurements of the moment, *blaudissimè presens voluptas*; led by a momentary fit of passion to, etc., *subita ira percitus ad*; (2) (in gen. a particular time), *tempus* (in gen., especially the right time); *vestigium temporis*, or simply *vestigium*; the favourable —, when any one dies, *opportunitas mortis alqm*; the same —, *eodem temporis vestigio, eodem tempore*; the right —, in *tempore*; in *ipso articulo temporis*; to hit the right time with any one, in *tempore ad alqm venire*; that the general welfare of Gaul depends upon that —, *omnem salutem Gallie in illu temporis vestigio posita esse*; when that moment shall arrive, *quid quon erit* (Cic.). Instantly, adv. (1) = immediately, when see; (2) = with urgent opportunity, by *vehemens, impensius* (of urgent requests); adv. *vehementer, impensè, etiam atque etiam, magnopere*; to beseech any one —, *vehementer* (*impensè*, etc.) *alqm rogare* or *orare, alqm penitus rogare, alqm obsecrare atque obtestari* and *obtestari atque obsecrare omnibus precibus alqm petere* or *orare*. *Instantaneous*, adj. *brevisissimus* (of very short duration); transient, *fugax* (swift, fugacious); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); present, momentary, *presens* (e.g. *possibilitas, facultas*); the — enthusiasm (of the speaker), *affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur*; adv. *instantaneously, puncto* or *momento temporis, in vestigio temporis* (in an instant, directly); = quickly, *e vestigio* (lie on the same spot of ground and at the same instant); now —, *jam* (*ai dñ*); by-and-by, immediately, *extemplo*; for the time being, *ad tempus*; —, of instantaneous effect (of medicines, poison, etc.), *presens, presentaneus* (after the classical age).

Intate, v.tr. = to establish in a rank or condition (e.g. to — in greatness), by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus alicui mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre, muneri alqm proficere* or *præponere*; to — in any particular office, *appondere alqm* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *alqm custodem alqm*; also *calumniatores*, false accusers). See *Install*.

Intaurate, v.tr. *reficere*. See *Restore*.

Instead, prep. *loco* or in *locum alqm* or *alqm rei*, in the place of, *vice*, *vice* or in *vicem*, or simply *vicem alqm* or *alqm rei* (*vicem* alone, when we say *mean, tuam; nostram, vestram vicem*, in my, etc. stead; instead of you all, *vestram omnium vicem*); *pro* with the ablat. (for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); to use salt — of salt-petre, *salia vice nitro usi*; to send cavalry — of the

legions, in *cicem legionum equites mittere*; I was invited — of him, in *locum ejus irritatus sum*; he had called them *Quirites* — of soldiers, *Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat*; to pay in bad — of good coin, *nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere*; instead of, rather than; with the pres. part., *tantum abest ut . . . ut*, etc. (so far from . . . he rather, sooner, etc.); not only, but also, even — of, *non modo non . . . sed etiam* (not . . . but); instead of . . . he rather, *adeo non, adeo nihil . . . ut*; instead of . . . he only, *magis quam* (in Lat. the second clause comes first; thus, he only . . . , instead of, e.g. — of frightening him, it only brought him into greater rage, *accendat eum magis quam conterruerat*); — of taking to flight, *omissa fuga*; sometimes also by *quum*, e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, *quum laudare deberet, eum contempnit*.

Instigare, v.tr. (from *στίγω*, to prick, = to incite), *instigare* (e.g. *canes in alium*, to set on, and fig.); *concitare*, *incitare*; see *Incite*. *Instigator*, n. (1) of persons (in a bad sense), *machinator principis*; (2) of things, = that which incites, *quod incitat*.

Instill, v.tr. (1) = to infuse by drops, in general, *in os alci inficere* or *indere* or *ingerere* (into any one's mouth); *instillare* (by drops, e.g. milk); (2) in a fig. sense, *instillare* (to infuse by drops as it were) *alci aliquid* (e.g. precepts; although only in Hor. and Senec., it may be excusable to use it in prose, for Cic. says, *quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillantur*, i.e. this letter has raised my spirits a little); to imbue with, *imbuiere alium aliquid re* (to moisten as it were, to infuse by liquids, e.g. learning, views, nobler sentiments, a nobler spirit); to inculcate, *inficere*, *incutere* (principles, ideas, to rouse a man's feelings; *incutere*, more to — dread, terror, etc., also admiration); to engender, create, *ingenerare* (from the time of a man's birth as it were, e.g. to create in a man a greater love towards his children); to fill with, *implere alium aliquid re* (we seldom *alium alci rei*; to — gentle feelings, *aspirare*, *inspirare*, *afflare alci aliquid* (e.g. love, amorem); to — with admiration, *alium admiratione imbuiere*, *admirationem alci inficere*; with hope, *spem alci facere* or *inficere*, *spe implere alium*; with courage, *animum alci facere*, *animo alci implere*; the army with greater —, *maorem alacritatem studiumque pugnandi magis exercitui inficere*.

Instinct, n., animal —, *natura*; from one's own —, *natura ducere*; to become natural, to act from — as it were, *quasi in naturam certis*; *natura* desire, *appetitio* (the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, *cognitionis*); natural desire (as existing in us), *appellus* (natural feeling, especially animal —, in its ordinary acceptation, e.g. *dehinc autem eadem natura belis et sensum et appetitum, ut altera conatum habet ad naturales pastus expellendos, altera s. cernerent pestiferæ salutariæque*, Cic.); *instinctus*, which is very improperly used in this sense by modern Latin writers, could only mean an outward impulse, and besides it is no Latin word at all; both *appetitio* and *appellus* are used by Cic. in an absolute sense for the Greek *agôn* = desire in general; a sudden impulse, *impetus* (e.g. — of benevolence, *impetus benivolentia*); comb. *impetus et appetitus rerum*, animal —, animal desires; inward desire, inclination, taste, *studium* (e.g. for history, *historia*); a longing for a thing which we do not like to miss, *desiderium*; to feel a desire for any thing, *studium* or *desiderium alci rei duci* or *impelli*, *appellere* or *concupiscere aliquid*; to feel a strong desire, *ad aliquid rapi*, *repentino animi impetu in aliquid incitari*; to feel no desire for any thing, *abhorreere* or *alienum esse ad aliquid rei*; sensual desires, *studia prava* or *luxuria* or *humilia*. *Instinctive*, adj. *duce natura* (i.e. to do any thing, *facere aliquid*).

Instituere, v.tr. = to found (e.g. a court), *constituere* (ut. to put together, hence to accomplish the

building or the establishing of any thing, e.g. an empire, *imperium*); to — a thing, *instituere* (e.g. a state, *civitatem*; also *heredem instituere* or *facere* or *scribere*, to — an heir, whilst to substitute another as heir, would be, *heredem alium substituere*); to — as king of the realm, *alium regem statuere* or *constituere*; for the time being, *alium regem temporis gratia statuere*; over a country, *alium regem imponere terræ alci* (e.g. *Macedonia*); to — a monarchy, *regnum statuere*, *regem creare* (to create a king); to — the creditor as owner of property of the debtor, *creditori dare possessionem bonorum debitoris*; to erect, place, *constituere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); to reconcile, *conciliare* (to be the means of bringing two persons together; friendship, *amicitia*; a union, wedding, *nuptias*; peace, *pacem*); to reestablish, *reconciliare* (e.g. peace, *pacem*); to effect, *facere* (e.g. a treaty, alliance, *foedus*; peace, *pacem*); to establish concord, unity, concordiam *reconciliare*; between two, *alium in gratiam reconciliare cum alio*; among the citizens, *conciliare pacem inter cives*; to establish discord, *discordiam conciliare*; to cause a quarrel, *causam furoris inferre*, *furoris excitare*; between two, *discordes reddere*; among the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*. *Institution*, n. (1) = a book of elements, (particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law), by *institutio*, Cic. (in the sense of instruction); = an — (a learned society in France), *societas* (not *institutum* in this sense); see *Society*; (2) (in the sense of a literary —, or an educational establishment), by the Greek *παιδείσιον* (the place), or *locus ubi alius atque doctus sum*, Cic. (i.e. the place where I was educated; the Druids have well attended educational establishments, schools, *ad Druidas multi in disciplinam conveniunt et parentibus propriisque mittuntur*; or *ludus literarum*, *lucus discendi, ludus literarius* (post-Aug.); to open a school, *ludum aperire*; to establish at joint expense, *collatâ pecuniâ conducere præceptores*; to send a boy to any one's establishment, *puerum alci in disciplinam tradere*; to attend a school, *ludum literarum frequentare*. *Institutional*, adj. *ad institutionem pertinet* or by elements, *plur.* *Institutive*, adj. *quod constituit*. *Institutive*, n. (= a writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions), *qui e libro excerptis*. *Institutor*, n. *qui aliquid instituit*. See *Founder*.

Instruct, v.tr. *erudire* (to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in any thing, in *aliquid rei*; to teach, improve, bring on any one, *docere*, in any thing, *aliquid*; comb. *erudire atque docere*, *docere atque erudire*; to prepare any one for a certain vocation, *instituere*, in any thing, *ad aliquid*; or by *instruere* (lit. to provide any one with what is necessary, hence *instruere literis, doctrinis, artibus*, = to instruct in, i.e. to furnish with literary knowledge), in any thing, *ad aliquid*; to lecture, *præcipere* or *tradere aliquid* or *de aliquid rei*, *tradere præcepta alci rei*; to teach the rudiments of the art of eloquence, elocution, *tradere elementa loquendi*; to teach elocution, *præcipere* or *tradere de eloquentiâ*; to — any one in elocution, *aliquid ad dicendum instituere*; to teach any one to play the lute, *aliquid fidibus* (scil. *canere*) *docere*; to be — by any one, to learn of any one, *doceri ab alio*, generally *discere ab alio*; to learn any thing of any one, *discere aliquid* (or with infin.) *Instructed*, *eruditus* (brought out of a state of ignorance, educated); one who has received a liberal, a literary education, *doctus*, *doctrinatus*, *instruitus*; to be a highly-educated, well-informed man, *quum institutum optime, tum etiam perfecte planeque eruditum esse*. *Instruction*, n. (1) = the act of teaching, *institutio* (— in verbal information, in any thing, *alci rei*; the bringing up of any one from a state of ignorance, *eruditio*, *educatio*; — given by a school, or from a master, *disciplina*; — given by a teacher, *doctrina* (e.g. many years —, *multos annos*); every sound —, *educatio*, *eruditio*, *instruc-*

ratione suscipitur de aliqua re institutio; to give —, *erudire atque docere juventutem* or *discendi studiosos*; to receive — of a person, to learn of any one, *discere ab aliquo*, *erudiri* or *institutui ab aliquo*, *disciplinā aliejs uti*; *scholīs aliejs interesse* (to attend any one's lectures, be under any one's tuition, to be any one's pupil); to receive one's first — of, *puerili doctrinā ab aliquo institui*; to receive the same —, *iisdem præceptis atque in unā institutione formari*; to have received a good education; to have been under good masters, *doctrinā atque optinarum artium studiis eruditum esse*; to appear to have had no education at all, *omnium rerum rudem esse videri*; to apply, to arrange, bring one's — within the scope of any one's natural abilities, *doctrinam ad naturam aliejs accommodare*; to place any one under the care of a master, *alci alqm in disciplinam tradere*; (2) = direction, *præceptio* (the act of prescribing), *præceptum* (precept), *institutio* (institution). — *Instructive*, adj. *utilis*; to make a conversation —, **sermone ad ea quæ sunt frugī deflectere*. — *Instructor*, n., see *Teacher*. — *Instructress*, n. *præceptrix*, *magistra* (*mag*); also in general, e.g. custom is the best teacher in the art to speak, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*; or *magister* if the Latin noun to which the word — refers is a masculine noun (e.g. experience is the best master, *visus*, *egregius magister*).

Instrument, n. (1) = tool, *utensilia -ium*, n. (*utensils* in a household, and in general); furniture, *suppellex*; vessels, culinary —, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *vasa -orum*, n.; tools, — for carrying on trade, *instrumentum* (e.g. agricultural —, *rusticum*; hunting, shooting apparatus, *venatorium*; fishing apparatus, *piscatorium*; apparatus for bathing, *balnearium*); tackling, cordage, rigging, *armamenta -orum*, n. (*arma* for —, tools, is poetical), *instrumentum* (in general, also in a collective sense); some large, artificial —, machine, *machina*, *machinamentum*; an iron —, *ferramentum*; astronomical —, **suppellex sideribus observandis*; physical —, apparatus, **physicorum instrumentorum suppellex*; surgical —, *ferramenta chirurgorum*; (2) = means contributing to an effect, applied to both persons and things, *membrum* (limb, e.g. the organs of the ear, *auditus membrum*); man, *minister* (fig.); to use any one as an — for any thing, *aliejs operā alqd efficere*; to serve as an — to any one, **inseruire aliejs consiliis perficiendis*; (3) a musical —, *organum* (*ὄργανον*, especially an —, a machine which is very complicated as regards its inner construction, hence the most proper to express a musical —, *Senec. Ep.*); a lute, a musical — with strings, *fides*; a horn, *cornu*; a double flute, pipe, *tibia*; a trumpet, *tuba*; to sing with the accompaniment of an instrument, *cantare ad chordarum sonum*, *canere ad symphoniam*; an — maker, *instrumentorum opifex* (in general); a musical — maker, *artifex qui organa fabricat*; (4) in law and in general (a deed), *litteræ, tabulæ* (any thing in writing); to draw up any thing in writing, *litteris alqd consignare*. — *Instrumental*, adj. (1) = contributing aid, *utilis* (useful); *conducibilis* is not used in good prose; 'wholesome, *saluber*, *salutaris* (*salutaris* also with *ad alqd*); 'effective, *efficax*; convenient, *commodus*, *accommodatus*, *aptus*; to take measures that will be — in, etc., *salubria consilia intrare*. Adv. *utiliter*, *salubriter*, *commode*, *accommodate*, *apte*; to be — in, in rem esse; (2) = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tiliarum nerorumque* or *nerorum et tiliarum*; — and vocal music, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus*, *vocum nerorumque cantus*. *Instrumentality*; n. *opera*.

Insuavity, n. *insuavitas* (late), or by *suavis*. See *Unpleasantness*.

Insubordination, n. *disciplina nulla* (no order, discipline); *immodestia*, *intemperantia* (e.g. of the army); = licentiousness, *licentia*, *nimia licentia*, *comb. intemperantia et nimia licentia*. *Insubor-*

dinatē, adj. *nullā disciplinā correctus*; dissipated, *dissolutus*; licentious, *effrenatus*.

Insubstantial, adj. *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam non pertinens*, *quod ad rem non pertinet*; foreign, *a re alienus*; foreign, derived from elsewhere, *adventicius* (opp. *proprius*).

Insufferable, adj. *intolerabilis*.

Insufflation, n. (= both the act of breathing on, and the act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body), *afflatus* (divine inspiration, *afflatus dicinus*), or by *aspirare ad alqm* (to breathe on any one), *afflare* (to breathe on any body or any thing, *alqm* or *alci*); and to breathe any thing towards any one, *alqd alci*).

Insult, n. *injuriam*, *injuriam alci illata*, *ab aliquo illata*, *offensio*, *offensa*, *ignominia*, *contumelia* (a disgraceful insult), *moestia* (troublesome insult); *injuriam acerba*, *offensio gravis*, *dolor gravis* or *acerbus*; without any —, *sine ulla contumelia*. To insult, *fodere animum* (properly to stick or sting one's mind), *alci injuriam inferre*, *alci egre facere*, *alci animum offendere*; — in or by any thing, *alqm offendere in alqd re*; — any one to his face, *os alci ledere*; to attack with insult, *injuriam lacessere*; to be the first to insult, *priorem ledere*; to be insulted, *injuriam accipere* or *pati*; easily insulted, *anims mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*; to feel yourself insulted, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; — by something, *alqd in or ad contumeliam accipere* (to take as an insult); *Insulting*, *injuriosus*, *contumeliosus*; — words, *vores contumeliosæ*, *verborum contumelia*, *vores mordaces* or *aculeatæ*, *verborum aculei*; did any injurious word fall from his lips? *verbum egred quoniam ex ore istius exiit unde quisquam possit offendi*; to attack with bitter insult, *gravissimis verborum acerbationibus alqm afficere*.

Insuperable, adj. *insuperabilis*, *inexsuperabilis* (lit. what cannot be surmounted, of mountains), *quod superari non potest* (lit. and fig.); invincible, *invictus* (of persons); *insuperabilis* and *inexsuperabilis* are in this sense only used by poets; impregnable, *inexpugnabilis* (of places); —, in a fig. sense, *quod superari non potest* (e.g. obstacles, impediments).

Insupportable, adj., see *Intolerable*.

Insurance, n., see *Assurance*. *Insure*, v. tr. and intr. (= assure), **alci rei cautionem addibere*. *Insurer*, n. **qui caret de pro alqd rei*. See *Assure*.

Insurgents, n., see *Rebel*. *Insurrection*, n. (used with latitude for either sedition or rebellion), *seditio* (sedition); see *Disturbance*. *Insurrectionary*, adj. *seditionis* (in a state of insurrection); revolutionary, *rerum evertendarum* or *rerum novarum cupidus*, *rerum mutationis cupidus*; rising in rebellion against the conqueror, *rebellans* (of the people); turbulent, *turbulentus*, *comb. seditiosus ac turbulentus* (e.g. civis); to be rebellious, *novus res querere*, *novis rebus studere*; among each other, in *seditione inter se esse*; to use r. expressions to any one, *seditionis vocibus increpare alqm* (to frighten him); to hold revolutionary speeches, *seditionis peroculus disserere*; the Gauls are an — people, *Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque exultantur*. Adv. *seditione*, *turbulente* or *turbulenter* or *turbide*; to make the people revolutionary, *seditionibus agitare plebem*.

Insusceptibility, n., by *Insusceptible*, adj.; to be — of any thing, *alqd non sentire* (e.g. beauty, pleasure); not to be capable of receiving, *alqd non accipere* or *suscipere* (e.g. consolation); not to be affected by any thing, *non tangi alqd re* (e.g. by the beauty of form); I have become — of pain, *callum obtulsi dolori*, *anims ad dolorem obtulit*; to be — of everything, to have no interest, feeling for any thing, *omni sensu carere*, *omnem sensum exuisse*.

Intact, adj. *intactus*; see *Untouched*. *Intactible*, adj. (= not perceptible to the touch) *quod sentire non possumus*.

Intaglio, n. (lit., a cutting or engraving, hence any thing engraved, or a precious stone with an engraving on it), **gemma intus eminus*.

Intangible, n. (1) *quod tangere non licet*; (2) *quod sentire, sensibus percipere non possumus*.

Integer, n. = the whole of any thing, particularly an — in arithmetic, *totum, tota res, unum*; see Whole. Integral, adj. *integer* (i.e. unmutilated), *totus*; see Whole, Undivided.

Integrant, adj. **pars ad totum necessaria*. Integration, n. = the act of making entire, **refectio*.

Integrity, n. (1) = entreeness (e.g. — of the empire), *integritas*; fulness, *plentudo* (e.g. of a syllable, *syllaba*, Hor.); wholeness, *absolutio*; to render any thing as complete as possible, *alqd pleni cumulateque perficere*; (2) = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas*; an abstaining from what does not belong to us, *abstinentia*; disinterestedness, *innocentia* (opp. *avaricie, avaritia*); the honesty of a thing, *iusta alqis rei ratio*.

Integument, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (skin or —), *tegumentum* (a covering, protection), *elamentum, velum* (a covering, cloak), *intoluerum* (a wrapper).

Intellect, n. *intelligentia, intelligendi vis, intellectus* (not in the golden age); see Understanding. Intelligence, n. (1) = understanding, which see; (2) = notice, *nuncius*; see Information; (3) = terms of intercourse, *consensio, consensus* (unanimity); see Understanding. Intelligencer, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuncius, legatus* (an ambassador); = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, a newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor*; see Newspaper. Intelligent, adj. *mente praeclatus* (gifted with understanding); one who has understanding and uses it, *mentis compos, sanus*; wise, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens*; to be of a sound mind, *sane mentis esse*; to be —, *sapere*; adv. *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter*; with circumspection, *considerate, circumspicte*; judiciously, *iudicio*. Intelligible, adj. *facilis ad intelligendum* (after Cic.) in metaphysical writings also *intelligibilis*; clear, *perspicuus*; plain, not confused, *planus*; manifest, *apertus* (lit., open to everybody, also of the speaker); distinct, *distinctus* (well arranged, e.g. of the language, also of the person who speaks it, e.g. *atque distinctior Cicero, Tac*); with a clear voice, *clarus*; — for all, *sensus ad popularium vulgaremque accommodatus, ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus*; to make —, *explanare, explicare*; to speak in an — manner, *perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui*; to pronounce the words distinctly, *plane et articulate loqui*, Gell. (*articulatum distincteque dicere alqd*, Cic., refers to the inner mode of explanation); in order that I may speak in an — manner, *ut ea quae dicamus intelligantur*.

Intemperament, n. (= bad state, e.g. of an ulcerated part), *malu conditio*. Intemperance, n. *intemperantia*. Intemperate, adj. *intemperans*. Intemperature, n. *quod est intemperans* (some quality).

Intend, v tr. and intr. = to mean, *spectare alqd* or *ad alqd* or *spectare ut*, etc. (to look upon any thing); to seek, *querere*; I propose, *propositum habeo* or *propositum est mihi alqd* (or with infin.); to think of doing any thing, *cogitare alqd* (or with infin.); to look forward to a thing, direct one's attention to, (*animo*) *intendere* (with the accus. of a pron. or with *ut* or with infin.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; to strive after, *tendere ad alqd*; to design, to be trying to, *id agere ut*, etc., *alqd agitare*; to pursue a plan, *sequi alqd*; he could not do what he intended, *quod intendebat, non efficere poterat*; to prepare any thing, *parare*; to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri*; to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraudem*); to be about to, *nelle, cogitare, in animo habere* (all three with infin.); also very often by using the

conjugation by circumlocation, e.g. *nunc scripturus sum* (I am just about to write). Intense, adj. (lit., strained, hence close, e.g. — study), by *animum intendere ad alqd*. Intension, n. (= a straining, e.g. — of a musical string), by *intendere* (e.g. strings, *chordae*; the bow, *arcum*); or *contendere*; (2) = increase of power or energy (opp. *remission*), by *virum contentio, or omni studio incumbere in alqd*. Intensity, n. (1) = tenseness (of a musical string), by *intendere*, (2) = extreme violence (e.g. of heat), by circumlocation with the noun of whose — we speak, e.g. — of heat, by *calor increscere*. Intensive, adj. (1) = serving to give emphasis (e.g. an — particle), *intensiveus* (late), e.g. *intensiva aeternitas* (Privc.). Intent, adj. (lit., having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alqis rei*. Intention, n. (1) = stretching of the mind, earnestness, *contentio*; (2) = design, *consilium, propositum*; (3) = aim, *finis*. Intentional, adj. *sciens, prudens*, comb. *prudens et sciens, haud ignarus* (of men, = one who knows what he is about); what is done intentionally, *quod consulto et cogitatum fit* (of things); a wilful, intended insult, *injuriam quae consulto et cogitata fit*; adv. *consulto, cogitate*, comb. *consulto et cogitate* (with consideration); from one's own free choice, *iudicio*; with intention, *voluntate* (opp. *casu*), comb. *voluntate et iudicio*; on purpose, *data ut dedita opera, de industria*; spontaneously, uncalled for, without a cause, *sponste*; I do a thing —, *consulte et cogitatum facio alqd*.

Inter, v.tr. *sepelire* (to bury in general; also *sep. dolorem* = *ponere*, e.g. *amorem*), *humare* (to cover with earth; b.th., especially *sepelire*, are used to denote the interring of a dead body, in particular the burning of dead bodies, like the Greek *θάπτειν*); to cover with earth, bury, *humo* or *terra tegere*; to — in a vault, in *sepulchro condere*, or simply *condere*; to place a tomb-stone on a person's grave, *ossa alqis tumulo contingere* (lit. to erect a hillock, mound over a person's grave); to — the mortal remains, body of any one in a grave, *corpus alqis tumulo inferre*; to commit a body to the ground, *corpus terrae reddere* (lit., to restore a body to the earth); to carry out, away a dead body (to be buried), (*funere*) *efferre*, (*funere*) *efferre foras*; to follow any one to the grave, *exsequias alqis comitari* or *prosequi*, or simply *alqm prosequi*; to — any one without rendering him the service over him, without rendering him the last honours, *infodere*; to — any one decently, *alqm sepulturam afficere*; to — with pomp, *amplo funere efferre*; with great pomp, *apparatisimo funere efferre*; with all due honour, *honesto funere humare, efferre*; in a plain manner, *sine ulla pompa efferre*; with all the religious rites, *alci* or *alqis funeri iusta jacere* or *solvere*; with all the religious rites and with all the honours due to him, *magnifice iuste facere alci*; with military honour, the whole army following him to the grave, *militari honesto funere, comitante toto exercitu, humare*; to bury any one alive, *alqm sepelire vivum, alqm defodere vivum* (i.e. to throw any one into a pit and bury him alive, e.g. *Corneliam, maximam virginem*); to cover any one with earth, bury alive, *alqm vivum obruere* (through an accident; also *oblivione obruere*, or simply *oblivione, perpetua oblivione obrutum esse*); to remain unburied, not to be able to be —, *sepulchro carere*; not to allow any one to be interred, *alqm sepulturam prohibere*; he left hardly enough to pay his funeral expenses with, *via reliquit qui* (i.e. unde) *effretur*; here he N. N., *hic situs est, hic jacet N. N.*; to be buried with one's own family under the ruins of a house, *in unda domus cum suis opprimi* (oppressum, lit., to oppress, to cover, so that that which covers lies heavy on any one); to be buried in the sea (accidentally), *undis obrui, hauriri*.

Interact, n. (= interlude in a play), *embolium* (ἐμβόλιον, fig. *embolia amoris*, Cic.), *exodium* (ἐξόδιον, from *ἐξ* and *δοορ*, old-fashioned and

laughable interludes in verses, inserted in other plays, but chiefly in the *Atellane*: *exodia conscriba fabulis*, Liv., in the sense of *embolium*, or interludes played between the *Atellane*.

Intercalary, adj. — month, *mensis intercalaris* or *intercalarius*; — year, leap-year, *annus intercalaris*, *annus bissextus* (late); — day, *dies intercalaris*, *dies bissextus* (late). **Intercalate**, v.tr. (term of the calendar), *intercalare* (to — days, months, etc., in the calendar); *interficere* (e.g. he inserted two other months between November and December, *interfecit inter Novembrem et Decembrem menses duos alios*); the first day of an — month, *calendae intercalares*; the first day of the first — month, *calendae intercalares priores*. **Intercalation**, n. *intercalatio*.

Intercede, v.intr. (1) = to pass between (e.g. a vast period), *intercedere*; (2) = to — with, interpose, *se interponere in rem*, *intercedere rei*; (3) = to plead in favour of one, *se interponere* (without a prepos., in matters of dispute; *se interponere pro alio* is nowhere found), *favere alci* (to patronise), *deprecari pro alio* (to — for any one, beg for any one to be freed from); to advocate a thing, *contendere pro alio re*, *patrocinium alci rei suscipere*; to bring about, *conciliare* (e.g. a wedding, *nuptias*; peace among the citizens, *pacem inter cives*); to effect, establish, *componere* (e.g. peace, *pacem*; a treaty, *foedus*; a union, alliance, partnership, *societatem cum alio*); to settle, *dirimere* (e.g. a dispute, *controversium*, *litem*); to arrange matters, set aside, *minuere* (to diminish, so that any thing ceases gradually, e.g. a dispute, *controversium*); to — in a matter, *intercedere ut*, etc. (so that a thing is done); to hush the matter, *se interponere*, *intercedere*, *intercessionem suam interponere*. See **Intercessor**.

Intercept, v.tr. (1) = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere* (e.g. a letter, a messenger); to confiscate, *deprehendere* (dep. *alcis tabellarios*, to — any one's letter-carriers; letters, *litteras*; ships, *nares*); (2) = to obstruct. See **Interrupt**, **Hinder**.

Intercession, n. *intercessio*; through any one's —, *alcis beneficio*; *deprecatio* (praying earnestly to turn off some evil), on account of any thing, *alcis rei*; at any one's request, *alio deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for any one, *rogare pro alio* (so as to obtain something); to make an earnest — on behalf of any one (to prevent him being punished), *deprecari pro alio*; on account of any thing, *alci adesse* ad *alqd deprecandum*; with any one, *deprecari alqm pro alio*, *deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm*; to beg for any one on one's knees, *alci supplicare pro alio*; — by law, defence, *patrocinium*, *defensio*. **Intercessor**, n. *intercessor* (post-Aug.), *qui intercedit* (both for preventing and for accomplishing a certain thing, especially in contracting a loan); one who interferes between two parties that have a quarrel, *qui se* or *autoritatem suam interponit*; arbitrator, *arbitrator*, *qui arbitri partes agit* or *sustinet*; as interpreter and negotiator in the name of another party, *interpres* (post-Aug.); speaker, i.e. one who presents an address and pleads the cause of a deputation, embassy, *orator*; one who brings about any thing, *conciliator alcis rei* (e.g. a wedding, *conciliator nuptiarum*); one who acts as a third party in presenting any thing, *quasi media quadam manus* (lit. and fig., e.g. *dum alia dicimus* (in an extempore discourse), *quæ dicturi sumus, inquitenda sunt*; *ita cum semper cogitatio ultra id quod est longius quatit*; *quicquid interim reperit, quodammodo apud memoriam deponit*; *quod illa quasi media quadam manus acceptum ab intentione*; *tradit educationi*, Quint.; *quæ medi. quæ man. can.*, however, be used only when we wish to express, as in the example, that a thing is handed to a person though a third party); to borrow money through a third party, *per intercessorem mutuari*; *interunciis* (a messenger between two parties, a go-between); a pimp, match-

maker, *leno* (a go-between in a bad sense; but also in a good sense, e.g. *alcis rei conciliande*, in the sense of *legatus*, but this is only late and rare comb.); a covenantor, *pactor* (e.g. in establishing a union, connexion, *societatis*, Cic.); a matchmaker, or rather a share-broker, money-broker, general broker, *proxeneta* (*ὑποφωστής* or, in pure Latin, *pararius* post-Aug., in buying and selling); a negotiator of peace, *pacis interpres* or *interunciis*; to employ a negotiator, a third party in transacting a certain business, *pararium interponere*; a female employed as —, *interpres* (in general); a matchmaker, if a female, *conciliatrix* (e.g. of a wedding, *nuptiarum*; also in a bad sense); a bawd, procuress, *lena*. **Intercessory**, adj. by verbs. See **Intercede**.

Interchain, v.tr. *uno vinculo copulare*; fig. to be linked together with any one, *alqm sibi devincire*.

Interchange, v.intr. (1) = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by *mutare inter se*; see **Change**; (2) = to succeed alternately, *variare*, in any thing, *alqd re*; or by *per omnes in orbem ire* (e.g. the government, command). See **Alternate**.

Interclude, v.tr. = to shut from a place or course by something intervening, interrupt, *intercludere* (e.g. the road, *viam*, by trenches; fig. to cut off the enemy, *intercludere*, e.g. from the town, stores, communication; *intercludere* or *excludere hostem comœdum* or *comœatibus*, from the army; to cut off, shut up every access to any one, *alci omnes aditus ad alqm intercludere*); to turn off the water, *flumen uertere* (by cutting trenches, also in order to cause a want of water among the enemy's army); to cut off the water from a town, *præcidere fistulas quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur*; of conditions, *præcidere alci alqd* (e.g. return, hope, freedom); to prevent the enemy from watering, *prohibere hostem aquâ* or *aquatione*; to stop up the navigation, *præcludere navigationem*; to cut off every opportunity, *præcludere alci omnes causas*; every chance, hope, *spem adimere*, *auferre*. See **Interrupt**, **Hinder**.

Intercolumniation, n. (in architecture = the space between two columns), *intercolumnium*.

Intercommon, v.intr. (= to feed at the same time, to use a common with others), *und canari*; (to eat together); *und pasci* (of cattle).

Intercommunicate, v.intr. *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se* (e.g. sorrows, *solicitudines*); to have communion with one another, *utilitatis communione sociatum esse*. See **Communicate**, **Communion**, **Community**.

Intercourse, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus* (frequent, especially as regards the use which we make of it); habitual —, *consuetudo* (also of parties that are in love together); —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus*; family —, *usus domesticus* or *consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris*, *familiaritas*; friendly —, *usus amicitie*; personal —, *conjunctio consuetudinis*; — with human beings, *convictus humanus*; to have — with any one, *alqm uti*, *habere alqm in usu* (both in general); to have love-affairs with any one (either of man or woman), *consuiscere cum alio* or *cum alq*; I have — with any one, *est mihi consuetudo cum alio*; to have frequent —, *alqm multum uti*; to have familiar — with any one, *alqm familiariter* or *intime uti*, *conjunctissime vivere cum alio*, *usu cum alio conjunctissimum esse*, *consuetudine alqm implicitum habere* (in general); of men or women, to have familiar — with any one, *rem habere cum alio* or *cum alq*; to have friendly — with any one, *alci conjuncturam esse usu amicitie*; to have many years familiar — with any one, *multos annos uti alio*; to have frequent —, much —, — with a great many people, to keep up many acquaintances, *hominum consuetudine abundare*; to seek — with any one, *consuetudinem alci consecrari*; to begin to have familiar — with any one, *se alci in consuetudinem dare*, *se in alci familiaritatem dedere*; to avoid any one's acquaintance, to shun, avoid any one, *alci aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere* (one

phrase); *adulū alejs sirmonemque defugere*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere*, *fugere colloquia et catus hominum*, omni catus hominum carere; to break off an acquaintance, the —, *consuetudinem intermittere*.

Intercurrence, n. = a passing or running between, *interventus* (of persons and things); *interjectus*, *interpositus* (both of things). Intercurrent, adj., *intercurrentes*. See *Interrene*.

Interdict, v.tr. (1) = to forbid, *interdicere alicui aliquid* (in the golden age never *alei aliquid*) or with *re*; see *Forbid*; (2) = cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church, to outlaw, *sacrificiis interdicare alicui*; see *Excommunicate*, *Forbid*, *Prohibition*, *Excommunication*.

Interest, v.tr. (1) = to excite an interest (e.g. a book), *juvandum esse* (lit. to be pleasing); to delight, *delectare*; to fascinate, *capere* (to prepossess); to — any one, *alei placere*; to attract, delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; to enlist any one's attention, *alqm tenere* (e.g. one's hearers through novelty, *audientium animos novitate*); if it — you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc agitur*; it does not — me, *nihil moror*; (2) = to have a share, to be concerned in; any thing —, concerns me, *alqd meā interest*, *alqd ad me pertinet*; any one's words —, concern me, *oratio ad me pertinet*; I am less — in the matter, *minor res mea agitur*; (3) = to give a share in; I — anyone in any thing, recommend any thing to any one's consideration, *alei alqd commendo* (e.g. *alei gloriam alejs*); I — myself in any thing, *alqd ad me pertinere puto*; I feel an — in any thing, *alqd mihi cura* or *cordi* (but *cura cordique*) est; I promote any thing, *alqd foreo* (e.g. *artes*); (4) to — one's self; I — myself for any one, try to help him on, *cupio alejs causā*; I favour any one, *alei studeo*, *alejs sum studiosus*, *alei faveo*; I — myself actively for any, *alei tribuo*; to have a share in any thing, take part in it, *participem esse alejs rei*; to be an accomplice in a bad action, *affinem esse rei* (lit. to be related to any one); to have a hand in any thing, *versari in alqd re*. Interested in, *particeps*, *consors*; — in a law-suit, *qui subscribit* (scil. *libellum*). Interest, n. (1) = causing interest, in general *studium*; the divided — of the hearers, *deductum in partes audientium studium*; I have an — in any thing, *meā alqd interest*, *ad me alqd pertinet*; any thing has an — for me, *non alienum alqd a me puto*; as he felt no further — in it, *quid ejus jam nihil interesset*; to be induced through any thing to take an — in a thing, *affici alqd re*; to join with any one in the carrying out of a certain object, to make any one one's associate, *alqm consilii socium* or *in societatem consilii assumere*; attraction, *voluptas*; pleasantness, *juvabilitas*; delight, *delectatio*, *oblectatio*; to cause an —; *juvandum esse* (e.g. *ejus convictio est jucundissima*); to afford a slight — to any one, *mediocriter alqm retinere*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alei rei*; (2) = advantage, the — any one has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *causa alejs*; advantage, *commodum*; use, *usus*, *utilitas*; emolument, *emolumentum*; the — of a state, *causa imperii*; the common —, *res* or *causa communis*, *communis omnium utilitas*; in any one's —, *ex usu alejs*; any thing is in my —, *alqd est e re meā*; to consider any thing to one's —, *rebus suis se consultum sperare*; what you consider to be in my —, *qua mihi intelligi esse accommodata*; my — requires it, *rationes me uti ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi*, *rebus rationibus conducit*; a state in which all have, feel a common —, *respublica in qua idem consensit omnibus*; not all have, feel the same —, *aliis aliud expedit*; to unite one's self to the — of, *ad alejs rationes se adiungere*; to defend any one's —, *alejs causam defendere*; to consider, study any one's —, *alejs rationibus considerare*, *prosperare* or *prosperare et considerare*, *alejs commoda sperare*; he only think of your —, *rei tuæ est an antisimius*; to neglect any one's —, *alejs*

commoda negligere, to study one's own —, *hæc suo privato compendio*; never to consider any one's — but one's own, *omnia metra emolumentis et commodis, omnia ad utilitatem referre*; to do every thing for the sake of money, *omnia premere causā facere*; to study the — of both, *eandem utilitatem facere*; to undertake any thing contrary to one's own —, *contra suum commodum alqd suscipere*; to sacrifice one's own — for any one's welfare, *suas rationes alejs salutem anteporre*; not to divide the — of the citizens, *civium commoda non dividere*; (3) = pium paid for the use of money, *usura* or *usura* (the interest for money advanced, hence the — which the borrower has to pay for the use of the money); *senus* (the interest which money is lent out, referring to the lender); — added to the capital, *anatocismus* (ἀνατοκισμός); — of —, *usura usurarum*; five per cent. (per month) —, *centesima quina*, *quinceuncus usura* (Jct.); one half per cent. per month —, or six per cent. per annum, *semissus usura* (Jct.); to lend out money on —, *pecuniam dare fenori* or *fenori*, *ponere in fenore nummos*; to any one, *pecuniam alei dare fenori* or *fenore*; to invest capital, *pecuniam apud alqm occupare* (with and without *fenore*); to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi fenore occupare*; money lent on —, *pecunia fenorens*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *fenus atq;*; to offer to lend any one money without —, *pecuniam alei gratuitam proponere*; to advance to any one money without —, *pecuniam sine fenore alei credere* or *expensam ferre*, *pecuniam alei gratuitam dare*; to draw, to borrow money on —, *pecuniam sumere* or *accipere fenore*; to draw money at little — and lend it at high —, *pecuniam levioribus mutui mutuari et graviore fenore collocare*; to take, accept — from any one, *usuram ab alqo accipere*; to pay the —, *usuram pendere* or *solvere*; to any one, *alei fenus dare*; to pay money for —, *pecuniam usuris pernumerare*; to refund the capital, but without the —, *pecuniam creditas sine usuris accipere*; the — mounts up, *usura multiplicatur*; the — comes to more than the capital, *urgant usuri sortem*; the — is lower, *fenus deminuitur*; the — rises, **fenus augetur*; the income from the estates was not sufficient to pay the —, *fructus prædiorum certant cum usuris*; the — gets —, *sorsit ex usura*; to add the — to the capital, *usura perscrubere*; to be run by high rates of —, *fenore fructuari*; to lay out a capital at one half per cent. — per month, *semissus usura solvere*; in a fig. sense, the earth's soil never returns without — what she has received, *terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alei cum ulre reddere*; to repay with —, *securare*. Interdicted, adj. by *quod ad se attahit* or *illicit* (of a person), or by *tenere alqm* (of a writer), or by *multum habere* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book).

Interfere, v.intr. *se interponere*; in any thing, *alei rei* or in *alqd* (as arbitrator and otherwise), to settle dispute), *intercedere alei rei* (to prevent any thing); to — on any one's behalf i.e. to guarantee for any one), *intercedere pro alqo*. Interference, n. *interpositio*; see *Intercedere*.

Interfluent, adj. **interfluens*, *interfluas* (post-Aug. and seldom).

Interfused, adj. = spread between (e.g. the ambient air wide —), **interfusum*.

Interim, n. *tempus interjectum*, *spatium*; *tempus interallatum*; *tempus quod interiacet*; or —, *interiacens*; *ad tempus* (for a time); *tempus gratiā* (for the present time, e.g. to appoint any one as king, *alqm reipm statuer*); a decret ad —, **aditum ad tempus propositum*; an appoint time ad —, **mutans tempus gratiā alei deditum*; *proposals of peace* ad —, *temporaria*; (scilicet *interdum*) **conditioes ante factas latæ*; *preliminary remarks*, **quæ ante rem et ante eam et post eam*; *interim*. Adv. before, *præ*; for the present *interim*.

few things about one's intentions, *pauca prius dicere de instituto suo*.

Interior, adj., see Inner.

Interjaacent, adj. by *interjacere*, *interjacere*.

Interject, v.tr. *interponere*, *interficere*; see Interfere. Interjection, n. (in grammar) *interfectio* (gramm.).

Interleave, v.tr. = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *interlere aliquid alci rei* or in *aliquid* (also lit. = to embroil), *admixcere aliquid alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationi*).

Interlapse, n., by *verbus*; in the — of a year, after the expiration of a year, *anno circumacto* or *praterito*, *anno interjecto*; also *anno post* or *post annum*; after, in a few days, *interiectis aliquot diebus*; after ten days, *prateritis decem diebus*; in the course of a year, *anno certente*; in the course of time, *procedente tempore*; in the course of the speech, *oratione procedente* or *progrediente*; in the progress of the work, *procedente laboro*; see Interval.

Interlard, v.tr. = to mix fat with lean, hence to insert between, mix, *illardare* (late); a larding-pin, *acus quâ illardant carnes*; see Mix.

Interleave, v.tr. *libri singulis paginis interficere singulas chartas puras*.

Interline, v.tr. *interscribere* (post-Aug.); = to correct, write between lines, *interlinere* (e.g. *testamentum*, Cic.). Interlinear, adj. by *interscribere*.

Interlineation, n. by *interscribere*.

Interlink, v.tr. *internectere* (e.g. *crinem*); see Join.

Interlocution, n., see Conversation. Interlocutory, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), in *sermone*; to say often by way of conversation, *dictitare in sermone*; to make an — remark, *mentionem alci inchoare* (Liv.); to mention to any one by way of conversation, *alci in sermone iungere* (with acc. and infin., Cic.); a thing is mentioned as an incidental remark, *inicit mentio de aliquid re*.

Interlude, n., see Interact.

Interlunar, adj. (when the moon at or near its conjunction with the sun is invisible), *interlunus* (not classical, e.g. *nox squallida et interlunus*).

Intermarriage, n. *nuptio mutua*. Intermarry, v.intr. *nuptum matrimonium contrahere*.

Intermeddle, v.intr. = to interpose *alci rei* or in *aliquid*, *iudicium suum interponere* (especially as an arbitrator), *se admiscere alci rei*, *auctoritatem suam interponere* or *inserere alci rei*; to —, *abesse* or *se abstinere ad aliquid re*; to — on public grounds, *auctoritatem publicam inserere alci rei*; to — against any one's wish, *aliquid incito aspirare ad aliquid*; don't —, *ne te admisceas*; you may do as you like, I shall not —, *quod vobis facies, ne nihil interpono*; to — in other people's affairs, *aliena rei se immiscere* (aliena negotia curare, Hor.); in general to have to do with other matters that are not our own). Intermedial, adj. *intermedius* (Varro, before the classical age). Intermediate, adj. *intermedius*; or by Intermediate, v.intr. See Interpose, Intervene.

Interment, n. *sepultura*, *humatio*; place of —, *sepulcrum*, *locus sepulture* (spot), *sepulcretum* (cemetery); *monumentum* (monument, tomb), *humulus* (mound, tomb).

Intermigration, n. (= reciprocal migration), *migratio mutua*.

Interminable, adj. *infinitus*. Interminate, adj. *infinitus*.

Intermingle, v.tr. *intermiscere alci aliquid*.

Intermission, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, *offitii*); see Interruption, Pause. Intermit, v.tr. *intermittere aliquid*; see Omit, Cease, Interrupt. Intermit, adj. and n., see Alternate.

Intermix, v.tr., see Intermingle; v.intr. *misceri*, *commisceri*, *permisceri*; = to cohabit, *copernare*, *miscere* or *commiscere*, *complexu tenerere* (young); with any one, *concubare* or *conubare* (care, etc.), *convivere aliquid* (the latter of a man with a woman); never to have taken any notice of a female, *feminae notitiam non habere*. Inter-

mixture, n.; *mixtio*, *permixtio* (the act). See Compound.

Intermutual, adj., see Mutual.

Internal, see Inner.

Internuncio, n. (1) = messenger between two parties, *internunciarius*; (2) = envoy of the Pope, *internuncius*.

Interpellation, n. (1) = a summons, *vocatio in jus*, or simply *vocatio*; (2) = interruption, *interpellatio* (Cic., also an action before a court).

Interplead, v.intr. (in law = to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried), **petere per literas aliquid* (to apply by letter for any thing); **literis deprecari aliquid* (to petition against any thing), *causam deferre per literas ad iudicem* (to appeal to the judge by bringing an action); = to petition any one, apply to any one by letter for requesting a thing, *libello* or *scripto adire aliquid*; = to send in a protest against any thing, *reclamare alci rei*; to appeal to a higher court, *provocare adversus aliquid* (e.g. *adversus sententiam* and *adversus creationem*, Jct.); to send any one a writ, to sue, bring any one, *libellum dare de aliquid*, before the judge, *iudici*. Interpleader, n., by Interplead.

Interpoint; v.tr. = to distinguish by stops, *distinguere* (in reading, e.g. *versum*), *spiritum suspendere*; in writing, *interpungere* (Senec.; but before Senec. only = to make points between the words).

Interpolate, v.tr. (= to insert, e.g. a spurious word, a law), *interpolare* (Cic., e.g. *togam*, also fig. *thura*, *sustinentem epularem*), *supponere* (e.g. *aliquid in alci locum*, *puerum*; also of things), *subdere* (e.g. a child, *puerum*, also of things), *subijcere* (e.g. *testamentum subijcere* or *supponere* or *subdere*). Interpolated, *subditicius*, *subditus*, *suppositus*, *falsus*.

Interpolation, n. *adulteratio*; **interpolatio* (post-Aug.; *interpolamentum* not classical); — of a will, *falsum testamentum*, *falsa tabula*; accused of — of — of a will, *falsarum tabularum reus*; to accuse any one, bring an action against any one for — of a will, *falso testamento agere*. Interpolator, n. *interpolator* (e.g. *veritatis*, *saculi*), *sem. interpolatrix* (both not classical).

Interpose, v.tr. = to place between (e.g. to — a body between the earth and the sun), *interponere*, *interficere*; v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere* in rem. Interposition, n. (1) = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interiectus*; (2) (in general, mediation, anything interposed), *vis*, *efficientia* (influence), *impulsus* (instigation), *appellus* (approach, so that the influence of a thing is felt, e.g. of the sun); *opes* (political influence); to feel the influence of heat and cold, *appulsum solis et frigoris sentire*; to feel the — of divine aid, *afflatus deorum* or *divinus*; by divine —, influence, *divinitus*. See Intercession.

Interpret, v.tr. (1) = to — for any one, *interpretari*; (2) = to unfold the meaning of any thing (e.g. a dream), *interpretari aliquid*, *esse interpretem alci rei* (e.g. the law, a dream); *interpretari aliquid* = to take any thing as a joke, or to be offended at any thing), *conjectura explanare aliquid*, *conjecturam alci rei facere* (to conjecture, explain by conjecture, e.g. a dream, a wonder, etc.); to take any thing that is said, *accipere* (either in a good or bad sense); to explain, *explanare*; to — in a wrong sense, misinterpret, *detorque* in (with accus.), *trahere* ad or in (with accus., on purpose); to — any thing that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpretando explanare*; to get any one to — any thing for, *de aliquid re uti interprete*; to take any thing in good part, *aliquid in bonam partem accipere* or *bene interpretari*, *sine offensione accipere aliquid*; to take any thing as an offense, in *malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari aliquid*; to take a thing more mildly, *ecquili*, in *mitiorem* or in *miorem partem accipere aliquid* or *interpretari aliquid*; to take a thing worse from, in *pejorem partem accipere* or *deterius interpretari aliquid*; to take every thing

worse than it is, *omnia in deterius trahere*; to — any thing in a malicious manner, *calumniari alqd*; to —, take any thing from any one as haughtiness, *alqd alicui tribuere superbia*, *trahere alqd in superbiam*; as a mistake, *ritio alicui alqd ducere* or *dare*; to — a thing in any one as a matter of conscientiousness, in *religionem trahere alqd*; as a sign of bad conscience, in *culpam certere*, *ad culpam trahere*; as an insult, as disgracing any one, *ad contumeliam accipere* or in *contumeliam convertere*; to — a thing differently from what any one said, *aliter alqd ac dictum erat accipere*; to — things sometimes in one sense, sometimes in another, *alqd illuc trahere interpretatione*. Interpretation, *adj. quod interpretari licet*. Interpretation, *n. interpretatio*, *explanatio* (explanation); an — by conjecture, a conjecture, hypothesis, *conjectio*, *conjectura* (— of dreams by an hypothesis, etc.); = critical explanations of an author, *enarratio*; to be liable to have a bad — put upon, in *malam partem accipi* or in *deterius trahi posse*. Interpretative, *adj. quod explanat*. Interpreter, *n.*, an — of a foreign tongue, *interpretas*; to use an —, to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*; with any one, *cum alqo*; to converse with any one after the usual — have retired, *quotidianis interpretibus remotis per alqm cum alqo colloqui*; not to use an —, to speak without an —, *sine interprete loqui*.

Interpunction, *n. distinctio*, *interpunctio*; see *Interpoint*.

Interregnum, *n. interregnum*; lord-lieutenancy, regency, government of a province, a country, *regni administratio*; to entrust any one with the government of a country, *regni administrationem in alqm transferre*.

Interrex, *n. interrex*; lord-lieutenant, *procurator imperii* or *regni* (the governor of a country regent, plur. *amici regis*, *qui propter aetatem ejus in procuratore regni sunt*; to make any one into —, lord-lieutenant, regent, *regni administrationem in alqm transferre*; the dignity of a governor of the empire, of a lord-lieutenant, etc. *dignitas imperii* (Imperial Rome); to occupy the first rank in the empire, etc., after the sovereign, *secundum imperii gradum tenere*.

Interrogate, *v.tr.* and *v.intr.* *querere*, *exquirere*, *requirere* *ex* or *ad alqo* (in general, to make inquiry, then to investigate; *requirere* also = to make repeated inquiries); to endeavour to obtain information of any, *percunctari ex* or *de alqo*; to examine, *rogare*, *interrogare alqm alqd* or *de alqā re*; to apply to any one for advice, *ad alqm referre de alqā re* (to the god of an oracle, to the authorities, to seek advice, e.g. *ad Apollinem de majoribus rebus*; to consult any one, *considere alqm de alqā re*, *alqm in consilium adhibere*; to ask any one his opinion, *rogare*, *interrogare alqm sententiam* (the presiding senator); **rogare quid alicui videatur*, or *quid censet* (in general); to — any one as to the cause of any thing, *rogare alqm causam alicui rei*; to inspect, consult the Sibylline oracles, *adire libros Sibyllinos*; to send ambassadors to Delphi to consult the oracle, *mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum*. Interrogated, *rogatus*, *interrogatus*, respecting any thing, *alqd*; they inquired as to the opinions (in the senate), *sententia interrogari ceptae*; to — a witness by applying torture, *tortentis interrogare alqm*, *tortentis querere* or *fiducialis exquirere de alqo*, *alci tormenta admocere* (to apply torture). Interrogation, *n. interrogatio* (the act of interrogating, hence any thing enounced in the form of a question, hence — as a figure of rhetoric). Interrogative, *adj. interrogative* (A-con. in Clie.; the *adj. interrogative* is not classical, Prisc.). Interrogative, *n. particula interrogativa* (gramm.). Interrogator, *n. qui interrogat*. Interrogatory, *adj.* by Interrogator. Interrogatory, *n. interrogatio*. See Ask, Question, Inquiry.

Interrupt, *v.tr.* *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*; sleep, *somnum*; order, succession, or-

dinem); *interpellare* (lit., to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting, then in general to —, to disturb); = —, to rest, cease for a while from any thing, *interrumpere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*; the battle, *praelium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter*; a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alicui rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*); = to cut short, *incidere* (lit., to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*); to speak whilst others are speaking, *interrumpi* alone, and *interrumpi alqm* (to — any one in speaking); = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *dirimere* (e.g. *sermonem, praelium*; both of persons and circumstances); to — a game, *ludum incidere*; to — the silence, *rumpere silentium*. Interrupted, *adj. interruptus*, *interceptus*, *intermissus*; a plain — by hills, *planities collibus intermissa*; — intercourse, *interrupta consuetudo*. Interruptedly, *adv. interrupte*. Interruption, *n. interruptio* (— of one who speaks by others; then — in general, disturbance); (the act of speaking whilst some one else speaks) *interruptio*; (the act of ceasing for a while) *intermissio* (e.g. of the correspondence, *litterarum* or *epistolarum*; recess after the terms in courts, *forensis operae intermissio*); the interval whilst an — takes place, *intercapedo* (e.g. in writing, *intercapedo scribendi*); without —, *sine interpellatione*; without any —, *uno tenore, sine ulla intermissione*; to make an — in writing, *intercapedinem scribendi facere*; to carry on the war with —, *per dilationes bellum gerere*; a day free from — (e.g. visitors), *diebus alicuius ab intercentibus*.

Interseid, *v.tr.* *interseidere*; see *Cut*.

Interseid, *v.tr.* *interseidere*; see *Interline*.

Intersect, *adj.* (= dividing into parts, in heraldry) by *intersecare*. Intersect, *v.tr.* *secare* (lit. and fig.), *persecare*, *intersecare* (lit.); to cleave, divide, *scindere* (lit. and fig.); to cut right through, *percutere* (e.g. the air, *auras*; of a rod brandished over any one, etc.); to cut across, *decussare* (e.g. a line); right in the middle, *medium secare*; by ditches, *fossis concidere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land); roads intersected, *itineraria concisa*; *v.intr.* (in an elliptical sense), *se intersecare, secari*. Intersection, *n. sectio* (the act); the — of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio*, *decussis*; embrasure (archit.), *intersectio* (archit.); diameter, *diametros*, purely Latin *diemeters* (see *Diameter*); = incision, *incisura* (the place where any thing is cut through, e.g. a dike).

Interperse, *v.tr.* *interspergere*, *immiscere*; in any thing, *alci rei*; to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscere orationi*. Interperser, *n.* by *Interperse*.

Interstice, *n.*, see *Interval*.

Intertangle, *v.tr.* *conjungere* (to join in general); to connect closely, *copulare*; to unite, *connectere* (all three with *cum alqā re*); to be interspersed with, *conjunctum esse alicui rei* or *cum alqā re*; to be mixed with, *mixtum esse alicui rei* or *cum alqā re*; to be full of, *plenum esse alicui rei*; actions full of danger, *res periculorum plena*, *res periculosa*; see *Entangle*.

Intertexture, *n.* by *intexere alicui rei* or in *alqā re* (lit. and fig.), with any thing, by *contexere alicui rei* or *cum alqā re* (lit. and fig.), or *b. admiscere alicui rei* (fig., e.g. *versus orationi*).

Intertwine, *Intertwist*, *v.tr.* *innectere alqd alicui rei*; fig., to be — with, *alci rei affinem esse*, *alci rei participem* or *socium esse*.

Interval, *n. intervallum*, *spatium interjectum* (in general, *distans*, for — between two places, distance, seldom used, as in *Vitr.*); — of time, *tempus interjectum*; to leave an —, a space between, *spatium relinquere* or *interrumpere*; after a brief —, *interjecto haud magno spatio*; a speech made in the —, **oratio interposita* or *interjecta*.

Intervene, *adj. *remis interjectus*.

Intervene, *v.intr.* *intervenire*; to come up, — suddenly, *supervenire* (of persons and things, e.g.

of the night, e.g. *innox praesto interuenisset*, Liv., and of the rain, "*quotiens imbres superueniunt*," both *interuenire* and *superuenire* with the dative; to — (as regards time), *incedere et rei*, to — (of obstacles), *obici*. Intervention, *n. interuentus* (of persons and things); see *Intercession*.

Interview, *n. congressio* (the act), *congressus* (the — itself, friendly meeting, opp. *digressio*, *digressus*); an — for a stated purpose, *conuentus*, a public meeting, *caetus* (see *Assembly*, *Meeting*), an — at which many are present, *celeber conuentus*, *celebritas*; a large number, *frequentia* (a large meeting), — amongst friends, *congressiones familiarium*; to hold nocturnal — with any one, *congressus* or *caetus nocturnus cum aliquo habere* or *facere*, the place of the —, *conueniendi locus*, *locus ubi conueniunt*.

Intervolve, *v.tr.* by *involcere* *alqd alicui rei*; see *Intangle*.

Interweave, *v.tr.* *intezere alicui rei* or *in alqd re* (lit. and fig.); see *Intertexture*.

Intestable, *adj.* (a person legally disqualified for making a will) *intestabilis* (good Latin, although not to be found in Cic. and Caes.), or by circumlocution, *qui senatusconsulto nec testamentum facere potest, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis*; or *alicui iactis testamenti nulla est*. Intestate, *n.* (a person who dies without making a will), *intestatum* (Cic.) or *intestato* (Cic.) *decedere*.

Intestine, *n. intestinum* (usually in the plur.), blind-gut, *intestinum caecum*, straight-gut, *intestinum rectum*; jejunum, *intestinum jejunum*, thick, thin —, *intestinum crassius, tenuius*, ileus, *intestinum ileum*; pain in the —, *dolor intestinum* (in general), *colon* or *colum* (κόλον, pure Latin *colima* —um, *n.* (pain in the bowels). See *Bowels*.

Intestines, *n. intestina, viscēra; exta* (all pl.); *adj. intestinus*.

Inthrall, *v.tr.* (e.g. the Greeks inthrall'd by the Turks), by *in diuionem suam redigere*; see *Subdue*. Inthralment, *n. seruitus*; see *Servitude*.

Intimacy, *n. familiaritas, usus familiaris*. Intimate, *adj. familiaris* (e.g. conversation, *sermo*), *adv. familiariter* (e.g. to write, live, scribere, vivere), to be very — with any one, *familiariter* or *intime* *alqo uti*, see *Familiar*. Intimation, *n. significatio*; a threatening —, *denunciatio*; see *Hint*. To intimate, *v.tr.* (*intimare* is not classical), *significare* (in gen.); to indicate, *indicare* (both *alicui alqd*), to inform any one about a matter, *docere* *alqum alqd* (*indigare* and *innuere* are not recommended in this sense); to — by words, *occe significare*; to — in a round-about way, *alqd circūfusa plurium rerborum ostendere*; merely to —, *hint at*, allude to a thing (in discourse), *alqis rei speciem et formam adumbrare* (as a prediction, a wonder), *pretendere* *alqd*; to — (in a threatening manner), *denunciare*.

Intimidate, *v.tr.* *metum* (*timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem*) *alicui iniecerē, iniecerē, metum* (*timorem, terrorem*) *alicui afferre, inferre, af. rei*, *alqm in metum compellere, conijicere*. Intimidated, *timefactus* (e.g. liberty). Intimidation, *n. by pavorem* or *metum* *alicui iniecerē*.

Into, as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with *acc.* Used of place, it is the opposite of *e*, e.g. *influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem* (there flowed a considerable stream out of Greece into that city). Hence the direction, *in meridiem*, southwards; *in Galliam*, towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, he will sleep till day break; *in multam noctem*, deep into the night; *in omne tempus*, for ever time and place are united in the example, *ad canam hominem in hortis iuvenit in posterum diem*, he invited the man into his pleasure-garden to take supper the next day. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, down to old age; *mihi in mentem venit*, it occurs to me. *In*, as equivalent to *into*, may signify change or conversion, as in *lapi-*

dem verti, to be changed into stone, *in aquam solvi*, to be melted into water.

Intolerable, *adj. intolerabilis, intolerandus, intolērabilis, non ferendus* (of persons and things, e.g., woman, cold, pain), odious, disagreeable, troublesome, *odiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. you are odious to me, *odiosus mihi es*), disobliging, disagreeable, *importunus* (of persons and things, e.g. avarice, *avaritia*); — behaviour, *intolērantia, odium*; there is nothing more disagreeable than a rich woman, *nihil intolērantius quam femina dives*, *adv. intolerabiliter, intoleranter*, it is quite —, *hoc ferre* or *tolerare* *nequeo*; to bear tremendously, *intolerantissime gloriari*; it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*, or by the noun, *intolērantia, odium* (both in this sense in Cic.). Intolerance, *n.* **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus haud leniter ferens*. Intolerant, *adj. moribus inmitis* (of a harsh disposition); intractable, difficult to deal with, obstinate, *difficilis*, in religious matters, **aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus haud leniter ferens*, **erga dissentientes in religione parum indulgens*.

Intonate, *v.tr.* = to sound the notes of the musical scale, *incipere* (to begin to sing, Virg.), *ecce praeire* (to lead, of a precentor, to sound the first note); to sound the note, *key-note*, with an instrument, *monstrare modos, praeire ac praemonstrare modulos, citare* (e.g. to Zacche, *paenem*), *alci monstrare modos quibus debet intendi, aspirare alicui* (on the flute, to accompany, e.g. of the chorus or choir, the flute, flute-player).

Intort, *v.tr.* *torquere*. See *Twist*, *Wind*.

Intoxicate, *v.tr.* *inebriare* (lit.). Intoxicated, *adj. ebrius*; see *Drunk*.

Intractability, *n.* by *intractabilis* (post-Aug.). Intractable, *adj. intractabilis*. See *Inflexible*, *Contumacious*, *Rude*.

Intransitive, *adj.* **intransitivus* (Prisc.). *Adv.* **intransitive* (Prisc.).

Intransmutable, *adj.* *quod immutari non potest*.

Intrench, *v.tr.* = to cut a trench, *munire, communire* (to fortify, in gen.), to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus sepire, operibus munire*, to surround with palisades, *vallare, obvallare, valla sepire* or *cingere* or *circumdare* or *munire*, to be encamped at a place, *alqm locum munitionibus sepire, castris in alqo loco communire*. Intrenchment, *n.* by *Intrench*.

Intrepid, *adj. intrepidus*, see *Fearless*. Intrepidity, *n.* *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*, presence of mind, determination, *praesentia animi*.

Intreacery, *n. implicatio*.

Intrigue, *n.* = a plot of a complicated nature, *implicatio, dolus* (a trick played to do harm), a *snare, fallacia*; a deception, *fraus*, ambush, *insidia*, to make —, *dolum parare* or *commoliri, fallacias facere* or *ingere*; *fraudem moliri*; against any one, *alicui dolum nectere, fallaciam in alqm nectere*; love-affairs, *res amatoria*, pl. *amores*, famous by one's great many love —, *multorum amoribus famosus*, to have a love-affair, *amori operam dare*; to delight in —, *amores sectari*, whilst this love — is going on, *dum haec fabula inter amantes luditur*. Intrigue, *v.tr.* *fallacias fabricari* (*fabricare*, lit. to fabricate, e.g. a sword, *gladium*, lightning, *fulmina*, and fig.); *dolum committere* (to contrive, fig. a lie, *mendacium*), *coquere, concoquere* (e.g. *conspirator*, plot). Intrigueur, *n.* *doli* or *fallaciarum machinator*, in love-affairs, *rebus amatores deditus, amator* (in a bad sense), *maechus* (μοιχεύς), or in pure Lat. *adulter* (*adulterer*); see *Prostitute*. Intriguing, *adj. callidus* or *ad fraudem acutus, fraudulentus* (deceitful), cunning, crafty, *cafer*; malicious, knavish, *malitiosus*, a crafty fellow, *veterator*; *adv.* *malitiose, fraudulentus*, in love-affairs, *amatorius, lascivior, lascivus* (a girl, eyes, etc.), hence — eyes, *oculi lascivi, oculi limi* etc. *ut sic dicam, reneret*, *adv. amatorie*; to live gay, *meretricio more vivere*.

Intrinsic, adj. with *intrinsecus*.

Introduce, v.tr. lit. *intechere, importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — on foot, *ducere, inducere, introducere in, etc.*; to — any one to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (to an audience, Curt.); to — any one to a person (for making his acquaintance), *alqm deducere ad alqm*; to — any one into, to a company, **alqm deducere ad conventum hominum*; to induce any one to an office, *alqm inaugurare, *solemniter more munus alci demandare*; in a fig. sense, e.g. to — any one as speaking, *alqm loquentem or disputantem inducere, alqm loquentem facere, alci sermonem tribuere or orationem attribuire*; of several, *inducere sermonem hominum, fictam orationem personis inducere* (the latter = to a fictitious person as speaking, Quint.); to —, bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere* (e.g. a fresh habit, fresh words into the Latin tongue); to — a custom, etc., *introducere*; to appoint, regulate, *instituire* (holidays, the census); to — a religion (from a foreign country), *religionem advehere*; to — foreign customs, rites, *peregrinos ritus asciscere*; to re-introduce an old custom, *antiquum morem referre*; to have —, *usu receptum esse*; that conversation was — by me in the following manner, *ad hunc modum sermo ille nobis institutus, et tali quodam ductus exordio*. Introduction, n. *infectio* (importations of goods, etc.), *inductio* (the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers into the circus, *inductio armatorum*; of a fictitious person, *fictae personae inductio*), — of persons, *intductio* (e.g. *adulescentulorum nobilitum*); an — to a book, etc., *institutio* (the act); preface, *ingressus*; say something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem*; after a short — respecting old age, *pauca praefatus de senectute*; to say any thing without any —, *abrupte*. Introductive, adj. by *praemonere*.

Introit, n. (= a psalm sung whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar), *introitus* (Cic., but only = place of entering).

Intromission, n. *admissus* (e.g. *solis*), *aditus* (permission of entering, place of entering); the doors will remain open until ten o'clock, **ad decimam usque horam aditus patet*; I want admission, **peto ut intromittar or recipiar*. Intromit, v.tr. *intromittere* (good Latin, although not in Cic.). See Admit, Enter.

Introspect, v.tr. *intro aspicere, introrsus perspicere*; into any thing, *introspicere or inspicere alqd or in alqd* (*inspicere* also = to cast a glance into a book, *librum*).

Introvert, v.tr. (= to turn inward), *introrsus vertere*.

Intrude, v.intr. (1) = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare alci auribus* (in order that one may be heard, all of persons); to try to —, force one's self upon any one, *se alci renditare*. Intruder, n. by importunus, molestus; adv. *importune, moleste*. Intrusion, n. *importunitas*; importunateness, *efflagitatio*. See Force, Enter.

Intrust, v.a. *fidei alci alqd committere or permittere, intrudere in alci fidem alqd*.

Intuition, n. *contemplatio* (contemplation, consideration); poetical, philosophical —, *ratio*; to make clear, *ostendere*; to view everything through the senses, *ad oculos omnia referre*; in order the easier to bring it (the condition of man) before our eyes, *quae (natura hominis) quo facilius expressa cernatur*. Intuitive, adj. *aspectabilis, quod sub aspectum venit or sub oculos cadit* (visible); clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus*; clearly expressed, *expressus* (of images); to appear clearly, *exstare atque eminare*; to become manifest, clear, *sub oculos cadere, sub aspectum venire*; to make clear, *oculis suadere, ante oculos ponere*; to make any thing perfectly clear, to give a lucid description of any thing, of a battle, etc., *alci rei faciem ita ostendere ut non clarior futura fuerit spectantibus* (Quint., of a description in poetry, words).

Intumescence, Intumescency, Intumescence, n. by verbs, *tumescere, intumescere, extumescere* (in general); *turgescere* (of the human body, and the seed in the earth); *implere* (of the wind); so as people swell during their illness, *quibusdam in morbo tumores oriuntur*; a swollen limb, *membrum turgidum, tumidum*; swollen eyes, *oculi turgidi, turgiduli*; to cause to rise, swell, *tumescere*; to swell (in an active sense), *implere* (of the wind, of the dropsy), *tendere* (to extend, spread; of the wind). See Swell, Swelling.

Inumbrate, v.tr. *opacare, obumbrare, inumbrare*.

Inunction, n. See Anointment.

Inundation, n. *intundatio fluminis*. See Overflow.

Inurbanity, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas* (of courtified people).

Inuite, v.tr. See Accustom.

Inurn, v.tr. in urna condere. See Inter.

Inustion, n. (= the action of making by burning), by *inurere signum or notam*. See Burn.

Inutility, n. *inutilitas*.

Invasion, v.tr. *irruptionem or incursionem facere in, etc., invadere* (the enemy, a town, a harbour, etc., either *invadere alqm, alqd or in alqm, in alqd*; also of an evil), *terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere*; of a large body of troops, *in terram infundi or influere*; to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copiis*; the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, impressionem facere in fines hostium*; see Attack, Assault. Invader, n. *invador*.

Invalid, adj. (1) = unfit for military and other service, *ad operas inutilis* (in general), *ad arma inutilis* (in particular of soldiers); (from old age) *cui aetas ad militandum gravior est* (of soldier); in a general sense, *ad munera corporis senectis invalidus* (*invalidus* only = *infirmus*, weak); completely —, *annis et senectate debilis*; — in hand and foot, *manus ac debilis*; of weak limbs, *claudus ac debilis* (all these also with miles); (2) in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (without legal force, *opprobriatus*, e.g. a will); fruitless, *inanus* (vanus, without effect, of things), *comb. irritus et inanus* (e.g. a will); unfit, *parum idoneus* (not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); to make any thing —, *alqd irritum facere* (e.g. a will); to rescind, to annul, *alqd rescindere* (e.g. a will, a compact, a sentence), *comb. rescindere et irritum facere or ut irritum et canum rescindere* (of a will); to rescind, revoke, repeal, *reficere* (lit., to tear off again any public announcement, e.g. law, *legem*); to declare any thing null and void, *alqd tollere et irritum esse jubere*; to consider any thing null and void, *alqd pro irritato habere*; see Abrogate. Invalidity, n. by circumlocution, e.g. to effect the — of a will, **efficere ut testamentum irritum fiat*. See Weak, Infirm, Inability.

Invasion, adj. *irrigitio, incursio*; an — on the right of any one, *injuria* (injustice, both which we suffer and commit ourselves); *damnum* (damage); to suffer great loss, *multis injuriis affici*; to guard any one from loss, *alqm non ire injuria*. See Attack, Hostile.

Invidious, adj. *acerbus* (bitter); malicious, malignant, *malignus*; morbid, sharp, *aculeatus, mordax*; reproachful, slanderous, *criminosus* (of a speech); sharp words, *orationis aculei*; a sharp letter, *littera aculeata*; sarcastic words, *sermone mordax*, and *criminosus iustus*; to be bitter, *acerbere, aculeum habere* (speeches, writings); to be sharp in censuring any one, *acerbi in eis in reprehendo*; in scolding, in censure (both of persons); to be sharp with, bitter against any one, *pungere in alqm, mordere alqm dixit*; to write to any one — terms, *aculeate ad alqm dare litteras*; you are sharp, *maleolus*; see Attack, Offend. Invidious, n. (= a railing speech) *orationis aculeus* (sharp, pointed); insulting speech, *sermone aculeatus*; (verbs) *invidere, maleolus*; to abate from any —, **omnibus verbis concilio et abate*

alincere; see *Satire*. *Invelch*, v.intr.; see *Blame*. *Scold*. *Invelgher*, n. *ogurgular*. See *Railer*, *Scold*.

Inveigle, v.tr.; see *Mislead*, *Seduce*. *Inveigler*, n. *corruptor*, *corruptela*.

Invent, v.tr. *invenire* (to come, hit upon any thing, the Greek *stipn*); *reperire* (when the object found existed before, so that pains were required to find it again, *invenio*); to — (in the mind), *excogitare*; to contrive, hatch, *comminisci* (gen. something bad); to find out what was concealed, *detegere*; to — a lie (for some bad object), *emendare*; to — an art, *artem invenire*; to — words, *parere verba*. *Inventive*, adj. *ingenious* (who has always new ideas); *sollers* (clever, who knows how to make use of, apply new ideas to some purpose); sharp, deep, *acutus* (who can conceive a thing in its depth); an — person, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*; adv. *ingeniose*; *colletter*, *acule*. *Inventor*, n. *inventor*, *reperitor* (poet, and after the classical age); author, *auctor*, *architectus* (lit., architect), *comb. architectus et princeps*; the — of the art of sculpture, *fungendi conditores*; thr — of fresh words, *inventor notorum verborum*. *Inventorally*, adv. *reperitorii instar*. *Inventory*, n. *reperitorium*, *inventarium* (the latter the common term, *reperitorium* . . . *quod enim inventarium appellatur*; both = a list of the effects belonging to a house); to draw up an —, *reperitorium* or *inventarium facere*; = the fixtures belonging to a house, and which must be returned by the tenant, when he leaves the house, as he found them, **res acceptae et tradendae*; the fixtures of a public-house, *instrumentum cautionum* (Act.). To make an — of, *reperitorium* or *inventarium facere*. *Inventress*, n. *inventrix*.

Inverser, adj., *Inversely*, adv. *contra se* (on the contrary, not simply *contra*, *et contrario*). *Inversion*, n. *inversio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder, *versio*; fig. destruction, *eversio*). *Invert*, v.tr. (1) = to turn into a contrary direction, *vertere*, *convertere* (in general, to turn towards a point, e.g. the beak of a ring towards the palm of the hand, *palam anuli ad palmam*); to turn round, *invertere* (e.g. the ring, *anulum*; the hand, *manum*; hence fig. to change entirely, e.g. the order of the words, *ordinem verborum*); (2) [= to place in a contrary direction] to alter, *convertere* (fig., e.g. the constitution of the state, *republicam*); to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem reipublice statum*; in inverse order, *permutato ordine*); to upset completely, *vertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *republicam*); to turn every thing topsy-turvy, *omnia miscere, summa basi mittere, omnia iuratum deorsum versare*.

Invest, v.tr. (1) = to clothe; see *Clothe*; (2) = to — with an office, *munus alicui dare, mandare, deferre, muneri alicui perficere*; to — any one with the highest power, *deferre alicui summam imperii*; to be — with an honourable office, *honore affectum esse*; with the priestly dignity, *sacerdotio praeditum esse*; men — with such high power, *iri tanta potestate praediti*. *Investigable*, adj. by *Investigate*, v.tr. *exquirere, indagare*; to — the true reason of any thing, *veram rationem alicui rei exquiri*; the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*; we could not discover any thing further, *non nihil de eo per investigationibus reperimus*. *Investigative*, adj. by *inquirere* in alicui, *persequari alicui* (to search through), *defensus in cogitationibus* (sunk in deep meditations). *Investigator*, n. *investigator antiquitatis* (on the field of antiquities); — of truth, *veri ridendi cupidus*; if there were any means whereby the studious inquirer could discover the truth, I should not shrink from making every effort, *cura non desset, si qua ad verum via inquirerem foret*. *Investiture*, n. = the right giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice, *ritus inaugurationis feudalis*; to exercise the right of —, *inaugurandi ius exercere*.

Inveteracy, n. *perstinacia*; see *Obstunacy*. *Inveterate*, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig., deeply

rooted), *penitus defensus* (had habits), *penitus innotus* (opinions); see *Obstinate*.

Invincible, adj. *invictus*; see *Envious*, *Odious*.

Integrate, v.tr. *corroborare* (e.g. any one through constant work, employment, *aliquid aduere opere*; any thing that strengthens the stomach, *aliquid corroborat stomachum*) = to revive any one, *firmare*, *confirmare* (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare*; health, *caliditatem firmare* or *confirmare*; the memory, *memoriam firmare*; any one's mind, *confirmare alicui animum* or *aliquid animo*); to become —, *se corroborare*, *se confirmare*, *se recreare* or *se recreare* (to recruit one's strength, health); see *Animate*. *Integration*, n. *confirmatio animi*; see *Animation*.

Invincible, adj. *invictus* (of persons, *insuperabilis* and *insuperabilis* poetical in this sense); *impugnabilis* (impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*).

Inviolability, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, sanctity, reverence), *et immutabilitas* (sacredness, of the souls and of every thing consecrated to them, e.g. *sancti*, *integritas*, *incoluntia*). *Inviolable*, adj. *inviolabilis*; sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus, sacrosanctus*. *Involute*, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state, opp. *fractus*); without having received any injury, unhurt, *illeus*, *intactus* (opp. *laesus*); comb. *integer atque intactus*, *intactus intectusque*; un wounded, *intemeratus*, *comb. invulneratus inviolatusque* (lit.); entire, undamaged, *integritas*; without any accident, safe, *incoluntia* (opp. *afflictus, citharus*), *comb. integer incoluntique*; safe, in safety, *salvus*, *comb. salvis atque incoluntis*; to send any one away, home safe, in peace, *aliquid intectum incoluntumque dimittere*; to let nothing alone, *perpetuo nihil intectum neque quietum pili* (Sall.).

Invions, adj. *invius*; see *Impassable*.

Invincibility, n. by *Invincible*, adj. *indefectibilis* or *indefectibilis* (of whom Iguar, *quodsi cernere et videre non possumus, quemquam, quodsi non possumus oculis consequi* *invincibilis*, although not in Cic., may still be used whenever we wish to speak short); it occurs already in Celsus, who wrote under the reign of Augustus or Tiberius, and C. himself very often frames new words in Latin for shortness sake); an — eclipse of the sun, *adfectio solis quem in his terris partibus cernere et videre non possumus*; the — world, *orbis terrarum circumpositum terribilibus vicinisque nostris fugiens*; to bring — things clearly before one's eyes, *in conspectu patris animi ponere quod cernere et videre non possumus*; to be —, *certi et videndi non posse*; to be — for every body, a *nullo ridendi* (of a person); to escape one's notice, not to be clearly conceived, *sub oculis non cadere, oculorum aciem fugere, oculorum sensum effugere*; not to be seen, *se non aperire* (of stars), *non comparere* (not to appear, of persons and things); not to make one's appearance, in *conspectum non venire* (of persons); to make one's self — for (especially in order to escape from receiving a summons or being taken up), *alicui non comparere*; to become —, no more to be seen, *desinere cum sol staret*; to be darkened, dimmed, *obscurari* (of stars); to steal away, *clam abire, clam se subducere* (of persons).

Invitation, n. *invitatio*; at your —, *invitatus* or *coatus a te, invitatus* or *coatus tuo*; to go to dine with any one uninvited, *undam equi aliquid*; to accept an — to dine, *promittere ad conium, promittere ad aliquid* (but not *condicere ad conium*, which is = to invite one's self to dinner); to decline an —, *abnuere*, *invite*, v.a. (1) (in the usual sense) *invitare alicui ad aliquid* (any invitation, of persons and things); *rocare alicui ad aliquid* (the usual phrase in inviting any one to dinner through a slave or servant, called in this sense, *rocatior*; then in general of an invitation to take part in any thing, e.g. *ad bellum, ad quietem*, etc.); to — any one to dinner, *aliquid invitare* or *rocare ad conium*,

or simply *alqm invitare*, or *alqm vocare*; to — any one to a banquet, a party, *rogare alqm ad convivium*; to — any one to a wedding, *invitare alqm ad nuptias*; to — any one to my house, to come here, *alqm invito domum meam*; kindly to — any one, who is on the point of going, to stay a little longer, *alqm invitatione familiari retinere*; to be — by any one to dine with him, *canare apud alqm vocatu ipsius*; to — one's self to dinner, *condicere ad cenam*, *condicere alci* (the latter in general in the sense, I'll be your guest); (2) = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fructum agrum invitare* (of old age, etc.); to — through its pleasing manner to read, *juvunditate quadam ad legendum invitare* (of a book, etc.); see Allure. *Inviter*, n. *vocator* (to dinner). *Invitingly*, adv. (in such a manner as to — or allure); see Allure, Entice.

Invocation, n. *invocatio* (supplication), *imploratio* (imploing), *testatio* (calling as a witness).

Invoice, n. *ratio* (**factura*), a word only found post-Aug., and very seldom, only = the act of making; framing any thing, e.g. *factura corporis totius*, Gell. and fig.; *anima factura Dei* etc. and is never to be used in good Latin; see Account.

Invoke, v.tr. *invocare* (to pray for), or *implorare* (to implore); to — the Muses, *invocare Musas*; to — the gods, *implorare* or *invocare Deos*, *invocare atque obtestari Deos*, *comprecari Deos* (the latter especially = to pray for help); to — any one's assistance, *implorare fidem alci*, *invocare subsidium alci*, *auxilium alci* *implorare et flagitare*; to — the mercy, justice of the judge, the court, *ad iudicis opem confugere*; to — any one's mercy, *alci misericordiam implorare* or *implorare et exigere*; to call any one as a witness, *testari* or *testem facere alqm* (in general); to call on any one as a witness, *antestari alqm* (i.e. a bystander called on by the plaintiff to witness; that the defendant, after having refused to go quietly before the prætor, as he had been told to do, had now been duly summoned, as a sign of which the plaintiff touched the ear of the witness and dragged him into court; *antestari* in Cic. and the Roman lawyers); to — God as a witness, *Deum testari*, *Deum invocare testem*; to — heaven and earth, *testari* or *contestari Deos hominesque*; to call upon with a loud voice, *inclamare* (lit., to shout out to any one, in a good and bad sense).

Involuntary, adj. *involuntus et coactus* (unwilling and forced, opp. *voluntate*); not at one's own free will, *non voluntarius* (not made to please us, e.g. death); unnatural, forced, *coactus*; hard, *durus*; a forced interpretation, *interpretatio*; an affected style of writing, *oratio contorta*; over-loaden, *quasi exaggerata altius*; this might seem too affected, hard, *hoc videatur cuipiam durius*; affectedness (in the style), *morositas*.

Involution, n. = the action of infolding; **involutio* (Vitruv.), better by *Involve*, which see. *Involve*, v.tr. = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvere*, in any thing, in *algâ re* (e.g. salt in a linen cloth, *salin linteo*); to wrap up in paper, *chartâ amiciret* (Hor.); to wrap up a child in blankets, *infantem involucri colligare* (Plaut.). See Envelop, Imply, Contain.

Invulnerable, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Senec.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

Inwall, v.tr. *sazo conspire*.

Inward, adj. (1) = internal, interior, *interior*; see Inner; (2) = intimate; see Familiar. *Inwardly*, adv. *introrsus* or *introrsum*; bent —, *incurvus* (e.g. *statua senilis*; a leaf crooked, bent — on both sides, *folium constrictum*, where the parts grow closely together); to hold —, *ad palmam convertere* (e.g. the bezil of a ring, *palam anuli*). *Inwards*, n. plur. (= bowels); see Intestines.

Inweave, v.tr. *intexere alci rei* or in *algâ re* (lit. and fig.). See Interweave.

Inwreath, v.tr. = to surround as with a wreath, or with something in the shape of a wreath, *coronare*; to crown with garlands of flowers, *sertis*

redimire (e.g. any one, a victim); to place a crown of flowers on any one's head, *coronam alci imponere*; to crown one's self with flowers, *se coronare*, *coronam sibi ad caput accommodare*; crowned with flowers, *coronatus*; with laurels, *laureatus*; with green herb, *verbenatus*; if = interweave; by *intexere*, *implectere alqd alci rei* (lit.), *intexere alqd alci rei* or in *algâ re* (lit. and fig.).

Inwrought, adj. by *intexere alqd alci rei*. See Weave.

Irascible, adj. *iracundus*, in *iram præceps*; adv. *iracunde*.

Ire, n., see Anger, Wrath. *Ireful*, adj., see Angry.

Iris, n. (1) = rainbow, which see; (2) = the flower-de-luce or flag-flower, *iris* (Greek, *iris*).

Irish, by *Hibernia* (Ireland).

Irksome, adj. *indignandus*, *plenus stomachi* (deserving of indignation); annoying, *gravis, molestus*; tiresome, *quod alqm pungit*; adv. *molestè, ægre*; nothing is more annoying, — to me than to, etc., *nihil ægrius factum est quam ut, etc.*

Iron, n. *ferrum* (also = weapon, sword, a crisping-pin, etc.); a crisping-pin, etc., *calamister* or *calamistrum* -i, m., or *calamistrum* -i, n.; sword, *gladius*; horse-shoe, *solea ferrea* (see Horse-shoe under Horse); belonging to iron, *ferrarius* (e.g. *ferrarius negotiator*); of —, made of —, *ferreus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put any one in irons; to chain, *alqm in vincula conficere* or *mittere*, *alqm vinculis mandare*, *alqm vinculis astringere*; to have been many years in irons and chains, *multos annos ferro vinculum fuisse*; to deliver any one from chains, *alqm vinculis exsolvere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent*, Curt.; — *matura dum libido malet* (Ter., or also = to make hay while the sun shines; necessity knows no law, *necessitati parendum est* (Cic.), *ultimum ac maximum telum est necessitas* (Liv.); — dross, *scoria*; — mill, *officina ferraria*; railroad, **via ferro strata*; to construct a railroad, **viam ferro sternere*; a Jew's harp or a Jew's trumpet, *ferramentum fremens*. *Iron*; adj. *ferreus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument; — ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of stone, *ferreus essem*; oh, you with your heart of stone! *o te ferreum!* To iron, v.tr. = to smooth with an instrument of —, *complanare* (to make even), *levare* (post-Aug.), *levigare* (both = to smooth, which see).

Ironical, adj. **ironicus* (εἰρωνικός); adv. *ironice* (εἰρωνικῶς, Ascon. on Cic.). *Irony*, n. *ironia* (εἰρωνεία, a word which Cic. first borrowed from the Greek, and which was therefore retained by later writers as being the most appropriate); *ironia* is defined by Cic. de Or. as *urbana dissimulatio*, *quum alia dicuntur ac sentias*, and comb. *ironia dissimulatioque*, also *ea dissimulatio quam Græci εἰρωνείαν vocant*, or simply by the Greek εἰρωνεία (Quint.); *inversio* (used by Cic. for *ironia*, = the use of a word in an opposite, equivocal sense).

Irradiancy, n. (1) = emission of rays of light on an object, by *lucem mittere*; (2) = beams of light emitted, *radiatio* (post-Aug.), *fulgur* (lustre); see Beam. *Irradiate*, v.tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *lucē suā collustrare* (of the sun, etc.). See Adorn, Illuminate, Animate, Shine.

Irrational, adj. *rationis expertis* (void of reason, opp. *ratione utens*); senseless, *brutis* (utterly stupid); *mutus* (dumb, void of reason, inasmuch as our words show whether we possess reason or not; these three of animals); silly; *demens* (of persons; also of that which shows silliness); mad, *insanus* (of persons, also in a wider sense = immense, e.g. building, *moles*; mountain, *montes*); immense, *immensus* (of size or quantity, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*); senseless brute, *bestia* (opp. *homo*). *Irrationally*, adv. *nullâ ratione*; in a silly manner, *dementer*; extremely, excessively, *insane* (e.g. to feel hungry, *Comic.*); extremely

rich, *dives cinsanum in modum*. Irrationality, *n.*, by *rationali repugnans, repugnante ratione*.

Irreclaimable, *adj.*, *irrevocabilis, in perpetuum rātus* (doomed); unchangeable, *immutabilis*; *adv.* in *perpetuum, in aeternum*.

Irrecoverable, *adj.* (1) (e.g. of an — loss), *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam resarci potest*; (2) (of time) *irreparabilis, irreparabilis*; the days pass away and are —, *fluunt dies et irreparabilis vita decurrit*.

Irrefragableness, *Irrefragability, n.*, by *Irrefragabilis, adv.* (e.g. the points were — proved); by *qui, quæ, quod refelli non potest*; very firm, *firmissimus* (e.g. proof, argumentum); unerring, *nunquam errans* (e.g. facts, res); an argument — proved, an irrefutable argument, *ratio quæ vim offert in docendo* (lit. so proved as to produce an effect); to prove —, *necessariè demonstrare*.

Irrelative, *adj.*, **omnis relationis expers* (e.g. definition, *notio*).

Irrelievable, *adj.*, *cui mædri non possumus*.

Irreligious, *n.*, *impietas erga Deum or Deos*; want of devotion, *Dei or Deorum negligentia*; see *Infidelity*. Irreligious, *adj.*, *impius erga Deum or Deos* (in general); *impius* can only be used in the connexion with other words, as *imp. cr. D.*, *pot imp. alone*; desiring God (of persons), *negligens religionis, contemnens religionis, contemptor religionum, negligens Deorum ac religionum* (the first three expressions more particularly in reference to religious rites; the last expression also in reference to our reverence in the sight of God). See *Infidel*.

Irremediable, *adj.*, see *Incurable*.

Irremissible, *adj.*, *necessarius*.

Irremovable, *adj.*, *immobilis*; see *Immovable*; that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatia*); irrevocable, *irrevocabilis* (e.g. destiny, *casus*); doomed, resolved, *firmas* (e.g. a decree, *decretum*); it is firmly resolved, *certo constitutum est*; *stai sententia*.

Irremunerable, *adj.*, *quod premio affici non potest*. See *Reward*.

Irreprehensible, *adj.*, *non reprehendendus, non vituperandus* (blameless); as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); faultless, *ab omni vitio vacuus* (physically or morally, of persons and things); virtuous, good, integer, *sacculus* (of persons and their actions); a good life, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas or sanctitas*; to be blameless, *nihil in se habere quod reprehendi possit*, a reprehensione *ahesse, sine vitio esse, omni vitio carere* (to be without fault); to be spotless, free from guilt, *sine labe esse, omni labe carere*; to lead a holy life, *sanctè vivere*; to lead a very holy life, *sanctissime se gerere*.

Irrepresentable, *adj.*, *quod agi non potest* (of the actor), *quod adumbrari non potest*. See *Represent*.

Irreproachable, *adj.*, see *Irreprehensible*, *Blameless*.

Irresistance, *n.*, *patientia, animus patiens* (patience); forbearance, *indulgentia*; gentleness, *facilitas*; tolerance, liberal views in religious matters, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus leniter ferens*, **indulgentia erga dissonantes in rebus divinis*. Irresistible, *adj.*, *cui nullà vi resisti potest*; hardly able to withstand, withhold any longer, *non tolerandus*; invincible, *invictus* (insurmountable and insuperable in this sense are poetical); almost —, *cui vix ullo modo obisti potest*; prayers, that cannot be resisted, **preces, quibus resistere non possumus*; — eloquence, **eloquentia omnium animos permovens*, **incredibilis vis dicendi*; deeply to affect the minds of all one's hearers, to be —, **in omnium animos penetrare* (of a sermon, speech, etc.); to lead any one —, *aliquem rapere ad aliquid, aliquem precipitem agere ad aliquid*.

Irresolute, *adj.*, *dubius* (doubtful); — uncertain, *incertus*; to be —, *magnâ consilii inopiam affectum*

esse; I am undecided what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; I am undecided what to do, whether I shall go or stay here, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum, etc.* Irresolutely, *adv.*, *dubitanter*. Irresolution, *n.*, *dubitatio*.

Irrespective, *adj.* (e.g. the — will of God), *in quo nullius ratio habetur*; without at all regarding the rank of the individual, *in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur*; indiscreet, *immodestus*; saucy, *protervus*; *adv.* Irrespectively, *nullius ratione habitâ, delectu omni et discrimine omisso*; irrespectively of the rank of the person, *omissis auctoritatibus*; indiscreetly, *immodeste*; impertinently, *proterve*.

Irresponsibility, *n.*, by *Irresponsible, adj.*, *iniquissimus*; *adv.*, *iniquissimo modo*.

Irretrievable, *adj.*, see *Irrecoverable*.

Irreverence, *n.*, *contemptio* (contempt); *despectientia* (= the looking down upon any one in a contemptuous manner), *comb. contemptio et despectientia*; disdain, *fastidium* (especially towards our inferiors). Irreverent, *adj.*, *incerecundus, parum verecundus*; to behave irreverently towards any one, *reverentiam alicui non prestare*.

Irrigate, *v.tr.* *irrigare*. Irrigation, *n.*, *irrigatio*; soaking, *maceratio*. Irriguous, *adj.*, *irriguus*?, or by *rigare, irrigare*.

Irriision, *n.*, *irrisio* (Cic.). See *Derision*.

Irritate, *v.tr.* (1) e.g. to — a wound, *inflammaré*; (2) in a fig. sense, *aliquem irritare, alicui iram concitare or irritare*; see *Provoke*. Irritation, *n.*, *irritamentum* (means of irritating).

Irroration, *n.* (= the act of bedewing), by *aspergere* (= sprinkle), *conspergere, respergere*.

Irruption, *n.* (1) e.g. — of the sea, by *irrumperé*; (2) e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*. Irruptive, *adj.*, by *irrumperé*.

Isinglass, *n.*, *ichthyocola*.

Island, *n.*, *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insulas bello persequi*, Nep.). Islander, *n.*, *insulanus* (Cic.), *insula incolæ*; the —, *is qui insulam incolunt*; also *insula*; = inhabitants of islands, *is qui insulas incolunt*. Islet, *n.*, *insula*. Islet, *n.*, *parva insula*.

Issuable, *adj.* = that may be issued; see the verb *Issue*. Issue, *n.* (1) = the act of flowing out, e.g. — of blood, by verbs; (2) = a sending out (e.g. the — of an order, money), by verbs; (3) = the — of a thing, *exitus, euentus* (Cic.), *eventus est alicui exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet quid ex quoque re evenierit, eveniat, eventurum sit*; *comb. exitus eventusque, eventus atque exitus*; the end, *finis*; a chance, *casus* (incident, accidental result, e.g. *casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt*); to lead to a good —, *bonum exitum habere, bene evenire*; to lead to a happy —, *felicem exitum habere, prospere, feliciter evenire*; to lead to a desirable —, *optabilem exitum habere, ex sententia evenire*; not to have a desirable —, *hæud bene, minus prospere evenire*; any one's affairs lead to desirable —, *rebus alicui contingit exitum quem optavit*; this unfortunate (ill-omened) undertaking came to a good —, *id male commisit bene convertit*; to have a remarkable —, *notabili exitu concludi*; to suspect what will be the —, *de exitu divinare*; to know the —, *scire quos eventus res sit habitura*; I fear the —, *hæc quo sint eruptura timeo*; *quorum hoc casurum sit cerere*; see *End*, *Conclusion*, *Decision*; (4) = offspring, *filius, filia* (son, daughter); offspring, *progenies, stirps* (the latter lit. stem, in the sing. = children, — in gen.); one of the later —, *unus e posteris* (one of those who were later born, down from the great-grandson, opp. *unus e majoribus*); the descendants *progenies or progenies liberorum, stirps or stirps liberorum* (as regards the coming generation) the later race, or in gen. posterity (beginning from the great-grandchild, opp. *maiores*); the whole posterity, in a wide sense, *posteritas* (*progenies or stirps*, in this sense, are poetical; also *proles* and

suboles, in the meaning of a child, offspring, descendant, are poetical; male issue, *stirps virilis*, *virilis sexus stirps*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*, *ex se natos* (scil. *filios*) *relinquere*; to die without any male —, *virilem sexum non relinquere*; to lose one's numerous —, *magna progenie privari*; see *Childless*. To issue, *v.intr.* (1) = flow out, *effluere*, *emanare*; (2) = to go out, rush out (e.g. troops), *erumpere* (expressing where from, of buds, leaves, etc.), also of soldiers that make a sally, e.g. from the camp, *ex castris*; *prorumpere*, *prorumpi* (to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, flames, tears, a violent disease, also of soldiers who sally forth and rush onward); to make a sally, *erupitionem facere*; to rush forth, *prorurrere* (of troops) rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy; to march out hastily, *provolare*, *evolare* (from, *ex*, etc.); with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copiis*; to emerge, *emergere* (from, *ex*, etc., lit. to dive forth, from under, e.g. from the earth, of the miner; in this sense, *quo hostes emersum facturi essent*, where the undermining would emerge); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito conurrere*; the sun breaks forth from between the clouds, *sol nubes perurmpit ac dividit, sol inter nubes effulget* (shines forth); (3) = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*; (4) = end, *finire*, *terminari* (to come to an end); to cease, *desinere*; *v.tr.* (1) = to send out (e.g. money), *promere*, *depromere* (e.g. money from the treasury); (2) = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order), by *edici* (to be published), *proponi* (by placards), *pronunciari* (heralds, public criers); to spread, become known among the people, *exire*, *emanare*; to — an order, *edecere*, *edictum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a writ, *sententiam dicere* (= to pronounce a verdict, of the judge); to — a written order to any body, *litteras dare* or *mittere ad alium*; (3) = to deliver for use; to — voting papers, voting tablets, *dirigere tabellas*; who does this, *dirigitor*; to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the dispenser, the manager of the house); to — a book (i.e. to begin to expose it for sale), *libri exemplaria dividere*, *dicendere*, *distrare*.

Isthmus, *n.* *isthmus* (ἰσθμός); on the —, *isthmus* (ἰσθμός), seldom *isthmicus* (ἰσθητικός). It, pers. pron. (1) as a demon, pron. (e.g. out of it, you, etc.), by *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*; (2) before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, or by *res*, *ipsa res*.

Italian, adj. *Italicus* (e.g. *jus*, *genus*, *oppida*, *philosophi*), *Italust* (in prose after the classical age, e.g. *sermo Italus* = the Roman, Latin tongue). *Italianize*, *v.intr.* **Italicum fieri*. *Italica*, *n.* **litteræ tenues* or *et paulum inclinate*, **litteræ cursivæ*.

Itch, *n.* (1) as a disease, *scabies*, *scabrities*; any one gets the —, *scabies alci corpus invadit*; to suffer from the —, *scabi laborare*; (2) = sensation caused from that disease, *prurigo*, *pruritus*, *formicatio*; full of itching, **pruriginosus*. To itch, *v.intr.*, lit. *prurire* (in gen.), *formicare* (as if ants were running about on the part of the body which itches), *verminare* (Mart., as if the part which itches was full of vermin; all three of parts of the body); my skin itches, *cutis prurit mihi* (also to have an itching for doing any thing wrong), *cutis formicat*; my ear itches, I have, feel an itching in my ear, *auris verminat mihi*; to scratch one's self, *scabere*. *Itchy*, adj. *scabiosus*; to be —, *scabi laborare*.

Item, adv. (= also; used when something is to be added); see *Further*. *Item*, *n.* (1) in an account, items of expenditure, *rationes sumptuarie*; (2) in a gen. sense, = article, *pars*, *caput* (e.g. of a law, a treaty); an — in a contract, agreement, *conditio*, *caput*; — in a peace, *lex*, *conditio*, *caput*; or often *res* would be sufficient; (3) = hint; *significatio*; see *Hint*.

Itinerant, *n.* and adj. *viator*. *Itinerary*, *n.* **itineris descriptio*, **itinerarium* (Veget. Mil.). See *Travel*, *Traveller*.

Its, pron. by *suis*, *cjus*, *illius*; see *His*. *Itself*, see *It*.

Ivory, *n.* *ebur*; of —, *eburneus*, poet. *eburnus*, *eboreus* (post-Aug.); laid in with —, *eburatus*; as white, shining as —, *eburnatus*; a carver of —, *eborarius* (late), *artifex eboris*. *Ivory*, adj. *eburnus*, poet. *eburnus*, *eboreus* (post-Aug.).

Ivy, *n.* *hedera*, **hedera helix* (L.); creeping —, **helix*, species *hedera sterilis*; of —, like —, in the manner of —, *hederaceus*; full of —, *hederosus*; decorated with —, crowned with —, *hederatus* (e.g. a cup, upon which — is engraved with a chisel).

Jabber, *v.intr.* = to utter with confused sounds (e.g. to — French), *confabulari*; see *Prattle*. *Jabberer*, *n.*, see *Prattler*. *Jabbering*, *n.* see *Chatter*.

Jacinth, *n.*, see *Hyacinth*.

Jack, *n.* (1) = a nickname or diminutive of John, **Joannes*; little —, **Hansillus*; proverb. in *lencis discere multum est* (Virg. Geo. = what is not learned in youth will not be learned in age, or you can teach no old dog new tricks, or an old dog will learn no tricks); —, in a contemptuous sense, i.e. = a paltry fellow, *homo*, *homuncio* (the fellow, contemptuously), *mirum caput* (a foolish fellow), *homuncio lepidus*, *caput lepidum* (a queer fellow), *homo stultissimus*, *homo stultior stultissimo*, *stultus bis torque*; see *Fellow*, *Fool*; (2) = an instrument to pull off boots, **furca excaleandis pedibus*; (3) = a pitcher of waxed leather, *uter* (a small pitcher of leather for the reception of liquids); *culeus* or *culleus* (a large pitcher of this kind, in which paricides and matricides were stretched to be drowned, e.g. *plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari*); see *Pitcher*; (4) = a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers, *conus*; (5) = an engine to turn a spit, or an engine for raising great weights of any kind, or for sawing wood, by *machina* (e.g. a sawing-jack, *machina serratoria*; kitchen-jack, *rota*, **machina quâ utimur ad assum circumagendum*); (6) = part of a musical instrument called a virginal, **pinna*; (7) — of all trades, *ad omnia aptum esse*; — (= servant), *servus*; see *Servant*; a jackanapes, *homo stolidus* (a coxcomb); to be a regular —, *hiolare* (i.e. to gape, stare in all foolish manners); — pudding (= buffoon), *mucos* (in *Atellanis Osciis*), *sannio* (any clown in a comedy or pantomime); — sauce (= a saucy —, an impudent fellow), by *nasutus* (post-Aug.); *arrogans* (arrogant); adv. *arroganter*; to be a — sauce (= to answer in an impudent manner), *arroganter et aspere verbis vultique respondere*.

Jackal, *n.* **canis aureus* (L.).

Jacket, *n.* *palla Gallica*; a covering for the breast, doublet, *thorax*; a comforter of wool, *thorax laneus*.

Jacitation, *n.* = a tossing of the body, restlessness, by *sjactare* (not by *jacitare*, which is = to utter).

Jaculate, *v.tr.* *jaculari*; see *Throw*, *Shoot*. *Jaculation*, *n.* *jactus*, *missus* (the act of sending off), *jaculatio* (the act of shooting an arrow), *conjectio* (the act of shooting at one point, e.g. of the arrows, *telorum*); see *Shoot*.

Jade, *n.* (1) = a poor horse, *equus* (in gen.); a jaded horse, *equus strigosus*; (2) (= a mean woman, or a young woman, ironically), *mulier*; what an old — you have married! *quid muliers uxorem habes!* *vetula* (an old woman, in a contemptuous sense). To jade, see *Fatigue*, *Wear*.

Jag, *v.tr.* = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (to make incisions), *insecare pectinis*

(pectinum) modo (to indent like the teeth of a comb; *striare*, from *stria*, a convex running between two channels on a column, could not be used in this sense, for it is only = to make *stria* on a column); see *Indent*. Jaggy, adj. *dentatus*, *denticulatus* (with jags); *serratus* (with teeth like those of a saw); *laciniosus* (laciniated, crumpled); large leaves with an indented margin, *folia lata serrata ambitu*.

Jail, n., see *Prison*, *Gaol*. Jail-bird, n., see *Prisoner*. Jailer, n., see *Gaoler*.

Jakes, n. (= dung-hill, mews), *sterquilinum*, *amētum*.

Jam, n. = a kind of preserve, by *condire*. To jam, v. tr. *comprimere*, **ei immittere* (to wedge in); to press, get in, *coactare* (e.g. all into one book, *omnia in unum librum*, Plin.).

Jamb, n. (in architecture, = the side or vertical piece in any opening or aperture in a wall), *postis*.

Jangle, v., see *Quirrel*.

Janitor, n. *janitor*, a *januū* (scil. *puer*), *ostiaris*; fem. *janitrix*, *aportā*.

Janizary, **janissarius*, **statarius miles Turcicus*; the Janizaries, **militēs Turcarum statarii*; **cohortes pratoriae* or *pratorianae imperatoris Turcicae* (as guards of the Sultan); a — officer, colonel, **janissaris praefectus*, *cohortibus pratoris praefectus* (as commander-in-chief of the guards of the Sultan); — music, **symphonia Turcica*.

January, n. *Januarius (mensis)*.

Japan, v. tr. (1) = to varnish in the manner of the Japanese, *laccā obducere alqd*, *laccam inducere alci rei*; (2) = to black and gloss, *cerare, ceram inducere alci rei* (= to put wax on a thing), *candelis inducere alci rei* (to rub with a wax-candle, *atramentum inducere alci rei* (to varnish with India-ink); to be besmeared with wax, *ceraturam pati*. Japaner, n. (1) lit. *qui laccā obducit res*; (2) shoe-blacker, **calceos detergens*.

Jar, v. intr. = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridere* (to whiz), *absonum esse*, *absonare* (late), *dissonare*, *discrepare*. Jar, n. (1) of sound, *crepitus*; of a loud noise, *strepitus*; of a roaring noise, *sonitus*; (2) = a vessel of earth or glass, *ut cenus* (in general); *urna* (lit., a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (*hōpia*), in pure Latin, *situlus* and *situla* (a water-pot; also used as a lottery-box), *cylindrus* (in Greek, *κλίστρον*, where *κλ* implies something hollow; it is either the small ladle, by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl, *κλίστρον*, into the drinking-cup, or, according to others, the cup itself; *amphora*, *ἀμφορεύς*, a large vessel of a foot square, usually with two ears or handles, especially used for the wine); to draw out the wine into a pitcher, *vinum in utrumque expromere*. Prov., oft goes the pitcher to the well, but at last comes broken home, *nemo se tuto diu periculis tam crebris offerre potest*; or *quem saepe transiit casus, aliquando inveniit*.

Jargon, n., by *perplexus*; adv. *perplexe* (e.g., to talk, *loqui*).

Jasmin, Jasmine, Jessamine, n. **jasminum* (L.).

Jaundice, n. *icterus* (*ἰκτερός*, as technical term of modern medicine); in pure Latin, *morbus regius* or *argutus*; *fellis suffusio*, *suffusio bilis luridae*, *bilis suffusa*; white —, **icterus albus*; black —, **icterus niger*. Jaundiced, adj. *ictericus* (*ἰκτερικός*); in pure Lat., *argutus* or *felle* (or *bile*) *suffusus*.

Jaunt, v. intr. (= to wander here and there, ramble), *circumcursare huc illuc*; to run up and down, *discursare*, *concursare huc illuc*; to fumble about, to trot about (anxiously), *trepidare et currere curam prorsus*, *trepide concursare*; to run about everywhere, *omnia circumcursare*; to run about in or at a place, *discurrere*, *discursare alqd loco* (e.g. in the whole town, *tota urbe*); to roam, wander about in all directions, *alqm locum circumcurrere* or *circumcursare*; to wander through,

etc., *alqm locum percurrere*; see *Ramble*. Jaunt, n.; see *Walk*, *Ramble*.

Javelin, n. See *Dart*.

Jaw, n. (1) *maxilla*; belonging to the —, *maxillaris*; (2) jaws, fauces (the larynx), *rietus* (the mouth wide open); to tear out of the —, *eripere e faucibus* (lit. and fig.).

Jay, n. **corvus glandarius* (L.).

Jazel, n. **gemma cerulea*.

Jealous, adj. (1) *emulus* (rival); envious, *invidiosus*; to be — of any one, *emulari alci* or *eum alqd*, *obtractare*, *invidere alci*; to be — of any one's privileges, *angi alieno bono quo ipse careas*; to be — among each other, *obtractare inter se*; I am not so — of my glory, that I should not share it with you, *non ita gloria mea facerim, ut tibi societatem ejus invidiam*; (2) in love-affairs, *amoris stimulis agitatus*; (Liv.); *zelotypus* (*ἐλδοτύπος*, post-Aug.); to be —, *amoris stimulis agitari, zelotypum esse*; be not —, *noli esse zelotypus*; see *Suspicious*. Jealousy, n. (1) in general, *emulatio* (Cic. Tusc., *emulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit: nam et imitatio virtutis, emulatio dicitur; et est emulatio, aegritudo, si eo quod concupierit, alius potitur, ipse careat*); *obtractio* (*ἐλδοτύπια*; Cic. Tusc., *obtractio est ea quam intelligi zelotypiam volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potitur eo, quod ille ipse concupierit*; of a similar meaning to *invidia*, hence often comb. *invidia et obtractio*; *zelotypia* never used in this sense, at least not written in Latin characters); there exists a jealous rivalry between them, *inter eos infensa emulatio exercetur*; there was a noble emulation between them, but no —, *inter eos laudis erat emulatio, nulla intercessit obtractio*; to feel no —, *abesse ab obtractatione invidiaeque*; to do away with the — existing between two persons, *dirimere emulationem inter duos*; (2) — in love-affairs, *amoris stimuli* (Liv.), *zelotypia* (when any one does not return the love, but is in love with somebody else, e.g. *Nympha zelotypia erga Herculem mortua*, because Hercules did not return her love, but loved another). See *Suspicion*.

Jeer, v. tr. and intr. in *ludibrium vertere alqd* (e.g. at religion, *res divinas in ludibrium vertere*, Tac.); the people — at any thing, *alqd in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiit* (Liv.); to deride any thing or any one, *ludibrio sibi habere*, *ludificari, deridere*; to mock, *irridere*; to cavil, *cavillari* (all *alqm* or *alqd*); a caviller, *cavillator*; to — at the misfortunes of others, *ludificari aliena mala*; to mock any one bitterly, *acerbis faciliis alqm irridere*; to upbraid any one with any thing, mock, *per ludibrium exprobrare alci alqd*. Jeer, n. *ludificatio, cavillatio*. See *Derision*, *Mockery*.

Jelled, adj. by *Jelly*, n. **jus gelatum*.

Jennet. See *Genet*.

Jeopard, Jeopardize, v. tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *deferre* or *adducere*; *alqd discrimini committere*, *alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*; to risk the success of so many years within one hour, *tot annorum felicitatem in unius horae dare discrimen*. Jeopardy, n. See *Danger*, *Adventure*.

Jerk, v. tr. e.g., to — one with the elbow, *offendere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *capite, cubito, pede aut genu*); to give a hard push, *fodere alqm* or *alqd* (on purpose, e.g. with the hand, elbow; *per fodere* in this sense only in poetic prose); with violence, *percutere alqm* or *alqd alqd re*. See *Hit*, *Beat*. Jerk, n. (1) *impetus*; see *Hit*; (2) a sudden spring; see *Leap*.

Jerkon, n. (1) = a jacket, which see; (2) = a kind of hawk, *accipiter*.

Jersey, n. (1) = fine yarn of wool, **lana pecta quadam subtilis cui nomen est Jersey*.

Jest, v. intr. *jocari, joco uti*, *joca utere cum alqd*, *joculari*; at any thing, *jocari in alqd*; at any body, *jocosa dicta jactare in alqm*. Jest, n. *jocis* (more in words; in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci*, Liv. and afterwards); a joke, amuse-

ment, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; fun, wit, facetia; a smart reply, *sales*; a little joke, *joculus*; an ordinary, insipid —, *jocus frigidus*; a rude —, *jocus illiberalis*; an impertinent —, *jocus petulans*; in —, *per jocum*, *per ludum et jocum*; for fun, *per ridiculum*, *joco*, *joculariter* (e.g. to upbraid any one with a thing, *alci objicere alqd*); in earnest or in —, *per ridiculum aut severe*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocone an serio hoc dicis?* to say a thing in —, *jocari alqd*, *dicere alqd per jocum*; without —, no —, *amotus* or *remotus joca*, *amotus ludus*, *omissis jocis*, *extra jocum*; without any —, 'he was indeed a fine man, mehercule, *extra jocum*, homo bellus erat; but without any —, *sed ridicula amissa* (scil. *faciamus*); it was only my —, *jocabar*; to induce any one to impertinent —, *irritare alqm ad jocorum petulantiam*; to make fun, *joculari*, *joca agere*, with any one, *cum alqd*; to make a —, *jocari*, *joco uti*, about any thing, *jocari in alqd*; to make — of any thing, *jocari de alqd re*; not to take a —, *jocum* (or *quod per jocum dictum est*) in *serium* *conterere* (to take in earnest what is meant as a —); to be easily vexed, *facile irasci*; I understand no —, *haud impune me verablis*; to carry the — too far, *illiberaliter jocari*; to indulge in vulgar —, *descendere in lusus*; for the Greeks it is a mere — to swear a false oath, and a mere trifle to give false evidence, *Grecis jurjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus*; it would be a mere trifle to learn that, *hæc perdiscere lusus esset*; it is fun for me to, etc., *jucari me* (with infin.); as long as it amuses, *quantum juat*; does that amuse you so much? *itane lepidum videtur!* to put a — upon any one, *ludere*, *ludificari alqm*. Jester, n. *homo jocans*, *homo multi joci* (full of fun); *homo ridiculus* (one who makes others laugh, amuses them by his jokes).

Jet, n. (1) as a fossil, *bitumen*, *pissaspallus* (— mixed with tar); (2) = spout, *aguradius*. To jet, v.intr. (1) = to project, *projeci*, *projectum esse* (e.g. in *altum*, of a town, etc.), *prosilire* (lit., to jump forth), *procedere* (to extend), *procurrere*, *excurrere*, from any thing, *ab alqd re*, or into any thing, in *alqd* (e.g. into the sea, of peninsulas, etc.); (2) = to toss the body in haughtiness, *superbire*, *insolentius se offerre*, *magnum sibi sumere spiritus*; to boast with any thing, *jaclare alqd* (to be very conceited); to glory in any thing, *gloriarī alqd re* or *de alqd re*.

Jetsam, Jetson; Jettison, n. lit. = the throwing of goods overboard, in order to lighten a ship; hence these goods themselves, **res naufragio ejectæ* (in general, goods driven on shore, shipwrecked); merchandise, *merces naufragio ejectæ*. Jetty, n. See Dam.

Jetty, adj. **gagatæ similis*, *picæus*, *picinus*, *omnium nigerrimus* (in general, quite black).

Jew, n. *Judeus* (lit.); *homo sordidus* (fig.); to become a —, *Judaum fieri*; the Jews, *Judei*; Jews' tax, **vectigal Judæis impositum*; the Jewish synagogue, *synagoga* (Eccl.). Judaism, **Judaismus*, **religio Judaica*, *doctrina Judaica*; the Jewish doctrines, *Judaica læ*; — worship, *cultus Judaicus*; — rite, *ritus Judaicus*; — ceremonies, *sacra Judaica*; to renounce Judaism, *negare se esse Judæum*; a persecutor of the Jews, **populi Judaici vexator*, **religionis Judaicæ insectator*; the persecution of the Jews, **populi Judaici vexatio*; a Jewess, n. *Judea*, *mulier Judaica*. Jewish, adj. *Judaicus*; adv. **Judaice*, **Judeorum more*; to live after the manner of the Jews, *Judaicam vivere vitam*. Jewry, n. (1) (= Judea), *Judæa*; (2) (= a district inhabited by the Jews, e.g. in London), *Judeæ*.

Jewel, n. *gemma*; set with precious stones, *gemmatiss*; a — (in a fig. sense), *ornamentum* (ornament in general); a trinket, *res magni pretii*, *res pretiosissima* (any thing very costly); *res pulcherrima* (any thing very beautiful); a pearl, *margarita*; all our precious toys come into the hands of our successors, *margaritæ gemmæque ad heredem transeunt*; she wore with her ear-rings

that extraordinary specimen of the wonders of nature, *gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare illud et cereunicum nature opus* (namely, a pearl); the crown-jewels, *insignia regni* (imperi).

Jig. See Dance.

Jilt, v.tr. and v.intr. (= to trick in love, to frustrate the lover's hope, of a woman); by *extrahere alqm* or *alqd* or *alqm eludere* *atque extrahere* (e.g. *eludi atque extrahi se multitudine putare*, Liv.), *alqm caris frustrationibus differre* or *caris dilationibus frustrare* (to put off any one from one day to another); to delude any one with false hopes, *lactare alqm et spe falsâ producere*; also by *trahere* (e.g. *Servilius protulit suam vitam cum spe traheret animam*).

Jingle, v.intr. (as in jingling chains or bells), *tinnire* (to ring), also to rattle with money, e.g. I expect that Dolabella will pay something, come out with some money, *expecto maxime equid Dolabella tinniat*, Cic.; and fig., to give a false sound, e.g. *viri speciem dignoscere cantes*, me quo subarato mendosum tinniat auro), *tinnitum celerè*; to —, rattle on a musical instrument, **fidum tinnitibus sonare*; by —ing on a brass pan, *tinniendo ære* (Varr.); the bell, *tintinnabulum*; the bell rings, *tinnit tintinnabulum* (in the modern sense, hence in reference to the door-bell or the bell in a room, or the bell in the theatre; the ancients however called it *osium concerepit*, i.e. the door creaks, namely, when any one is coming in or goes out, or also *pulsantur fores*, some one knocks at the door waiting for it to be opened for him to come in; and in the theatre they called it *scabellæ concerepit*, i.e. the seats creak, from the momentary noise of the spectators, when the curtain fell); the bell does not ring, *go, tintinnabulum mutum est, tacet*; to ring the bell, *tintinnabulum movere*; to ring or knock (at the door), *pulsare fores* or *januam* (in the sense of the ancients, who only used to knock); in the modern sense *movere tintinnabulum forum* (to touch the bell, to ring); to ring the bell for any one (to come); **avis tinnit alqm accessere* (lit.); the act of ringing, ringing noise, *tinnitus* (*tinnitus æris*, the tinkling on brass); a knock at the door, *forum pulsato* (in the ancient sense); see Ring, Sound, Tinkle. Jingling, n. (1) = a tinkling sound, *tinnitus*; (2) = a — of words (either to cause a correspondence of sound in rhyme, or in prose, in a bad sense), *tinnitus* (e.g. *tinnitus Gallionis*, Tac.); **nigæ canitæ* (tuneful, jingling trifles, Hor.), *inanis verborum* (Cic.); to make a jingling of words, *inani voce sonare*.

Job, n. (1) = work, *opus*; (2) = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see Work, Performance; (3) = work carried on unfairly, by circumlocutions according to circumstances. Jobber, n. (1) = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (one who assists, servant, labourer; also in a figur. sense, in reference to the mind — to one who does a thing merely by rote, mechanically, a tool, as of a preacher or teacher, e.g. *hos quos nos oratores vocaremus, nihil esse dicebat nisi quosdam operarios linguæ celeris, et exercitatis, qui operas fabriles præbet*, at a building); an assistant in general, aid, help, minister, administrator, *satelles*, minister et *satelles*, fem. *ministra* (fig. — an accessory, abettor); the assistants, hands, *opere* (always fem.; also fig. = accessories, e.g. the — of Clodius, *opere Clodianæ*); abettors, *manus*; (2) (= a stock-jobber), *Userer*.

Jockey, n. (= a man that rides horses in a race), *equus*, or by **certare* (or *concitare*) *equitandi velocitate*; see Rider, Race. To jockey, v.tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (to surround, fig., to take in), *illudere et destituere* (to make a tool of); to play a trick, *fraudem facere alci* or *alci rei* (e.g. the law, legi).

Jocose, adj. *jocosus* (of persons and things); *jocularis*, *jocularius* (both of things); *ridiculus* (of persons and things); laughable, *ridendus* (of

things); jocular mood, *hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus*; to be very.—, *multi foeli esse* (of persons and things); it is quite laughable, *joculare vultu quidem*; adv. *jocose, joculariter*; see Gay, Merry. *Jocunditas*, n. *hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus*; of things, *foeli quod admitti sunt alci rei* (jokes interspersed in any thing, e.g. a speech, etc.); see Jester. *Jocunditas*, n. *hilaritas, latitudo, alacritas, lascivia*. See Merry.

Jog, v.tr. (= to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *alqm.* or the vessel with the oar, *navem remis*); to push out, *promovere* (e.g. *de domo*); v.intr. (= to move by jogs) *promoveri*. *Jog*, n. (1) = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio*; *pulsus externus, impulsio* (the impression from without); a violent —, *impetus*; (2) = a rub, difficulty, *hesitatio* (hesitation in speaking); to speak without stopping, *colere verba*; to speak distinctly and without hesitating, *plane et articulate loqui* (of a dumb person, who begins to speak all on a sudden); to read any thing off at once, *ab oculo legere alqd*; a speech that is delivered without interruption, *oratio fluens et volubiler fasa*; a speaker who speaks without interruption, *orator volubilis*; a difficulty, in general, *offensio*; doubt, hesitation, *hesitatio* (in this sense only post-Aug.), *dubitatio*; any thing that has happened inconveniently, *offensio, offensu*; a difficulty, *difficultas*; offence, cause for offence, *offensio, offensa*; any thing bad, improper that gives offence, *res mali or pessimi exempli*; to give any one offence, *offendere alqm. or apud alqm.*, in *offensionem alci* *incurrere* or *cadere*; I have given any one great offence, in *magna offensum sum apud alqm.*; to give great ones offence through one's mode of living, daily habits, *esse pessimi exempli*; to find any thing to say against any one or any thing, in *alqm. or alqd. re offendere*; to be huffed at any one or any thing, *fastidire alqm. or alqd. or in alqd. re*; not to be free from objection, *non ratur offensio*; to avoid giving offence, *offensionem effugere*. *Jogger*, n., see above. *Joggle*, v.tr. (= to give a sudden but slight push); see Push, Shake.

Join, v.tr. (1) lit. = to bring one thing in conjunction with another, *ungere, conjungere* (in general); *nectere, connectere* (to connect, lit. and fig.); to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum alqd. re* or *alci rei*); to glue together, cement, fig. to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. words, *verba*); to tie, fasten together, *colligare*; v.intr. (1) e.g. two bones —, *conjugi*; see Meet; (2) = to be contiguous (e.g. two houses); see Near, Adjoin; (3) = to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, society, etc., *se jungere* or *conjungere cum alqd.*, *societatem inire* or *coire* or *facere cum alqd.*; to have entered into partnership with any one, *societatem habere cum alqd.*; to have been married to any one, *matrimonio alqm. secum conjungere*, *matrimonio alci jungi*. *Joinder*, n. = a joining, *junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio*. *Joiner*, n. *lignarius* (scil. *faber*; with the ancients both — and carpenter); cabinet-maker, *intestiniarius* (late Jer.). *Joinery*, n. *opus intestinum*. *Joint*, n. (in anatomy = the joining of two or more bones), *commisura* (in general, also in the human body); *artus, articulus* (the — by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together; *artus* in the ring, not before the late poets in the silver age), comb. *commisura et artus*; in particular the joints of the spine, *vertebræ* (also in general any turning — of the body); Plin. distinguishes it thus from *articulus*, a small joint, *talus rectus est in articulo præter eam eminentem concavo, in vertebra ligatus*; the joint of the back-bone, *spondyl* or *spondyle*, *spondylus* (σπονδυλος); a —, a chain, *annulus*; a joint of a beast, *clivus*; a small joint, *clavicula*; (3) (in architecture and joinery), a binding or tying together (in architecture, *colligatio, verticula* (to cause motion); with —, *articulus*; (in joinery) *conjugamentum, conjugamentatio, compages, compactura, junctura* (post-

Aug., the joining in general); the Carolean chair gets disjointed, *sellor curulis compages laxatur*; joint, hinges, *involutio* (the winding of a machine), *hælix* (u — of a screw, *hælix*); a clue, *glomus*; any thing wreathed or contorted, **spira*; a link in a garland of flowers, the whole garland, *scutium*. *Joint*, adj. (as in — property, or as in — heir), *communis*; see Common. *Joint-heir*, n. *coheres, collega* (only in the connexion of a sentence in Jer.); to make any per-on a — with any one, *alqm. coheredem alci facere, scribere, instituire*; to have —, *coheredes habere*; to be a —, *coheredem esse*, with any one, *alci*; in *hereditate partem habere*; to have a legacy to receive, *legatum in testamento habere*; to exclude any one from the will, *excludere alqm. ab hereditate*. *Joint-tenant*, n. **conductor communis cum alqd.* *Jointure*, n., an estate in lands or tenement, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, perhaps **domus ad requiescentium ætatis otio ridua data* (a widow's seat), or by *alci præbere annuam* (to settle an annuity upon any one).

Joint, n. *signum transversum or transversarium, transtrum*; a small —, *transistilla*. To lay joists, *alqd. materia jumentare*.

Joke, see Jest. *Joker*, n. *homo jocosus or multi foeli, homo ridiculus* (see Merry); a balloon, *coprea*; a jester (one who amuses others by his wit), *securra* (chiefly at the tables of the rich).

Jole, n. (1) in the phrase cheek by — (= tête-à-tête), by *sermones familiares, secreto cum alqd. colloqui, solus solum alqm. concubare, concubare, una, simul*; (2) = head of a fish, **piscis caput*.

Jolt, v.intr. (e.g. the carriage —), by *offendere alqm.*, *alqd.* (to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet); *incurrere in alqm. or in alqd.* (to run violently against any one or any thing, of persons and things; hence to fall in with any one); *illidi alci rei or in alqd.*, *allici alqd.* (to be knocked, to dash upon any one or against any thing so as to be hurt, of persons and things, e.g. against the wall, *parieti illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos allici*); see Shake. *Jolt*, n. *pulsus* (the effect, with the gen. of the object, e.g. *pulsus remorum*, the push of the oars, and the gen. of the thing against which one jolts, e.g. *pulsus ostii*, a knock against the door); a violent concussion, *percussio* (with the gen. of the object that is hurt, e.g. *percussio capitis*); *ictus* (a blow, a wound by means of a pointed instrument); a violent blow (that may sometimes cause a dangerous wound), *plaga* (hence a stroke of calamity); *petitio* (a blow aimed at any one, whether it hits or not).

Jostle, v.intr. *offendere alqm.* See Push.

Jot, n., not a —, *nihil, ne minimam quidem re, ne transversum unguem or digitum*.

Journal, n. (1) = diary, *ephemeris idis*, f. (*ἐφημερίς*), or, in pure Lat., *commentarii diurni* (a diary, in which all the income and expenditure in a house was put down, as well as any remarkable incidents; *ephemeris mathematicæ*, Plin., a kind of astrological almanac, in which all the lucky and unlucky days were marked); to enter any thing in a — or diary, *alqd. in commentarios diurnos referre*, *alqd. in libellum memoria causâ referre*; (2) in commerce, in general, *columnen rationum* (Jer.), *rationes* (accounts), *codex accepti et expensi*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabulæ* (a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); the waste-book, *adversaria -orum*, n. (from which every thing is entered in the — or ledger, *codex, tabulæ*, e.g. *quomodo sibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria facit? quomodo, etc.*, here follows a sum of money, in *codice accepti et expensi non sunt? Cic.*); to keep a cash-book, *rationem or codicem instituire, tabulas conficere*; to put down in the —, in *rationes* or in *codicem* or in *tabulas* or in *adversaria referre*; (3) = log-book, **ephemeris nautica*; (4) = newspaper, *acta diurna -orum*, n., *acta publica*, or simply *acta -orum*, n.

(among the ancient Romans = a sort of state-gazette), *acta diurna populi Romani* (state-gazette in ancient Rome); the political newspaper (of the present day), **diurna qua; res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant*; to be, to be reported in the newspapers, in *actis vulgatum esse*; to report, insert, announce in the newspaper (local or other), *diurnis actis urbis mandare*; to cause to be inserted in the papers, in *acta mittere*; a register, blue-book, *rationarium imperii*, *rationes imperii* (a list, containing everything respecting the number of the legions and men of war, the state of the public finances, etc., during the times of Imperial Rome); (5) a periodical, a literary review published at certain times, a flying paper, *commentarii* (short sketches, like Chambers' Journal), *libelli* (supplement to a newspaper, for light reading); any short newspaper (either daily, or weekly, or monthly), **plagula diurnorum*; an article in a newspaper, **nuncius diurnorum*, **nuncius diurnis mandatus*; the business of an editor, the editorship of a paper, or a news-vender, **diurnorum edendorum cura*; the editor's office, *edes ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna*; the intelligence in a paper, **nuncius diurnorum*, *nuncius diurnis mandatus*; the deliverer of a newspaper, *famigerator* (post-man), or **diurnorum diribitor*. Journalist, n. **qui ephemeridem, etc., scribit*, **diurnorum scriptor*.

Journey, n. *iter* (to a place); *via* (the way, road); the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself, e.g. *ea mihi itinera* [and not *ea mihi profectio*] *octo amplius dies abstulerunt*); the act of travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *peregrinatio*; a voyage, *navigatio*; on account of a —, *itineris faciendi causa* (e.g. *decedere e provinciam*); to make preparation for a —, *iter parare* or *comparare*, *ad iter se parare* or *comparare*, *profectionem parare* or *preparare*, *parare proficisci*, *itineri se parare*; to have a — before one, *iter habere*; to set off, commence one's —, *itit se committere*, *via* or *in viam se dare*, *iter ingredi* or *inire*; to set off abroad, *pergre proficisci*; to be on a —, *esse in itinere*; to travel, be abroad, *peregrinari*, *peregrinatum abesse*; to make, undertake a —, *iter facere*; to make a short —, *minuta itinera facere*; to undertake long —, **longinqua itinera suscipere* (in gen.); into foreign countries, *peregrinationes suscipere*; to make the — anywhere by land, *alio iter terra petere contendere*, *terrestri itinere alio contendere*; to make the voyage round the earth, ** terras ab omni parte nacti circumvehi*; to direct one's — anywhere, *iter alio concertere* or *dirigere*; my — is to Rome, my destination is Rome, *iter mihi est Romam*; where are you for? *quo cogitas?* or *quo tendis?* or *quo iter incipias?* to continue the —, *iter pergere*, *iter reliquum conficere pergere*; to finish the —, *iter conficere*; to put off the —, *profectionem intermittere*; to give up the —, *faciendi itineris consilium* or (with regard to the departure) *profectionis consilium abicere*; did the — come off well? *bene ambulasti*? I wish you a happy —! a happy return! *bene ambula*! *bene rem gere* (both together); adventure, event during a —, **qua eveniunt in itinere*, **itineris pericula* (dangers); medicine-chest, **medicamentaria viatoria*; narrator of a —, **itineris* or *itinerum scriptor*; description of a —, **itineris descriptio*, *itinerarium*; travelling-bed, *hijonula* (i.e. *lectus qui in itinere bajulatur*, a *bajulando*, i.e. *est, deportando*); a kind of sedan-chair adapted for travel, *ling*, *a sella bajulatoria*, from *bajator*, i.e. to carry, something heavy), **lectus quem iter faciens secum gerit* (a bed, couch, which the traveller carries with him); a carpet-bag, *sarcina*, *sarcinula* (a bundle); to pack one's carpet-bag, *sarcinam* (or *sarcinulam*) *alligare* or *constringere* (in the lit. sense), *sarcinam* (*sarcinulam*) *colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinam aptare itineri* (to get ready for the —); ready for the —, *paratus ad proficiscendum*, or for the voyage, *paratus ad navigandum*; to get ready (for the

—), *omnia que ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*; *parare proficisci*, *profectionem preparare*, *itineri se preparare*, *sarcinam aptare itineri*; a flask (for the —), **lagena iter facientis*; travelling-companion, *socius* or *comes itineris*, *convector* (fellow-passenger, in the coach or on the vessel); if by sea, *navigantis socius*; fem. *itineris socia* or *comes*, and by sea, *navigantis socia*; travelling expenses, *viaticum* (stipend, allowance), *sumptus itineris* or *vias*; a small allowance (for travelling expenses), *viaticulum* (late); to allow a sum of money to any one for the —, *alci viaticum dare*; to stipulate an allowance for, etc., *viaticulum in sumptum alci destinare*; to provide any one with money for his expenses during the —, *algi secedentem ritico persequi*; to be provided, etc., *viaticum secum habere*; provided with, etc., *viaticatus*; the cost, expenses of a —, *itineris impensae*; don't forget to allow me for my travelling expenses, *vide ut mihi viaticum reddas quod impendi*; travelling apparatus, *itineris instrumentum*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *instrumentum* (Cic.); travelling utensils, *vasa viatoria* —orum, n.; the company any one meets with during the journey or voyage, *itineris socii* or *comites*; *viatores*, *rectores*, *conectores*; traveller, *iter faciens*, *viator* (who travels on foot), *vector* (passenger by a vessel), *peregrinator*, *peregrinans* (one who travels abroad), *hospes* (a stranger, one staying as a guest at one's house), *advena* (one who has arrived in a town); travelling-hat, *petasus*; with a travelling-hat on, *petasatus* (see Hat); travelling-cap, *pileus* (of felt, see Hat); with a travelling-cap on, *pileatus*; a travelling-coat, *penula*; with a travelling-coat on, *penulatus*; a mantle for travelling, *abolla*, *penula* (see Mante); desire, fondness of travelling, **itineris faciendi studium* (in gen.); **peregrinandi studium* or *cupiditas* (abroad); pleasure, enjoyment during the —, **itineris voluptas*; plan of a —, **itineris consilium* (intention), *profectionis consilium* (intention of starting), *ratio itineris* or *itinerum* (route); to give up the plan, *itineris*, or, with respect to the departure, *profectionis consilium abicere*; travelling-stick, *baculum*; a pouch, a leathern bag (to carry victuals or money in), *pera*; a travelling-coach, carriage, *rheda* (in gen.), *carruca* (a phaeton with four wheels, and for the more wealthy class, hence it was richly decorated); a light carriage with only two wheels, a gig, *cisium*; to have good weather (during a journey), *tempestatem ad proficiscendum*, or (during a voyage) *ad navigandum idoneam nauticis*; a march; *iter* (in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diei* or *unius diei iter* (the Romans always pitched a camp after the completion of each day's journey, and therefore they sometimes counted their different days, during which the troops were on their march, according to the encampments; hence the first, second, third, fourth, fifth day's — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra* (n. pl.); after the completion of this day's march, *confecto justo itinere eius diei*; to let the legions follow by easier marches, *legiones minoribus itineribus subsequi jubere*; to get, arrive at a place after a march of five days (of troops), *quintis castris venire, pervenire alio*; a day's voyage, *cursum, navigatio* (in speaking in the ordinary sense of a — or voyage of so many days, the number of days is added in the genitive case, e.g. *one day's —, *diei iter* or *cursum* or *navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursum* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter*, *cursum, navigatio*); this place one puts up at during the night (during a —), *inn, mansio* (a — of so many days was likewise calculated by *mansio*); to be distant one day's —, *diei itinere*, or *cursum* or *navigacione abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spulio* or simply *bidui abesse*; to be separated from any one or a place by an eight days' —, *ah alio loco octo mansionibus distare*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *latitudo silvae patet notem dierum iter*; the distance was about a*

ten days' —, *via diem fere erat dicem*; to be already many days advanced since, etc., *jam multum diem etiam progressum esse*, quum, etc.; see March. To journey, *viare*, see Travel, March.

Journeyman, n. (1) in a trade, *opifex* (artisan); *opifex socius* (one who works for an artisan); *opifex operis suus locans* (one who receives wages); *opifex operas præbens* (who assists); *opifex* or *fabri famulus* (of the men of a master tradesman); the —, hands, *operæ fabrorum*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *operæ*; (2) = daily labourer, for daily wages, *in diem se locans*, *mercenarius*; (of a woman) *in diem se locans*, *mercenaria* (in d. se loc., one who goes out to work by the day, *mercenarius*, a workman hired, engaged by the day); a jobber, *operarius* (also fig., one who does every thing only mechanically), pl. the hands, *operæ mercenaria*, or simply *operæ*; to hire, engage daily labourers, *operas* (*mercenarias*) *conducere*; to work for daily wages, to be a daily labourer, jobber, *operas præbere*; he made his living as a —, *ei operæ vita erat*; wages, *mercenaria* (a workman's wages); daily wages, *quæstus quotidianus* or *diurnus*; to live upon one's daily earnings, *diurnum victum quærere*; to live barely, to live upon one's daily wages, *diurno quæstu famem populosare*; he lived upon his day's wages, *ei operæ vita erat*; the day's work, *labor quotidianus*, *labor diurnus*, *opus diurnum*; one man's daily work, *opéra*; any one's work for the day (what he or she has determined to get through), *actus diurnus*; the task, *pensum* (the quantity of wool which the slave had to spin every day, hence = task in general).

Jove, n. *Jupiter*, gen. *Jovis* (as god and planet).

Jovial, adj., see Merry. Joviality, n. *voluptas*, *delectatio* of public sports, amusements, *voluptas populo data* (by the state); in a gen sense, outdoor sports, **voluptas quæ omnes frui possunt*.

Joy, n. *gaudium* (the state of the mind, i. e. *cum ratione animus moretur placido atque constanti, tum illud gaudium dicitur*, Cic.), *lætitia* (when we show it outwardly, *lætitia gestiens*, Cic.); the sensation of —, pleasure, *voluptas* (*idem esse voluptatem diem, quod illi Æmilius, et quidem sæpe quærimus verbum Latinum per Græco, et quod idem valeat: hic nihil fuit, quod quærerem. Nullum interiri potest, quod magis idem declaret Latine, quod Græce, quam declarat voluptas. Hunc verbo omnes, qui ubique sunt, qui Latine sciunt, duas res se hinc inde, laetitia in animo, commotionem videri quæritatis in corpore, hence voluptas is a lower degree than either gaudium or lætitia. The Stoics define voluptas as sublationem animi sine ratione, optinatum se magno bono fuit; the difference between the three, non dicitur lætitia nec gaudium in corpore; in eadem voluptas, omnium lætis in inquantum more ponitur, cum percipitur ea quæ sensum aliquem movent, jucunditas); comb. lætitia ne voluptas; delight, *delicia* (the object of —; poets use also *gaudium* and *voluptas* in this sense); a lively, great —, *lætitia gestiens* (expressed in our countenance and in our movements); any one gives me great pleasure, satisfaction, *voluptati est mihi aliquid*; he is a source of —, great pleasure to me, *gaudium ex eo ex alio*; to afford a pleasure to any one, *gaudium or lætitiam alicui afferre*; to gratify any one, *gratificari alicui* (by a present, etc.), you have given me great pleasure, caused me great —, *by, etc., magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, etc.* he wants also others to partake of his affluence, *de suo, quod ei supererat, aliis gratificari vult*; it gives me great pleasure, *aliquid mihi gaudium, lætitiam, voluptatem est*; *delectatio aliquid re, aliquid mihi in deliciis est*; any thing is quite a treat for me to look at, *pasco oculis aliquid re* (I feed, also of some horrible sight, etc.); any thing gives me great pleasure, *magnum lætitiam, magnum gaudium me afficit aliquid, aliquid mihi mihi voluptatem est*; *magnum gaudium, magnum lætitiam voluptatemque capio* (perception) *ex alio re*; although I was highly delighted when I re-*

ceived the letter of my beloved father, yet my — rose to the highest pitch when I got your very interesting letter, *quum maximam opem lætitiam ex carissimis patris epistola, tum vero tue jucundissime litera cumulum mihi gaudii attulerunt*; although your glory (success) afforded me the greatest pleasure, yet I must confess that my — rose to the highest pitch, when, etc., *etsi satis ex gloria tuâ magnam lætitiam voluptatemque capiebam, tamen non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc.* (Cic.); *cumulum gaudii alicui afferre, quævis aliquid cumulare*, can only be used when we wish to express a still higher degree of —, caused by something additional); to laugh in one's sleeves, *in sinu gaudere*, to have a useless pleasure, *usurâ falsi gaudii frui*; to dispose one's mind to feel pleasure, *animum ad lætitiam excitare*; to cause any one in vain to feel rejoiced, *frustra aliquid conjuere in lætitiam*; to express one's — in words, *gaudium verbis prodere*; to break forth in loud expressions of —, *rumpere gaudium*; to embitter one's — through grievances, *gaudium contaminare ægritudine*; to sing with —, *lætitia exultari ad canendum*; to jump with — (in succeeding, in hearing joyous news), *lætitia se afferre, gai dio exsultare, exultare*; to be delighted with —, *lætum esse omnibus lætitia* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and uses very often); to be almost frantic with —, *nimio gaudio pene desipere*; I don't know for —, where I am, *præ gaudio, ubi sum, nescio*; to accept any thing with pleasure, *luculentum aliquid accipere*; on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *cum adventum læti omnes accepere*; the pleasures of drinking and of a good table, *voluptates vini et epularum*; to indulge in the pleasures of love, of Venus, *venereis voluptatibus frui, rebus veneris itis*, expressions of — to any one, *lætitia, gratulatio*; to receive any one with expressions of —, *lætis clamoribus plausibusque aliquid excipere*; eyes of —, *oculi læti, oculi læti*; scarce of —, *voluptate carnis, voluptatis expertis*; a joyless life, **læta sine lætitia ac voluptate peracta*; a bringer of joyous news, *lætitia auctor*, *ferax* of —, *hilaria-num, n* (in honour of Cybele); dry of —, *dies læti*; one who ferrets, revels in an evil hour, at a bad season, *male feriat*; a bonfire, *ignis festis*; giver of —, *lætitia auctor, lætitia dator* (of Bacchus); shouts of —, *clamor et gaudium, clamor lætus*; — at the accomplishing of the work, *clamor alacritate perfecti operis sublatus*, to receive any one with shouts of —, **clamore et gaudio or clamore læto aliquid excipere*; hater of —, *homo tristis*; a life full of —, *læta jucundissima, læta voluptatum omnium varietate conferta*; a song of —, *carmen lætum*; a joyous feast, a banquet, *epulae quæ sunt ex lætitia*; land of —, **felicitas celestis*; a day of —, *dies lætus*; that was a day of — for the country, *lætissimus ille dies civitati illius*; tears of —, *effusa gaudio lacrima, elicta gaudio lacrima*; to shed tears with —, *gaudio lacrimare, gaudio lacrimis effundere or profundere*; I shed tears of —, *gaudio lacrima mihi manent or cadunt or eliciuntur*; signs of —, **significatio gaudii*; to give at last a sign of —, *rumpere gaudium*; excessive —, *frantic* —, *lætitia exultans, lætitia elata*; to moderate, check one's frantic —, *lætum exultantem comprimere*; full of —, *voluptatis or jucunditatis plenus, lætus* (cheerful in general), *jucundus*; mad with —, *lætitia gestiens, elatus*, to be mad with —, *præ gaudio citius esse comitem, resolutum in gaudia mentis, merrimus, lætitia*; cheerfulness, *hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris*; to bear any thing cheerfully, *cum lætitia ferre aliquid eo volentate*. See *ligno et*, *Concratulate*. Joyous, adj. (1) = glad, *læti, n*, *hilaris* or *hilarus* (in a merry humour); *luberus* (with pleasure); adv. *luberiter*; (2) = giving joy, *lætus, laetabilis*; *gratus* (as regards any thing, for which we ought to be thankful); *placens, jucundus, dulcis*; welcome, *exultans*, it is pleasing to me, *gaudeo*,

gratum et acceptum mihi est; I am pleased to hear, **latus* or *lato* animo audio.

Jubilant, adj. = rejoicing, by *lætitiâ* or *gaudio* *exultare*, *lætitiâ* or *alacritate* *gestire* or simply *gestire*, *exultare* et *gestire*, *lætitiâ* se *efferre*, *lætitiâ* *efferi* ac *gestire*, *lætari* et triumphare (to triumph), *lotos tollere clamores* (to raise shouts of joy), *jubilare* (to shout), *strepere* (to be noisy, with joy); *exultant* joy, *lætitiâ exultans*; see *Exult.* Jubilee, n. (1) among the Jews and Roman Catholics, *annus jubileus*; (2) = a season of great public joy and festivity, **festi dies lätissimæ*, a festivity celebrated every 50 or 100 years, **solemnia* or *sacra semisecularia* (50 years' —), *solemnia* or *sacra secularia* (100 years' —); the year, **annus qui est quinquagesimus* or *centesimus* post rem *gestam*, the day of —, **dies quo quis sacra semisecularia* or *secularia facit*, or, in the middle of the sentence, simply *dies festus* ac *solemnis*; — coin, medal struck on the day of a —, **munus in memoriam sacrarum semisecularium* or *secularium cusus*; — of a wedding, **solemnia nuptiarum post quinquaginta annos repetita* (n.pl.); the person that celebrates it, **senex sacra semisecularia faciens*; to congratulate any one on the occasion of one's — (after having been 50 years in office), **munus sacra semisecularia gratulari alicui*; to celebrate a very splendid —, **sacra semisecularia* or *secularia splendidissime facere*.

Judae, adj., Judæum, n., Judæize, v.i. See Jew.

Judge, n. (1) in the ordinary sense, *judez* (also of woman), *assessor*; in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui judicium exercet* or *qui est judicaturus* (when he is about to —); arbitrator, *arbitrator*; delegate, *recuprator*; judge of the circuit, *questitor* (lit. of criminal offences); a mediator, umpire, *disceptator* (fem. *disceptatrix*); the mayor, the highest magistrate, *magistratus summus* (e.g. in a village, among the Jews); to be the —, *judicem esse*; about any thing, *de alqâ re*, *judicem sedere*, *judicium exercere*, *judicio præesse*; to appoint any one as a —, *alqm judicem constituere*; to have any one as a —, *alqm judicem habere*; to bring any thing before the —, *alqd ad judicem deferre*; the office of the —, *judicandi munus*, *judicialis*; to confer upon any one the office of a —, **alqm judiciis præponere*, **alicui summum magistratum committere*; the authority of the —, **judicis auctoritas*; verdict, sentence of the —, court, *judicis sententia*, *judicium*; a decree, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the court, **open petere a judice*, *ad judicem confugere*; belonging to the office of a —, *judicialis*; belonging to the forum, court, *forensis*; (2) *judez*, *æstimator*, *æstimimator*, comb. *æstimator* et *judez*, *ensor* (critic); see *Critic*. To judge, v.intr. *judicare*, about any thing, *alqd*, about any one, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere judicium*, about any thing, *alqis rei* or *de alqâ re*, about any one, *de alqo*; to think, *existimare* (have an opinion), about any thing, *alqd* or *de alqâ re*, about any body, *de alqo*; to think well, have a good opinion of any one, *bonum judicium facere de alqo*, *bene existimare de alqo*; to have a bad opinion of any one, *secus* or *male existimare de alqo*; to — wrongly about any thing, *male judicare alqd*; to — according to one's feelings, *de suo sensu judicare*; to judge equitably, think reasonably, *ex aqno judicare*; to — impartially, *sine odio* et *sine invidia judicare*; to — independently, *suo judicio uti*; to — in the same manner about any thing as somebody, *de alqâ re idem sentire quod alqis*; others may — about it, *hoc alii videant*; I cannot — about it, *hoc non est mei judicii*; you may — about it, *restra sit æstimatio*; v.tr. (= to hear and determine a case), *judicare de alqo* (not *alqm*), *judicium edere in alqm*; to — any one equitably, *æquum judicem se alicui præbere*; to — any one unjustly, inequitably, *iniquum esse in alqm judicem*; some one is judged, *judicium fit de alqo*; to — rightly, according to the laws, *ex legibus judicare*. Judgment, n. (1) = the process of examining

facts by the mind, and in court, *judicium*; to try a cause (in a single instance), *judicium facere*; to administer justice, *give* —, *jus dicere*, *agere*; to conduct a trial, *judicium exercere*; to try causes, *querere et judicium exercere* (as Judge of the Circuit, at certain times and at certain places, e.g. of the governor in a province); to try any one, any one's case, *judicium facere de alqo*; to try a certain case (about a thing), *jus dicere de alqâ re*; to hold a sitting in a court about any thing, to hear witnesses in evidence, *cognoscere de alqâ re*; see *Court*; (2) as a faculty of the mind, *judicium*; quick, acute —, *judicium subtile*, *judicii subtilitas*; very great —, *judicium acre*, *perhere*, to show, *habere*; a very correct —, *crisissimum judicium*, to show, *habere*; somebody has sufficient —, *alci satis est judicii*; see *Understanding*, *Criticism*; (3) the determination of the mind, *judicium* (= of a judge; — based upon mature reflection); sentence of an arbitrator, in general, determination about any thing, *arbitrium*; decree, *decretum* (in the time of Imperial Rome, = — given by the Emperor if any one had appealed to him); opinion, *sententia* (= any one gives, both in ordinary life, and as a senator, judge, etc.; very often we render it in this sense by *sentire*, e.g. to be indifferent about the opinion of other people, *negligere quid quisque de se sentiat*); the judges pronounce their verdict candidly, *judices quod sentiant libere judicant*; the opinion which any one forms, after having first inquired into the greater or less value of any thing, estimation, *existimatio*; the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Cres., the good or bad opinion which the people entertain about any one); a candid opinion, *judicium liberius*; to give one's opinion, *sententiam dicere* (the author, senator, judge); to give —, *decide*, *facere judicium*, about any thing, *alqis rei* or *de alqâ re*, about any body, *de alqo* (implying impartiality), *sententiam ferre*, about any body or any thing, *de alqo* or *de alqâ re* (to give a vote, an opinion, of the judges in banco); to pronounce a verdict, *sententiam pronunciare* (so the Chief Baron, or when the judges sit in banco, and when the former, after the latter have each given their opinion, pronounces the verdict; *sententiam pronunciare* is therefore the sequel of the *sententiam ferre*, at a sitting of the judges in banco); to pronounce sentence of death over any one, *alqm damnare* or *condemnare capitâ*; to cancel, quash, dismiss a verdict, *rem judicalem infactare*; to take any one's opinion about a thing, *quid placeat alicui de alqâ re exquirere*; to act in accordance with the verdict, *judicatum facere*; by rights, *judicio ac disceptatione*; in my opinion, *meo judicio*, *quantum ego judico*, (ex or de) *meâ sententiâ*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; to form, have an opinion of one's own, *suo judicio uti* (opp. *alterum judicio stare*); see *Decision*; day of —, *die qui dabit exitu terras*; in the connection of the sentence, also *dies notissima* or *annua*; they belied the day of — was come, *aeternum illam notissimamque noctem mundi interpretabantur*; — seat, tribunal, *judicium*; to bring one before the —, *alqm in judicium adducere* or *vocare* (by no means ad or ante *judicium vocare*), *alqm accusare*, *alqm judicio accersere* (in criminal cases); to bring any thing before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alqis forentum*) in *judicium vocare* (Cic.); that does not belong, come before my forum, *de hac re alii videant*; no crime will find pardon before your —, *tu judice nemo nocens absolvitur*.

Judicature, n. *jurisdictio*, *jurisdictionis potestas*; they have no —, *non sunt supra litæque*; to be subject to any one's —, *sub alqis jus et jurisdictionem subjungiuntur esse*; it comes under my —, *jurisdictionis mea est*; this does come under my —, *hoc meum est, hujus rei potestas pene me est*. Judicial, adj. *judicialis* (e.g. *causa*); belonging to the judge, *judiciarius*; what belongs to the forum, *forensis*, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones, causas*), comb. *judicialis* et *forensis* (e.g. *oratio*); — eloquence, *judicialis dicendi genus*, *eloquentia* or *rhetorica*.

forensis; --style, *foreuse dicendi genus, eloquentia* or *rethorice forensis*; a -- opinion, *sententia*; a -- decree, *edictum*, to make, *constituere*, to publish, *edere* or *proponere* (*prop.* = to announce by placards); injunction, *interdictum* (of any thing prohibited by the prætor, until the cause was tried); a giving up by virtue of a -- decree, *in jure cessio*; a legal will, *testamentum jure perfectum*, also *testamentum nuncupatum* (before witnesses, the maker of a will proclaiming aloud the names of the heirs); a bond, -- contract, * *syngrapha judicii auctoritate confirmata et comprobata*; -- evidence, * *profectio apud judicem* (or *coram judice*) *edita*; to demand a -- in jury against any one, *judicium postulare in alqm, judices p-tere in alqm*; to give a -- opinion in favour of the accuser, *laudationem judicalem dare*; lawful, *legitimus, justus*; adv. judicially, *jure, lege*, e.g. to proceed -- against any one, *lege agere cum alqo, jure or lege experiri cum alqo*; to give evidence in court, *proferri apud judicem or coram judice*; to deposit in court, * *apud judicem (or magistratum) deponere*. Judicious, adj. *acutus* (sharp), *acer* (searching, of a deep mind), *perspicax* (penetrating), *subtilis* (subtle, fine), *argutus* (sophistic, minute), *sagax* (sagacious), *peracutus*; *peracer* (very sharp); to be very --, *acutissimo or acerrimo esse ingenio, ingeni acumine valere*; adv. *acule, acriter, subtiliter, argute, sagaciter*; very --, *peracule, acule arguteque*.

Jug, n., see Jar.

Juggle, v. (1) in the lit. sense, *præstigias agere*; (2) see Deceive. Juggle, n. (1) = trick by legerdemain, *præstigia*; tricks of a conjuror, *circulatoriæ præstigiæ*; prodigies, unnatural charms, *portenta* (e.g. *portenta Thessala rideo*); idle wonders, *vana miracula*; fable, comedy, farce, *fabula* (which any one plays to deceive others, e.g. Cornelianus again played his old tricks, *Cornelianus ad suam referens fabulam rediit*, namely, throwing himself at the feet of his son-in-law); see Artifice; (2) deception, *deceptio, destitutio* (the act), *error* (mistake), *præstigiæ* (moon-shine); fallacy, treachery, *fallacia*; simulation, *simulatio, dissimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is); deception of the eyes, *mendacium oculorum*; deception of the sight and the ear, *ludibrium oculorum auriumque*; deception of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against deception, *ne fallaris rite*. Juggler, n. (1) lit. *præstigiator* (in general), fem. *præstigiatrix, circulator or planus* (a conjurer that travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); different kinds of --, *piliarius* (who played with balls), *ventilator* (who made stones, dice, etc., disappear in presence of the spectators, *Evangelicæ or Vespodætaris*); (2) see Deceiver. Juggling, adj. by *circulatorius* (belonging to a conjurer), *præstigiatus* (late, full of tricks), *fallax* (deceitful). See Deceive.

Jugular, adj., -- vein, *vena jugularis*.

Juice, n. *succus* (in gen. *succi*, pl. = a large quantity, e.g. *juvengalis pectora succi, pectoral*), *succus* also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); poison, *virus*; gore, *sanie* (then also -- of the spider, *muver, olive*); -- of the blossoms, *melliga* (also the untripe -- of berries, e.g. of grapes); in a medical sense, *celigina alis*, n. (*Excerpta*); the -- of the grape, *succi uva* (in gen.), *melliga uva* (when still untripe) -- of the mine, *ostrum* (*Scorpius*), pure Lat. *smiles purpurea*; to become --, *ire or exire in succum*; fig. without energy, --, *exanguis, jejunus, aridus* (of men and of speech); -- we have lost all strength, *succus or sanguinem amisimus*. Juicy, adj. *succulentus, succosus* (full of --), *succidus* (with juice in).

Julap, n. *potio refrigeratrix*.

July, n. *Julius, mensis*, in the times of the republic, *Quintilis mensis*.

Jumble, v.tr. *miscere, permiscere*; to make a regular --, *omnia miscere, omnia miscere de turbare*; see Confound; v.intr. *permisceri*. Jumble, n. *mixtura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices,

mixtura villorum et virtutum); mixture of different kinds of corn, *farrago* (also of the contents of a book, *farrago libri*); -- of words, *sartago*; confus of different things, *colluctus, colluctio* (e.g. *exercitus mixtus ex colluctatione omnium gentium, colluctus illa nationum*); a confused mixture, *varietas* (e.g. *sermone opinionumque*); generally by *miscere*, e.g. *bona mixta malis*; a mixture of feelings, *varius quo pectus miscetur motus, or variis animi motus*; a mixture of hope and fear disturbed their minds, *anceps spes et metus miscerat animos*. See Mix, Disturb.

Jump, v.intr.; lit. *salire* (also of birds); to exercise one's self in jumping, *saliendo se exercere*; -- up, *exsilire*; with joy, *exsulare gaudio, exsilire or exsultare*; to -- upon or into, *insilire in alqm*; to -- from a reared horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in recentem equum transulare*; to -- over any thing, *transilire alqd or trans alqd, super alqd salire*; to -- down from, *desilire ex, etc.* (from the horse, *ex equo*); to come jumping, *accurrere*; to --, dance on one leg, *singulis cruribus saltatim currere*; to -- upon any thing, *insilire supra alqd*; see Jolt, Leap. Jump, n. (1) = leap, *saltus* (if high), *exsultatio* (with joy); to make a --, *salire, saltum dare*; (2) = a lucky chance, *fort, fortuna* (accident); a lucky accident, *fortuna, casus secundus*. Jumper, n. *qui salt, saltator* (of a horse); a hunting horse, *equus admissarius*.

Junca, Junket, n. (1) = cheese-cake, * *placenta cascata*; (2) = any kind of delicate food, *pamificium, opus pistorium, pistorum opera* (in general, pastry, cakes), * *opus dulciarium* (of sugar). See Dainty.

Junction, n. *conjunctio*. Juncture, n. *status*; -- of affairs, *tempora -um, n.*; happy --, *temporum felicitas*; often a happy -- will take place when, etc., *incidunt sæpe tempora quum, etc.*; to conform to circumstances, *servire tempori or temporibus*.

June, n. (*mensis*) *Junius*.

Junior, adj. and n. *junior* or *minor* or *inferior* *etate, annis inferior, etate posterior* (not in age); the --, *amis minor*, or generally simply *minor* (the younger of two brothers); the younger one of two sons, the --, *minor natu e filiis*.

Juniper, n. *juniperus*; the berry of the --, *juniperi bacca*; juice of the --, *juniperi succus*.

Junk, n. (= pieces of old cable, to make oakum from), by *funis, rudens*. See Cable, Rope.

Junket, n., see Juneate; v.intr. = to feast in secret; see Feast.

Junta, n., see Assembly.

Jurat, n. (1) = a magistrate in some corporations in England, * *scabinus*; see Juror. Juridical, adj., see Judicial. Jurisconsult, n. *juris peritus, juris or jure consultus, juris sciens, in jure prudens, juris interpres*; a great, distinguished --, *juris peritissimus or consultissimus, juris scientissimus, juris antistes*; to be a great --, *juris intelligenti præstare, magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere*; to be considered as a great --, *valde juris consultum videri*; to be a practical lawyer, *de jure respondere*; see Lawyer. Jurisdiction, n., see Jurisdiction. Jurisprudence, n. *juris civilis prudentia*; any one's knowledge in --, *juris civilis scientia*. Jurist, n., see Jurisconsult. Juror, n. (1) as judge, * *judices jurati, judices selecti or turba selectorum* (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. equites and the tribuni æquarii); to bring a cause before a jury, *ad alqd venire judices ex turba selectorum*; (2) as assessors, to give an opinion, *juratores*; see Juror.

Just, adj. = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *æquus* (equitable, reasonable, of persons), *legitimus* (lawful, of things); to have just claims upon a thing, *jure suo* (or recte) *postulare alqd*; adv. *juste, jure, legitime, jure et legitime, recte* (properly, duly, righteously). See Due, Proper, Regular, Righteous. Adv. (1) = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't -- tell, *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); (2) in reference to a particular moment, *commode, commode*; --

now, *tantum quod* (*tantum quod quum*, — when); — now, that moment, for the present, in *presentia* (e.g. to have — now no cash, *numeratam pecuniam non habere*); only — lately, *modo*, *proxime* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quum proxime scripserat*); also by the adj. *recens* (with *ab* or *ex* and *ablat.*, or simply by the local *ablat.*, e.g. a foal of an ass only — born, *pullus asinus recens a partu*; Vellejus which had — come from the press, **recens a prelo Vellejus*; to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *c provincia recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Romā recentes*; (*recens*, as adverb, not found in classical prose, hence we cannot say with Plaut. *puer recens natus*, but only *puer recens a partu* or *puer modo natus*; nor can we say *recens advena*, a fresh comer, but *qui modo advenerat*); = accidentally, *forte*, *forte fortūā* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); (3) in comparison, — as, *aque*, *perinde*, *pariter*, *similiter*, *item* (or *idem*, *eodem*, *idem*, in reference to subject and object), *itidem*, *juxta*, *eodem* or *pari modo* (— in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, in *eandem sententiam disputare*; to love any one — as much, *aque amare alqm*; — as old and quite as strong, *nec aetate nec viribus dispar*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse aetate et gratiā*; — as well . . . as . . ., *aque . . . ac* (*atque*, *et*, *ut*), *perinde . . . ac* (*atque*, *ut*, *quasi*); *proinde . . . ac* (*quasi*), *similiter . . . ac* (*atque*, *et*, *ut*), *item . . . ut* (*ut*, *quemadmodum*, *quasi*), *itidem . . . et* (*quasi*), *juxta . . . ac* (*atque*, *quasi*, *cum* [with the *ablat.*, of the persons to whom we compare any one]); *non secus*, *ac*; *ut . . . ita*, *non minus . . . quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talis . . . qualis*, *is* with *qui* following (if — as . . . as, — the same . . . as, — such a one . . . as); — as if, *aque* (*pariter*, *perinde*), *ac si*; *similiter*, *ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta*, *ac si*; — as well . . . as, *tam . . . quam*, *item . . . ut*; — as well . . . as any one else, *tam . . . quam qui maxime*, also *ita*, *ut quum maxime*; not . . . as little, *non . . . non magis*, *non . . . nihilo plus* (or *non plus*), — as little . . . as, *non magis . . . quam* (no more . . . than); *non plus*, *quam*; *nec . . . nec*, or *neque . . . neque* (*nec inferendo injuriā, nec patiendū*; *aque minus* *ac* would be bad); as much . . . as, *non magis . . . quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), *non minus . . . quam*; — as great, large, *tantusdem*, *idem* (e.g. *eodem impudentia*); — as much, *tantidem*, *tantundem* (. . . as, *quantum*, as regards the quality), *totidem* (. . . as, *atque*, *ac*, or the correlative *quot*, as regards the quantity); — as many vessels, *totidem naves*, *par narium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem*, *hic idem*, *hic is*, *idem hic*, *idem ille*, *idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same); *is ipse*, *idem hic ipse*, *hic is ipse* (if in any emphatic sense = just he and no one else); from — the same father as I, *eodem mecum patre genitus*; must an educated person praise the same thing as the common people? *nūm, quod probat multitudo, hoc idem doctis probandum est?* that was — the cause of the war, *ea ipsa causa belli fuit*, — at the same time, when, *eo ipso tempore* (e.g. *centre*) *quo*, etc.; — at the same hour, *eā ipsā horā*; — on that account, *eandem ob causam*, *eādem* or *eā ipsā de causā*, *ob id ipsum*; — then, *illā ipso tempore*; — now, *nunc ipsum*; — there, *ibidem*; — at the same place, on the same spot, *eodem loci*; — on the same road, *eādem* (*scil. etiā*); — from there, — thence, *indeidem*; to come — from the same place as, in *eodem cum algo terra genitus*; — in the same direction, *eodem*; (4) to express emphasis, *inprimis*, *potissimum*, *maxime*, *praesertim*, *praeipue* (see Particular); certainly, *quidem*; indeed, *atque*, *sane*; you have not — [exactly] neglected the exercises in elocution, but still you have given philosophy the preference, *oratorias exercitationes non tu quidem reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam illis anteposuiti*; why should I — be chosen? **cur*

ego potissimum destinor? one needs not — to be rich, **non utique divitem esse oportet*; — as I wish, **sane placet*; — now, *nunc quum maxime*, or simply *quum maxime*; — at that time, *tum quum maxime*, *eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; not —, not exactly, *haud ita*, *non ita* (e.g. *sunt ea [simulacra] praecleara, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud* or *non*, *parum* (not so very); not — very great, *haud ita magnus*; not — honourably, *parum honeste*; it is not — necessary, *non ita necesse est*; not exactly, but, etc., *imo*, *imo vero*, *imo enimvero*; — that, which, *id*, *quod*; exactly, *quidem*; I do not exactly, — wish that, *hoc quidem nolo*; I do not —, exactly refuse, *non equidem recuso*; but this is exactly what is considered wicked, *at id quidem nefas habetur*; that is — what he wished to say, *quod maxime dicere voluit*; I am — engaged with the vintage, *ipse quum maxime vindemias colligo*; what is exactly necessary, *praeipue necessarium*; who is coming? and — at this hour? *qui contemnit id praesertim temporis?* with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nunc denique*.

Justice, *n. justitia* (the virtue itself, and the love of —); equity, equitability, *aequitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); right, law, *jus* (that which is considered right); privilege, beneficium, *privilegium* (post-Aug., see Privilege); — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with acc. and infln.); to exercise —, *justitiam exercere* or *colere*; to administer —, *promovere et exercere justitiam*; impartially and equitably, *juris aequabilem exercere rationem*; to see — done to any one, *alci jus dare* or *reddere* (in court); *en* que alci debentur. *tribuere* (in general, in daily life, to give any one what is due to him); **iuste* or *recte* *de algo judicare* (to give any one credit for so and so, in pronouncing an opinion respecting him); to give praise to whom praise is due, *alci fructum, quem meruit, retribuere*; to find —, *justitia frui*; to commit any one to the hands of —, **alqm iudicibus tradere*; in —, *jure*; see Right, Law, Judge. *Justiciarius*, *n.* **qui jure dicundo contentus circumit, or prator urbanus*; to make any one into a —, *alci liberam jurisdictionem concedere*. *Justifia*, adj. *justus*; lawful, *legitimus*, comb. *justus et legitimus*; see Lawful. *Justify*, *v.tr.* (1) in the ordinary sense, **purgare alqm* or *alqd* (to prove one's innocence, either not to have done any thing wrong, or that that which one may have done is not wrong); to excuse, *excusare alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. that any thing was not done on purpose, that any thing was neglected through other engagements, or through an oversight, or through ignorance, etc.); to free from guilt, *alqm a peccato liberare*; to — any one on account of, *alqm a peccato de alqd re*, seldom *alci rri*; *culpam alci rei demovere ab alqd*, *alqm defendere de alqd re*; to — one's self, *se purgare*, *se excusare*; to — one's self before any one, *ea purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before any one, *facti sui rationem alci probare*; in order to — one's self, **purgandi causā*; (2) (in a theological sense), see Absolve. *Justification*, *n.* *purgatio*, *excusatio*, *satisfactio*; to accept any one's —, *excusationem or satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi causā*.

Juvenile, adj. *puerilis*, or by the gen. *pueri* or *puerorum*, *adolescentis* or *adolescentium*, *quod adolescentia fert*, *juvenilis* (see Youth); to err through — rashness, *adolescentia inductum peccare*; adv. *pueriliter*, *puerorum* or *adolescentium more*, *juveniliter*; see Young. *Juvenility*, *n.* (1) = youthfulness, age, see Youth; (2) youthful carelessness, *incautus adolescentia ritum*. See Carelessness.

Juxtaposition, *n.* by verbs, e.g. *una ponere*.

Killow, n. *fuligo*; full of —, *fuliginosus* (late).

Kila, n. See Store, Oren.

Kimbo, adj. See Crooked, Curve.

Kin, n. See Relation, Relative.

Kind, n. *genus*, *species* (the single species of the genus); *forma* (characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis, eloquentie, dicendi, loquendi*, etc.); in logic, *species, forma, pars* (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *eiusdem generis, congener*; things of the same —, *genus hoc eorum*; of all kinds, *omnis generis, omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*); to arrange every thing according to its —, *singula generatim disponere*; Theocritus is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*; a — of, sometimes by *pars* (a piece, part of, etc.); to talk much about death is a sort of cowardice, *plura de extremis loqui pars est ignavia*; very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est*; to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*); Prov., true blood will always show itself, or, bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh, *fil fere malum malo aptissimum* (Liv.); see Race.

Kind, adj. *benignus* (in character and in actions); charitable, *beneficus*; liberal, *liberalis*; obliging, *comis*; humane, affable, *humanus*; gentle, mild, *clemens*; well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods; sometimes, but seldom, of the higher towards the lower); adv. *benigne, liberaliter*, comb. *benigne ac liberaliter, comiter, clementer, leniter, indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with any one kindly, *habere alqm*); you are too good! very —! *benigne! benigne dicis! perbenigne!* also *recte! bene vocas!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table), *jam gratia est!* you are very — (thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* Kindness, n. See Goodness.

Kindle, v.tr. *accendere, inflammare* (both to make light and to burn); *incendere, inflammare et incendere, succendere* (svcc., from below), *alci rei ignem inficere, inferre* (to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem subicere, subdere* (to put fire under any thing); *incendium excitare in alqd* (to set any thing on fire); to make a fire, *ignem accendere, ignem facere* (e.g. *ignem fieri prohibuit*); to get a light from the fire, *ignem ab igne capere*; to light a candle, *lumen accendere*; to light a candle by a candle, *lumen de lumine accendere*; to — torches, *torcas accendere* or *inflammare*; to burn sacrifices, *adolvere bestias* or *adolvere altaria hostis*; first to set a town on fire, *initium incendii facere*. See Inflammare.

Kindred, n. See Relation, Relative.

King, n. *rex* (or any one in the place of a —, e.g. *rex mensa*, the chairman at a dinner party; *rex sacrorum* or *sacerificus* or *sacerificulus*, the priest who performed the sacrifices in the place of the kings, who in the oldest times were in the habit of discharging these duties; *regulus* never used in this sense); a prince of a small territory, *regulus*; the — of kings, *rex regum* (among the Greeks, the king of Persia was so called, among the Romans the king of the Parthians); to be —, *regem esse, regnum obtinere, regiam potestatem habere*; to be — more by name than in reality, *nomine magis quam imperio regem esse*; to make one's self into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare, regiam nosse, assumere, regium ornatum numerare sumere* (of one who had been before governor of a province, etc.); to make any one a —, *alci regnum, regnum et diadema deferre, summam rerum ad alqm deferre*; to make — and dethrone them, *regna dare et adimere*; somebody becomes —, *alci rex fit, alqs regnum adipiscitur, regnum for imperium ad alqm transit, summam rerum alci deferunt*; to set the part of a —, *dicere et imperia ludere*; I shall be as happy as a —, if, etc., *rex ero, si, etc.*; kingdom, *regnum*; King's evil, *tumidum* or *tur-*

gidum guttur (not *struma*, = glandular swelling); with the —, *gutturisus*; kingcraft, *imperi* or *regni* or *dominatus cupiditas* (desire to usurp the throne), *regni amor* (desire to rule, insatiable, insatiable), *dominandi cupiditas* or *studium*; — fisher, *aleceo* (not *alejon*).

Kinsman, n., see Relative.

Kiss, v.tr. *osculari, suariari, bastare alqm*; to — a stranger, *osculis alqm creperere*; to — any one repeatedly, *alqm exosculari, alqm dissuaviari* (mouth, hand, cheeks, etc.); to — any one's hand, *manum alci ad os referre, dextram alci ad os osculis appetere*; repeatedly, *manum alci exosculari, dextram alci osculis fatigare*; to — the ground, *ferram contingere osculo*; to — each other, *osculari inter se, oscula jungere*; *labella cum labellis comparare*; give Attica a — from me, *Attica mea meis rebus suavitum dei*; the act of kissing, *osculatio, suariatio, basatio*; repeated —, *exosculatio*; a mouth made for kissing, or *ad oscula paratum*; to throw a — hand to any one, *manum a facie facere*; in the plural, *oscula facere, basia facere*. Kiss, n. *osculum* (lit., a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suarium* (a tender — upon the mouth or cheek), *lasium* (a loud —, an indecent —, a — which the master gives to his favourite slave, or of one man to another man); to give any one a —, *osculum* or *suarium* or *basium alci dare*; *osculum alci ferre* or *offerre, basium* or *suarium alci imprimere, osculum alci applicare, osculum alci ingere* (unnoticed and against any one's will); to give any one one — after the other, *suaria super alci dare, spississima basia alci imprimere*; to take a —, *osculum sumere* or *capere*; to seal a —, *osculum alci rapere*; *suarium alci surripere*.

Kitchen, n. (1) place for cooking, *culina*; (2) preparation of the dishes, the table; to prepare the table, *cenam parare* (said of one occasion at the time), of a man who has always this duty, *victus quotidiani administrum* (or of a woman, *administrum*) *esse*; (3) the dishes themselves; see Cook; to keep a good table, *laute convivere*; the office of the cook, *ministerium culinae*; servant in the —, *victus quotidiani administrator, puer culinaris*; — materials, *res culinarie* (in general); vegetable, *olis -eris*, n., or in the plur. *olera -um*, n.; the cheapness of — materials, *vilis rei culinarie annona*; — garden, *hortus olivarius*; — chimney, *focus culinae*; — boy, *puer culinaris*; *puer, boy culinari*; a small — herb, *helethia*; dog Latin, *Latinitas in culinis nata*, *Latinitas culinarum redolens*; — maid, *culinaria* (scil. ancilla); head cook, *archinagirus* (*apexuqepos*); — knife, *coquinaris culter*; — receipt, *culinarium receptum*; — salt, *sals popularis*; — apron, *aprona culinarium*; — door, *janua culinae*; — table, *mensa culinaria*; — orders, *index culinarum*.

Kite, n. *milvus vulgaris* (L.).

Kitten, n. *catulus felis*. To kitten, v.intr. *felis procreare*.

Knap-sack, n. *pera* (Ibax), *mantica* (Portmanteau).

Knave, n.; see Rogue. Knavery, n.; see Deception. Knavish, adj. *perfidus* (treacherous), *fraudulentus* (fraudulent, deceitful), *levissus* (full of tricks).

Knead, v.tr. *deperire, condeperere, rudere* (to mix, work the bread well with the hands); kneaded bread, *pasta deperit*; the act of kneading, *subactio, rudactio*; kneading-trough, *rudis idis*. See Baker.

Knee, n. *genu, genuculus* (also in general any thing bent in the shape of a knee, e.g. a piece of timber); to bend the —, *genua flectere* or *curvare* (in general), *flecta genua subactura* (as a mark of respect), before any one, *alci*; to fall upon one's knees, *in genua prostrare*, or simply *prostrare* (unintentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as supplicant); to fall upon one's —, *se-*

speak about a real knowledge of any thing, nor about having the means of doing any thing, *scire*, etc., cannot be used, but the Present or Imperfect of the main verb, e.g. he has learnt to bear his misfortune, *sciam adversam aequo animo ferri*; I cannot remember, *non memini*; he understood how to manage it, that, etc., *perfecit, ul, etc*; he knew how to maintain his dignity, *auctoritatem suam bene tuebatur*; I do not want consolation, I can console myself, *non ego medicari, me ipse consolator*. To —, in the sense of to be acquainted with: (1) to have a clear idea about any thing, *novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere* (in general), *aleis rei notitiam habere* or *tenere* (to have received information), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *ridicisse* (through outward perception), *tenere* (to hold), *intelligere alqm* or *alqd* (with regard to a thing, to understand its peculiar features; with regard to persons, to understand their motives, etc., opp. *ignorare*, e.g. Socrates was but little understood by the people in his time, *parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur*); to learn to —, *noscere, cognoscere* (especially through experience); *discere* (by study, inquiry, *passiva ev*), *percipere* (to obtain a clear perception), *pati* (to learn to — a person as regards his bad qualities, with the accus. of the person and the accus. of the quality, e.g. Philippus knew the Athenians to be his bitterest enemies, *Philippus Atheniensis infestissimos passus fuerat*); to get a taste of any thing, *deguſtare* (fig., to get a knowledge of any thing, e.g. *ingenium aleis*); to learn to — each other, i.e. to become acquainted with each other, *se inter se noscere*; accidentally, *incidere in alqm*; to become more acquainted with, to learn to — any one better, *propius inspicere alqm*; to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosce*; to — any one very well, *alqm bene, optime, pulchre, probe* (not *probus*), *penitus nosce* (in general); *pulchre callere alqm* (as regards a person's character); *qui cit et quantus sit altissime inspexisse* (a person's intellectual faculties and moral qualities); to — any one better, *alqm penitus cognoscere*, *alqm cognoscere et intelligere*; to — every inch of a person, *penitus inspicere*; *pernosce alqm qualis sit*; *intus et in cute nosce*; *nosce tanquam ungues digitorum tuos*; to — any one very intimately, and from his earlier years, *alqm penitus et domi inspexisse*; they knew each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se*; to — one's self thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosce*; to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosce*; not to — any one, *non nosce alqm*, *alqm mihi est ignotus, ignorare alqm* (seldom); not to know any one personally, generally, *alqm non intellexisse* (i.e. not to understand him); to be so angry as hardly to — one's self, *irae impotentem esse, ira indulgere*; to be so proud as, etc., *magno sibi sumere spiritus*; (2) = to recognise, *cognoscere*; in order that no body might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret*; to — a person or any thing by, from, through a certain thing, *cognoscere alqd re, ex or ab alqd re* (e.g. *non dubis signis*; by his marks, *ab insignibus*); *agnoscere ex alqd re* (e.g. any one by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscitare alqd re* (e.g. any by the voice, *ore*; by his countenance, *facie*); (3) = to recognise, in the sense of to disapprove of a thing, *abhorrire ab alqd re* (e.g. *a quietis consiliis*, peaceable measures); *non abhorrire ab alqd re* (not to dread, fear, e.g. *a periculis*); to — of no greater blessing than, etc., *se jlicem dicere hoc, etc.*; to — no bounds, limits, *nihil pensi neque moderati habere*; worth knowing, *cognitione dignus*; *dignus qui cognoscatur*; to be well worth knowing, *omnium cognitione dignus*; to — how, *notitiam alei rei habere, peritum esse locorum or regionis*. Knowable, adj. *insignis*, by any thing, *alqd re* (e.g. *armis*), *conspicuum alqd re* (conspicuous, e.g. *armis*); to make a thing — by, *alqd inspicere alqd re* (e.g. *notā*); to make any thing — by, *alqd notare alqd re* (e.g. *columnas cretā*);

to make any thing —, intelligible by words, *alqd describere*; to make any one — by pointing with one's finger at him, *demonstrare alqd conspicuum facere*; in order that they might be better known, he had uncovered his head, *quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat capiti tegmen*. Knowing, *n.* = knowledge, *scientia*, *notitia* (information, knowledge), *cognitio* (the act of learning to know); like objects of knowledge, *eie res que sciuntur*; our knowledge is piece-work, *cognoscere nihil potest*; without my —, *me inscio, imprudenti lapsus* (e.g. *si quid fecerim imprudenti lapsus*, if I should have erred unknowingly); without my — and contrary to my will, *me inscio et inciso*; but whether it was done with the knowledge and according to the wishes of the authors, I don't know, *sed an hoc auctores voluerint, nescio*; according to my knowledge, *quod scio, quod sciam*; a thing comes to any one's ears, *notum fit alei alqd*, *alqd certior fit aleis rei* or *de alqd re*. Knowledge, *sciens, prudens, comb. sciens ac prudens* (with regard to the person who does a thing —, opp. *insciens*), *quod consulto et cogitatum fit, quod de industria fit* (on purpose); an intended insult, *que consulto et cogitata fit injuria*; *injuria qua de industria fit*; adv. *consulto* (with consideration, calmly); *de industria* (on purpose); to — in wilfully, —, *scientiam peccare* (opp. *inscientem peccare*); I have done it —, *sciens or sciens prudens que facti consulto or de industria feci*. Knowledge, *n.* (the substance which comprises our knowledge; *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, *ars* (art, —); a branch of learning, *doctrina, disciplina*; sciences, literature, doctrine, discipline, *disciplina studia -orum, n.* (but not *scientia*, which can only be used in a subjective sense); the fine arts and sciences, *liberales doctrinae atque ingenue, liberales disciplinae, liberalissima studia atque artes, ingenia studia atque artes, artes elegantis et ingenue, artes honestae* (but not *studia humaniora* or *literae humaniores*, for which we have no authority in classical writers); the higher branches of learning, *studia altiora*; to reduce matter to a systematic form, bring it under certain principles, *alqd utri concludere, alqd ad artem et precepta referre*; a certain class of knowledge has been brought under a more scientific form, *disciplina in artis perceptis per a certis ordinatae modum venit*; to study a science, branch of —, *doctrinā or disciplinā imbui or erudiri*; to devote one's self to the higher branches of —, to go through a higher course of study, *litteris se tradere or se dedere, litterarum studio se dedere, animum ad studia referre*; to study the higher arts and sciences, *altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere*; (2) = the acquaintance with a matter; information, *notitia aleis rei*; to inform any one, bring any thing to his —, *alqd in notitiam aleis perferri, alqm notitiā aleis rei instruere, alqm certicrem facere aleis rei, docere alqm alqd or de alqd re* (to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (to instruct), *comb. alqm erudire atque docere*; to make personal inquiry about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*; if through another person, *mittere qui cognoscat de alqd re*; if through spies, *per exploratores cognosci jubere*; without inquiring, *explorato*; after having made inquiry, *explorato*; to be informed about any thing, *certiorum fieri de alqd re, doceri alqd*; the — of any thing spreads to, reaches, *audire alqd*; to take no notice of any thing, *alqd non noscere, alqd ignorare*; what he has done before — I leave unnoticed, *quod antea feci, nihil ad me attinet*; a clear perception, *notitia aleis rei*; *notio aleis rei* (the idea which we have of any thing, e.g. the — of God, *notitia or notio Dei*); the knowing about any thing, *scientia aleis rei*; the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio or intelligentia aleis rei* (in the silver age, *intellectus*); clear perception, hence caution, *prudentia*; — about the past, *memoria praeitorum*; about the future, *prudentia futurorum*; a theoretical — of any thing,

ratio alajs rei (e.g. of political science, politics, *ratio civilis*; of oratory, *ratio dicendi*); the — which we have (in a collective sense), general —, *cognitio, scientia* (with and without *rerum*), also *cognitiones* (but never *scientia*) *rerum*, comb. *cognitio et scientia*; — of, in any thing, *scientia* or *cognitio* or *prudentia alajs rei*; practical —, referring to daily life in general, *artes quæ ad rectam vivendi riam pertinent*; in learning and literature, *literarum scientia* (in general), *doctrina, eruditio* (learning), *disciplina* (— acquired by instruction), *studia -orum*, n. (studies), *literæ, artes* (arts and sciences); higher —, *interiores et reconditæ literæ, artes reconditæ*; to have — in any thing, *notitia alajs rei habere* or *tenere*, *alajs rei scientiam* or *prudentiam habere*; to have gained an insight into, *intelligere alqd* (e.g. in many languages *multas linguas intelligere*); to know, *scire alqd*; to have had instruction in, be informed in, *instructum esse alqd re* and *ab alqd re*, *doctum* or *eruditum esse alqd re*, *alajs rei non ignarum esse*; to be versed in a thing, *peritum esse alajs rei*; to possess a better — of a thing (than another), *melius scire de alqd re* (e.g. in the art of giving laws, in the art of legislation, *de legibus instituendis*); to possess an accurate — of, in, *alqd penitus nosse* (but not *habere* in *alqd re*, to be at home in any thing); to know nothing of, *alqd nescire*, *alqd ignorare*, *alajs rei ignorum esse*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *primoribus labris* or *litteris attingisse alqd*, *primis labris gustasse alqd*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqd re non imbutum quidem esse*; to possess no accurate, but only a superficial — of, *alqd re se non perfundisse, sed inspicisse*; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est huius rei ratio alqa*; to possess — in history, *complecti historias nobisse*; in mental and moral philosophy, *philosophos diligenter audicisse*, a philosophy instruction *esse*; in drawing, *graphides peritum esse*; in geometry, *eruditum esse geometriâ*; in music, *musicam scire*; in the law, in jurisprudence, *responsa juris consultorum nosse*; in the art of playing the lute, *fidibus (canere) scire*; in astrology and astronomy, *astrologum calique rationes cognitas habere*; to endeavour to increase one's — through, by any thing, *feri studere alajs rei prudentiâ doctorem*; through practical experience to acquire a great deal of — in military matters, **stipendii multis ad magnam rei militaris scientiam erudiri*; arts which require a higher, deeper —, *artes quibus prudentia major inest*; branches of learning which suppose a — of a great many minutum and recondite matters, *studia quæ reconditis in artibus versantur*; void of —, *rerum rudis* or *ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *literarum expertis*, *non literatus, illiteratus*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberatum artium nescius*; quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.); ornis *eruditissimis expertis*; well informed, *multarum rerum cognitione imbutus, summâ scientiâ* (in gen.); with regard to learning, *summâ disciplinâ eruditissimus, præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus, optimis artibus eruditus*; a well-informed, a literate person, *homo in quo sunt multe literæ* or *in quo est copia et varietas studiorum*; a very learned, intelligent man, *homo summo ingenio et disciplinâ*; (2) in a philosophical sense, the act of conceiving with the mind, *cognitio* (in gen.), *perceptio* (perception), comb. *cognitio et perceptio*; the conception, understanding of any thing, *perspicientia* (e.g. *veri*); *notitia, scientia* (idea); *intelligentia* (the faculty of conceiving); the fact itself which we have conceived, *comprehensum, cognitum, perceptum, constitutum*; a complete understanding, a clear conception of things, *expleta rerum comprehensio*; the act of seeing a mistake, *error, agnitus*; an opinion, *sententia*; *decretum*; the diagnosis (in medicine), *diagnosis*; the narrow conception of the human mind, *angusti hominum sensus*; according to my —, *idea*, (ex or de) *meâ sententiâ, quantum equidem judicare possum, ut mihi quidem videtur*; to

come to know better, **meliora* or *veriora cognoscere*; to bring any one to a — of his sinfulness, to acknowledge his sins, *facere, efficere ut vov. noscat* (*intelligat*) *alqs se peccasse*.

Knuckle, n. (1) = joint; *articulus*; (2) *talus* (ankle); what goes down as far as the ankle, *talaris* (e.g. *tunica*); legs without — and joints, *crura sine nodis articulisque*. To knuckle, v.tr., see Bend, Yield. Knuckled, adj. *articulos habens*.

Koran, n. **Koranus*.

Label, n. *scida*, (written also *scheda*, *σχῆδᾱ*, a strip of papyrus, a strip or leaf of paper; dim. *scidula* or *schedula*; hence our English Schedule), *lessera* (a square, a square piece of stone or wood; = a token, e.g. *lesseram hospitalem cum eo fecerunt*, they gave him a token of friendship).

Labial = letter pronounced by the lips, **litera labrorum*. See Lip.

Labour, n. *labor, opus, opera*, occupation, *pensum* (task); to undertake a labour, *laborem suscipere*; to go to —, *ad opus aggredi*; full of labour, *ferret opus*; to rest from —, *ex labore se reficere*; to wear down with labour, *se (alios) labore conficere, frangere laboribus*; to pay by labour, *pecuniam debitam operâ suâ pensare* or *compensare*; learned labours, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; labours at spare time, *operæ subsecivæ*; sedentary —, *opera sedentaria*, he who performs them, *sedentarius*; loaded with, *laboriosus*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; past labours are sweet, *acti labores jucundi*; as you labour, so you will be rewarded, *ut semenem feceris ita metes*; a labour (that is, the process or skill), *opus*; a vessel of excellent workmanship, *vas præclaro opere factum*; what is produced, *opus, opusculum*. To labour, v.tr. *facere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); intr., to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere literis*; — on or at any thing, *laborare in re, operam dare rei, incumbere in alqd*; to be employed in —, *opus facere, in opere esse, laborem subire*; — day and night, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; — for pay, *operam suam locare*; a labourer, *qui opus facit, operarius* (in plural *operæ*); — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage —, *hand labourers, conducere operas*; skilled labourers, *artifices*; one without labour, *non occupatus, vacuus negotiis*; a superintendant of labour, *operis exactor*; laborious (that is, enduring labour), *laboris patiens, laboribus sustinendis par*; house for labour (slaves' house), *ergastulum*; a labourer's basket or bag, *calathus quasillus*; payment of labour, wages, *manus pretium, munuspretium*; avoidance of labour, *laboris fuga*; place for (learned) labour, study, museum; day for labour (work-day), *dies negotiorum*; beasts of burden, *pecus operarum*; tools, instruments; engaged in labour, *negotiorum, laboriosus, laboris plenus*; a work of great labour, *magni operis, immensi laboris*; to be in labour (as a woman), *parturire, partum edere, partem infantem*; a woman in —, *puerpera*; the condition, *puerperium* (*puerpera verba*, a charm supposed to assist labour); that which is brought forth, *partus*; a lying-in hospital, *lochodochium*; midwifery, *ars obstetricia*. Laboratory; n. *locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*, *officina medicamentorum*.

Labyrinth, n. *labyrinthus*; fig. *difficultates summae, res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, in *summas difficultates incurvere*; to be in a —, in *summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*; to get out of —, *e turbis se expedire*. Labyrinthine, adj. *labyrinthicus, labyrinthinus*.

Lace, n. *limbus* (a border, fringe; *limbus obit chlamydem*); having —, *limbatus, segmentatus*

(e.g. *amictus*, *pagine* *Tullianæ* *segmentatæ* *auro*, edged with gold); a — maker, *limbolarius*; gold —, *limbus auro testus*.

Lacrate, v.tr. *scindere*, *discindere*, *discerpere*, *lacerare*, *dilacerare*, *laniare* (to tear in pieces); fig., e.g. — the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alicj animum*. *Laceration*, n. *laceratio*, *laniatus*. See *Rend*, *Tear*.

Lachrymose, (1) = much inclined to tears, *lacrimabundus*; adv. *lacrimose*; (2) = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina*, *voce*); causing tears, *lacrimosus* (e.g. *funus*, *carmen*, *funera*, *bellum*). See *Tear*.

Lack, n. = not having, *defectio*, *defectus* (defect), *inopia* (without means), *penuria* (πείνα, hunger); an entire —, *omnium rerum inopia*. To *lack*, v.tr. *carere*, *egere*, *indigere* re, *inopiâ rei laborare* or *premi*, *desse*, *abesse*, *deficere*, *desiderari*; — nothing, *nihil desse alicj*; to allow nothing to —, *nihil desse pati*, *simplicitas non parere*; — much, *multum abest*; — little, *pauulum abest quin*, etc. *Lack-a-day!* *ah!* *o!* *proh!* generally with acc., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!*

Lacker, v.tr. *laccâ obducere* alqd, *laccam inducere* rei. *Lacker*, n. *lacca*.

Lackey, n. *pedissequus*, *famulus*, *puer a pedibus*.

Laconic, adj. *laconicus*.

Lacten, adj. *lacteus* (e.g. *humor*, = *lac*). See *Milk*.

Lad, n. *puer* (Lass contracted from *Ladess*, *puella*); to become a — again, *repuerascere*. See *Boy*.

Ladder, n. *scalæ*; belonging to a —, *scalaris*; wood for —, *tignum scalare*; the steps of —, *scalarum gradus*, *scala*.

Lade, = to load, v.tr. *onerare*; — any one, *onus imponere alicj*; — with baggage, *sarcinis alqm gravare*; — with labour, *laboribus injungere alicj*. *Laden*, *onustus*, *oneratus*; — with debt, *crea alieno obrutus*; — with business, *occupationibus distentus*.

Ladle, = large spoon, *cochlear*, *cochlear magnum*.

Lady, n. *domina*, *hera*, *materfamilias* (lady of the house).

Lag, v.intr. *cunctari*, *cessare*, *morari*. *Lagging*, n. *mora*, *cunctatio*; there is no —, *nulla est mora*; without —, *sine morâ*. *Laggard*, n. *cessator*, *cunctator*.

Like, n. *laciis* (stem *lak*, as in *lâkos*; compare *lacuna*); a small —, *laciulus*.

Lamb, n. *agnus*; a she —, *agna*; a small —, *agnellus*; of a —, *agninus*; lamb-like, *placidior agno*. To *lamb*, *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

Lame, adj. *claudus*, *maneus* (short of a limb), *debilis* (feeble); to be — of a wound, *culnere debilitatum esse*. To *lame*, v.tr. *alqm debilitare*; — in the loins, *delumbare alqm*; to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare*; — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat*; the whole affair is —, *tota res vacillat et claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse*; *claudæ*, *mutile naves*, injured ships; *iste claudus pilam*, a bungler. *Lameness*, n. *claudicatio*.

Lament, n. *lamentatio*, *ejulatus*, *quiritatus*, *threni*, *nenia*; — over a dead body, *lessus*, *ejulatio*. To *lament*, v. *lamentari*, *ejulare*. *Lamentation*, n. *cantus flebilis*; a day full of —, **dies miseriarum plenus*; a place —, **locus miseriarum plenus*; full of, adj. *querulus*; the *Lamentations* of *Jeremiah*, *Threni* (Ecol.). *Lamentationes Prophetie Jeremie* (Ecol.). See *Dirge*.

Lamp, n. *lampas* (λαμπάς, every light-giving body, a light, a torch), *lucerna* (e.g. *lucernas fraudare olico*); to light a —, *lucernam accendere*; a small —, *lucernula*.

Lampoon, n. *libellus famosus*; to publish a — against, *libellum ad infamiam alicj edere*; a writer of —, *libelli famosi scriptor*.

Lamprey, n. **petromyzon marinus* (L.)

Lance, n. *lancea*, *hasta*; to break a — with, *hastâ pugnare cum alqo*; fig. *certare*, *contendere*, *cum alqo*; skilled in the use of the —, *hastæ per-*

itus; a — bearer or lancer, *equus hastatus*; a contest with lances, *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*; a blow from a —, *ictus haste*; to receive —, *hastâ vulnerari*; the handle of a —, *hastile*.

Lance (or little lance), *scalpellum*, *agitta*.

Land, n. (1) opposite to the sea, *terra*; the dry —, *aridum*; the firm —, *continens*; on —, *terrâ*; to go by —, *pedestri itinere proficisci*; — by water, *navem conscendere*; of the —, *ex terrâ*, *a terrâ*; to gain the —, *terram capere*; to quit — (navem) *solvere*; to sail along —, *orâv legere*; to be on the —, *terrestrem esse*. To *land*, v.intr. *exire in terram*, *nâri egredi*; (2) a fruit-bearing country, *ager*, *fundus*, *solum*, *terra*, *rura* (-um, n.); a cultivated —, *arcum*; to cultivate, *agrum colere*; to leave — untilled, *agros deserere*; relating to the culture of —, *agrarius*; growing on the —, *agrestis*; he who possesses much —, *agrosus*; (3) a particular part of the earth, *terra*, *regio*, *provincia*, *ager*, *pagus*, *civitas*, *patria*; in the — of the Etruscans, in *Etruscorum finibus*; to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere*, *in exsilium pellere*, *agere alqm*; your own —, *domi*; to remain in —, *in patriâ manere*; to go out of —, *peregre proficisci*; to keep out of —, *peregrinari*; to dwell out of —, *peregre habitare*; in this —, in his regionibus, *apud nos*; out of what —? *cujas*; out of our —, *nostros*; labour on the —, *opus rusticum*; to carry on —, *opus facere*; landed gentry, **nobilitas ruri cirens*; the law of the —, *lex (publica)*; the boundaries —, *finis*; the chief —, *princeps*, *rex*; relating to —, *principalis*; the dominion —, *imperium*, *potestas*, *ditio*; the products —, *quod in terrâ gignitur*, *terra fructus*; the government —, *administratio rerum publicarum*; the religion —, *sacra publica*; the debt —, *as alienum publice contractum*; the custom —, *mos patrius*, *institutum et mos civium*; the speech —, *sermo indigena* or *patrius*; a land-crab, **cancer terrester*; — journey, *iter terrestre*; to take a —, *terrâ iter facere*. *Landing*, n. *exscensio*, *egressus*, *appulus litoris*; to make a —, *nâri exire*; to forbid any one a —, *alqm nâri egredi prohibere*; a — place, *aditus*. *Landlord*, n. *dominus pradii*, *agrorum possessor* (proprietary), *caupo* ("mine host"); to be a —, *cauponare*; landmark, *terminus*, *lapis terminalis*; land-measuring, *agrorum mensura*; the science of —, *mensuratum ratio*, *geometria*; belonging to —, *geometricus*; to understand, *mens. rationem nosse*. *Land-scape*, *regio*, *terra*; in painting, *regio in tabulâ picta*. See *Country*.

Lane, n. *angiportus*. See *Street*.

Language, n. (1) the faculty of speech, *vox*, *oratio*, *lingua*; to be without —, *mutum esse*; to deprive of —, *alci usum lingue auferre*; — failed a person, *vox deficit alqm*; (2) the act and manner of speaking, *vox*, *lingua*, *oratio*, *dictio*; the — of common life, *sermo quotidianus*; — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to use lofty —, *superbe loqui*; a living —, **lingua quâ etiam nunc utuntur homines*; a dead —, *lingua mortua*; to speak a —, *algâ linguâ uti* or *loqui*; to translate into the Latin —, in sermonem Latinum convertere; a peculiarity of —, *proprietas*, *idioma* -atis, n. (idiom); the power of —, *dicendi facultas*; a failing in —, *cilium oris* (in the organs of speech), *ritium*, *error*, *solacismus* (a fault in diction); readiness in —, *lingue volubilitas*; a student of —, *grammaticus*; science of —, *ars grammatica*; a usage of —, *usus loquendi*; learning in —, *grammatica -orum*, n.; a proficient in —, *qui multas linguas intelligit*; a knowledge of —, *multarum linguarum scientia*; a master of —, *præceptor grammaticorum*; an innovator in —, *qui verbâ novat*; innovation in —, **verba novandi studium*; a law of —, **lex dicendi*; a richness of —, *copia et ubertas lingue*; purity of —, *sermo emendatus et purus*; a purifier of —, *emendator sermonis usitati*; purification of —, *emendatio sermonis usitati*; correct in —, *purus*, *emendatus*; not —, *vitiosus*; adv. pure, *emendatè*; a corruptor of —, *qui consuetudine sermonis usitati*

vitiose utitur; corruption of —, *loquendi consuetudo depravata*, a corruption of —, **linguarum inter se comparatio*, the — of the eyes, *oculi arguti*.

Languid, adj. *languidus*, *lassus* (weary), *fissus* (worn out), *depressus* (worn down), to become —, *languescere*, to make —, *fatigare*, *defatigare*, to be —, *languere*, fig. *languidus*, *incrus*, *frigidus* (of style); — in colour, *color lentus* (faint); to become —, *canescere*, e.g. *languidum pecus*, *homo languidus* (a no, *languida senectus*, *languidus ignis*, *l. color*, *l. venarum retus* (a low pulse), *l. ventus* (a gentle breeze), *languida aqua* (gently flowing), *l. gines* (sleep), *languida humina* (weak eyes), *languidus philosophus* (powerless), *languida colubates* (unnerved). *Languidness*, or *Languor*, n. *languor* (e.g. *deambulatio me ad languorem dedit*, *languore se desidueque dedere*). To languish, *languere*, — in prison, **in carcere vitam miseriam trahere*, — for, *perdere amare*, *deamare* (to lose muneris); *languishing eyes*, *oculi ignem futes*.

Link, adj. *procerus*, *gracilis*, *tenuis*. *Linkness*, n. *proceritas*, *gracilitas*.

Lantern, n. *laterna* or *lanterna*, a — bearer, *laternarius*.

Lap, n. *gremium* (bosom), *sinus* (properly a fold of the gown), to sit in a person's —, *sedere in alicuius gremio*, *h. alicui esse in gremio* (to be a bosom friend), *alici esse in dilectus*.

Lappet, n. *panniculus*.

Lapidary, n. *gemmarum scāptor*.

Lapse, n. *lapsus* (a gliding or fall, so fig., e.g. *quum sint multi caruget lapsus popularis*), *estiqu lapsus* (a false step), to make a —, *testigio falli*; fig. *lapsus*, *error*, *peccatum*, *delictio* (a running out, expiring), *hereditas quae alicui venit* (of an inheritance). To lapse, *v. intr. labi*, *defluere*, *decidere* (to go wrong); more than six years have lapsed or elapsed, *amplius sunt sex anni*; to have —, *exatium esse*.

Larceny, n. *furtum -orum*, n., *futum*: to commit —, *furtum facere*; — in literature, *auctorem ad rebum transcribere neque nominare* (to be a plagiarist).

Larch, n. *larix*.

Lard, n. *adeps sullus*, *lardum* (bacon, also *larida caro*), a seller of —, *lardarius*. To lard, *v. tr. illudare*, fig. *marisupium replere* (to fill your pouch or belly); a well-larded purse, *marisupium bene lardatum*; to lard = to flatter a person, *blandiri alicui*; = to corrupt or mislead, *corrumper* (*pecunia*, *donis*, etc.). *Larder*, n. *armarium promptuarii*.

Large, adj. (1) = of great size or bulk, *largus* (e.g. *quum sol terras argā luce complerit*, so with *ignis*, *imber*, *iac*, *inum*, *munus*: (2) of heart (liberal), *largus* (e.g. *largus homo*, *largus animo* or *promissus*); (3) broad, *amplus*; (4) great, *magnus*, *grandis*, *et* — assembly, *conventus celebris*, too —, *nimis*: the largest, *maximus*; twice as —, *duplo major*, as —, *instar*: — hearted, *magnus et excolus*; a — deed, *factus preclarum*; largeheartedness, n. *magnitudo animi*, *animus magnus et excolus*. *Largeness*, n. *magnitudo*, *amplitudo*, *proceritas* (tallness), *altitudo* (in height), *ambitus* (in girth), *spatium* (in surface). *Largess*, n. *largitas*, *liberalitas*, *munificentia* (the quality of mind), *largitio* (the gift, e.g. *in milites*).

Lark, n. *alauda*; to catch —, *alaudas rebus venari*.

Larynx, n. *arteria* (ἀρτηρία), *arteria aspera*.

Lascivious, adj. *lascivus* (playful, e.g. *lascivior haedo*), to be —, *lascivire* (*agnus lascivus*), *impudicus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosis*; to be —, *libidines consecrari*. Adv. *parum caste*, *impudice*. *Lasciviousness*, n. *lascivitas* (playfulness), *impudicitia*, *libidines*.

Lash, n. (1) a whip, *flagrum*; (2) a blow or stroke, *verber* (*huic homini parata erunt verbera*) — of the tongue, *verbera linguae*; — of fortune, *verbera fortunae* (so *remorum*, e.g. *remorum in*

verberare perstant); (3) a whet, *fibex*; (4) a thong, *loium*. To lash, *v. tr. flagellare* (aliquid), *verberare*, *cadere*, *ingā* (a rod) or *vagus cadere*. *Lashed*, *flagris caesus*. *Lashing*, n. *verberatio*.

Lassitude, or *Weiriness*, n. *lassitudo* (e.g. *amoi um egulandue*; so *itinerum*, from travelling, tiding, etc.); *sine lassitudine tum vigoris tum perperus*, I bore the cold without exhaustion.

Last, adj. *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postrimus*, *proximus*, *summus* (the highest), *supremus* (with *histris*, *actes*, *agmen*, *tempus*); (when used of two) *posterior*, *superior*, to the last, *ad ultimum*; the — of the letter, *epistola exrema*; — will, *suprema voluntas*, *supremum testamentum*, to show the — respect, *iusta solere alicui*, *adv. nuper*, *nuperrime*, *norissime*. To last, or endure, *v. intr. durare*, *manere*, *permanere*, *stare*, *longum* or *duturnum* esse. *Lasting*, *firmus*, *solidus*, *duratilis*, *stabilis*, *duturnus*, not —, *fragilis* (frail), *caducus* (faling), *fluitis*. Lastly, *postremo*, *postimum*, *ad extremum*, he came last, *ultimus* *venit*.

Latch, n. *ansa* (handle), *ansa ostii* (the iron handle in a door). *Latchet*, or shoe-tie, *corrigia*, *habena*.

Late, adj. *serus* (in time or opportunity, used with *giatulatione*, *bellum*, *vetas*, *ficus*); as a noun, *serum*; so *rem in serum trahere*, *serum diei*, the evening, *serum noctis*, *late* at night, *adv. sero*, I went away late, *seri us abui*, *seri studiorum*, persons who begin study late in life, in Greek *ὀψιμαβείς*, too late repentance, *sera poenitentia*, *tardus* (slow), *serotinus* (late coming or growing, e.g. *hiems*, *pura*, *pulli*), the late, *defunctus* (post-Aug.) = *mortuus*. The later, or later, *posterior*; — writers, *scriptores aetate posteriores*, too —, *sero*, *post tempus*, *numis sero*, *sero admodum*, — in the day, *multo die*, — at night, *multa nocte*, *later*, *posterior*, *postea*, three years —, *trennio post*.

Latent, adj. *occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *reconditus*.

Lateral, adj. *lateralis* (relating to the side, e.g. *dolor*), *laterarius* (belonging to the side, e.g. *tigna*, *lateral beams*); *laterensis* (in the side).

Latli, n. *asser*, *assula* (a plank), *asserculus*, *cantertus* (a rafter).

Lathe, n. *machina tornatorium*; to work at the —, *tornare*, *detornare*, *ad tornum fabricare*, *torno facere*; one who —, *tornator*; the work of —, *opus torno factum*.

Latin, adj. *Latinus*; not good —, *parum Latinus*, the —, *latinitas*, *oratio* or *lingua Latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *aliquid in Latinum (sermonem) vertere*, *aliquid Latine reddere*, to compose a book in —, *librum Latinum sermone conficere*; to know —, *Latine scire*, *linguam Latinam callere*; to be ignorant of —, *Latine nescire*, to be able to speak —, *Latine loqui* *posse*; learned in — or a Latinist, *Latine* or *Latinus literis doctus*, *Latine lingue peritus*, a good L, *Latine bene doctus*. *Latinity*, *latinitas* (good Latin, e.g. *secutus sum non dico Cicerulum, malus enim auctor latinitatis est, sed Terentium*, Cic.) *Latinism*, *Latina locutio*. Adv. *Latine*.

Latitude, n. (1) breadth, *latitudo*; in —, in *latitudinem*, fig. — of speech, *latitudo verborum*; (2) liberty; *licentia* *Latitudinarian*, **regulae fides desertor*, **qui liberas proficitur sententias*.

Laud, n. *laus*, *laudatio*, *prædicatio*. To laud, *v. tr. laudare*, *laudem alicui tribuere*, *prædicare* (aliquid) or *de aliquo*. *Laudable*, adj. *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *dignus est qui laudetur*. Adv. *laudabiliter*. *Laudableness*, n. *laus*, *decus*. *Laudation*, n. *laudatio*, *laudes*, *prædicatio*, *præconium*. See *Praise*.

Laugh, *Laughing*, or *Laughter*, n. *risus*; immoderate —, *cachinnatio*; a horse —, *cachinnus*; a — at, *irrisus*, *derisus*; a — to scorn, *derisus*, a — stoek, *ludibrium*, *deridiculum*; to be a —, *esse alicui ludibrio*. To laugh, *v. intr. ridere*, *risum edere*; — at, *arridere* (to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. *non alicuius amicos, et notis familiariter arridere, quando mihi Fortune ariserit hora*),

deridire, irridere alqm, obridere alicui (offensively); to burst into —, in *risum effundi, cachinnari*; you are laughed at, *ridetis*; to withhold —, *risum tenere*; to — yourself to death, *risu emori* or *rumpi*; — weary with —, *defessum esseridendo*; to make —, *risum movere* or *elicere alicui*; to try to —, *risum captare*. Laughable, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus*; that is —, *hoc ridiculum est*. Laughter, n. *ridens, risor, irrisor, derisor*. See Smile.

Launch, v.tr. *nacem deducere* (litore, in aquam; the opposite is *nacem subducere*), *nacem moliri ad terrā* (to get off the land), *nacem solvere* (to set sail; so *navis solvit*, the ship weighs anchor). To launch out, in *aequor efferrī*; — in praise of, *alqm efferre laudibus*. Launching, n. *navis deductio* (opp. *navis subductio*).

Lauder, or Washer, n. *lotor*; laundress, **mulier lintea lavans*. Laundry, **aedificium linteis lavandis*.

L. laureat, as poet-laureat, **laureatus* (so *lictore laureatus*).

Laurel, n. *laurus* (-i and -is); belonging to —, *laureus, laurinus*; branch of —, *laurus, laurea*; chaplet of —, *corona laurea*; (fig.) *gloria, laus, honos*; decorated with —, *laureatus*; to strive for, *laurea* or *gloriae cupidum esse*; to win new laurels in war, *gloriam bello augere*; a garden of —, *laurctum*.

Lava, n. *massa ardens, saxa liquefacta*; dry —, *massa sulphurea*; stream of —, **massa ardentis vis*.

Lave, v.tr. *lavare* (to wash), *abluerē* (to wash off), *irrigare*.

Lavender, n. **lavendula* (L.).

Lavish, adj. *prodigus* (e.g. *aeris, animae*; *prodigus suae alienaeque pudicitiae*), *profusus* (e.g. *profusissima largitio*; so in a good sense with *mens, homo*). To lavish, v.tr. *profundere* (e.g. *omnes profundi vires animi mei*), *prodigere* (e.g. *suum, aliena*). Lavishment, n. *prodigitas*.

Law, n. *lex* (*lego, λέγω*), *regula* (a rule), *norma* (a standard); to make a —, to one's self, *sibi legem scribere*; proposal of a —, *lex, edictum, institutum*; the existing —, *leges et instituta*; to devise a —, *legem meditari*; to draw up —, *legem scribere*; to give —, *legem condere*; to pass — on, *legem jubere, lege sancire de re*; to forbid by —, *legem ferre ut* (ne); to propose —, *legem ferre* or *rogare*; to publish —, *legem promulgare*; to receive a —, well, *legem recipere*; to refuse —, *repudiare*; to abrogate —, *antiquare*; to overturn —, *evellere*; to break —, *violare*; to evade —, *legi fraudem facere*; to obey —, *legibus parere*; to act by —, *lege agere, lege uti* (to appeal to). I live by my own — (or custom), *meā lege utor*. *Lex* is also used in a wider sense, as our law, e.g. *versibus est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio* (to or by this model); *pax data in has leges* (on these conditions); *homines eā lege natos* (on this condition). Lawful, adj. *legitimus* (according to —, used with *dies, controversia, hora, potestas,etas, pena, conjur, liberi, crimen, imperium*) —, uses, *legitima-orum*, n.; *legalis* (relating to the —, e.g. *pars civilis, vita, conformable to —*). Adv. *legitime, legaliter*. Lawyer, n. *jurisperitus, jurisconsultus, causarum actor*. Lawgiver, n. *legis* or *legum lator*; the giving of —, *legis latio, legum datio*; law-book, *leges scriptae, codex juris* (a code); knowledge of —, *legum scientia*. Lawless, adj. *exlex, legibus solutus* (bound by no —), *legibus carens, sine legibus* (having no —). Lawlessness, n. (*effrenata*) *licentia*; contrary to —, **legi contrarius, repugnans*; adv. *contra legem, praeiur*. Lawn, or fine linen, n. *lindon, carbāsus, carbāsus lina*.

Lax, adj. *solutus, laxus* (loose), *segnis* (idle), *tyrannus* (sluggish). Laxity, n. *laxitas* (morally), *alici* (or *centris*) *prolaxities*; to make lax, *laxare* (to enlarge, loosen, used of *forum, manipulos, stramina*; also to open, e.g. *vincula cystulae, claustra, intestina constricta*). Laxative, *cathartica*; to give —, *dare, purgatione alcum sollicitare*.

Lay (as a layman, opposed to clergyman, *clericus*), *laicus* (Lael.); a — brother, **canobii ingulivinus*; — sister, *canobii ingulina*.

Lay, n. (1) = song, *can'tilēna* (*cantilenam raudem canis*, you are always harping on the same strain; so in Greek, *τὸ αὐτὸ φθεῖν ᾄσμα*); (2) = meadow land, *pratium*; (3) = position, *positio, positura, situs*.

Lay, v.tr. *ponere, locare, collocare*; — down, *deponere*; — on one side, *seponere, reponere*; — on, *imponere rei*; — under, *supponere rei*; — to, *appondere rei, admoerē rei*; — out under the sun, *exponere alqd in sole*; to lay fuel on the fire, *materiam igni praebere*; — eggs, *ova edere, facere, parere*; — yourself down, *cubare, recumbere*; — on, *recumbere in re*; to — down, as an office, *et munere abdicare*; to — even with the ground, *ad aquae* or *exaequare*; — hands on, *manum alci injicere, admoerē*; — hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere, arripere*; — out or expend, *insumere, impendere*; he has laid out his money badly, *male pecuniam collocavit*; — open, *patfacere*; — your ears to flatterers, *patfacere aures aspersatoribus* (*patfactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui ante Populo Romano ex omni auditu clausus erat, Cic.*); — a stake or bet, *pignore contendere* or *certare*.

Layer, n. (1) = a graft, *propago*; (2) = a succession of even surfaces, *stratūra, strata* (so *lecti mollia strata*), *tabulatum* (table-work; so *turris quatuor tabulatorum*, of four stories; so *tabulatum*, in *lay ers*).

Lazar, a leper, *elephantiacus, elephantinus*; to become —, *elephantiacā contagione maculari*. Lazaretto, *caelestinarium* (military).

Lazy, adj. *piger, ignavus, segnis, otiosus* (having leisure, e.g. *numquam se minus otiosum [unoccupied] quam quomodo otiosus [free from ordinary labour or duty] esset, Cic.*; compare *sotius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere*). Laziness, n. *ignavia, segnitas, otiositas* (so *otiositates edere*, to publish the literary results of leisure).

Lead, v.tr. *ducere, agere*; — an army, *exercitum ducere*; — a fleet, *navem regere*; — with yourself, *secum portare, ferre*; to — away, *abducere*; — out, *educere*; — to, *adducere*; — through, *perducere*; — into, *inducere*; — through the forest, *traducere silvam*; — out a colony, *deducere*; — away the mind (relieve), *mentem a rei tractantia combinatione distrahere*. To lead = to be at the head of, *primus ire, praesse* (to command). A leader, *dux, agitator, princeps*; — back, *reductor*; a leading, *ductio, ductus, administratio, cura*; to be under —, *alqo ducere*.

Lead, n. *plumbum*; of —, *plumbens*; rich in —, *plumbosus*; to cover with —, *plumbare, plumbare rincire*; to pour — into, *implumbare*; a vein of —, *plumbi vena*; a worker in —, *plumbarius*; black —, *stibium*; red —, *rubrica, rubrica terra, minium*; white —, *cerussa*; solder of —, *ferramentum*; of the colour of —, *lividus*; the ore of —, *plumbago, molybdana* (*μολύβδαινα*); the — for sounding, *cataphorates* (= *quod kata ᾠσάντων demittitur*); the leads of a building, **tectum plumbis obductum*.

Leaf, n. (of a tree) *folium, frons, frondes* (foliage); to come into —, in *folia exire, frondescere*; to have —, *frondere*; full of —, *foliosus*; forward with —, *foliaceus*; a — of paper, *secula, schedula, plagula, pagina, charta*; (of metal, wood, etc.) *bractea, lamina, tabula*; by leaves, *per pagina*; leafless, *foliis carent* or *nudatus*; to run over the — of a book, *paginas in libro percurrere*; leaf-work, *foliatura*. *Leafed, foliatus*; broad —, *folia habens, latifolius*.

League, or three miles, *seeca* (late, properly a Gaulish mile, or 1600 Roman paces).

League, n. *foedus* (treaty), *pacis agreement*, *societas* (alliance or union); to make a —, *foedus facere, ferre, iicere, iicere* (two alq); to receive into —, *foederi arripere alqm*; in alliance —, *foedus arripere, foedere stare, in foedere stare*; to —, *foedus negligere*; to break —, *foedus violare, sum-*

facillatam aliquid agendi omittere; — thus pass, ut sita mittamus; (5) = to allow, sinere, pati, concedere, permittere alci; — not, case as e.g. let him not go out, *caer ne exeat*; my business will not — me, *per negotium mihi non licet*; (6) = to lend or give the use of, e.g. to let a farm, *prædium fuductarium alci dare*; — a piece of work, *locare stichum faciendam*; so domum ædificandam; — your labour, *operam tuam*; — yourself, *se*; — your money, *pecuniam*.

Lethargic, adj. *reternosus, celerus* (sleepiness, heaviness; *reternos consensere*, Cic.); — mind, *reternosus animus*; — mode of utterance, *reternosum dicendi genus*; *lethargicus* (Aphasie), *Lethæ*; *lethargicus morbus*, the sleep disease or morbid somnolency; *torpidus*; to become —, *torpescere*; to be —, *torpore* (e.g. *frigere ac torpore senis consilia*, Liv.). *Lethargy*, n. *lethargia* (sleepiness), *torpor* (e.g. *torpor stelli*, opp. *vigilantia* *l'espasiant*); *sordes omnium ac torpor*.

Letter, n. (of the alphabet) *littera*, *littera forma*; capital —, *littera grandis*; a small —, *litterula*; to the —, *ad verbum*, *ad litteram*; the — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; use of letters, *litterarum usus*; to learn your letters, *ordinare syllabas litterarum*; an epistle, *littera*, *epistola*; an autograph, *littera manu alci scripta*; to write —, *scribere*; to send —, *litteras ad alqm*, *mittere litteras alci*; to address —, *inscribere alci epistolam*; to fold —, *complicare*; to open —, *explicare*; to receive —, *accipere*; to seal —, *signare, obsignare*; to treat by letter, *agere cum alqo per litteras*; to correspond, *epistolarum commercium cum alqo habere*; a letter-carrier, *tabellarius*, qui *litteras perferit*; letter-paper, *charta epistolaris*; an envelope, *litterarum involucrium*; by letter, *litteris*, *per litteras*; a packet of letters, *fasciculus litterarum*; in the form of a letter, *in epistolarum formam redactus*; letter-writing, *epistolarum scriptio*; a letter-writer for another, an amanuensis, *qui est alci ad epistolas*; epistolary style, *epistolicus sermo*, *epistolicum sermonis genus*; a portfolio, *theca*, *scrinium epistolarum*; the post, *cursum publicum perferendis epistolis*; postage, *merces litterarum perferendarum*; a man of letters, *homo doctus*, *homo præclare doctus*, *homo eruditus*, *litteratus*, *doctrinâ ornatissimus*, *artium ac linguarum prædiis instructus* (instructissimus), *omni liberali eruditione ornatissimus*, *omnis disciplinæ eruditus*, *præclare (eximie) litteris perpolitus*, *magnopere eruditus* or *præclare eruditione et doctrinâ ornatiss.* *Liters* = learning, doctrine, erudition, ars, scientia, polition humanitas, *littera*, *intelligentia*, *verum humanarum diuturnumque cognitio, disciplina*; to letter a book, *libri titulum in dorsum inscribere* or *imprimere*; lettered, *litteris inscriptus*.

Lettuce, n. *lactuca*; young —, *lactucula*.

Levant, n. *orientis, solis ortus*; towards —, *ad orientem*; to lie or run towards —, *ad orientem egerere*.

Levee, n. *verba mane salutantium*; to be at —, *matutinis salutacionibus alci præstare*.

Level, adj. *aquus* (as if from *aqua*, an even surface), *planus*, *comb.* *aquus et planus* (aquus et planus loci the). A level, n. *æquum* (e.g. in æquum descendere), *planities*; a carpenter's —, *alio*, *ateius*; a water —, *libra aquaria*; to be on — with, *pari esse conditione cum alqo*, *pari esse ac*; to put one's feet —, *ac alci æquare* or *æquare*.

Level, v.tr. *æquare, evquare, exquare*; — mountains, *montes conquare*; — with the ground, *solo adæquare*; — with the level, *ad solum æquare*; — with the water level, *aquam levare*; — to a gun, *ad scopum collinere*; — at one, *alqm petere*. A leveler, *complanator* (liste); — vocally, *qui superiorem ferre nescit*. A leveling, n. *æquatio*; — at, *petitio*.

Lever, n. *rectus*.

Leveret, n. *lepusculus*.

Levithan, n. *draco aquaticus*, *crocodilus*, *balæna* (a whale).

Levitic, n. *Levitic*. *Levitical*, adj. *Leviticus*, *Leviticus* (the biblical book so called), *Libri Leviticus*, *Hebraice V'akra* (Ecc.).

Levity, n. (1) = lightness, *levitas* (opp. *gravitas*, e.g. *levitas armorum*); (2) = in character, *inconstantia*, *levitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*).

Levy, v.tr. *soldiers, milites scribere, milites conscribere*; — tribute, *tributum imponere, præstare cogere, rectigal exigere*. A levy of soldiers, *delectus*; to make —, *delectum habere* or *agere*.

Lewd, adj. *impudicus, cupiditatibus serrens, libidinibus delitus, sedissimum elam agens*. *Lewdness*, n. *impudicitia, impuritas, libidines, res carere*; to be given to —, *libidinibus indulgere, rebus venereis deditum esse*. Adv. *impudice, parum caste*.

Lexicographer, n. *lexicographus*. *Lexicon*, n. *lexicon*; *onomasticon*; a large —, *thesaurus verborum*; to write a —, *lexicon condere*. See Dictionary.

Ley, for washing, n. *liricum*.

Liabie, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *ira, bello, morbo, periculo*; *servi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii*, *expositus* (exposed to); to be —, *cadere in re*. *cadit erga in bonum hominem mentiri* Cic.; *non cadit in hoc mare suspicio*, Cic.).

Libation, n. *libatio*; one who makes a —, *libator*; to make a —, *libare* (lit., to take a little of or from, e.g. *libare gramina dentibus*); — a feast to the gods, *libare diis dapes* (so *uram, frugem Cæteri*; also with abl., as *libare lacte, vino*).

Libel, n. *libellus* (properly a law document), *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (in verse); to publish a —, *libellum ad infamiam alci edere*; to libel, *alqm scriptis infamare, alci famam scripto lardere, scriptis male dicere alci, probrum carmine diffamare*. *Libeller*, n. *famosorum carminum scriptor*. *Libellous*, adj. *famosus, probrarius*.

Liberal, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus*; very —, *perbenignus*; too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the —, *artes liberales, artes ingenue*. *Liberality*, n. *liberalitas, munificentia*; adv. *liberaliter, munifice, benigne*; to give —, *largiri, elargiri*.

Liberate, v.tr. *liberare*; see Deliver. *Liberator*, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patria*), *vindex* (an assiser, e.g. *habet sane populus tabellum quasi vindicem libertatis*).

Libertine, n. *homo dissolutus*; *dissolutissimus hominum*, Cic.

Liberty, n. *libertas*; mental —, *lingua mensque libera*; — as in a free state, in civitate *liberi sentire que velis et que sentias dicere licet*; too much —, *licentia*; = leave, *copia, potestas*; — of will, *arbitrium, liberum arbitrium*; at —, *liber*; to be at —, *nemini mancipatum esse*; you are at — to do it, *nihil impedit quominus facias*; I am not —, in manu mea non est; to live —, *in more vivere*; to sit —, *liberare, custodiri* or *vinculis emittere*; *eximere, expellere*, in libertatem *reducere* or *assequere*; to restore —, *libertatem reducere*.

Library, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *bona librorum copia*; a costly —, *bibliotheca multorum numerorum*; a small —, *bibliotheca*; to form a —, *bibliothecam instituire*; to fill —, *bibliothecam explere*. *Librarian*, n. *bibliothecarius*; to be a —, *bibliotheca preesse*.

License, n. = permission, *copia, potestas, venia*; = liberty, *licentia* (e.g. *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*, the liberty which a person takes to himself, *licentia*, e.g. *licentiam sibi sumere*; also *licentia* in the bad sense, e.g. *licentia hujus sæculi*; *licentia Sultani temporis*; *licentia militum*; *magna gladiatorum est licentia*). To license, v.tr. *alqm privilegio munire* or *diplomate donare*. *Licensing*, n. *privilegii donatio*. *Licentiate*, n. = *licentiat*. *Licentious*, adj. *dissolutus, libidinarius*; adv. *per licentiam, dissolute*. *Licentiousness*, n. *libido, libidines, vita dissoluta*.

Lick, v.tr. *lingere* (from *lingua*), *lambere* (as a flame, e.g. *flamma propinat lambere lectum*, Hor.); to beat, *pinguare*; — with the fists, *juste*

alqm cadere or contrudere; = to conquer, *alqm edicere, alqm depugnare*. A lucking, n. *linctus*; *verberatio, verbera*, pl.

Lickerish, adj. *gulosus* (*nihil est gulosius Santrá*; one who is, *gulo*, gourmand), *delicatus* (particular in eating, e.g. *libidinosus et delicatus juvenis*, Cic.); to be —, *ligurire*; — eating, *cupedia -orum*, n.; one who prepares —, *cupedinarius*. Lickerishness, n. *liguritis, gula*.

Licorice, n. *glycyrrhiza -a, f.* (γλυκύριζα, lit. sweet root), pure Latin, *dulcis radix*, Plin.

Lid, n. *operculum, tegmen*; — of a pot, *ollæ operculum* (so *arculus*); — of the eye, *palpebra*; relating to —, *palpebralis*; the quick moving of the eyelids, *palpebratio* (late).

Lie, n. *mendacium, commentum* (a device, *figmentum* (a fiction), a little —, *mendaciumculum*; to tell a —, *mendacium dicere alicui de alq re*; to live without —, *sine mendacio vivere* (uprightly); a barefaced —, *mendacium impudens*; a polite or white —, *mendacium honestum*; it sounds like a —, *fidei absonum est*; nothing should induce me to tell a —, *ut mentiar nullius patrimonium tanti facti*; what I say is no —, *factum non fabula est*; to invent lies, *mendacia componere, fingere*; to catch a person in a —, *mendacii alqm prehendere*; to give a person the —, *mendacii alqm conquire*; to make a — against, in *alqm mentiri*; full of —, *fabulosus, ex mendaciis confusus*. To lie, *mentior* (e.g. *mentitur hypyrbote, nec ita ut mendacio fallere velit, si te mentiri dicis, erumque dicis, mentiris*); — openly, *palam mentiri*; — against, *adversus alqm*; — to, *alicui in or de re*; *falsa* (pro *veris*) *dicere, mendacium dicere*. Liar, n. (*homo mendax, homo fallax, falsiloquus*).

Lie, v. intr. to be in a certain place or position, *jacere* (e.g. *jacere humi*, to lie or be on the ground; so *jacere in gramine, jacere ad alejs pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per cias*); *cubare* (in bed, e.g. in *lectica exstant*, Cic.); so *cubitu ire*, to go to bed; *cubitu surgere*, to rise, also *cum alq or alqo*; *situm esse, positum esse*; as far as — in me, *quantum est in me* (te, cobis, etc.), *pro viribus meis* (tus, etc.); there — the great matter, *hic labor, hoc opus est*; the glory of Rome — at stake, *agitur populi Romani gloria*; I will make thy tongue — still, *ego tñc istam comprimam linguam*; to — in bed, *lecto tueri* (of sick persons = to keep their bed); to — in, *puerperio cubare* (of women in child-birth); to — in one's arms, *hacere in alejs complexu*; to — at a person's knees, *alei supplicem esse*; to — at hand, *ad manus esse*; to let —, *sistere, non auferre, abicere* (to cast away), *omittere, intermittere alqd*; the snow —, *nives non liquescunt*; my money — useless, *pecunia otiosa mihi jacet*; business — still, *me catu a jacet*; to — near, *adjacere, tangere, attingere locum*; — opposite, *e regione or ex adverso alejs loci situm esse*; — towards, *tergere or spectare in or ad*; — beyond, *jacere supra*; — around, *locum ambire*; — close under, *jacere sub radicibus montis*; — near, *prope abesse*; — far from each other, *magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse*; — a similar distance, *pari intervallo distare*; to — in garrison, *in presidio esse*; — before a city, *urbi obsidere*; — at home, *domi decidem jacere*; — in quarters, *stativa habere*; — in the field, *in castris esse*; to — in this, *situm esse, versari, cerni, niti in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stat?* where — the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — against, *objacere*; — before, *prajacere*; — between, *interjacere*; — down n. *procumbere, decumbere, quieti se dare*; — in the art, *in luto hacere, in caeno prorolli*; — hid, *latere*; — — still, *quiescere*; — under, *avocumbere*; — under an obligation, *alei gratia deductum esse*; — scandal, *male audire, conciliis prostrandi*; — in wait, *alei in insidiis esse*.

Lie, v. p. I had as lief, *equè tubens velim, ut dñr*; — die as endure it, *non tñm me quā ut id patiar malum*.

Lice, adj. *improbo or ditioni alejs subreptus, or parenti, oblatius alicui*; to be —, *ex in alejs diti-*

one, *parire alicui*; to become —, *sub alejs imperium cadere*.

Lieu, in lieu of, *pro, loco, vice*. Lieutenant, n. *subcenturio*; the lord-lieutenant of a country, **praefectus provinciae*; the — of the tower, **arcis praefectus*.

Life, n. (in opposition to death) *vita, anima, spiritus*; physical —, *vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in vitā esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; scarcely to retain —, *animam rix retinere*; to lose —, *vitam amittere, interfici*; to remain in —, *in vitā manere*; to put an end to —, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam alicui adimere*; to plot against —, *vitæ alejs insidiari*; to condemn to lose —, *capitis damnare alqm*; to despair of (as a physician), *agri salutem desperare*, to pumish with the loss of —, *capitis supplicio afficere alqm*; to give —, *procreare, parere alqm*; to call into —, *gignere, procreare, facere, efficere*; to preserve —, *conservare alqm*; to owe — to some one, *natum esse alqo, alejs beneficio vivere*; to get off with — and limb, *salvum evadere*; to atone for with your —, *capite luere*; my — is at stake, *caput agitur*; he can scarcely sustain —, *ex habet unde vivat*; as to the manner in which men live, mode of life, *victus*; — in public duty, in *republica gerenda*; private —, *vita quotidiana*; in the usages of —, in *vita consuetudine, vulgo*; to lead a happy —, *vivere feliciter*; — a wretched —, *vitam tolerare inopem*; in regard to time of life, *vita, etas*; to describe or portray the life of any one, *alejs vita inaginem exprimere*; to review your own —, *vitæ memoriam recollere*; truly to describe —, *similitudinem alejs effingere ex vero*; (as a word of affection) *mea vita! mea lux!* there is no — here, *omnia hic frugent (or jacent)*; — is not in living but in liking, *non est vivere sed valere vita*; while there is — there is hope, *agrotu dum anima est spes est*; in his — time, *dum adhuc viveret or superaret etas*; in my —, in *vitā meā, dum vivo, me vivo*; he was in danger of his —, *peritū interit*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare or reducere, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *ad vitam redire, reditū esse* (Eccl.); to lay down his — for, *vitam pro alqo profundere*; to give — to, *animare, revivificare* (Eccl.); — giving, *vitā habens etalem*; to venture your —, *capitis periculum dare*; as if her — and honour, *tantum famæ discrimen agatur ei vitæ*; to cost a person his —, *morit stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to be tried —, *capitis alejs dicere*; to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere*; I lived a city —, *vitam urbanam secutus sum*; to flee for one's —, *fugā salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si saluo capite potuisssem*; to depart thus —, *dicim obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad vicium*; full of —, *ritidus, regalis, alacer*; to put — into, *alei animum facere or videre*. Lifeless, adj. *exanimis, inanimus* (opp. *animatus, animans*), *frigidus, jocusus, languis* (cold and dull). Lively, adj. *erudus*; to be —, *rigire*; to grow —, *rigescere*; to make —, *retortum facere*; — courage, *virilis ardore*. Livelihood, n. *rigor, vis, rigida vis*. Livelihood, n. *victus, alimentum*. See Live.

Lift, v. tr. *tollere, attollere, extollere, locare, allectare*; — a person or husband, *alqm in equum abicere*; to — up again, *alqm relevere*; — one's self, *or efferre*; — on high, in *sublime tollere*; — upright, *rigire*; he — his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; lifted up, *levatus, allectatus, arrectus*; — with pride, etc., *super ad, rebus succundit, etc., elatus*. A lift, or aid, n. *subsidium*; to give one —, *alei auxilium or subsidium prestare*; to help at a death —, *latransu alicui subterranæ*. A lifting-up, n. *elatio, elevatio*.

Ligament, n. *ligamentum*.

Ligature, n. *ligatura*.

Light, (l) = luminous matter, or the result of

(as day-light) *lumen*, *lux* (*lumen* = the source or cause, a lighted body; *lux* = the operation and result; — of the sun, *solis*; — of the moon, *lunæ*; — of the day, *lux diurna*); with the light, *cum primâ luce*, *die illucescente*, *sub lucis ortum*; the — of the new moon, *luna recens*, *luna nova*; — full, *luna plena*, *plenilunium*; the — of the eyes, *lumen oculorum*, or merely *lumen*; — of a precious stone, *lux gemmæ*; to give —, *lucem edere*, *fundere*; to see the — of day (or be born), in *lucem edi* or *exsupti*, *nasci*; to grant — (let live), *alri lucis usuram dare*; to come to —, *exire supra terram*, in publicum prodire, in *lucem proferri*, *protrahi*, *delegi*, *patfieri* (to be uncovered, made manifest); not to —, *lucem non aspicere*, publico carere, *jacere*, in *tenebris latere* (to remain concealed, used of things); to bring to —, *supra terram educere* (of subterraneous objects), in *lucem proferre*, *protrahere*, *aperire*, *patfieri*, *delegere*, *manifestum facere*; — out of darkness (obscurity) into —, in *lucem vocare e tenebris*, *illustrare et excitare* (of things, e.g. philosophy); to bring again —, *alqd in lucem revocare* (e.g. ceteroscriptores); the thing appears in a clearer —, *res purior et lucidior evntur*; to give — to, *lumen immittere alci rei*, *alci rei lucem asferre*, *alqd illustrare*, *explanare*; — to any one respecting a thing, *edocere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re*, *explicare alci alqd*; a chamber is light, *cubiculum illustre est*; to stand in or intercept a person's —, *alcis calo* or *luminibus officere*, *obstruere*, *obstruere*, *alci officere*, *obstruere*; — your own —, *sibi* or *utilitati suæ* or *commodis suis* male consulere, *sibi deesse*; to go from —, a sole recedere: to place in a good —, *alqd in bono lumine collocare*, *alci rei lucem asferre*, *alqd lucis alci rei asferre*, *alqd commendare*, *laudare*; — in the clearest —, *alqd clarissimè luce circumfundere*; to place in an odious —, *alqd in turpidam adducere*, in *summam invid. adducere*, *alci rei adficere invidiam*, *alqm deformare*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci iudicio ridere*; (2) in painting, as opposed to shade, *lumen*; to preserve the — and shade, *lumen et umbras custodire*; light and shade set off a picture, *lumen et umbra commendat pleturam*; (3) = lamp, *lumen*, *lumen* (in general), *lucerna* (especially a lamp), *candela* (a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (a wax taper or torch), *subucius* (of fat); small —, *minuta lumina*; to make candles, *candelas sebare*; to light —, *lumen*, *lucernam*, *candelam accendere*; the time when first lights are lighted, *prima lumina*; to seek for, *lumen quærere*; to bring —, *lumen asferre*; to pour — into a person's eyes, *oleum luminis instillare*; my — goes out, *lucerna me deserit* (in writing, etc.), *candela consumpta extinguitur*; with —, *cum lumine* or *lucerna*, *ad lumen* (*lumina*) or *lucernam*, *luminibus accensis*, *lucernâ allatâ* (lights being brought); to how marble by —, *ad lucernam* (*lucernas*) *marmor cadere*; to write or work by —, *ad lucernam* (*cum lucernâ*) *scribere*, *alqd lucubrare* or *elucubrari* (e.g. epistolam), *ad lucernam conficere*, *conscribere alqd*; — to study, *lucubrare*; a study by —, *lucubratio*; without —, *sine lumine* (e.g. *exire*). Light, *adj.* (1) as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (light in itself), *illustris*, *lucidus* (light-spreading), *luminosus*, *albidus* (white), *candidus* (dazzling), *pellucidus* (shining transparent). See Dark, Sun, Luminous.

Light, *adj.* (as opposed to heavy: *levis* (opp. *gravis*); a — burden, *onus levis*; — armour, *armatura levis*; — clothing, *cutus levis*; — weight, *pundus levis*; — lighter than usual, *pundus vilgari levis*; *adv.* *leviter* (e.g. *cadere*, to fall); *fic. levis*; a — wine, *vinum levis*; — food, *cibus levis*, *cibus facilis* or *consequendus*; — garment, *vestis levis*; — soil, *solum levis*; — inconceivable, *levis* (opp. *gravis*, weighty), *parvus* (opp. *magnus*); a — wound, *vulnus levis*; — disservice, *inobis levis*; to suffer under —, *leviter agrotare*; — pain, *dolor levis* or *parvus* (slight); *adv.* *leviter*; — wounded, *leviter laucatus* or *vulneratus*; to take a thing —, *alqd levis habere*, *negligere*; light-armed infantry,

equites levis armatura; — troops, *milites levis armatura*, or merely *levis armatura*, *milites leces*, *celites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rovarii*), *milites expediti* (all soldiers who have laid aside their kit, consequently we find *expediti levis armatura*); light clad or armed, *expeditus*, *nudus* (one who has laid aside his overcoat); a — foot-soldier, *pedites expediti*; — of foot, *velox* (opp. *lardus*), *pernix* (nimble); — step, *ingressus tener*, *tener ac mollis*; he is very — of foot, *inest in eo præcipua pedum pernicitas*; to represent in — sketches, *alqd adumbrare*; a — mind, *animus velox*; *adv.* *velociter*; to dance lightly, *membra molliter motere*; to speak —, *solute dicere*; light-hearted, *curis vacuus*, *curis liber solutusque animus*; I am lighter at heart, *animum recipio*; to make one —, *alqm agilitatem* or *curis levare*; — one's life —, *alqm levare molestias*; a — movement, *motus ad usum expeditior*; it is something light (trivial), *nihil est negotii*, *id nihil habet negotii*, *id facile efficitur*; light of digestion, *facilis ad concoquendum*; — of disposition, *petulans* (forward, impertinent); — minded, *levis*, *levitate præditus*, *canus*.

Lighten, v.tr. *fulgurare*. Lightning, n. *fulgur*. Lightsome, *adj.* *hilaris*, *alacris* (cheerful). Lightsomeness, n. *lætitia*, *hilaritas*.

Like, = similar, *similis*, *consimilis*; to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; he is no longer like what he was, * *prorsus alius est factus ac fuit antea*; that is like him, *hoc dignum est illo*; *adv.* *similiter*, *simili modo*. Likeness, n. *similitudo*, *analogia*; it broke out like a storm, *velut nimbus erupuit*; you act — the rest, *facis in quidem omnium more*.

Like, v.tr. *amare*, *diligere*, *carum habere alqm*, *delector alqd re*; I — that, *hoc mihi placet*, *gratum est mihi hoc*, *hoc arridet mihi*; I do not —, *improbatur*, *displicet mihi*; to — one's self, *sibi placere*; to make yourself — a thing = acquiesce, *patienter ferre alqd*; — all things, *quidvis pati*; that pleases me, *libet mihi* (with infin. following); I — it well, *magnopere probo*; I do not — their manners, *displicent eorum mores*; I — the house, *arrident aces*; if you —, *si istuc tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitratu tuo*. Liking, n. *amor*, *voluptas*, *arbitrium*, *libido*; to one's —, *gratus*, *acceptus*, *juvundus*; with the good — of all, *magno cum assensu omnium*.

Lily, n. *lilium*; especially the white lily, *album candidum lilium* or *argenteum* (also *rubens*); of or from —, *lilaceus* (e.g. *oleum*); the blue —, *iris*; — of the valley, *lilium concallium*; — water, *nymphaea*.

Limb, n. *ora*, *margo* (the edge), *membrum*, *artus* (a member). To limb, or dismember, *membratim discerpere* (so *cadere*).

Limber, or flexible, *adj.* *flexibilis*, *mollis*, *lentus*; to become —, *lentescere*. Limberness, n. *lentitia*.

Limbo (from *limbus*, an edge, in scholastic theology a place bordering on hell, as *limbus infantium*), *limbus*, *para quædam inferorum* (Eccl.).

Lime, or lime-stone, n. *calx*; to burn —, *calcem coquere*; quick —, *calx viva*; slaked —, *calx extincta*; — with sand, *calx arenata* (*calx* is sometimes masculine); a — kiln, (*formax*) *calcaria*; — burner, *calcarinus*; a tanner's — pit, *puleus coriis subigendis*; bird —, *risum*; a — twig, *virga ruscata*, *calamus aucupatorius*. To lime, v.tr. with bird-lime, *risco illinere*; limed, *riscatus*. Limy, *adj.* *glutinosus* (e.g. *terra*, *pis*).

Limit, n. *terminus*, *finis*, *limes*. To limit, or set bounds, v.tr. *limitare* (to separate by a boundary-stone or line, thus *limitati agri*), *terminare* (to put an end to), *certis limitibus* or *terminis circumscribere*. Limitation, n. *limitatio*; relating to —, *limitarius* (on the borders, e.g. *circitas*, *millies*). Limiting, n. *determinatio* (fixing a boundary), *circumscripcio*, *definitio*. *Adv.* *definite*, *definitè*.

Liman, draw or paint, v.tr. *delineare* (to make an outline), *depingere*, *coloribus ad vivum exprimere*. Limner, n. *pictor*. Limning, n. *pictura*.

Limp, adj. *languidus, flaccus, flaccidus*. Limpness, n. *languor*.

Limp, v.intr. *claudicare, claudum esse* (to be lame); it is a limping story, *claudicat oratio*; tota res vacillat et claudicat. See *Lame*.

Limpid, adj. *limpidus* (another form of *liquidus*, e.g. *lacus, vox, aqua, vinum limpidissimum*). Limpidness, n. *limpiditas* (e.g. *aquæ*). To make limpid, *limpidare* (late).

Linch-pia (of a wheel), *embolium* (ἐμβόλιον), *rotæ paxillus* (dimin. of *paxus*).

Linden-tree, n. *tilia*; of oi pertaining to —, *tilagineus*; a walk of —, *ambulatio tilis utrimque septa*; a grove of —, *silva tiliarum*.

Line, n. *linea*; a straight —, *recta linea*; curved —, *curva linea*; the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrentis*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere*; to the —, *ad lineam*; a — in the face or hand, *linea*; the equinoctial —, *æquinoctialis circulus*; to pass —, *in regionem trans circulum æquinoctialem sitis eire; a — (as a measure), *pars duodecima digiti*; a boundary —, *finis*; a — (as a standard), *linea, ordo*; in a straight —, *recta linea, recta via*; a — (in poetry), *versus, versiculus*; — of soldiers, *acies*; to draw up the army in three —, *aciem triplicem instruere*; a — in genealogy —, the ascending, *linea superior*, the descending, *linea inferior*; in the father's —, *a patre*; in the mother's —, *a matre*, to be connected with one in the direct —, *arctissimo gradu contingere aliquem*; a — (in litigation), *opus, fossa* — to put a — round, *circumvenire aliquid operi*; a soldier of the —, *miles legionarius* or *gravis armaturæ*; troops —, *legiones, milites gravis armaturæ*. To line (or draw lines), v.tr. *lineas ducere per aliquid* — (with soldiers), *multibus manire* — a garment, *vestem lineo*, etc. (*intus*) *munire*. Line = a thin rope, n. *junculus*; a carpenter's —, *amussus, linea*; a chalked —, *linea creta descripta*; a fishing —, *linea (piscatoria)*; a plumb —, *perpendiculum*; by —, *ad amussum, ex amussum*. Lineal, adj. *linealis* (e.g. *ambitus*). Lineament (from *linea*), used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta* (the lines, or features, of the face; *cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum decorem lineamenta et formas, Cic.*; *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta, Liv.*; but applied to the mind, e.g. *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*).

Linens, n. (as the material), *linum* (λίον, flax, *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in telis est, Cic.*), *lencum, lineæ-orum*, n. (properly of linen, that is, linen-cloth, e.g. *vestis, tela*); a dealer in or linen-draper, *linearius*; a — towel, *lineæmen*; clad in —, *lenteatus* (e.g. *senex*); a — weaver, *qui linteæ textit*; the — trade, *negotium lintearium*; — cloth, *vestis linteæ, pannus linteus*; fine —, *carbasus, sindon*; made of —, *carbasus*.

Linger, v.intr. *cessare* (*quis cessas, puer? sharp! no loitering!*), *morari, cunctari, hærrere, moras necere*; — out, *procrastinare, rem differre, producere, lente rem agere*; to — long in sickness, *dies egrotare*; to kill by a lingering death, *lentâ tantâ consumere*. Lingerer, n. *cessator, cunctator*. Lingerer, n. *cessatio, cunctatio, mora*; adv. *cunctanter, tarde*.

Linguist, n. *grammaticus, linguarum multarum intelligens*.

Liniment, n. *unguentum*; a seller of —, *unguentarius*; a shop for —, *taberna unguentaria*; to conduct the business —, *tabernam unguentariam exercere*; to prepare —, *unguentarium facere*.

Link, or toreh, n. *sax picea*; a small —, *facula*; a — boy, *qui facem præfert ardentem*; a — of a chain, *catenæ annulus* (a ring). To link, v.tr. *connectere, conjungere*; — in friendship, *amicitiâ consociare, jungere, decinire*; linked in affinity, *affinitate conjunctus* or *constrictus*. Linking, n. *connexio, conjunctio*.

Linnæ, n. *fringilla cannabina* (L.).

Linsced, n. *samen lini*; — oil, **oleum lini*.

Lint, n. *linteola carpta*.

Lintul, n. *linen superum* or *superius*.

Lion, n. *leo*; *liones*, *leones*; of a —, *leontinus*; a lion's foot, **pes leontinus*; a park of —, **leontium leonum*; a cave —, *caum leonum*; a — skin, *pellis leonina*; a — claw, *unguis leontinus*; — tail, *cauda leonina*; — keeper, **custos leontium*; — tooth, **leontodon taraxacum* (L.); — voiced, *bene robustus in clamando*; — coloured, *julevis*; — heartedness, *summa animi fortitudo*; a lion's whelp, *catulus*; a sea —, *leo marinus*.

Lip, n. *labrum* (connected with *lambo* and our lip; compare to *lap*); the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (the top of the lip), *gustasse*, to get a taste of; *labrosus*, having great lips; *labium* (root *lap* = our lap, as in "the dog laps"), *labia demissa*, hanging lips; to touch with the —, *labra admoveere rei*; the name is on my —, *nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris*; lip-wisdom, *verbo tenuis sapientia*; the lip of a wound, *vulneris ora*.

Liquid, adj. *liquidus, fluens*; to grow —, *liquescere, liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefacere, liquere*; the liquids, *consonantes liquidæ* (gram.). Liquidness, n. *liquor, humor*. Liquid, n. *liquor, humor, succus* (juice); full of —, *succi plenus*; without —, *exsuccus* (*orator exsuccus, Quint.*); in —, *ebrius, temulentus*; good —, *bona note potus, potus generosus*; strong —, **liqueores generosi*.

Lisp, v.intr. *balbutire* (properly to stammer); he lisps, *est illi blæsa lingua*. Lisper, n. *blæsa lingua, blæsus sonus*.

List, n. *ora panni, limbus* (of cloth), *index, album* (catalogue), *numeri* (of soldiers), *cupido* (desire); a — to fight in, *arena*; he enters the —, *in arenam descendit*; to fight in a —, *certamen in septis committere*; from the — to the goal, a *carceribus ad metum*. To list, v.intr. *vellere, ludere*; as you —, *ut fert libido, pro libitu tuo*; even as I —, *utunque animo collibitum est meo*. To list, or enlist, v.tr., — soldiers, *milites conscribere*; to — or become a soldier, *nomen ducere (militiæ)*. A listing of soldiers, *delectus*. Listless, adj. *torpidus, stupidus, languidus, piger*; to be —, *torpescere*, to become —, *torpescere*. Listlessness, n. *torpor, socordia*.

Listen, v. *attendere (animum) ad rem* or *alci rei* or *aliquid*, *auscultare aliquid, aures præbere alci, aures erigere, attente bonâque cum veniâ audire, avidis auribus animadvertere, animis (animo) adesse, mentem adhibere*. Listener, n. *auscultator*. Listening, n. *auscultatio*.

Litany, n. *litania* (Λιτανεία: compare *litare*, to make an offering; to worship in the —, *litaniis facere* (Eccl.)).

Literai, adj. *literalis* (properly belonging to a letter of the alphabet); to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum propriè dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpretes*; the — sense, *propria res*; adv. *proprie, ad literam, ad verbum*. Literary, adj. *literarius* (properly relating to reading or writing), *litteratus* (lettered or learned, e.g. *Caninus nec infacetus et satis litteratus, pueri litteratissimi*); — leisure, *otium literatum*; — monuments, *litterarum monumenta*; — history, *historia litterarum*. Literature, n. *litteræ, litterarum monumenta*; to entrust to the care of —, *litteris mandare* or *consignare*; to learn from —, *litteris percipere*; we have no history in our —, *abest historia litteris nostris*; those who are fond of —, *qui litteris delectantur*; the study of —, *litterarum studium*; the knowledge of —, *litterarum scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *litteras scire*; one who is —, *litteras scire*; to be without —, *litteris necire*; he gave some time to —, *non nihil temporis tribuit litteris*; a — journal, **commentarii litterarii*.

Litharge, n. *molybditis* (μολυβδῖτις), *lithargyros* (λίθαργυρος, literally stone silver).

Lithe, adj. *molliis, flexibilis*.

Lithographer, n. **lithographus*. Lithography, n. **lithographia*. Lithographical, adj. **lithographicus*.

Lithotomy, *n.* *gemmarum sculptura* (in art); *calculi excisio* (in medicine).

Litigate, *v.* *litigare cum aliquo pro aliquo, inter se de aliqua re (noli pati fratres litigare, Cic.), lites æqui*; the litigants, *litigantes*: Litigation, *n.* *litis, litigatio*. Litigious, *adj.* *litigiosus* (full of strife, given to law-suits), *rixosus* (quarrelsome); to be —, *litibus et jurgis delectari*. Litigiousness, *n.* *litium et jurgiorum amor*.

Litter, *n.* *lectica* (a small bed from *lectus*, a palanquin, carried by slaves called *lecticarii*; to carry one in a —, *aliquo lectici gestare*); a small —, *lecticula* (a small, soft, portable bed); *fetura, fetus, scholes* (a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; — of puppies, *catuli uno partu editi*; — for cattle, *stramentum*; = confusion, *turbæ*; to make a —, *res turbare*; what a — about nothing, *quantæ turbæ excitantur de re nihili*. To litter, *v. tr.* *parere, fetum edere*.

Little, *adj.* *parvus, parvulus* (dim.), *exiguus, minutus, modicus*; *adv.* *haud multum, paululum, paululum, parum* (too little); less, *minor*; least, *minimus*; coins often rendered by diminutives, as little (small) coins, *numuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; is used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paulum lucri*; also by aliquid, e.g. a — pride, *aliquid superbia*; a — man, *homo brevis staturæ*; to be — in stature, *brevis esse staturæ*; — letters, *literæ minutæ*; to cut in — pieces, *minutim concidere, comminueræ aliquid*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *dicendere*; a — boy, *puer infans*; the — ones, *parvi, liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for —, *parumper, paulisper*; in —, *brevis, paulo post*; by — and —, *paulatim, sensim, gradatim, minutatim*; to begin when —, *a parculo incipere*; to have got on from —, *ex tenui principio se promovere*; the great and the —, *summi et infimi*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that shows a —, *illud pusilli animi est*; there is a — difference between us, *est quædam inter nos parva dissensio*; I count myself — worth, *parvi memet existimo*; a — way off, *exiguo intervallo distans*; there is but — difference, *discrimen tenue intercedit*; a — matter serves me, *mihi quidvis sat est*; wait a —, *mane paulisper*; not a —, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquantum ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — troublesome to me, *nonnulla molestia hæc sunt mihi*; many a — makes a mickle, *adde parvum parvo, magnus acervus est*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; if he fail never so —, *si vel minimum erraverit*; how —, *quantillus, quantulus*; for —, *quantillo*; — soever, *quantuluscunque*; so —, *tantulus*; it lacks but —, *parum abest*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum absuit quin occideretur*; — and pretty, *scitulus*; little = poor, mean, *minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus, parvus*. A little, *parvum* (e.g. *parvum sanguinis, contentus parvo*). Littleless, *n.* *parcitas*. Less, *minor* (e.g. *Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia; si pecunia non minor esset facta*); *minus nihilo*, less than nothing. — Least, *minimus* (e.g. *minimus, very little*), *cibus*; *minimus natus horum omnium Timæus*, the youngest); *minimum*, at least; *minimum valere*, to have no influence; *non minimum commendat*, not a little; *ne minimum quidem*, not in the least.

Liturgy, *n.* *liturgia* (properly a service); *sacra* (Eccl.).

Live, *v. intr.* *vivere, in vita esse, spirare*; yet to —, in *ris esse, superstitem esse*; — no longer, *mortuum esse*; — again, *reviviscere*; to let one —, *aleis vita parcere*; cannot — without, *aliquid re sine re non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum quoad vivo*; if I —, *si vita suppetit*; as I — I ita vivam; by my life, *ne vivam (ne saltem sim) ut*; to — so as to please some one, *alici morem gerere*; — for health, *valetudinem suam curare*; — for a thing, *dedicatum esse rei*; — in a, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *secum (sibi) vivere*; to — on any thing, *vivere re* (for de re), *vesci re, ali re, vitam sustentare, victum querere re*; — miserably, *vitam tole-*

rare re; to — luxuriously, *laute vivere, liberaliter sibi indulgere*; — poorly, *parce ac duriter vivere*. To live at or in a place, *vivere, esse, versari (in) aliquo loco*; — a long while, *commorari in aliquo loco*; — in society, in circles *agere or versari*; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere or degere*; — happily, etc., *bene, feliciter, misere*, etc., *vivere*; — safe and at peace, *sine injuriâ et in pace vivere*; he knows how to —, **in communi vitâ nec hebes est nec rudis*; remember how short a time you have to —, *vite memor quam sis avi brevis*; as good a man as —, *ipso homo non melior est*. Living, *n.* *vita* (life), *rictus* (food); he gets his — by his brow, *alimenta arcu expedit*; a man's — or estate, *hereditas, bona -orium, n.*; = an ecclesiastical benefice, **beneficium ecclesiasticum*. See Life.

Liver, *n.* *hepar -atis*; *n.* (*ἥπαρ*), pure Latin *secur*; of the —, *hepaticus*; liver-grown, *cujus secur solito majus increvit*; diseased in the —, *hepaticus*; — complaint, *morbus hepaticus* (late).

Livery, *n.* **vestis familiaris, cultus familiaris, *vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt*; — servant, *famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis*; a liveryman of a company, *sodalis, *qui togâ indutus inter socios permittitur incedere*; livery and seisin, **mancipatio, *addictio, *consignatio fundi in alienum possessionem*; to give —, **emancipare, jus in alium transferre*; to keep horses at —, *equos meritorios or eccectigales alere*.

Livid, *adj.* *lividus* (used with *râci, corago, dens, brachia, ora*); a — colour, *livor*.

Lizard, *n.* *lacerata*.

Lo, *en, ecce, aspice, ecceum†, ellum†, f. ecceam†, ecceillum†*.

Load, *n.* *onus* (e.g. *mercres et onera, tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare, onus ciborum, onus navium, onus centria*), *sarcina* (from *sarcio*, I fill, I stuff; a bundle, baggage; *sarcinas projicere*, to throw away bag and baggage; *lejonem sub sarcinis adoriri*); a cart —, *tehes*; a horse —, **quantum equus ferre or trahere potest*; a load on the mind, *tristitia, molestia, animi dolor or aggritudo*. To load, *v. tr.* *onerare, gravare* (properly to make heavy or weigh down, e.g. *membra gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati*); he — the people excessively; *minium oneris plebi imposuit; opprimere* (to press down or oppress).

Loaded, *onustus, oneratus*. Loader, *n.* *qui onerat*. See Burden.

Load-star, or Lode-star, *cynosura* (*κυνόσουρα*, dog's tail, the constellation of the North Pole); belonging to —, *Cynosuris -idis, f.*

Loadstone, *n.* *lapis magnus, or magnes*; relating to the —, *magneticus*.

Loaf, *n.* *panis, forma panis, collyra* (a round cake); a sugar —, **sacchari meta*.

Loam, *n.* *lutum*; loamy, *lutosus*.

Loan, *n.* *res mutuata or mutua data or commodata*; — of money, *versura, pecunia mutua or credita*; to effect a —, *versuram facere ab aliquo*; to put out to —, *aliquid alicui mutuum dare or credere*. See Borrow, Lend.

Loath, *adj.* *incitus*; to do —, *gravatim or ægre aliquid facere*; I am —, *piget me* (so *referre piget me, piget me dicere*); I was very — to do it, *animum haud facile inducere potui, perinritus feci*. To loathe, *v.* *fastidire, nersari, abhorrere a re, alienissimum a re animum habere*. Loathsome, *adj.* *molestus, fastidium pariens alicui, fastidiusus*. Loathing, *n.* *fastidium, tadium, nausea*; to cause —, *alicui fastidium creare or movere, nauseam facere*. Loath-omeness, *n.* *fastidius*.

Lobby, *n.* *vestibulum*.

Lobe of the lungs, *n.* **lobulus pulmonum*.

Lobster, *n.* *cammarus* (*καμάρος*).

Local, *adj.* by the genitive *loci, regionis*, etc. (e.g. *locorum difficultates*; local difficulties; *loci opportunitas*, a local advantage or convenience).

Locality, *n.* *locus, or loci natura or situs*.

Lock, *n.* *claustrum* (properly a shutter or fastener); to be under — and key, *esse sub claustris*

or clavi; a pad —, **claustrum pensile*; a pick —, *clavis adulterina*; a — smith, *faber claustrarius*; — of a gun, **igniarium*; a — in a river, **septum*, **emissarium*; — of hair, *cirrus*; — of wool, *flococcus*. To lock, v.tr. *obsistere* (with *adificium*, *ostium*, also *aures*); lock the door on the inside, *obsistere ostium intus*; to — in, *claustrum includere*; — out, *claustrum foras excludere*; — up, *alqm concludere*; — a waggon, **rotas stringere*. A locker, or cupboard, n. *armarium*. Locket (of gold), *collare (aureum)*.

Locomotive, n. **machina quæ cum habet se movendi*.

Locust, n. *locusta*.

Lodge, n. *casa* (a cot), *tugurium* (a hut); a small —, *casula*, *tugurium*; a porter's —, *janitoris casa*. A lodging, or temporary abode, n. *deversorium*, *deversorium*. A lodger, n. *deversor*. To lodge, v.intr. *deversari apud alqm* (so in *domo alicj*); v.tr. *hospitio excipere*, *tecto recipere*, *deversorium alicj suppeditare*.

Loft, n. *tabulatum* (a story); a cock —, *cænaculum superius*; hay —, *fanile*; corn —, *granarium*, *cella penaria*; fruit —, *pomarium*.

Lofty, *celsus*, *excellsus*; a — mind, *animus excellsus*, *magnus animus et excellsus*; a man of a —, *vir excellsus et magnus*, *vir celsus et erectus*; — of a — spirit, *vir elati ingenii*. Loftiness, *celsitudo* (corporis, tallness, height), *excellsus* (montium, fig. animi). See Elevation, High.

Log, n. *caudez*, *stipes*, *truncus*; a little —, *trunculus*.

Logarithm, n. **logarithmus*.

Loggerhead, n. *caudez*, *stipes*, *fungus*; to fall to —, *concertare*, *inter se decertare*.

Logic, n. **ars logica*; logical, **logicus*; a — arrangement, *dispositio*; adv. **logice*. Logician, n. **qui artem logicam proficitur*, **artis logicæ peritrus*.

Loin, n. *lumbus*; a little —, *lumbulus*; of lamb, etc., **lumbus agnus*, *ovinus*, *porcinus*, *vitulinus*; having his loins broken, *delumbis*, *elumbis*; a sirloin of beef, **lumbus bovinus*.

Loiter, v.intr. *cessare*. See Linger.

Loll, v.intr. *inniti*, *recumbere*, *recubare*; — in bed, *lecto indulgere*, *nidum tepidum foetere*; to — out the tongue, *linguam exserere*.

Lonely, Lonesome, Lone, adj. *solus*, *solitarius* (e.g. *cæna*, *vita*, *natura solitaria nihil amat*), *desertus*. Loneliness, n. *solitudo*, *solitas* (late).

Long, adj. (1) = extension in space, *longus*, *procerus* (tall), *promissus* (hanging down); very —, *perlongus*; somewhat —, *longulus*; exceedingly —, *prælongus*; a very — (tall) fellow, *longurio*; a — garment, *vestis talaris*; — hair, *capillus promissus*; to defer for a — time, in *longinquum tempus differre rem*; the measure or degree of length is put in the accusative, e.g. six feet —, *longus pedes sex* or in *longitudinem sex pedum*; a foot —, *pedalis*, *pedem longus*; half a foot —, *semipedalis*; two feet —, *bipedalis*; a cubit —, *cubitalis*; (2) = extension in time, *longus*, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*; — before, *ante multos annos*; the longest day, *dies solstitialis*; — night, **nox brumalis*; a — syllable, *syllaba longa*; to make a syllable —, *syllabam producere*; the time appears to me —, *mora lenta me offendit*; during a — while, *dum*; a — time before, *multum ante alqd*; a — time after, *multum post alqd*; for or during three years, *tres annos*, *per tres annos*; for many — years I have not been at Rome, *multis annis Romam non accessi*; long-armed, **longis brachiis*; — legged, *longis cruribus*; — haired, *comatus*; — hands, *longis manibus*; — feet, *pedibus longis*; lasting —, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*, *diutinus*; longer, *diutius*, *longius*; — than a year, *amplius anno*; — than six months, *sex menses sunt et amplius*; too —, *longum est*, *jam diu est*; not so —, *haud dudum*; by a — way, *longe*, *multo*; he is — from being an orator, *multum abest ut sit orator*. Long = slow or dilatory, *tardus*, *lentus*, *egnis*, *piger*; a — business, *lentum negotium*. Long ago, *jampriðem*, *antiquitus*, *olim*,

multis sensibus or *annis ubi hinc elapsis*, *jampriðem*, *præteritis temporibus*. Longitude, n. *longitudo*. Longitudinal, adj. in *longitudinem*, *per longitudinem*.

Long for or after, v.tr. *desiderare* (to feel or regret the loss or want of, e.g. *desiderarunt te oculi mei*, *quum tu esses Cyrenis*, Cic.) *alqd* or *alqm*, *alqd* ab *alqo*, *alqd* in *alqo*; *desidero alicj rei tueri* or *flagrare*, *summo petere alqd*, *concupiscere* (to desire); he — to be at play, *gessit puribus colludere*; to set one a longing, *desiderium alicj facere*; I long to be at Athens, *desiderium Athenarum me cepit*; esse in *desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum*; you make me — for you greatly, *me tanto desiderio officis*; adv. *cupide*, *flagranter*, *ardenter*.

Look, n. *aspectus* (*oculorum*), *obtus*; to direct a — at, *aspectum* or *oculos convertere* or *conferre in rem*; — at a person, *intueri*, *aspicere alqm*; to throw a — on yourself, *oculos in se convertere*; to be the object of people's looks, *conspicuum esse*; = appearance, *cultus*; a severe —, *nultus severus*; a penetrating —, *mentis* or *ingenii acies*; to throw — with the eyes, *nictu loqui*, *signa dare*. To look, *videre*, *spectare*; — at, *aspicere*, *intueri*; — into, *inspicere*, *oculis difigere*; to — on, *aspectare*, *contemplari*, *servare oculis*, to show by your looks, or look like, *præ se ferre*, *prodere*, *significare*, *apparere*, *ostendi*, *videri*, *speciem habere*; see how I —, *contemplamini vultum*; — what you do, *vide quid agas*; let him — to that, *ipse viderit*; they — as if they had run away, *speciem fugæ præbent*; to — glad, *vultu lætissimi præferre*; — confused, *ore confuso esse*; to — before, *prospicere*; — back, *respicere*; — round, *circumspicere*; — down, *despicere*; — big, *se magnifice jactare*; — cheerfully, *frontem explicare*; — for, *querere*; — for = expect, *expectare*, *præstolari*; — to, *curare*; — after, *custodire*, *curam habere*; — up, *aspicere*; — vistfully on, *intentis* or *flagrantibus oculis alqm contueri*; — wantonly, *lascivis oculis alqm aspicere*; — upon, = esteem, *magni facere*; — well or ill, *bonum* or *incommodam valetudinem ore* or *vultu prodere*.

Loom, n. *jugum tertorium*.

Loom, v.intr. in *conspicuum dari*.

Loon, n. *homo nihili*, *nequam*.

Loop, n. **linea* in *laquei speciem collecta*, **foramen per quod linea transtritur*; a — hole, *foramen*, *fenestra* (an opening), **fenestella* (for ordnance). Looped, in *laquei speciem collectus*.

Loose, adj. *fluxus* (flowing), *laxus*, *remissus*, *flaccidus*, *resolutus*, *exsolutus*, *dissolutus* (wickieus), *nequam* (worthless), *remissus* (careless); a — young man, *adolescens discinctus* or *perditus* atque *dissolutus*; a man of — principles, *vir nullâ fide* or *pravis moribus*; a — tooth, *dens mobilis*; to break —, *claustra perfringere*, *se expedire*, *avifugere*. To loose, or loosen, v.tr. *laxare* (to loosen internally, e.g. *littera se laxat in cortice*), *solvere* (to loosen from outward bonds or restraints, e.g. *solvit corollas de nostrâ fronte*, a *corpore brachia*, *vinculum epistolæ*). Looseness, n. *laxitas*. Loosening, n. *laxatio*. Loosely, adv. *laxe*.

Lop, v.tr. *tondere*, *dẽtondere*, *amputare* (vines), *putare* (to prune), *deputare*, *cadere*, *deacuminare* (to cut off the top or head of a tree, late).

Loquacious, adj. *loquax*, *garrulus* (chattering). Loquacity, n. *loquacitas*, *garrulitas*.

Lord, n. *dominus* (from *domus*; with *adificii*, *navis*, *insularum*, *ædium*, *equi*, *gentium*, etc.), *dynastes* (*δυναστης*); titular lords, **domini honorarii*; made a —, **ad baronis dignitatem erectus*; the lords (or peers of England in the House of Lords as-embled), **principes Angliæ*; the House of —, **conventus principum*; any — *vir illustres* I to lord it over, *dominari* in *alqm*. Lordly, adj. *fastosus*, *elatus*, *imperiosus*; adv. *magnifice*. Lordliness, n. *fastidium*, *arrogantia*. Lordship, n. *dominatus* (*dominatum occupare*, Cic.), *dominatio* (*dom. unius*, monarchy or tyranny), **principatus* (territory), *provincia*, *terra*, *ager*.

Loce, n. eruditio, doctrina.

Lose, v.tr. amittere, perdere, jacturam rei facere, privari, orbari re; — one eye, altera oculo capi; — the leaves (of trees), foliis nudari; — the head, citâ privari; — your mind, a mente deseri; — hope, spe excludere; — patience, patientiam rumpere; — time, tempus perdere; to have no time to —, morandi tempus non habere; without —, sine morâ; — the road, decurrere itinere; — the course, cursum non tenere; — sight of land, c. conspectu terræ auferri; — of one, alqm c. conspectu amittere; never to — sight of, alqd nunquam dimittere; — much by one, magnam in algo jacturam facere; — a thing, magnum detrimentum capere ex re; to be lost, amitti, perdi, perire, absumi; to give up for —, desperare de re; the sick give up all for —, ægroti salutem desperant; to lose yourself, amitti; — (of colours), transescere; to be lost in thought, in cogitatione deficiunt esse; the mountain loses itself in the plain, mons in planitiem se subducit; I am lost, perii; the ships were — at sea, merse sunt naves (in) mari; the goods — by shipwreck, bona naufragio interierunt. Loser, n. qui damno afficitur; he was a great —, ea pactione magno damno affectus est. Losing, n. amissio. Loss, n. damnum, detrimentum, jactura, dispendium; to sustain a —, damna pati, calamitates subire, incommoda affici; it was a — to me, damno mihi fuit; without the — of one ship, omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus; to repair a —, damnum resarcire; I am at a —, animus hæret mihi, animus pendet.

Lot, n. sors, sortitio, sortitus; by —, sorte, sortito; to determine by —, ad sortem revocare, sorti committere alqd; to draw —, sortem ducere, sortiri, sortitionem facere; — for, sortiri alqd; — among one another, sortiri inter se; I have a happy —, bene mecum agitur; — unhappy —, citam mihi a. n. dego. Casting of lots, n. sortitio, sortitus; an urn for —, urna, hydra; divination by —, sortilegium. Lottery, n. alea sortium; to buy in the —, sortem redimere; a — ticket, tessera alearis; to draw the —, sortes ducere; 'tis all a —, nihil interitus est.

Loat, adj. clarus (clear). magnus (strong); a — noise, strepitus; — cry, clamor, magnus clamor; — voice, vox clara, vox magna; to speak —, clamare, vociferari; — louder, vocem atollere; adv. clare, clarâ voce, magni or summi roce. Loudness, n. claritas vocis, vocis magnitudo, vox clara.

Lounge, v.intr. signe otium terere, nihil agere. Lounger, n. homo desens, iners, cunctator. Lounging, n. desidie.

Louse, n. pediculus; a small —, cimex; a wood —, asellus; a dog —, ricinus. To louse, v.tr. pediculis alci legere. Lousy, adj. pediculosus, pediculis oblitus; the — disease, morbus pedicularis. Lousiness, n. pediculorum vis magna or copia, sorâs.

Lout, n. homo rusticus, stipes, caudex.

Love, n. amor, caritas, pietas, benevolentia, studium; — towards, amor erga alqm, voluntas or studium in alqm; to confess one's —, narrare alci amorem suum; to be given to — (in a bad sense), rebus ceteris deditum esse; out of —, propter amorem; for —, pro amore; to show — to, officium præstare alci; love = a favourable disposition, studium alci rei; to have —, alci rei amicum esse; sick of —, æger amore; worthy of —, amandus, amore dignus; a character —, vires amabiles; a declaration of —, amoris sui declaratio, verba amorem sententia; a showing of —, significatio amoris; looks of —, oculi amorem facientes; a — letter, epistola amatorie scripta; a service of —, officium; a — poem, *carmen amatorium; the joys of —, gaudia amoris; a — story, res amoris, amores; a — conversation, sermo amantium; — chat, *sursuri amantium; the fire of —, amoris incendium; the god of —, deus amoris, Cupido, Amor; the goddess of —, dea caritatis, Venus; my —! mea voluptas! meum cor! Loves, a. amores; to pursue —, amores sectari. Loving,

n. amatio. To love, v.tr. amare (with natural affection), diligere (as friends), carum habere alqm, studere alci, amore complecti alqm, amore prorsus alqm, amore alci teneri, amore alci capium esse; — very much, alqm mirifice diligere, alqm in oculis gestare; — above all, unico diligere alqm; — letters, literarum studiosum esse; to love = to be wont, solere. Loved, curus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis; very much —, precursus. Loving, amans, blandus, benignus, dulcis, suavis, indulgens. Lovely, adj. amabilis, cultu gratiosus, ad aspectum venustus, blandus.

Low, adj. (not high) humilis (opp. to altus); demissus, depressus (sunk), humilis et depressus. Adv. humiliter; to flow —, tenui aquâ fluere, depressore esse (of rivers, streams, water); in a low place, in loco demisso (depresso); to be —, atum esse, depressum esse. Fig. a low voice, gravis vox; — of price, vilis, pretium vile (or parvum); a lower price, pretium vilius (minus); to buy for —, parvo or tili (pretio) alqd emere, paucos are alqd emere; (in regard to condition) low, humilis (humble), ignobilis, obscurus (as to the birth and ancestors), tenuis (as to property); lower, inferior (in position); very low, infimus (in position), sordidus (as to origin); of low birth, humilis or ignobilis, obscura or tenui loco ortus, humilis fortunâ ortus; of the lowest —, infimæ conditionis et fortunæ, infimus, sordido loco ortus; of the lower orders, tenuioris ordinis, tenuior; the lowest of the people, infima plebs; the lowest class of men, ultimæ sortis homines, infimis ordinis (generis) homines, infimum genus hominum; having a low tone or method of thinking, humilis, illiberalis (unworthy a gentleman), abjectus (despicable, employed with animus). Adv. humiliter, illiberaliter, algere; to think —; humiliter sentire; to act —, humilem (illiberalem) se præbere; (in style) as low or humble, oratio pedestris (prose, as opposed to poetry), plebeius sermo (the language of the common people). Lowness, n. humilitas (trees, vessels); (of the voice) gravitas; (of the price) vilitas; (of the condition) humilitas (generis); (of the mode of thought) humilitas, illiberalitas; (of expression) humilitas. To lower, v.tr. demittere (to let down), submittere (e.g. fasces, se ad pedes animos, to allow the courage to sink); — the price, pretium rerum imminuere.

Low (as an ox), v.intr. mugire, boare. Lowing n. mugitus.

Lower, as the brow lowers, frontem capere contrahere, corrugare; the sky —, caelum nubibus obducitur. Lowering, n. tristitia.

Loyal, adj. fidus, fidelis, obsequium præstans. Loyalty, n. fidelitas, obsequium; proved —, not et explorata fidelitas; a person of great —, speciatissimæ fidei vir; to show —, fidem præstare, servare, conservare.

Lozenge, (1) = geometrical figure, rhombus; (2) = a small cake, massa medicata.

Lubber, ignavus, signis; adv. pigre, segniter.

Lucid, adj. lucidus, clarus. See Bright, Clear.

Lucifer (= the morning star), Lucifer, Phosphorus.

Luck, n. fortuna, fors, sors, casus; good —, fortuna secunda, res secundæ; bad —, adversa fortuna, res adversæ; blind —, fortuna cæca; good — to it! bene certat! to have —, fortunâ uti; re; — in gambling, prosperâ aleâ uti; — in a prospere pugnare; to have no —, fortunâ desertu esse. Lucky, adj. felix, fortunatus, faustus; ad fauste, feliciter, ex animi sententiâ, auspicate.

Lucro, n. lucrum (gain), quæstus (acquirement for lucre's sake, lucri causâ). Lucrative, ad lucrosus, questuosus.

Lucubration, n. lucubratiô (properly a night study, lucubrationem meam perire); a slight —, lucubratiuncula.

Ludicrous, adj. ridiculus, perdidiculus, ridendū deridendus.

Lug, or carry, v.tr. trahere, echere. Luggag n. impedimenta —orum, n.

Lukewarm, *adj.* *tepidus, tepens*, to be —, *tepeſce*; to grow —, *tepeſcere*; = indifferent, *adj.* *lentus, emissus, negligens*. Lukewarmness, *tepor* (e.g. *maris*), *frigus, animus alienatus*.

Lull, *n.* *sopor*. To lull, *sopire, delinire*; — a child, *cantando sopire infantem*, the tempest is lulled, *tempeſtates (so venti) sopiuntur*. Lullaby, *lallum* or *lallus* (late), to sing a —, *lallare* (to sing lalla, e.g. *u alius mammae, lallare iecussas*).

Lumber, *n.* *scruta-orum, n.*

Luminous, *luminosus* (having light), *lucidus* (giving light); a — arrangement *lucidus ordo*; — narration, *narratio lucida* or *perspicua* or *aperta* or *dilucida*, the thoughts of, etc., are not —, *sententia auctoris lucem desiderant*; to set forth arguments in a — way, *argumenta sermone dilucide et distincto dicere*. Adv. *lucide, dilucide, perspicue, aperte, plane, comb. aperte atque dilucide, dilucide et perspicue*. See Light, Sun.

Lump, *n.* *massa, gleba* (especially of earth, a soil); — of flesh, *caro*; a small —, *massula, glebula*; a large —, *mollis*; a round —, *globus*. To be lumped, *conglomerari*. Lumpish, *adj.* *hebes, stupidus*, to grow —, *hebesce*.

Lunar, *adj.* *lunaris* (with *cursor, co-nua*, etc.); a — year, *annus lunaris*; the — light, *lumen lunae*; — spots, *macula lunae*; — month, *mensis lunaris*; — eclipse, *luna defectus, luna deficiens*. Lunar, *n.* *lunaria* (L). Lunation, *n.* *menstruus luna cuius*. Lunatic, *adj.* *lunaticus*. A lunatic, *n.* *lunaticus*. Lunacy, *n.* *morbus lunaticus, senilemasmus*.

Lunch, *n.* *gustatio*; (in the evening) *merenda*. See Eat, Meals.

Lung, *n.* *pulmo*; lungs, *pulmones, latera -um, n.*, to have good —, *bonis lateribus esse*; to shout with all your —, *magna voce clamare*; inflamation in the —, *inflammatio pulmonum*, dis-ease in the —, *cutum pulmonis* or *pulmonum*; the disease of the —, *morbus pulmonum*; an ulcer in the —, *pulmonis (pulmonum) ulcus*.

Lupine, *n.* *lupinus, lupinum, lupinus albus* (L).

Lure, *n.* *illicebria*; to entice by —, *illicere*, to be under the lures of pleasure, *illicibus ex-citari concupiscitis*, to surrender to —, *dedere se vitiorum illicibus*.

Lurid, *adj.* *luridus* (of the colour of a corpse, used with *sol, pellis, dens*, etc.).

Lurk, *v.* *lati. latere* (*latere, latet anguis in herba*), *latitare* (intensive of *latere*), *latescere* (to begin to lurk or to hide one's self). A lurking-place, *n.* *latebra*.

Luscious, *adj.* *prædulcis, luxuriosus*. Lusciousness, *n.* *dulcedo*.

Lust, *n.* *libido, turpis cupiditas, fœda voluptatis appetitio, libidinis æstus, appetitio inhoneſtor, venereus ardor, concupiscentia* (Ecl.). To lust after, *concupiscere* (to desire erestly), *ardere libidine* *algis*.

Lustration, *n.* *lustratio* (a purifying, e.g. *municipiorum*).

Lustre, *n.* *litor, fulgor, splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere alci rei*. Lustrous, *adj.* *splendens, splendens*, to be —, *splendire* (e.g. *splendat pontus, non toga splendet*), to become —, *splendescere*, to make —, *splendidiare* (late).

Lusty, *adj.* = full of vigour, *valens, validus, corporis validus*; = large and stout, *robustus* (opp. *imbecillus*, e.g. *robusti et valentes satellites, juvenis robustissima*), *lactosus, obesus*, to be —, *vigere, corpore vigere*, to grow —, *vigescere*. Lustiness, *n.* *vigor, corporis vigor, corporis robur*.

Lute, *n.* *lyra, barbiton*; the strings of a —, *chorde, nervi*; to play on —, *lyra canere*; a player —, *lyricen, lyristes*.

Luxurious, *adj.* *luxuriosus, sumptuosus, mollis, delicatus*, adv. *luxuriose, delicate, mollior*. Luxury, *n.* *luxus, luxuria, cultus effusior* or *delicatus*; articles of —, *res ad luxuriam pertinentes, merces delicate, deliciae*.

Lynx, *n.* *lynx* (*lynx*, e.g. *lynxes Bæchi variae*).

Lyric, *n.* *lyra* (*lyra*). Lyricist, *adj.* *lyricus* (e.g. *soni, cates*), a — poem, *poema melicum*; — poet, *poeta lyricus* or *melicus*. Lyrist, *n.* *lyricen*.

MACERATE, *v.* *tr.* (1) to make lean, *ad maciem perducere* (in an absolute sense); anything, *ad maciem perducere* (e.g. *corpus*, of the medical man), *alqd extenuare* (to make thin, e.g. *corpus alqis, se*); quite macerated, *tegrandi mare torridus*; to become —, *marescere* and *macrescere*, *emacescere* and *emacrescere*, to waste away, *corpus amittere* (of a person, in reference to his physical strength, opp. *corpus facere*, to make blood), to fall off, away, *decidere* (in the feet, etc.), to consume, wear out, *excedere*; the fever — the body, *febris depascitur* (Virg.), to pine away, *tabescere* (through desire, *desiderio*, through grief, *dolore*, (2) = to steep almost to solution (e.g. food is — in the stomach), *macerare* (e.g. flax, fish), see Soak, Thin, Soften. Maceration, *n.* by the above verbs, the act of soaking, —, *macratio* (of flax, fish), *perfusio* (pouising much water over any thing).

Machinal, *adj.* *machina similis* (in a lit. sense, of things), adv. *machina instar* (in a lit. sense). Machination, *n.* *concilium* (in general), a secret, malicious design, *machina, machinatio, conatus*; to make secret —, *clandestinis consiliis operam dari, consilia clam mure*, to make —, *consilia coquere* or *concoquere*; to plan out a scheme for any one, *consiliu auctorem esse alci*; why did you make such an abominable — against me? *quo meo merito tantum facinus in me cogitasti?* to do a thing through any one's —, *alqd auctore facere alqd, alqd instigante* or *impulsore, alqis impulsu facere alqd*. Machinate, *v.* *tr.* *facere* (in general), *pati* (to accomplish), *moli* (to form some difficult plan and try to carry it out, to contrive, e.g. *bellum in animo*, to meditate misfortune against any one, to aim a blow at any one's happiness, at the prosperity of the country, *alci calamitatem, republicæ pestem*), *machinari alqd* (through intrigues, e.g. *bellum*, misfortunes for any one, *alci calamitatem, pestem in alqm*); *coquere* (to concoct, e.g. *bellum*), to — a conspiracy, *coniurationem facere*, to — a revolt, *seditionem concire*. Machinator, *n.* *auctor*; see Instigator. Machine, *n.* *machina* (*μηχανή*), *machinatio, machinamentum* (machinery), *compages* (lit. commissure; in the golden age, *pegma*), the —, fabric of the human body, *compages corporis*, also *figura corporis*, man is a mere —, *homo non movetur nisi externo pulsu*, of a man that is a slow — (at his work), *lentum negotium*, workmanship of a —, *artificium, artis opus*, *opus arte factum* or *effectum* or *perfectum*, *res artificiosa* (in general). Machinery, *n.* *machinatio, machinamentum -orum, n.*, *machina*, building of —, *fabricatio machinarum*, knowledge of —, *scientia machinalis*. Machinist, *n.* *machinator*.

Mackerel, *n.* *scomber*.

Macration, *n.* by *macrare*.

Mad, *adj.* *mente capitis, abalienatus* (not right in the head), *iracundus* (furious), *insanus* (not right in the head, one who acts, speaks as if he was), e.g. *homo*, meeting, *concio*, what shows madness, e.g. *cupiditas*, *ira*, *ecors* (of unsound mind), *delirius* (delirious), *rigens, raving, furans*; one who has a fit of madness, *rabidus* (of animals, e.g. dogs, then of persons that have the same madness, e.g. when bitten by a — dog), *furiosus, furiosus, rabiosus* (*furiosus*, of persons; then also of things, e.g. *cupiditas*, *iracundus*, of the degree of madness, and of animals that are mad, then also of persons that have the same madness as animals, then of things that show madness, e.g. *juvencus*), *furibundus*, going on like a madman; *bacchans* (running about as one distracted), *mirus*

(strange, e.g. *mira*, curious stuff); to make, drive any one —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*; in *furorē impellere alqm*, *amentem facere alqm*, in *rabiem agere alqm* (of animals, and men in a state of animal madness), *ad insaniam redigere alqm*, *ad insanitatem adigere, efferare* (all those of men, = to provoke to madness); to go —, in *furorē verti* or *impelli, amentem fieri, in insaniam incidere* (of actual madness), *ad insaniam ecurrere, in rabiem agi* (of animals, and of men bit by animals), *mente alienari* (to go out of one's mind), *furorē efferri, efferari* (both = to fly into a passion, of men); I am fit to go —, *ex mei compos sum, ex animi et mentis compos sum*; to go almost — about a thing (through violent desire), *ad insaniam concupiscere alqd*; like a — man, *furibundus, furens, furibundus*; to be —, *mente captum, mente alienatum esse, delirare* (all three = not to be in one's right senses), *rabidum* or *rabiosum esse, insanire* (the latter term of actual madness, through illness; all of men and animals), *furere* (to be in a rage); a — dog, *canis rabidus* or *rabiosus*; a — man, *homo insanus* (one who acts without sense), *homo iracundus* (of a passionate man); a — undertaking, *amentia, insania*; are you —? *satin sanus es? sanusne es?* he won't be any, *non insaniaturum illum putat*; to be — against any one, *vehementissime irasci* or *succensere alicui*; to love any one to madness, *insane amare alqm*; (in a fig. sense) of any thing —, *insanus* (e.g. *substructiones*, substructures; *moles*, building), *furiosus, rabiosus* (frantic, e.g. *libido*), *effrenatus* (ungovernable, e.g. *libido*), *acerrimus* (very violent, most exasperating, e.g. pain), *ingens* (immense, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*). Madhouse, **domus quā continentur homines insani* or **domus in quā curantur mente capti*; he is only fit for bedlam, the —, *huic kelleboro opus est* (Plaut.), *naviget Anticyram* (Hor.). Madman, *n. homo insuriosus* or *insanus*; one who is bold to madness, madheaded, *homo stolidus feror*; one who is mad with rage, passionate, *homo iracundus*. Madness, *n. rabies* (especially the wild outbreaks of —, both in men and in animals), *furor* (fury of passion), *amentia* (lunacy), *insania* (if any one acts in direct opposition to sound reason, — as the consequence of illness or of violent passion), *lymphaticus melus* (from groundless, absurd fear or fright, *qui sine mente sunt*, instead of being simply *sine ratione*); to love to —, *perdite* or *misere amare*; boldness approaching, verging on —, *stolida audacia*; *temeritas*.

Madder, *n. rubia*.

Magazine, *n. (1)* = store, and — in ships, *horreum* (barn), *receptaculum alci rei* (repository for corn, goods, etc.); a safe to keep eatables in, *armarium promptuarium*; larder, *cella promptuaria*; to establish —, *horrea ponere, edificare*; at certain places, *horrea certis locis constituere*; the key to the —, *clavis horrei*; clerk to the —, **ab horrei rationibus*; manager, governor of the —, *horrearius* (Jct.); see Granary; (2) = pamphlet, index (an index), **promptuarium* (a catalogue, handbook of literature); see Journal.

Maggot, *n. (1)* = a worm, *vermis, vermiculus* (in general); a wood worm, *teredo* — *inis*, *f. (teredobus)*, or *tarmes* (tarmes also a worm that eats flesh, *opry*), *ascaris* — *idis* (L.); (2) = a whim, see Whim. Maggoty, adj. *terminosus*; see Whimsical.

Magi, *n. magus* (μαγος). Magic, *n. ars magica, magice* (μαγικη, post-Aug.), *disciplina magica* (as a science); adj. *magicus* (μαγικός); (fig.) *venustissimus, amantissimus* (of scenery); a — power (in a fig. sense), **mira quædam eis, eis magica*; a — sentence, formula of —, *carmen, canticum*; — words (pronounced as a matter of form); *cantio, vocabulum magicum*; to recite — words, formulae, *incantare carmen*; — song, *cantus magicus*; — yirdle, **cingulum magicum*; the cestus or girdle of Venus, *cestus* or *cestos* — *i. in. (æcorde)*; a — herb, *verberna*; — lantern, **laterna magica*; — hieroglyphics, *lingue magice*; — remedy, *cenenum*

(poison); (as the preparation of charms and — draughts), *enescitum*; a — rod, *cirga* or *virgula dicina*; — rotation, *rhombus* (ρόμβος); jugglers' tricks, —, *præstigia*; an amulet, spell, preservative, *amuletum* (φουλακτήριον).

Magistracy, *n. munus magistratum*. Magistrate, *n. magistratus*, *is* (in the sing. of one person; in the plur. = town-council); town-council, civic authorities, *senatus*; by order of the —, *edicto*.

Magnanimity, *n.*; see Generosity. Magnanimous, adj.; see Generous.

Magnet, *n. quod ad se attrahit, allicit*. Magnetic, *magneticus*, adj. **magnesia* (e.g. *magnesia aërea*, Lucr.); **magneticus* (e.g. *magnetica penna*; Claud. de Magn.); — power, **attrahendi quæ dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), **mira quædam vis* (in a fig. sense). Magnetism, *n. magnetismus* (technical term); animal —, **magnetismus animalis*; compass-needle, or — needle, **acus magnetica*. Magnetize, *v.tr.* and *intr.* **vi magnetica alqd induere* (in a lit. sense); in a fig. sense, **manuum contractatione mulcere, permulcere*.

Magnificent, adj. *magnificus* (of any thing grand and splendid in its outward appearance, e.g. houses, instruments, banquets, games, also of deeds, actions, etc.), *splendidus* (splendid, of a thing imposing through its beautiful exterior), *comb. splendidus et magnificus*; *præclarus* (eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent, e.g. *bestia, factum, indoles*), *comb. magnificus et præclarus*; *lautissimus* (very neatly made, arranged, exquisite, e.g. instruments, utensils, banquet), *comb. magnificus et lautissimus*; *amatus* (pleasant, delightful, e.g. part of a country, buildings, etc.); *egregius* (lit. distinguished, of a thing, person, among its fellows, in comparison with others); *eximius* (distinguished through peculiar advantages, e.g. *ingenium*). Adv. *magnifice*, *splendide, præclare, lautissime, egregie*; to live in a — style, *largiter se vitare* (as regards eating and drinking), *magnifice vivere* (as regards outward appearance, show), *luzuriose vivere* (of luxurious and dissipated habits); the matter went off magnificently, *prorsus ita res*. Magnificence, *n. magnificentia, splendor* (outward splendour; *splendor* also = inward excellency, which shows itself outwardly, e.g. *animi*), *res magnifica, splendida* (a splendid thing), *dignitas* (the beauty of any thing, derived from external grandeur, so as to excite admiration), *cultus* (splendour as regards dress and costly household-utensils), *luditia* (of an expensive mode of living), *apparatus* (a great set-out, splendid preparations, e.g. on some particular occasion), *comb. lautitia omnis apparatusque*; *luxus, luxuria* (luxury; *luxus* = state of dissipation, *luxuria* = inclination to indulge in expensive habits, especially of a more refined nature); *granditas* (grandeur). See Splendour.

Magnifier, *n. (1)* = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in general), *fem. laudatrix*; one who magnifies, praises others in a loud and public manner, *prædicator*; a herald of any one's praise, *præco, buccinator* (*bucc.* lit. = one who trumpets forth, in a contemptuous sense, e.g. of any one's fame, *alcis existimationis*); also simply by verbs, to be the — of any thing, *laudare alqd, prædicare alqd* or *de alqd re*; to tell one's own praise, *se ipsum laudare, prædicare de se ipsum, sibi ipsum plaudere*; (2) = a glass that magnifies; see Microscope. Magnify, *v.tr.* (1) = to make great (e.g. of a microscope), *multiplicare*; (2) in a fig. sense, *augere* (lit. e.g. to increase the number of preceptors, *numerum prætorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense *comb. amplificare et augere*); *amplificare* (to make greater in extent, e.g. a town, *urhem*); the property, *rem familiarum*; then fig. = by our actions to make a thing appear greater than it is, or = to represent a thing in words greater than it is, *opp. minuire, infirmare*, e.g. any one's authority, *alcis gratiam dignitateque*;

any one's fame, *alejs gloriam*); *multiplicare verbis* (*multiplicare* = to multiply by the same kind, e.g. interest, *usuras*, hence *multiplicare verbis*, to multiply by words, exaggerate the number of any thing, e.g. the number of troops, *copias*); *verbis exaggerare* (to make in words too much of a thing, e.g. a kindness); *verbis augere*, in *majus* (*verbis*) *extollere* (to impair the truth by exaggeration); in *falsum augere* (to exaggerate falsely); *exasperare verbis* (to make, represent a thing worse than it is); in *majus accipere* (to take a thing in a greater light than one ought); in *majus celebrare* (to praise a thing more than it really deserves); rumour magnifies every thing, *fama omnia in majus extollit*; rumour had greatly magnified the battle at Dyrrhachium, *fama praelium Dyrrhachium multis partibus auxerat*. Magniloquence, n. *jactatio*, *ostentatio*, *venditatio* (*venditatio* *quoddam atque ostentatio* (all used also with the gen., *alejs rei*); self-ostentatiousness, *ostentatio sui*, *jactantia sui* (*jact. sui*, Tac.). Magnitude, n. *magnitudo* (in general, both lit. and fig.), *amplitudo* (great extent, also fig. = importance of any thing and high authority of a person), *proceritas* (tallness), *longitudo* (length), *altitudo* (height), *ambitus*, *spatium* (circumference, extent of a thing in general, whether small or great), *majestas* (dignity), *modus*, *modulus* (the measure which, or the limits within which a thing is or ought to be); *quantitas* (quantity, in an arithmetical sense), *claritas* (celebrity).

Maggie, n. *pica*.

Mahogany, **lignum quod Mahogani dicunt*.

Mahometan, n. **Muhamedi sectator*; adj. **Muhamedanus*. Mahometanize, n. **cultus Muhamedanus*. Mahometanism, v.tr. **Muhamedanum facere*, **ad Muhamedi cultum alejs animum convertere*; a persecutor of the —, **populi Muhamedani vexator*, **religionis Muhamedanice insector*; persecution of the —, **populi Muhamedani vexationes*; to live like a —, **Muhamedanum vivere vitam*.

Maid, n. (1) = an unmarried woman, see Girl, Virgin; (2) = a servant, *dispensatrix* (kitchen-maid, cook, house-maid), *cubicularia* (Inser., chamber-maid); a — servant (in general), *ancilla* (house-maid), *puella*, *famula*; concerning the — servants, *ancillarum*. Maiden, adj. *virgineus* (pertaining to virgins), *virginalis* (peculiar, natural to virgins, e.g. bashfulness, *reverendia*).

Mail, n. (1) armour, *lorica*, *thorax*; (2) the hard covering of an animal, *thorax*; (3) a letter-bag, see Portmanteau; hence = the conveyance itself in which the letters are forwarded, **cursum publicum perferendis epistolis*. Mail-coach, *vehiculum publicum*, *rheda circusalis* (Imperial Rome.)

Main, adj. *primus*, *princeps*; see Chief, Principal, Great; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (first part), *generalis pars* (general part, opp. *species*, *specialis pars*), *caput* (chief point); — section, *caput generale* (opp. *speciale*); his — intention is, *id maxime (præcipue) sequitur* or *agit* or *spectat*; this, I think, must be the — intention of those who, etc., *mihi videntur huc omnia referenda is qui etc.*; — artery, (a) in the head, **vena cephalica*, **arteria cephalica*; (b) the principal artery; **vena maxima*, **arteria maxima*; chief altar, *ara maxima*; — point, **summa res*, **res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis*, *caput alejs rei* or *summa*, or by *præcipue alqd spectare* or *sequi*, *quo res maxime continetur*; *res omnium gravissima* or *maxima* or *summa*, *res magna* or *gravis*; *propositum*, *res* (question), or *summa questio*; in *quo causa certitur* or *questio veluti principalis*, or simply *questio* (in a matter of dispute); the — point, the — question is, *summa questio* or *questio est*, *id maxime queritur*, *queritur de*, etc. (in a metaphysical question), *agitur de* (metaphysics and the law), *cardo alejs rei* (hinge), *momentum* (point, critical point); to give, state only the — points of any thing, *summatim alqd exponere*;

summas tantummodo attingere; to review briefly the — points, *per capita decurrere*; the — points were, *quæ maxime rem continerent erant*; what I have already done as regards the — point, *quod jam in maxima re feci*; that is the — point, *hoc caput est*, *hoc maximum* or *primum est*; what is the — point in law-suits, *quod est in causis politissimum*; to stray, wander from the — question, a *proposito aberrare* or *declinare*; to return to the — point, *ad propositum reverti* or *redire*, *ad rem redire*; to make any thing the — point, *omne studium in alqd re ponere*, *præ ceteris alqd agere* or *spectare*; as regards the — point, summarily, in a summary manner, *summatim*; the principal attack (upon the enemy), *summa ei impetum in hostes facere*, *impetus summis copiis factus* (a great storm); the principal attack they made upon that side, *hunc præcipue locum petebant*; the — anchor, **ancora maxima*; — care, request, **cura maxima*; the chief annals, records, *annales maximi*; the principal ringleader, *caput* (e.g. of the disturbances among the Greeks, *Græcorum concitanturum*); chief instigation, **causa quæ ulmi imprimis impellit ad alqd faciendum*; — work, *labor præcipuus* (particular exertion), *magnum opus et arduum*, **res magni operis* (i.e. a work that requires much time), *artis præcipue opus* (of work of particular skill); — beam, *trabes perpetuæ* (which run through the building); — building, *domus* (in opp. to side-buildings); — condition, *conditio prima*, *lex prima* (Cic., e.g. *prima est historiae lex*, ne, etc.); — event, *res maxime memorabilis* (very remarkable), *res magni momenti* (very important); — idea, *caput* (e.g. *ad caput referre*, to trace back to), *summa alejs rei* (substance); chief; — occupation, **studium* (*politissimum*); this is his — occupation, **hoc præ ceteris tractat*, in *hoc summum studium ponit*; — element of a thing, *quo res maxime continetur*; — argument, *maximum argumentum*, *gravissimum et firmissimum argumentum*, *magnum signum* (a great sign), *firmamentum alejs rei* (the chief reason from which any thing is recommended); — entrance, *maxima janua*; — entrance to the camp, *porta decumana*; — event, *res summa*; only to touch upon the — events, *tantummodo summas attingere*; — incident, **res maxime memorabilis*; — fortress, *oppidum munitissimum*, *locus munitissimus*; — lode, **vena principalis*; — dish, *pompa*, *caput cæne*, comb. *cæna pompa caputque*; the — dish of the whole dinner was a plate of lentils, *ejus cæna fundus et fundamentum omne erat olla lentis*; — cause, *causa prima* (the first and most important cause), *fons* (the principal cause), *maximum argumentum*, *gravissimum et firmissimum argumentum*; — corps, **major pars exercitus*, *summa belli moles* (bulk of the army); — obstacle, *maximum impedimentum*; — doctrine, *caput doctrine*; — defect, *summa inopia*, *quod maxime desideratur*; — feature, **forma* or *imago totius operis*; — sentence, clause (opp. subordinate clause), *sententia prima* or *principalis*; — clause, *caput argumentum* (containing the substance of the argument); — shaft, *foedera prima*; — road, *via militaris*, *vicius platea*, *via*; — roads and by-ways, *vici atque angustia*; — portion, *caput* or *summa* of any thing, *alejs rei*; chief study, *principale studium*; — loss, *maximum* or *gravissimum damnum* or *detrimentum*, *gravissima factura*; — property, *caput patrimonii*; — guard, *cohors prætoriana*, *prætorium* (the body-guard of the general or of the emperor); — thing, *caput*, *res magna* or *maxima*; —, chief work (of a writer), *opus potissimum*; — witness, *gravissimus testis*; — object, *finis*, to make any thing one's — object, *omnia ad alqd referre* or *reoccare*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; — trait, **maxime insigne oris lineamentum* (of the countenance); **maxime insigne lineamentum animi* (of the moral character); (2) = the great sea; see Ocean; (3) = main-land, (*terra*) *contingens*; (4) = a great pipe, — pipe, **tubus principalis*. In the —,

ceram rei rationem exigit, vera (in reality); in the —, *denique*. Mainly, adv., see *Principally*. Uncommonly.

Maintain, *v.tr.* (1) e.g. to — a certain degree of heat, *nutrire, sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through any thing, *aliqua re; servare, conservare* (to preserve, e.g. one's property, *rem familiarem conservare*; then = to *vare*); *tueri* (to see that any thing is in a good condition, e.g. a building, hence to —), *comb. tueri et conservare*; *alere* (by care and nursing; then in general to preserve), *comb. alere et sustentare, sustentare et alere*; to — one's physical strength, *valitudinem tuam*; to — one's self in any thing, *aliquid tui, oblinere*; to —, restore any one's credit, *fidem suam tuam, expellere*; to — one's self, *se conservare, se conservare, salutem suam tui, alii, nullius, se sustentare*; by any thing, *aliqua re; tentare, oblinere* (of a nation); (2) = not to lose or surrender, *tentare, retinere, oblinere, servare* (opp. *relinquere*); to — a post, *manere in magistratu* (opp. *magistratu abire*); (3) = to support with food, see *Nourish*; (4) = to — an argument, see *Assert*. **Maintainable**, *adj.* *nutritus, firmatus* (fortified), *firmus* (firm, durable); *lit. et fig.*, not easy to be overthrown; *stabilis* (stable, fig., unalterable), *comb. stabilis et firmus* (e.g. a ship), *perennis* (what does not easily go bad, e.g. fruit); a — place, *locus satis nutritus*; a — entrenchment, *firmum munimentum*; a — ground, *ratio firma, stabilis firmaque, ratio idonea* (lit.), *causa et ratio probabilis* (likely); a — opinion, *sententia stabilis*; not to go upon very — (strong) arguments, *argumentis alimodum resistere*; to render —, *munire* (lit., to fortify), *firmare* (to make impregnable, e.g. *munitionibus*); to be —, *satis inanimata esse* (lit., of towns, etc.). **Maintainer**, *n.* *creator, conservator, salutis auctor* (who restores, raises), *alior* (who nourishes), or by verbs. **Maintenance**, *n.* (1) *viaticum* (food for the necessary support of the body), *alimenta* (food in general); then in the meaning of the Law, what any one subsists on, subsistence; to plev to any one's —, *aliquid ei rei aut aliquid ei rei; aliquid ei rei* (including food and clothing); to get one's — by any thing, *viaticum quodlibet aliqua re* (e.g. by spinning and weaving, *lana non filia*); to get a bave — by any thing, *etiam tolerare aliqua re* (e.g. by agriculture, *agrum colendo*); to get a poor — by, *paupertatem sustentare aliqua re* (lit., to sustain one's poverty, e.g. by selling garlands, *coronas vendendo*); (2) = protection, see *Defence*; (3) = continuance, *conservatio, cultus* (the act), *salus, incolunitas* (the state of being preserved), *sustentatio* (let., daily support).

Major, *adj.* *augustus, sanctus* (very reverend), *imperatorius* (commanding, imposing), *splendidus, magnificus* (splendid); a — countenance, *forma augusta* or *imperatoria, habitus augustus*. **Majesty**, *n.* *maiestas* (of God, also later of the Roman emperor, then also as a title of the latter), *numus* (high power, will, both of God and man, e.g. of the emperor); surrounded with —, *augustus*; to violate the —, *maiestatem* (of the people, *populi*; of the emperor, *imperatoris*) *minuere* or *ledere*; then it pleased his sublimity — to jest in this manner, *humile jocata est tanta maiestas dulcis*; your — *maiestas tua* (late) Your Imperial — *divina pietas tua* (of *numus*, *imperator Caesar* (at the same time a kind of panegyric upon the high understanding of the emperor and his sublimity will).

Major, *adj.* (1) (= greater in number, extent, e.g. — part), *major* (e.g. *major pars*), see *More*; (2) (in music, the — mode, opp. the minor mode), *modus major*. **Major**, *n.* (1) = a military rank, *praefectus stationum*; brigade —, *caterva* or *ala praefectus*; drum —, *lymnastarius militarium praefectus*; flut —, *flutulatorum* (on a reed-pipe) or *flutatorum* (on the flute) *praefectus*; sergeant —, *optio* (assistant to and immediately under the cen-

turio), *campi doctor* (an instructor of the soldiers in military movements, evolutions), *praefectus stationum*; (2) in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *ad iura, non potestas* (no longer under the parent's control), *non tutela* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *ad potatem* (one who can do as he likes, e.g. *dum liber, dum vel potatem suam potatem*, etc.), *impero maturus* (to be of full age to ascend the throne); to become —, *ad iura, etc.*, *sciri, in suam tutelam transire* or *pervenire*; to declare a son —, *filium emancipare*; (3) in logic; *propositio, quod ponitur, quod ponitur*. **Major-domus**, *n.* = steward, *qui rei domesticae dispensat, dispensator* (who has the management of the income and expenditure), *dispensator principis* (the same in the prince's household), *securis* or *principis a supellectile* (hence, the manager of the emperor's household, household property), *cellarius* (who has the management of the provisions, butler), *atriensis* (a principal slave, who had the care of the atrium, i.e. the hall, court-yard), *stili rei familiari principis propositus* (who has the management of the entire property of the prince or sovereign), *propositus sacri cubile* (in the later times of the Roman empire = upper groom of the emperor's bed-chamber), *piscarius caponibus propositus* (head-butler). **Majority**, *n.* (1) = the greater number, *maior pars, maior numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), *multitudo* (in general a larger number), or *plures* (several), *plurimi* (most); the — of historical writers, *plures auctores*; Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ut plurimum plurimi valeret*; — of votes, *sententia longe plurimum* (of the senators, judges), *suffragia* or *puncta longe plurima*, *n.p.* (of the citizens in the comitia); to have the — of votes, *vincere* (of persons), *valere* (of a motion, etc.), *longe plurimum valere, longe plurimum puncta ferre, magnis suffragiis superare*; to be acquired by a great —, *sententia fere omnibus absolvi*; the — rules, carries the victory, *maior pars vincit*; the — (in the senate) decided in favour of the same opinion, *pars major in eandem sententiam erat*; (2) = full age, *etate pubes*, *etate iuxta naturam* (full age for ascending the throne); he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *regnum ei commisit quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*; (3) = commission of a major, *locus praefecti stationum*.

Make, *v.tr.* (1) (= to form, in the ordinary sense, to — any certain thing), in general *facere*; to accomplish, *conficere, effigere*; (2) = create, create (of God and nature); made for, *ad aliquid factus, aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid natus*, *comb. aliquid rei* or *ad aliquid natus* *facturus* (opp. *ad repara*); *persona*, *ad aliquid doctor* or *institutus*; made for a general, *imperator factus* (opp. *rei militaris rudis*, *Cic.*); a spot almost made for an ambuscade, *locus militum nata*; (3) (in an arithmetical sense), *effigere* (to —), *are, fieri* (to come to, e.g. multiply these two numbers together, and we shall get, or the result is, 50 times 100 = 5000. One half of these is 2500, and this portion makes the twelfth part of an acre and a scruple; *has duas summas in se multiplicamus, quinquecentis centis sunt quinque milia. Milium pure dimidia duo milia quingenti, quae pars viginti jugerum = an acre, ad idem, mensura est ducentis et quadraginta pedibus in longitudinem, centum et viginti in latitudinem, i.e. 240 feet in length, 120 feet in width, or 240 × 120 = 28,800 square feet) *summa* (meia = the twelfth part of any thing, hence one-twelfth of a jugerum = 2400 square feet) *et scrupulum* (= a scruple, i.e. one-twenty-fourth of an ounce of land, or the 288th part of a jugerum, i.e. 100 square feet) *efficit*. Column: the declaration of the territory of Leontium is taken at about 35,000 acres. This = about 90,000 medimni, that = a 340,000 pecks of wheat; *professio est agrus Leontini ad jugerum XXX milia. Haec sunt ad tritici medimnum**

XCI, to est; *critici modium DL milia*; [*medimnus*, the principal dry measure of the Greeks, especially for corn, = six Roman *modii*, or pecks]; (4) = to make by art, *arto imitari* or *afficere alqd* (to — artificially); *per artem quærere alqd* (to endeavour to obtain artificially); *fingerè* (to invent, feign), *simulare* (to simulate), *mentiri*, *ementuri* (to pretend falsely); (5) = to do, to perform, *facere*, *agere* (*agere*, the Greek *ποιεῖν*, to act without reference to the result; but *facere*, the Greek *ποιεῖν*, at the same time, with reference to the result of our acting; see Do, Act); to —, choose any one as one's model, *auctore uti alqd*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam profecti maturavit*; (6) = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — *man* proud), *facere*, *efficere*, *reddere alqm* (with the acc.); *facere* and *efficere* denoting the producing of a certain condition in a thing, whilst *reddere* implies a change of the previous condition, e.g. to — any one useless, *alqm inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — any one better, *alqm meliorem reddere*; to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilized beings, *homines ex feris miles reddere* or *homines feros miles reddere*; very often, however, the verb “to —,” with its acc. of the predicate, must be rendered in Latin by one verb, e.g. to — one appear ridiculous, to ridicule, *alqm deridere*; to — equal, *aquare*; to — any one more courageous, *alqm confirmare*, etc. (see under the adjs.); to — something of a person, *alqm pulchre erudire* (to give any one a good, an excellent education); *alqm producere ad dignitatem* (to get any one on in his career, to get any one a place); see Promote; to — much, a great deal of a person, *alqm magni facere* (to esteem), *multum alicui tribuere* (to think very highly of any one), *alqm colere* (to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much, to — light of a person, *alqm parvi facere* (to treat with indifference), *alqm contemnere* (to despise); to — much of a thing, *alqd magni facere*, *existimare* (to value highly), *alqd in honore habere* (to honour); not to — much of a thing, to — light of a thing, *alqd haud in magno pretio ponere* (not to value much); *alqd negligere* (to disregard, neglect), *de alqd re non laborare* (not to mind, fret about); to — much, be very fond of, etc., *aleis rei esse appetentissimum*; not to — much of, etc., not to be very fond of, etc., *non esse aleis rei appetentem*; (7) = to bring into any state, to constitute, *facere*, *instituere* (to appoint to an office), *constituere* (to institute any one as), *creare* (to create, elect) *alqm* (with acc., e.g. to — any one the heir, *heredem alqm facere*, *instituere*), *alei titulum nominis aleis addere* (to give any one the title of, to — any one into a, etc.); (8) = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. *amicitiam*), a wedding, *nuptias*; *pacem*), *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *foedus*; *pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratiam reconciliare*; *eum alqd*, between the citizens, *conciliare pacem inter eos*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (to cause discord), *causam iurgii inferre*, *iurgia excitare* (to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; (9) = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, in *alqm locum migrare*, in *alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare*, in *alqm locum immigrare* (to go to live in, to remove to), in *aleis domum migrare* (to remove to any one's house), *contubernium inire cum alqd* (to occupy the same apartments together with any one), *sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare* (to settle in a place, become resident), *sedem stabilem et domicilium habere*, *locum*, *sedem sibi delegisse* (to live, reside, be a resident at a place); (10) = to raise to good fortune (e.g. he is made for this world); to — a man, *alqm gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare* (to get any one forward); *aleis fortune auctorem esse*; (11) = to gain (e.g. to — money of), in *nummis redigere* (e.g. *patrimonium*, to — money out of the pro-

perty); see Money, Gain; (12) = to discover, to — land, *terram invenire*; see Land; (13) = to reach, to — the harbour, *ex alto inveni in portum*, *decurrere in portum*; (14) = to gain by advance, to — little way, *iter facere tarde*; to — one's way to, = to arrive at, to penetrate, advance, which see; (15) = to put in place, to — a difference, *discrimen facere* or *servare*; (16) = to convert, *facere*, *uti* (e.g. to anything an instrument of, etc.); (17) = to represent by, *aleis partes agere*, *aleis personam sustinere* or *tueri* (to act any one's part on the stage; *aleis personam agere* is bad Latin); *agere alqm* (to conduct one's self badly, like some body), *simulare alqd* or *alqm* (to pretend to be what we are not, e.g. to — one's self poor, *simulare pauperatatem*; to — one's self ill, *simulare aegrum*); (18) = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bud, *lectum sternere*; (19) = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere*, *scribere*, *fundere*; see Compose; (20) = to make dry, to — hay, *fenum secare*, *cadere*, *succidere*. Make, v.n. (1) to — for a place, *se vertere* or *convertere*, *verti*, *vertere*, *convertere*; I made from Minturne for Arpinum, *certi mea Minturnis Arpinum versus*; I made for, proceeded to Rome, *Romam versus profectus sum*; I made for this place, *huc declinabam* (with the idea of leaving the proper road); he made with his troops for Ruspina, *Ruspina cum capiti convertit*; to — for the territory of Picenum, *in agrum Picenum flectere iter*; (2) = to contribute, (e.g. this argument — nothing in his favour), *aleis momenti esse* (to matter); (3) = to rise, the tide — fast; *aeus crescit*; see Tide. To — amend, *compensare alqd*; see Compensate; to — a thing another man's, *vendere et alienare*; see Alienate; to — arrangements, *parare*, *apparare*, *comparare*, *præparare*, *adornare alqd*, *facere*, comb. *parare et facere*, *se comparare* or *præparare ad alqd*; to — arrangements for a banquet, *convivium apparare* or *comparare* or *instruere et parare*; to — arrangements for public games, *ludos apparare* or *facere* or *edere*; to — arrangements for the war, *parare* or *apparare bellum*; for the defence of a town, *parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum*; for a siege, *quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent administrare*, *se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis*; to — earnest preparations for, *diligentissime*, *acerrime parare alqd*; to — every preparation for, *omnes res ad alqd comparare*; all the arrangements have, every arrangement has been made, *omnia provisæ sunt*; the act of making arrangement, *apparatio* (e.g. of public entertainments, *munerum*), *apparatus* (all that is necessary for the apparatus, i.e. the apparatus; e.g. *apparatus epularum*, for a banquet; *ludorum*, for public games); I have made arrangements for, etc., *rem ita institui ut*, etc.; to — an assignation with one, *alqm adesse* or *venire jubere*; to — an appointment for meeting a person in Rome next spring, *in illo vere Romæ alqm adesse jubere*; to — an appointment for any one to come again, *alqm ad se reverti jubere*; to — an appointment with another to meet at such and such a place, *convenire inter se de alqd loco*, or *alqm locum condicere* (to agree to meet, etc.); to — away with, *consumere*, *conficere*; *profundere*, *effundere* (to throw money away); *abluquirè* (to spend in eating and drinking, in sweats), *lacerare* (to ruin, get through, e.g. one's property, *rem suam*; the father's property, *patris bona*); to — over property, *tradere alicui alqd* (to entrust to one to take care of, etc.; e.g. to — over an estate to a person, *prædium alicui proprium tradere*), *reddere alicui alqd* (to receive any thing in order to hand it over to the proper party or the proper authorities), *deferre alqd ad alqm* (to hand any thing over to any one in the name and at the request of a third party), *perferre alqd ad alqm* (to deliver any thing to its proper address, e.g. *tradere* or *reddere* or *deferre* or *perferre literas*, *epistolam*), *dare alicui alqd* (to deliver a thing to any one, e.g. *dare literas* or *epistolam alicui*, but not in this sense *dare literas* or *epistolam ad*

alqm, which is = to write, address a letter to any one), *rem de manu in manum reddere*; to — over part of any thing to, etc., *partem alqis rei cedere alci*; see *Transfer*, *Surrender*; to — complaint, *queri* or *conqueri alqd* or *de alqā re*; to a person; *cum alqo* (In Cic. *never apud alqm*), *expostulare de alqā re cum alqo* (that, etc., with acc. and infm., or sometimes *quod*); see *Complain*; to — means, *arte, artificia alqd petere, artificum ex-cogitare*; to — merry, *se oblectare* (to amuse one's self), *facere sibi suavitē; benigno se tractare* (to have, give one's self a treat, in general), *largiter se invitare, largiter se invitare cibo vinoque* (with eating and drinking), *corpus*, or, in a ludicrous sense, *jelliculum* or *cudem* (*bene*) *curare* (to take good care of one's self, referring to 'eating and drinking'), *diem festum agere* (to — holiday), *jucunde vivere cum alqo* (together with any one); we will — merry to-day, *hauram hunc sumum diem*; to — merry with one, *alqm ludibrio habere, alqm illudere* (to — a fool of any one), *deridere*; to — nothing, *nihil proficere, nihil moere*; to — something of (= to 'produce an effect, to obtain a result), *facere, efficere, proficere* (to get on with a thing); not much, *non multum proficere*; much, *pollere, multum posse* or *valere, largiter posse* (= to have much influence); through entreaties, *precibus alqd moere*; to — something of a person, to accomplish an object with a person, obtain from, *impetrare alqd ab alqo*; in any one's affairs, in *alqis causis alqd efficere*; not to be able to — any thing of a person, against a person, *nihil agere contra alqm*; to — out, *inquirere, reperire* (to get at the truth by inquiring), *perspicere* (to — out the meaning of certain words by the use of the understanding), *expedire, solvere* (a riddle, a problem); to — out nothing, *nihil expedire*; to — out by conjecture, *conjecturā consequi*; to — out any one's account, *rationem, rationes cum alqo depurare, rationem perscribere* (as we say *perscribere senatus consultum*), or *calculum ponere cum alqo, putare rationem cum alqo, alci rationem reddere* (the last three expressions = to render, give an account), or *alqm vocare ad calculos* (to see how much a person is indebted to one); I cannot — it out, *verbis dicere non possum, haud intelligo*; — your dinner, *largiter te invites, quaso* (pray, help yourself), *largius appetas* (with the accus. added, e.g. oil, oleum); to — one out of one's wits, *perurbare, conturbare, exanimare* (the latter = to frighten one out of wits); to — a pen, *pennam temperare, calamum temperare*; to mend a pen, *calamum* or *pennam escuere*; to — sail, *vela pandere*; to — a speech, *orationem habere* or *agere* or *dicere* (in general), if before an assembly, before a meeting that has been called, *concionari, concionem habere* (e.g. in presence of the people, the soldiers); to — a speech before any one, *verba facere apud alqm*; to — a speech before the people, the inhabitants, *orationem dicere ad populum*, on a subject, *de*, etc., or *verba facere apud populum* (in general), if as plaintiff or defendant, *ad* or *apud populum agere*; he made the following speech, *verba ita fecit*; to — a written speech, *orationem de scripto dicere*; to — sure of, *certo sperare* (to consider as certain, as beyond doubt), *confirmare alqd, fidem facere alci rei* (to — sure of a thing, before entering upon it); to — sure of any thing, to get it into one's possession, *potiri alqd* or *alqd* or *alqis rei* (to take possession of); the genit. with *potiri* is, besides the phrase *verum potiri*, = to usurp the throne, only used, at least in good Latin prose, when the thing or object we are aiming to achieve or to get into our possession, is a person, whilst we use the abl. when it is an inanimate object, and the accus. In speaking of a place, a town, etc.), *occupare* (to conquer, occupy; also fig. in speaking of certain dispositions of the mind, e.g. to overcome one's fears, etc.), *capere* (to catch, a person, etc., to take a place, etc.), in *ditionem* or *sub potestatem suam redigere* (to bring into one's own possession), *alqd*

in se trahere (e.g. to — sure of the public offices, *munia senatus*); to — sure of a person, *capere*, (in arresting him) *comprehendere, arripere, alqm*; to — sure of a thing in advance, beforehand, *præ-occupare alqd*; to — sure of foreign possessions, in *alienas possessiones involare*; to — sure of the victory, *victriciā potiri*; to — up, = to collect into a sum (e.g. to — up the amount of rent), *componere* (to bring together things, e.g. arms, arms), *conferre* (to concentrate, collect in great quantity at one point, things, e.g. corn, *frumentum*; especially also = to — up a sum of money for a special purpose), *congerere* (to gather together, things, e.g. arms; outfit for a journey, voyage, *viaticum*), *cogere* (lit. to drive, bring together at one certain point, things and persons), *colligere* (to collect, things and persons), *conficere* (to procure, things and persons; both *cogere* and *conficere* with *copias, exercitum*), *efficere* (u.g. *novem legiones*); a great many leaders, *magnum numerum scalarum*), *conficere* (lit. to blow together, hence fig. to bring together, persons and things; *conficere, efficere, conficere* also with *pecuniam, exercitum*); to — up a good deal of any thing, *magnum alqis rei multitudinem conficere*; = to reconcile, *arguere, equare* (to — equal), *pensare, compensare alqd alqd re* (to balance gain and loss, equalize them, compensate), *parum calculum ponere cum alqā re* (to — up for a present received); to — up matters with a person, reckon together (in a general sense), *paria facere* or *paria facere cum alqo* or *cum alqis rationibus* (so that two persons get 'straight the one with regard to the other), *remunerari alqm quam similino munere* (to — presents to any one in return, to as to — up for presents received before), or with regard to inanimate objects, by *aquari, exaquari, compensari*; = to shape (e.g. to — up a mass into pills, to — up a letter), *complanare* (to fold, of any thing pliable, *placatis*); *componere* (to compose, put together in a proper form), *expedire* (to hold, have in readiness); to — up a letter, *litteras obsignare*; see *Letter*; to — up one's accounts; *rationem cum alqo putare* or *disputare, instituire, conferre, rationem* or *calculum ponere cum alqo, alqm ad calculos vocare, paria facere cum alqo* or *cum alqis rationibus*; to — up an account, *rationes conficere, consolidare*; to — up a payment, *rationem ad numerum expedire, solvere* or *insolvere*; to — up one's mind, *se parare, se comparare, res necessarias parare, quibus opus est rebus providere* (to be prepared for, etc.); to — up a salad, *acetarium* (a salad mixed with oil and vinegar) *concinnare* (by artificial mixture) or *componere*; to — up goods, *merces condere in alqd* or *alqd re*; to — up an inventory, *inventarium facere*; to — use of, *uti alqd re* (to use), in *rem suam convertere alqd* (to — good use of any thing), *fructum capere ex alqd re* (to get a profit by, e.g. ex agro, from an estate); to — good use of one's time, *tempus* or *horas non perdere, tempus rei gerendæ non dimittere* (not to lose sight of the right moment for carrying out an undertaking), or *non alqd prætermittere* (e.g. an opportunity, occasionem); an opportunity for praising any one, *locum laudandi alqis*); or *omittere* (to let the time go by, because one does not think proper to use it, e.g. the remainder of the time; the time that remains, *reliquum tempus*), or *dimittere* (to neglect a thing because one thinks it is not necessary; e.g. *occasionem*), or *amittere* (to neglect from carelessness, and therefore not to be able to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; of the proper, right moment, *tempus*), or *desse alci rei* (not to be present, on the spot, not to seize, e.g. *occasioni, fortunæ*), or *perdere* (to lose, e.g. *tempus, horas*); to let the time, opportunity pass without making use of it, *desse occasioni temporis*; a *fortuna datum occasionem dimittere*; to prevent any one from making use of a thing at the same time, *alqm ab usu alqis rei excludere*; to — use of a thing for a certain purpose, *alqd re. uti alqd alqd, alqd conferre ad alqd* (e.g. *ludos ad luctum*); to

endeavour to — use of a thing for a certain purpose, *querere alqd ex alqd re* (e.g. you try to — use of it, namely, the letter, to incriminate Sulla, *ex ed crimen alqd in P. Sullam queris*); to — water, *urinum reddere* or *facere*; my own confession — against me, **ipsa mea rei confessio contra me facit*; to — at one, *alqm petere*, *aggredi*, *impetum facere in alqm*, *acri impetu inveli in alqm* (also on horseback), *in alqm irruere*, *se immittere in* (e.g. in *hostes*; all these in a hostile sense); to — at, rush against e.ch other, *concurrere* (in general), *confligere* (of soldiers); to — away, *se ducere*, from a place, *ab alqd loco* (Comic), *clam se subducere*, to steal away secretly (e.g. from a company, *de circulo*); to — away quickly from the town, *facessere prope ex urbe*; — away! *abi hinc!* *amove te hinc!* to — away with one's self, *mortem sibi consciscere*, *manus sibi afferre*, *vim ista suam afferre*, *supte manu se interficere*, *se intermere*, *se occidere*, *durius vita sua consulere* (the latter as a milder term); to — for, *velle* (without ire, e.g. to — for Rome, *Romam velle*, *cogitare*), *iter alqd movere* or *dirigere*, *cursum suum alqd dirigere*, *tiam alqd habere*; (fig. = to be to one's advantage), *alci conducere*; to — off, *abire* (in general, = to go away, opp. *redire*, from or out of, *ab* or *ex*, very seldom with the abl. without a preposition; also of an actor, when he leaves the stage during the performance, opp. *prodire*), *abscedere*, *discedere loco* or *a loco* or *de* or *ex loco* (to take leave of a place, depart), *decedere alqd loco* or *de* or *ex loco* (to leave a place where one resided hitherto, hence also of a public officer or magistrate who leaves his province, *loco* or *de loco* or *ex loco proficisci* (to set off, also of armies and ships), *excedere alqd loco* (to go out of a place); to — out, *succedere* (= to have success in any thing); to — out of a harbour, *e portu solvere* or *navigare* or *proficisci* or *exire*; to — over (= to go, cross over), *transire* (in general, also to another party, to another avocation), *transgredi*, *trajicere*, *transmittere* (a river, a mountain), *transcendere* (to surmount, in a lit. sense), *transmigrare* (to transmigrate to another part, to live there); to — over a river on a bridge, *transmittere amnem ponte*; to — to some port, *appelli ad portum*; to — up to or towards one, *alqm petere* (on foot), *equum in alqm concitare* (on horseback); — quickly, *concitato equo vehi ad alqm*, *iter dirigere ad alqm* (with a carriage; towards a place, *alqd*), *cursum dirigere ad* or *in alqd* (with a ship); to — up for a deficiency, **quod deest explere*; to — up for a loss, *incommodum acceptum sanare*; to — up with one, *componere* (to settle amicably, e.g. a dispute, *controversiam*; a law-suit, *litem*); in private, out of court, *intra parietes peragere*; in *gratiam reconciliare* (to reconcile two persons); to — up with, to settle differences between each other, *componere*, *componere et transigere* (e.g. of heirs), *transigere de controversiis* (to settle matters in dispute), *pacisci inter se* (to come to an arrangement), to the effect that, etc., *ut*, etc.; to — friends again, in *gratiam redire* (of two parties); *amicitiam de integro reconciliare*, *transigere cum alqd* (to settle old grievances), *pacisci cum alqd* (to agree with any one; about a thing, *alqd*), *cum alqd in gratiam redire* (to become reconciled with any one). Making, n. (= the act), by verbs, or opus, opus quod arte or manu factum est. Make, n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura* or simply *corporis figura*, *corporis conformatio* *constitutioque*, *corporis confirmatio et figura*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong —, *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; — bate, n. *turbator* (in a country, *aleis terra*), *homo turbulentus*, *seditionus*, *homo seditiosus* et *turbulatus* (who is fond of causing riots), *homo importunus* (one who through his importunity disturbs our quietness), *conjuratus* (a conspirator), *irrisationis* (one of the rioters); — peace or peace-maker,

pacificator, *pacis auctor*, *pacis reconciliator* (if a female **pacis reconciliatrix*); to act as — peace, **personam pacificam tueri*; to use, employ any one as peace-maker, *reconciliatore pacis et d'acertatore de iis quæ in controversiis cum alqd* (e.g. cum populo Romano) *sunt, uti alqd*; if in the way of arbitration, *pacis arbiter*, *pacis arbiter et disceptator de iis quæ in controversiis sunt* (between two belligerent parties); *interpres arbitrage concordie civium*, *arbiter civilis discordia* (between the citizens); if in the negotiation of peace in times of war, *pacis interpres* (mediator), *pacis internuncius* (go-between); peace-making, *pacis arbitrium*, *pacis conditiones*, *leges* (terms of a treaty of peace); — shift, *quo or quid non unquam nisi necessario coacti utimur*, *auxilium ultimum*, *ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, **edictum ad tempus propositum*; government for the time being, *imperium fiduciarium*; an appointment pro tem., **munus ad tempus delatum*; a commander pro tem., *dux ad tempus lectus*; to appoint a judge as a — shift, *ad interim*, *ad tempus deligere qui sus dicat*); — weight, (1) **pondera cumulo aucta*; (2) in a ludicrous sense, *homo pusillus*, *frustum hominis* (Comic.). Maker, n. (1), see Creator; (2) — of any thing (of watches, etc.), *opifex*, *fabricator aleys rei* (the gen. of the thing must always be added), *artifex* (— of artificial things), *textor* (weaver), **magister opifex* (master of a factory!); (3) — of images, *sculptor*, *plastes* (τλάστης, a sculptuary), *sigillarius* or *sigillarius* (one who moulds in wax, κοροπλάστης, Inscr.), — of the mind, of the moral character, *formator ingenii*, *morum*; one who arranges, disposes, puts into order, *ordinator*, *dispositor* (post-Aug.), *qui alqd ordinat, disponit, digerit*; (4) n. — of compliments, **homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus*; — up, **qui fasciculus* (parcel) or *doliolis* (cask) *alqd condit*.

Maladministration, n. *administratio mala*.

Malady, n., see Illness.

Malapert, n. *petulans* (e.g. *lingua*, of persons and things), *procerax* and *procerus* (saucy, insolent, saying too much), *levis* (frivolous, volatile, of persons), *parum recrudus* (not very discreet, e.g. *verba*), *lascivus* (full of frolics, lively, especially in love-affairs, not in any bad sense before Augustus; but after Aug. = libidinous, obscene, of persons and things); —, frivolous jokes, *joca petulantia*, *jocorum petulantia*; adv. *petulenter*, *parum recrudens*, *lascive*; to answer —ly, *absurde et asperis verbis nullique respondere*; *nasutus* (post-Aug.), *arrogans* (in a pet, arrogant), adv. *arroganter*. See Insolent, impudent, Forward.

Malconformation, n., see Misproportion.

Malcontent, n., *rerum mutationis* or *rerum novorum* or *rerum eternandarum cupidus* (in a state), *inimici principis*, *regis* (enemies of the King; male or non contenti would be barbarous in this sense).

Male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *masculus*, *masculinus* (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *sexus virilis* (of men), *sexus masculinus* (both of living beings; the latter generally of animals), *genus virile*, *masculinum* (in the grammar); — member, *pars virilis*, *virilia* — sum, n., *penis*; chives, filaments, capillaments, stamens of flowers, **stamina* (opp. *stilla*, **pitilla*); — rhythm, **homotelenon virile*. Male, n. *mas*, *masculus* (opp. *femina*, in speaking of a man), by adjs. or by nouns, e.g. a — child, *puer*.

Malediction, n. *exsecratio*, *imprecatio* (imprecation, post-Aug.), *dira verbum*, f. (curse); to heap — upon any one, *alqm exsecrari*, *male et mala alci* or *recari*, *diras alci imprecari* (to invoke curses upon any one). See Curse.

Malefactor, n. *malefactor* (perpetrator of a wicked act); *sons* (a condemned criminal, or one who is guilty of a crime or offence), *peccator*, *noxius* (a author, instigator of a bad action), *seus reus*, *noxius*

reus, noxæ reus (under examination, neither malefactor nor benefactor is found in the writers of the golden age). Maleficeret, *n. malitia* (tendency in any one to be a rogue, especially in law proceedings), *improbitas* (wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *maliguitas* (malignity, jealousy, as feature in a person's character, opp. *benignitas*); see *Malice*. Malefic, adj. *malus* (of persons and things), *malitiosus* (roguish, especially in law proceedings), *improbus* (wicked, of persons, opp. *in obis*), *malignus* (evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*); — *b*: nature, naturally wicked, *naturā improbus*; adv. *improbe*; see *Injurious*. Mulcivoltent, adj., see *Malice*, *Malicious*. Maltreat, *v. tr. aliqui nimis asperè tractare* (too roughly, harshly). Maltreatment, *n. exatio* (an act), *iniquitas, contumelia* (ignominy), the greatest —, *acerbissima exatio*.

Malice, n. (1) = anger, *iracundia*, *furo* (rage; e.g. *iracundia exardescere*, *efferi* to be led away through rage to, etc., out of rage to, etc.); to do a thing out of —, *iracunde facere alqd.*, not to know what to do in one's rage, in the height of —, *præ iracundia non esse apud se*, (2) = grudge, rancour, *odium occultum* or *inclusionum*, (3) = envy, *inimicitia*, *invidia*; from —, *envy*, *maligne*, *invidiose*, (4) = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (roguery, especially in law proceedings, explained by Cic. *versuta et fallax nocendi ratio* = craftiness, knavery), *improbitas* (unfairness, of a person that does not act in a straightforward manner, dishonesty; *præcitas* is not used by Cic. in this sense), to act maliciously, *alqd. malitiose facere*; (5) = a wicked act, *scelus*; to bear —, *scelus anhelare*, *scelera moliri*; to commit an act of —, *scelus admittere*, *committere*. Malicious, adj. *iracundus*, *vehemens*, *acervus* (in a rage), adv. *iracunde*, *acce*; evil-disposed, *malitiosus*, *malecolus* (delighted when others are injured, malevolent; *malignus* never used in the sense of —, only = ill-natured, ill-willed), *subdolus* (deceitful), *insidiosus* (insidious), to bear malice against any one, *alci succensere*, adv. *malitiose*.

Maligner, n. *alienis malis gaudens, malevolus*.
Malignity, n. *malevolentia* (Cic.), *voluptas ex malo*
alterius sine emolumento suo (Cic.), or **gaudēre*
alienis malis.

Mallet, n (1) = a large heavy wooden beetle, *fistula* (for driving any thing with force), *pavica* (a rammer, to beat the floors of houses, in order to make them plain and hard), *fustus* (a club), *mal-leus* (a mallet, hammer, to drive the chisel, a swingle-staff), *pistillum* (a pestle to pound with in a mortar, used also for mixing lace), *tudes -itis*, *m*, or *tudicula* (a little mallet to bruise olives with).

Mallard, n. *anas mas* or *masculus*.
Malleability, n. by Malleable, adj. *quod extendi potest, lentus* (rough, hence pliant, slow, e g. of lead).

Mallow, n (a plant), *malache* (μαλάχη), or commonly *moloche* (μολοχη), **malva* (L.), of the colour of —, *molochnikus*, one who uses that colour or dye, *molochinarius*.

¹ Malmsey, n. (the name of a sort of grape, and of a certain kind of sweet wine made in Madeira), *vinum Malvasense, *vinum arvisium, aromatites vinum (in general, all wine mixed with spice).

Malt, n. **hordeum tostum* or *frictum*, *fermentum* (corn in a fermented state), to dry —, **hordeum aqua perustum* or *hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde friggere*, — loft, **tabulatium quo hordeum tostum siccant*; — kiln, **crates in quibus hordeum frugant*, — house, **ædificium quo hordeum frugant*. To malt, v. **hordeum (aqua perustum) signi- torrere et deinde molis frangere*; v. intr. *succari*. **Maltster**, n. by the verb.

Mama, Mamma, n *manima*
Mammiform, adj *papillae instar.* Mamillary.
adj. *ad papillas pertuens.*

Mammon, n. *divitiæ, opes*; see Riches.

Mān, n. (1) (in a wide sense), *homo* (in a general sense, also with the secondary idea of a being that is not infallible), *mortalis* (a mortal being, man with the idea of his imperfection, prose, especially in the historical writers [more particularly in those after Sallust, 86 till 34 b. c., but seldom Cic.], generally used to express *multi, omnes, in cunctis mortales*, i. e. all, many mortals, almost all mankind, or *quisquam mortalis*, almost every, any mortal), —, *men*, in a collective sense, *homines, genus humanum, hominum universum genus* (the whole human race), a young —, (*homo*) *adolescens*, quite a young man, (*homo*) *adulescentulus*, what — is that? *quid hoc hominis?* what — is that there? *quid illic hominis est?* who is that —? *quis hic (or iste) est homo?* an abominable fellow *monstrum hominis*; to live among men, *inter homines esse*; never to go among society, never to come in contact with people, in *publicum non prodire, publico carere* or *abstinere* (to avoid coming in contact with people), to hate the intercourse of men, *odisse celebritatem, hominum celebritatem fugere*; to be much in society, to be frequently in contact with men, to see much of the world, in *celebritate versari, in magna celebritate vivere*, very often — is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with *ads*, and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e. g. many men, people, *multi*, there are — who, etc., *sunt qui*, etc.; *non desunt qui*, etc., *inveniuntur* or *reperiuntur*, *qui*, etc. (in all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined, but the subjunctive mood, when the subject, i. e. the class of men are described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification); there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicant* (i. e. = *sunt qui* mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = who assert, i. e. in a positive manner), no —, *nemo, nullus* (no one, nobody), he is not a — (i. e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnis humanitas expers est*, they are certainly — of the very highest character, but still they are human beings with flesh and blood, *summi enim sunt, sed homines*; he that would strip — of every thing that is human, seems to hate nature, *hominem ex humane exiens naturam odisse videtur*; to respect any one in the way in which he deserves it both as a — and as a states —, *aliqui tanti facere quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat*; to become quite a new man, to turn over a new, fresh leaf, *novum ingenium sibi induere*, to have become a different — altogether, *plane alium factum esse*; — in a contemptuous sense, *homuncio, homullus* (*homuncio* implies pity, *homullus* contempt), *homunculus* (— in his weak state, in opp. to the Deity, nature, the universe, etc.), to act as one —, i. e. to act jointly, *iunctis viribus rem gerere*, (2) = a male individual of the human race, of adult growth, (a) *homo* (in general, in his capacity as an imperfect being, hence with different *ads* expressing imperfections), *vir* (a grown-up person of the male species, opp. *mulier*, as regards the race, whilst *femina*, one of the female sex, is the opp. to *mas*, one of the male sex; but more particularly in reference to his moral and physical strength, courage, etc.; hence with *ads*, expressing praiseworthy qualities), *miles* (warrior, soldier), a young —, *adolescens*, a — in his best years, *juvenis*, in this sense the word — is sometimes not rendered in Latin by a special term, e. g. fortune favours, assists the brave or the brave —, *fortem fortuna adjuvat*; or it is rendered by a different turn, e. g. to learn to know any one as an honest — though, in any thing, *fidem alius in aliquo reperire*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic*; (but *hic vir*, if with emphasis), the common —, *vulgus* (= the common people, mass of the people, see Crowd); — by —, every man, *viriliter* (to every — individually), e. g. to distribute any thing, grant, *tribuere* or *dare, legere*; altogether, every one up to the very last, *universi, ad unum omnes* (only in

(Colum.); to — matters, **asute* (or *callide*) *alqd inestigare* (or *aggreddi*). Manageable, adj. (1) = easy to be used, e.g. cannon, *habilis* (opp. *inhabilis*), or transi. by verbs; (2) = that may be controlled (e.g. a horse), **facilis ad institutendum*; (3) = that may be made subservient to one's views, *qui regi potest* (both lit. and fig.), *tractabilis* (fig., of persons); *mollis* would be one who is too easy; see *flexibilis*. Management, n. (1) = manner of carrying on, *administratio* (e.g. of the war), *cura* (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, *rei domesticæ curæ*); under any one's —, *alqd ducere*, *alqis ductu*; the — of any one's affairs (in his absence), *præcuratio*; (2) = cunning contrivance, (*agendi*) *ratio* (the mode of acting). Manager, n. (1) = one who has the direction of any thing, *negotiorum curator*, *procurator* (of a business); to be the — of any one's business, *alqis rationes negotique procurare*, *alqis rem* or *negotia gerere*; *præfectus* (who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat. of the office), *magister* (principal of an establishment, director of a company), *antistes* (— in general; in this sense only in the silver age; in good Latin = high-priest); to appoint any one as — of, *alqm alci rei præferre* or *præponere*; to be the — of, *alqis* or *alci rei præfectum esse*, *alci rei præpositum esse*, *alci rei prævere*; the office of —, *præfectura*; the — (if a female), *quæ præest alci rei* (in general), *magistra* (of an establishment); (2) = a person who conducts business with economy, transi. by *attentum esse ad rem*, *rei familiaris rationem habere*, *rei familiari operam dare* (all these more particularly with regard to a household, opp. to be a bad —, transi. by *pauilo omissiorum esse ad rem*, *rem familiarem negligere*).

Mandate, n. (1) = one who has received a mandate for his ecclesiastical benefice, **beneficiarius*; (2) = one to whom a command is given, *qui mandatum habet ab alqm*. Mandate, n. *edictum* (e.g. to issue a —, *edictum proponere* or *edicere*, ut, etc.).

Mandible, n. *maxilla*. Mandibular, adj. *maxillaris*.

Mandrake, n. *mandragora*, **atropa mandragora*; the fruit of the —, *mandragora mala*.

Mane, n. *juba*, *comæ cereicæ* (of the lion); with a —, *zubatus*; — comb, *strigilis*.

Manes, n. *Manes*; at last the — of Virginia found rest, *Manes virginie tandem quiescerunt*.

Manganese, n. **magnesium*.

Manger, n. *præsepe*, *præsepis*, *præsepium*.

Mangle, n. **machina quâ lintea aut panni tectantur*; tormentum, *quod phalangis subiectis innoxior*. To mangle, v.tr. = to smooth clothes with a —, *lerigare*; **lintea tormento, quod phalangis subiectis moxetur, premere*.

Manifest, adj. *apertus* (open before one), *manifestus* (apparent), comb. *apertus* et *manifestus*, *perspicuus* (clear), comb. *apertus* et *perspicuus*, *evidens* (evident), *testatus* (shown, proved by witnesses), *notus*, *cognitus* (known); quite —, *lucè clarior* (clearer than daylight, e.g. sign, *signum*); — ruin, *perniciës aperta* or *ante oculos posita*; a — crime, *facinus manifesto compertum* et *deprehensum* (when any one is caught in the act); lest there should appear a — desire after rejoicing, *ne quædam inuicem delectationis manifesta deprehensum apparcat*; it is —, *pate*, *apparet*, *manifestum est*, *in oculis incurrit*; it is quite —, *lucè et omni luce* or *solis luce*, *clarior est* (but not *meridianâ luce clarior est*), *perspicuus est* or *ostendit*; to make —, *aperire* (to open), *patefacere*, *palam facere* (to make publicly known); to become —, *patefieri*, *e leuoris erumpere* (to come to light, e.g. of a conspiracy), *ulgari* (to become generally known); adv. *aperte* (in an open manner, in a subjective sense; hence with verbs like *mentiri*, to tell a lie; *adulari*, to flatter; *alci facere*, to favour any one, etc.), *manifesto* (palpably, in an objective sense); *palam* (open before every one's eyes, e.g. it is manifestly false, *palam falsum est*), *evidenter* (evidently), *actetur* (of course, ironically), also by

manifestum est (e.g. he is manifestly a fool, *manifestum est cum esse stultum*). Manifesto, n. *edictum* (especially of a magistrate, a public notice); upon the issuing of this —, *hoc proprio edicto*. To manifest, v.tr. *aperire* (to open), *patefacere* (to make clear), *manifestum facere* (to make —); *manifestare* not used in good Latin prose, *in medium proferre*, or simply *proferre* (to make generally known, in a good sense), comb. *proferre* et *patefacere*, *enunciare*, *erulgare*, *disculpere* (to divulge); *cum omnibus hominibus communicare* (to communicate to all men, to reveal of God, in which sense the Ecclesiastical writers only use *revelare*); it manifests itself, by *patefieri* (to become —), *manifesto apparere* (to appear —), *inmuderti* (to be observed).

Manifold, adj. *multiplex* (opp. *simplex*); the obsolete term *multifarius* we only find again in Aul. Gell.), *varius* (lit., of different colours; then fig., various, in which sense it must not be confounded with *diversus*, i.e. different), also comb. *multiplex variusque*, *varius et multiplex*; — may also be rendered by *varietas* with the gen. following, e.g. — learning, *varietas doctrinarum*; — sounds, *varietas sonorum*; to possess — learning, *multiplem varietatem doctrinæ esse*; adv. *varie*; or it may be rendered by *multi* (many), *ciber* (frequent); adv. *multum* (much), *sepe* (often); at the — requests of, *sepe rogatus*.

Manliness, n. *animus virilis*, *fortis*; *ingenium virile*, *confirmatum*; — of speech, *habitus orationis virilis* (manly deportment); *neri orationis* (— in the delivery, energy). Manly, adj. *virilis* (in general), *masculus* (like a man, showing one's self a man), *fortis* (able, brave), *gravis* (earnest); — courage, *animus virilis*, *animus fortis*; to show a somewhat — courage, *forticulu se præbere*; a — character, *ingenium virile*, *confirmatum*; a — speech, *oratio virilis*; the — Sappho, *mascula Sappho*. Adv. *viriliter*, *fortiter*, *animo forti*, *constanti*.

Manner, n. (1) = way of performing, *ratio* (systematic mode of proceeding, in which one appears to be guided by the understanding; then the relation, proportion of different things to each other), *modus* (mode, gauge), *via* (way, save mode), comb. *ratio et via*, *ratio et modus*; *genus* (mode of proceeding, e.g. argumentandi *genus*, mode of arguing; *dicendi genus*, — of expressing one's sentiments); (2) = custom, habitual practice, *ratio*, *consuetudo* (custom, according to which one is wont to act), *ritus* (mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), comb. *ratio et consuetudo*; (3) = sort, kind, *genus*; (4) = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*, in a —, in like —, *eodem* or *pari modo*; (5) = men, carriage, *ratio* (in general), *mos* (— in general, distinct mode), *mores* (the whole — of a person); to adopt, follow any person's —, *alqis mores induere*; that is now my —, *hic est meus mos*; any body's general way, —, *ingenium alqis moresque* (character); that is my —, *ita sum, eo sum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est* (that is my character), *si meus est mos* (my —, mode), *mea sic est ratio* (my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, in your —, *sicut meus est mos, ut tuus est mos, also meo, tuo more, ex or pro consuetudine mea, tua, consuetudine mea, tua, in nostrum modum*; it is not my —, *non est mee consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *in eo more* or *in eo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui ille mos est?* you know his —, *noti ejus consuetudinem*; after, in the — or way of, etc. (= like), *more ali*, (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, more parentum, *jararum, torrentis, fluminis*); in *morem aliqis* (e.g. in the — of cattle, in *morem pecudum*), *ritu aliqis* (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, *ritulatum, mulierum, periculum*), *modo aliqis* (e.g. in the — of slaves, *modo servorum*); to be slaughtered after the — of sleep, *beata, percorum modo trucidari*); in *modum aliqis* (e.g. in the — of a south-wayer, in *uticinantis modum*; in the — of slaves, *percilem in modum*); in this —, *hoc*

modo, hac ratione, ita or sic (thus); in an equal —, pari modo; in a different —, varie; in a manifold —, multis modis; in any and in every —, omni modo or ratione, omnibus modis or rationibus; to write two letters in one and the same —, duos epistolae in eandem rationem scribere; in a good —, bono modo, commode, opte (in a proper —); in a new —, novo modo; to enrich one's self in a lawful —, rem suam honestis rationibus augere; (6) = style, stilus (of a writer), manus (of an artist, painter), e.g. written in the Attic —, Attico stillo scriptus; to resemble the — of Plautus, Plautinum stilum respicere; paintings in Rembrandt's —, tabulae Rembrandti quasi manu pictae; a certain — in modulating the voice, flexiones cantus, (Cic.) Manners, in the pl. (established customs), mores; good —, boni mores; a person of good —, homo bene moratus, modestus; to follow any one's —, alicuius mores induere or imitari; the — sank more and more, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt; = decent deportment, mores; refined, elegant —, morum elegantia, mores elegantes (in general), urbanitas (courtly —), humanitas (gentlemanly —, that show a man of good education); one who has gentlemanly —, elegans, urbanus, humanus; to have no —, in communis titula et vulgari hominum consuetudine et hebetem esse et rudem; to possess, show gentlemanliness in one's —, omni titula atque exultum atque expositum esse (Cic.); without —, rudis et moris omnis ignarus (rude and ignorant), titula communis ignarus (one who knows nothing of the rules of society), rusticus (rude, rough, clumsy), inurbanus (without refinement), humanitatis expertus, inhumanus (not a gentleman, without any superior education, training, e.g. non essem tam inurbanus ac pene inhumanus, Cic.), comb. homo et humanitatis expertus et titula communis ignarus; incultus (without breeding), rusticus (countrified). To mannerise, v.r. aliquid ad humanitatem informare. Mannerist, n. pictor qui tabulas quasi manu aliqua or alicuius pingit. Mannerly, adj. and adv. moratus.

Manceuvre, m. (military and naval), decursio, decursus, decursio campestris or campi, decursus ludicrus (the two first in general = evolution, the latter as exercise or for the sake of amusement; decursio always as the act of manœuvring, decursus, the — itself); a sham-fight, simulacrum pugnae ludicrum, simulacrum praelii voluptarium, certamen ludicrum, imago pugnae (all for the sake of exercise and amusement; field exercise, meditatio campestris (in preparation for the ensuing battle, referring to the commander who holds it); a — at sea, simulacrum navalis pugnae; to hold a —, militibus decursionem or certamen ludicrum indicare (to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —), milites in decursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), certamen ludicrum committere, also in the connexion of the sentence praelium equestre et pedestre committere (to hold a sham fight, Sueton.), all of the commanding officer, = to let —; to —, in decursionem exire (to march out to a —), in armis decurrere, or simply decurrere (to make evolutions for exercise), inter se in modum iustae pugnae concurrere (to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); to hold a — (at sea), praelium navale committere (of the commander); to have a — (at sea), agilitatem navium simulacro navalis pugnae experiri (of the troops); to be present at a —, decursu militum or certamine ludico interesse (of one who takes a part in it), or adesse (in reference to one who is merely a spectator). (2) see Scheme, Trick.

Manor, n. fundus; the lord of the —, dominus directus (Jct.); the right of the —, jus fundi (Jct.); the —, upon which a person has a right to shoot, regio ubi aleis venatur.

Mansion, n. (1) (in general), oedus -ium, f.; (2) (= the house of the lord of the manor), fundus.

Mantle, n. amiculum. Mantelkitt, n. palliolum, sagulum.

Mantiger, n. mantichora, manticora (μαντιχώρα, μαντιχώρας), *simia patianus (L.).

Manual, adj. (1) (= performed by the hand), manu mra, tua, etc., factus; — labour, opus (opp. ars, e.g. illiberales, sordidi questus mercedum, quorum opera, non quorum artes emulant, Cic.); I get my living through my — labour, opera mihi vita est; to get one's living through — labour, operas (fabrils, etc.) prebendo vitam tenere, sometimes — labour may be rendered by manus, e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, manuum mercede inopari tolerare; to employ one's self in — labour for the sake of exercise, per manus exerceri; artisans and countrymen have nothing but what they get through their — labour, opificum agrestiumque res fidesque in manibus sita sunt.

Manufactory, n. (the building), officina, fabrica sedes. Manufacture, n. (operation of manufacturing), artis opus, opera fabrilis; — is at a stand-still, jacet; —, the article — d, opus quod arte or manu factum est; v.r. fabricare. Manufacturing town, urbs officinis nobilis (known by its manufacture), confectura locus (place of manufacture, e.g. An article derives its name from the place where it is manufactured, nomen alicui rei datum est a confectura loco). Manufacturer, n. opifex, fabricator (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), artifex (— of artificial objects), textor (a weaver); *magister opifex (master of the works, also manager).

Manumission, n. missio (in general), manumissio (of a slave); to put a check upon, limit the — of slaves, manumittendi modum terminare. Manumit, v.r. aliquam manu mittere; one who manumits, manumissor (Jct.).

Manuscript, n. (1) any thing in one's own handwriting, see Handwriting; (2) (= intended for recital or for the press), chirographum (χίρογραφον), idiographus liber (ιδιογραφον βιβλιον, Gell.), autographum (αὐτογραφον, Symm.); also simply libellus (any work in one's own handwriting, the — of a sermon, etc.); (3) (= a written work, that has not been printed), *liber (manu) scriptus, codex (manu) scriptus (manuscriptum is bad Latin); among the (ancient) — s, *libri etiam (manu) scriptorum; the knowledge of (ancient) —, *codicum legendorum ac disciandorum doctrina (in an objective sense), ot scientia (in a subjective sense).

Many, n. nulli; haud pauci (see Much); — a one, nonnemo (of persons), aliquis, aliquid (in a vague sense, of persons and things); — a thing, — things, aliquid, nonnihil (of things), nonnulli, aliquot, quidam (some), sunt qui . . . (e.g. there are — who think, sunt qui credunt; see about the mood after sunt qui under Many); how —, how — a one, quotusquisque; — a time, nonnunquam (now and then), interdum (sometimes), he has rendered me — acts of kindness, *haud pauci or multa beneficia in me contulit; — times indeed, perhaps, aliquando; too —, ser too Much; too — by half, by dimidio major; not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), non multa, sed multum; — ways, — a way, varie, vario modo, multis modis; these — years, abhinc multos annos; to make — words, res haec facere, longius esse; — men, — minds, quot homines, tot sententiae (Ter.), or quot capitula sunt, totidem studiorum millia; — leaved, e.g. the — leaved rose, centifolia rosa; with — branches, multas raris, multiramis (poetical); — things, varietas; with — eyes, *multos oculos habens; of — men, *eius res multiplex est (of words), ambigua (ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, a verbum; an oracle, oraculum), or res multiplex, ambigua (ambiguity, e.g. of a word, of an oraculo); — corners, with — corners, polygonus (polygonus, Vitruv.), in pure Latin, multangulus (Lucret.); to have — corners, plurimum angulorum formam exhibere; — coloured, multorum colorum; *multicolor (poetical); with — feet, multis pedibus, n. niferus (poetical); a millepede, i.e. an insect with —

feet, centipeda, millepda; of — shapes, *multa-
rum formarum, *multas formas habens, multi-
formis (poetical); with — hands, *multas manus
habens; with — skins, *compleures cutes habens;
of — years, — years, *multorum annorum (e.g.
instruction, doctrina), *distinere, *distinere (of long
duration, e.g. war); of, with — ties, knots, *mul-
torum nodorum, *multos nodos habens, multinodus
(poetical); — headed, *multorum capitum, multa
capita habens; with — sufferings, multa or per-
multa patiens or perperiens; with — holes, multis
foribus (multiforis or multiforis are poetical),
plenus rimarum (full of holes), chinkis; — times,
sepe, saepenumero (often), crebro (frequently, re-
peatedly), per sepe, saepissime (very often), ite-
rum atque iterum (again and again), etiam atque
etiam (once more and again once more, once and
for all, urgently, see Request, etc.); how — times,
quoties; so — times, toties; as — times, . . . as,
toties . . . quoties; however — times, quotiescun-
que; — times greater, multiplex; after having re-
minded you — times, me saepissime memento, saepis-
sime a me monitus; after having been requested a
great — times, saepissime or etiam atque etiam ro-
gatus; with, having — names, multa or complura
nomina habens (not nulli nominis); — oared,
*multos remos habens, multis remis inellatus;
with — strings, *multas chordas habens; with —
pillars, columnae, *multas columnas habens; with
— sides, complurim or multorum laterum; — of
attainments, acquainted with — arts and sciences,
multiplex (manifest); also of persons as regards their
abilities, attainments, carius (of different kinds;
also of persons as regards their learning, etc.), comb.
rarius et multiplex (lit. and fig., of one who has
studied — things, e.g. Plato), multiplex variusque
(e.g. learning, doctrina); one who has read —
books a good deal, multis literis artibusque politus,
pluribus disciplinis variisque eruditionibus ornatus,
variâ eruditione repletus; to have read — books,
to know a good deal, *magna scientiâ magnâque in
suis studiis caritate et copiâ esse; to be considered
as being acquainted with — arts and sciences, mul-
tiplici variâque doctrinâ censeri; acquaintance with
— arts and sciences, varietas (variety), scientia, with
pluribus studiis variisque eruditionibus ornata
(knowledge which any one possesses), studiorum
varietas et copia (multiplicity of studies, subjects);
— cleft, *multis nodis fissus, in modum digitorum
spinos (cloven like fingers, cloven-footed, both of
animals), multifidus (poetical = multifidous); with
— seats, multa sedilia habens; of a carriage drawn
by — horses, multis iugis, multijugus or multijugis
(poetical); — stalked, multis caulibus, multicaulis
(poetical); of — parts, multiplex (opp. simplex);
with — gates, *multas portas habens; one who is
learned in — things, a polihistor, pluribus disci-
plinis variisque eruditionibus ornatus (the word
polyhistor is only found as the title of a well-known
work of Solinus, about the year 235 A.D., namely,
Collectanea rerum memorabilium or C. Julii Solini
grammatici Polyhistor ad ipsos editus et recognitus);
with — roots, radicosus; of — lines, verses,
*multas versus habens; — tongued, fig., multiplicis
linguis or bilinguis, bisulcilingua (both poetical).

Map, n. tabula (in the middle of a sentence, e.g.
Peloponnesiae cicliades ornaes maritimae esse, ho-
minum non negamus, et etiam tuo iudicio probati,
Dionarchi, tabulis credidi, Cic.); buta — by itself
is called, *tabula geographica, a small —, tabella
(in the connection of the sentence), but by itself
*tabula geographica; a — of a certain part of a
country, a — of a country, regio (e.g. in Germania)
in tabula or in membranis (of parchment) or in
charta (on paper) picta or depicta; a — of the
globe, orbis terrarum in tabula or in membranis de-
pictus. Tomap (to draw —), terrarum situs pi-
gere; one who draws —, qui terrarum situs pigit.
Mappine, n. graphis-idea, f. (graphis), *ars deli-
nendi et deformandi.

Marauder, n. sine commentu vagus miles, vagus
et lascivus per agros miles, miles palans per

agros; moratores et palantes per agros (stragglers
of all sorts); to be a marauder, *sine commentu
vagum in pacatis, in hostico errare, *vagare et
lascivire per agros, palari per agros, vagandi
causa (the latter of small parties of soldiers).

Marble, n. marmor (— stone); —, of —, mar-
moreum, marmorosus; from Hymettian —, Hymet-
tius (e.g. columnae); as hard as —, marmorosus;
cased, covered with —, marmorosus; to break —,
marmor cadere; to chip the —, marmor scare; to
cut the — into plates, slabs, shards, marmor in
crusta scare; to cover with —, marmoris crustis
operire, marmorare (late); velus in —, assidue
marmorare; work in —, opus marmorum; —
cutter, faber marmorarius; in plur. marmorarii;
kind of —, genus marmoris; like —, marmorosus,
*marmoris similis; — basin, labrum marmorum;
statue, bust in —, signum marmorum; — block,
gleba marmoris; in the connection of the sentence
also simply gleba unius lapidis, — pit, — quarry,
lapidicina marmoris; soil of —, — soll, solum
marmorum; — stones (as they come from the
quarry); camenta marmorea; — roof, tectum
marmorum, tegulae marmoreae (— tiles); — colour,
color marmoris; — house, palace, aedes mar-
morea, domus marmorea; — slab, crusta mar-
moris, (if for the roofing of a house) tegula mar-
morea; — column, columna marmorea; of Hymet-
tian —, columna Hymettia; piece of —, frustum
marmoris; — table, crusta marmoris, marmor (for
roofing a house, tegula marmorea); temple of —,
aedes ex marmore constructa; to build a temple of —,
aedem ex marmore struere or moliri; wall of —,
paries marmoreus, paries marmoris crustis operus
(wall cased with —). To marble, v.tr. (= to
grain), *marmoris maculoso simile facere alqd.

March, v.intr. (1) ambulare (in general), incedere
(to be marching, of — ing exercise, and in war); to
— out, set out, progredi, proficisci; to be — ing,
on the —, iter facere; to — off, forward, = de-
camp, castra movere, promoveri, or simply moveri;
to — three men abreast, triplici ordine incedere;
they were — ing thirty men abreast, triginta ar-
matum ordines ibant; to — slowly, placide pro-
gredi (in general), iter reprime (to slacken one's
speed, during the —); to — quickly, celeriter pro-
gredi (in general), roptim agmen agere (during the
—); to be — ing quicker, to accelerate one's —,
accelerare iter; to — night and day, dies noctesque
iter facere, die nocteque continuare iter, diurnis
nocturnisque itineribus contendere; to a place,
alqd; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the
rear, agmen claudere, cogere, *ordinem claudere (of
the last man in a band of soldiers); to — to, in the
direction of, towards a place, proficisci, iter facere,
intendere alqd; to — down, up the river, secundo,
adversum flumine progredi or iter facere; to — into
a country, etc., proficisci in, etc.; to — past a
place, praeter locum transire; with the army,
praeter locum exercitum transducere; over, across
a mountain, montem transire, superare; to — very
quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate re-
gionem percurrere; ready for — ing, instructus
paratusque; to get ready, prepare for — ing, quae
ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare; pro-
fectionem or iter parare (to make the necessary
preparations for — ing), sarcinas itinere epulare (to
pack the baggage); to give orders to prepare for
— ing, iter pronuntiare; — ing route, iter; to take
another — ing route, to alter the —, iter commutare,
iter or eam sciltere (to — on a bye-road); (2) (= to
walk in a deliberate manner), incedere, trans-
cechi (of cavalry); transcechi dicebantur Equites
Romani cum solemniter recedebant, to pass in
review); to — up solemnly, solemnem pompam du-
cere; to — up and down, precipitantly, with a
view to make show of dress, incedere; to be — ing
up and down in a strange sort of manner, *niro et
insolito cultu incedere. March, n. (1) (in a military
sense), (= movement of soldiers) iter profectio
(the marching off); on the —, iter faciens (e.g. he
was killed, occisus est), in itinere (whilst the troops

are in the act of —ing), *ex itinere* (from the —, i.e. whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, *iter facere, conficere*; to direct the — to a place, *iter alio facere, contendere, convertere, intendere*; to change the route of the —, *iter mutare, commutare, iter or viam flectere*; to give the signal to commence the —, *signum projectionis or proficiscendi dare* (of the commander); the troops on the —, *agmen*; to continue the —, *pergere in itinere, iter conficere pergere*, seldom *iter pergere*; without interruption, *iter continuare, non intermittere*; not to allow the enemies to continue their —, *prohibere itinere hostes*; to continue the — in haste, to accelerate the —, *iter maturare pergere*; (2) (= solemn walk), *incessus*; see *Walk*, *Pace*; (3) (= signal to move), to sound the —, *classicum canere* (to sound the trumpet); —! (as a word of command) *procedite*! (for one); *procedite*! (for several); (4) (= of intellect); see *Progress*; (5) (= a day's journey) *iter*; one day's —, *iter unius diei, castra —orum*, n. (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a three days' —, *trinis castris*; after a five days' —, *quintis castris* (e.g. *Cæsar Gorgiam pervenit*); to make a double, a two days' — on one day, *iter diei duplicare*; to make, forced —es, *magnis itineribus contendere* (in general), *dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter* (day and night); to gain a day's — upon the enemy, *alei iter præcipere, prævenire alqm*; a —ing column, *pars exei citis* (division of the army), on — the march, *agmen*; the first column on the —, *primum agmen, primi agminis cohortes*; the second or middle —, *medium agmen*; the last —, *extremum agmen*; or *ordo primus, medius, extremus* (of the soldiers in their ranks); to form the vanguard, *agmen agere* (of a troop of soldiers); to — in the rear, *agmen claudere or cogere* (of a whole division, e.g. the cavalry), **ordinem claudere* (of the last man in a small body of troops); the first column in a line of battle, *prima acies*; the third column in a line of battle, *tertia acies*; in two, three columns, *divisis bifariam, trifariam copiis, diviso in duas partes or in tres partes exercitu, bipartito, tripartito* (e.g. to make an attack, *signa inferre*); to — up in three columns, *tripartito agmine or diviso in tres partes exercitu incedere*; to approach, attack in three columns, *triplici acie instructa venire*; to — out in three columns, *triplici acie instructa proficisci*; in close columns, *sub signis* (to lead the soldiers to the devastation of the territory, *milites ducere ad populandum agrum*); to divide the troops into three columns, *dividere (bifariam) trifariam copias*; the soldiers of the levies — in the 6th column, *prima legionaria cohortes ibant*; a — in columns, *agmen longum*.

March (the month), *c. mēris Martius*; the first of —, *Calendæ Martiæ*; the seventh of —, *Nonæ Martiæ*; the fifteenth —, *Idus Martiæ*; new moon in —, **interlunium Martis* (technical term); — violet, sweet violet, *viola odorata* (L.).

Marc, n. *equa*; in the middle of the sentence also simply *femina* (opp. *mas*).

Margarite, n. *bellis hortensis flore pleno*.

Marginal, n. *margo*. Marginal, adj. (1) *quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine*; (2) — notes, **verba margini ascripta*; — notes of a letter (written across the sheet), *versiculus transversus* (Cic.); as a note of censure or as a correction, *cerula miniatula* (lit. with red chalk, then as a joke and in general, e.g., *nostrum opus tibi probari lator*; *ex quo ante ipse posuisti quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo iudicio*; *cerulas enim tuas miniatulas illas extimescebam*); to make — notes, glosses to any thing, *cerulâ miniatula notare alqd* (in a lit. sense, to mark red), in a fig. sense = to criticise, *destringere or perstringere alqd* (in a bad sense).

Marigold n. **calendula* (L.).

Marine, adj. (1) = belonging to the sea, *marinus*, *ad mare pertinens*; — shell, *concha marina*; (2)

(= doing duty on the sea), a — officer, *centurio classarius* (post-Aug.). Marine, n. (= mariner), *nauta*. Maritime, adj. *maritimus* (situated near the sea), — state, *civitas maritima* (situated near the sea), *civitas or gens multum mari pollens, civitas or gens navibus or classe permultum valens* (powerful at sea, having a large navy), *classe potens populus* (a — nation, having a navy); to be a — state, *classe (classibus) valere, multum mari pollere*.

Marjoram, n. *amaracanthus, sampsonium*.

Mark, n. nota, *signum* (signi et nota, Cic.; *medium ferme sinum velut nota distinguunt*, Liv.) = aim, *scopus*; to make a —, *notam ducere*; the marks and traces of crimes, *notæ ac restigia scelorum*; to set a — on the cattle, *signum imprimere pecori*, Virg.; to be quite from the —, *longe errare*. To mark, v.tr. *signare, notare, insignire*; = to take note of, *observare, animadvertere*; — or mind, *animum advertere, attendere*; — with a hot iron, **cauteriare* (Eccl.); to put a — on, *appondere notam*; do you — their silence? *ecquid animadvertitis horum silentium?* mark, I pray you, *quasdo, animum advertite*, Ter.; let this be your —, *hic tibi sit scopus*.

Market, n. *forum rerum venalium* (the *acra*, *forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*), *emporium* (ἐμποριον), *nundinarium* (oppidum or forum; *nundina*, the nine days' market, or fair); *oppidum ubi est forum rerum venalium*; to attend —, *nundinas obire*; the cattle —, *forum boarum*; the vegetable —, *forum olitorum*; fish —, *piscarium or piscatorium*; *mercatus* (frequens, a full market); to go to —, *ad mercatum proficisci*.

Marl, n. *marga*; loose —, calcareous earth, **terra calcarea*; — pit, *puleus ex quo eruitur marga*. To marl, v.tr. (= to manure with —), **murgâ stercorare*.

Marmalade, n., perhaps **succi (maiorum) cydoniorum or mala cydonia decocta* (of quinces); — of different kinds of fruit, perhaps **fructus decocti*.

Marmoset, n. *simiolus*.

Marmot, n. *mus Alpinus*, **arctomis marmota* (L.); variegated —, **arctomis citellus* (L.); — fish, **sparus dentex* (L.).

Marquis, n. **Marchio*; referring to the marquis, **Marchionalis*, or by the genitive, **Marchionis*. Marquisate, n. **Marchionatus*.

Marriage, n. (1) wedlock, union, *conjugium* (συζυγία, in reference to those, *qui coitu conjugioque corporis atque animæ consistent* under apte, in a physical sense, of two married people, or of a man and a woman, then also of two animals); *matrimonium* (the state of living in wedlock); *nuptiæ* (the lawful —, *iustæ nuptiæ*, between a Roman citizen and a Roman woman-citizen, both of the same rank, a — considered strictly lawful because the bride was married her face covered with a veil, *nudare*); *connubium* (i.e. *uxoris jure ducentæ facultas*, Ulpian., lit. the lawfulness of contracting a Roman —, which depended upon the *Patria potestas*, upon the degrees of consanguinity, upon the condition of both parties being the legal offspring of Roman citizens and of the same rank, and in the case of two persons having lived together as man and wife for a whole year, *usus*, after which time if the woman consented, she would become virtually in *manu viri*, this consent on both sides was also equivalent to a —, or a *connubium*; hence c. is also = to a strictly legal —, *nuptiæ*); *concubinatus* (after the passing of the *Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa*, about a.c. 18, = a legal cohabitation, a permissive *concubinage*, after a formal declaration and consent on both sides [hence different from *stuprum*, *adulterium*, and *incestus*, = legal offences, on the one hand, and *contubernium*, on the other hand], established by the cohabitation of a free man, *homo liber*, or *sui juris*, and an *ingenua* [i.e. a woman

free at the time of her birth, though born of parents that were manumitted slaves, opp. *liber*, on the one hand, and *libertina*, an emancipated slave, on the other; *que statim ac nascitur, libera est*, namely one, *ex duobus ingenuis matrimonio nata, sive ex duobus libertinis, sive ex altero libero altero ingenuo, sive ex matre libero et patre seruo, vel etiam incerto*], = a kind of mismarr. age, e.g. between a senator and a free-born woman, which could be legalized as a *conubium*, and was yet lawful; a woman living in this state was called a *concubina*, a title which, after the passing of the above enactment, would not mean any thing dishonourable or immoral, although in Cic. time the name of a *concubina* applied to a woman who cohabited with a married man, who had not divorced his first wife, so that *concubinatus* was, before Augustus' time = adultery; e.g. *quid, quod uis, memoria patrum tenet, ut patet familias, qui ex Hispania domum venisset, cum uxorem pregnantem in provincia reliquisset, Romaque alteram duxisset, neque nuntium priori remisisset, mortuamque esset intestato, et ex utroque filius natus esset, mediocris res in controversiam adducta est? cum quater de duobus civium capitibus, et de puero qui ex posteriore natus erat, et de ejus matre; que si judicaretur, certis quibusdam verbis, non reus iustitia, fieri cum superiore dicortium, in concubina locum duceretur]; *contubernium* (cohabitation of a male and a female slave, as there was no Roman — or *conubium* with slaves, also the cohabitation of a free man with a slave, who as such were called *contubernales*; in the latter sense a lawful state to live in, before the *concubinatus*, at first an unlawful state, became legalized through the *Lex Julia*); (2) (= the act of contracting a —, *convivere in manum*); in the Roman sense in general, *matrimonium juris civilis* was the only —; afterwards a cohabitation between *Peregrini* or between *Latini* or between *Peregrini* and *Latini* and *Romani*, as a *consortium omnis rite* with the *affectio maritalis* was likewise a legal —; as regards the act of performing a —, = was (A) *coemptio*, a purchasing together of man and wife, the man purchasing the woman from her parents, a coemption, etc., (i.) *coemptio matrimonii causa* (a ceremony by which the woman, having previously lived together, i.e. cohabited with a man, as *uxor*, became as regards her connexion with her husband, *apud maritum filia loco*, which was effected by the act of *manipatio* or *capitis diminutio*); (ii.) *coemptio fiducia causa* (a ceremony performed between a woman, either unmarried and having lost her father, or a widow not in the power of a father, on the one hand, and a man, not the woman's husband, on the other hand, whereby the woman changed her *tutor*, in whose power she would be the same as if she had a father or a husband); (B) *usus* (when a woman had lived at least twelve months with a man as man and wife, and had not absented herself for more than three nights during the year, = the man's acquiring legal possession of a woman, as his own property); (C) *confarreatio* (opp. *affaratio*), a solemn divorce, performed by a *ritus* (a ceremony), (= to a — by religious rites and by a priest, by which a wife became in *manu viri*, a mode of contracting — among the patrician, which however went almost out of use after the time of Tiberius, except in some cases, because certain priestly offices, e.g. that of *flamen dialis*, could only be held by a person that was *confarreatio parentis genitus*, i.e. born of parents that had been married by the ceremony called *confarreatio* so called because a *panis farreus* or *far*, a cake made of a kind of wheat bread, was employed when certain words, called the form of —, or *farreum*, were pronounced). A legal, lawful —, *conjugium legitimum, matrimonium iustum* or *legitimus nuptia iusta* et *legitima* (viz. *quoniam ex qua non quodvis nuptiarum generatur, sed tantum quod iustum est*, Demosth.); a secret —, —*

the sly, *nuptiæ clandestinæ*; *nuptiæ sine testibus et patre non consentiente factæ* (without witnesses and without the parent's sanction); to contract a secret —, **clam nuptias facere* *clām alq̄*; born in a secret —, not born in wedlock, *spurius*; a — contrary to one's rank, an unequal —, *impares nuptiæ*; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony, in *matrimonium ire*, *matrimonium contrahere*, *capessere*; *ducere uxorem* (the latter of the man), *nubere* *alci* (of the woman); *matrimonio jungi* or *conjugi*, *nuptiis inter se jungi* (of man and wife); to demand any one in —, *sibi alqm in matrimonium petere*, also simply *petere alqm*; to be united to any one in —, *alqm in matrimonio habere*, *alqm matrimonio tenere*; to live with any one in a state of —, *matrimonium alcis tenere*; to give one's daughter in — to any one, *alci filiam* (or virginem) in *matrimonium dare* or *nuptum dare*, *alci filiam collocare* or *nuptum locare*, to offer to any one one's daughter (grand-daughter, etc.) in —, *filiam* (*nepem*, etc.) *conditionem alci deferre*; to look out for a person suitable for —, *conditionem querere* or *circumspicere* (of the man); a second time, *aliām conditionem querere* (of the man); to make a promise of — to any one, *alci polliceri matrimonium suum*, *alci conjugium suum promittere*; if a formal promise of —, *destrā datā fidem futuri matrimonii scire*; any one's — remains without issue, *parum felix matrimonium alqs experitur*; to effect, conclude a — between two persons, *nuptias conciliare*, *efficere*, *matrimonium pacisci inter*, etc.; to dissolve a —, *matrimonium or nuptias dirimere*; to renounce a — to any one, break off a — or connexion, *nuncium alci remittere*, *repudium alci dicere* or *scribere* (both of the man and the woman), *repudium alci remittere* (of two persons engaged to be married, and of the husband), *renunciare alci repudium* (on the part of a man who is engaged to be married to a woman); a second —, *matrimonium novum*, *conjugium novum*; children of the first —, *liberi ex priore matrimonio suscepti* or *procreati*; of the second —, *liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti*; born in lawful —, **ex justo matrimonio suscepti* (in general), *iustā uxore natus*, *iustā matre familiās ortus*, also simply *legitimus* (by a lawful wife, opp. *pellicis ortus*, *nothus*); not born in —, *nothus*, *spurius* (*sp.* *alco* = one born in an unlawful or secret —); concerning the —, *conjugalitas* or *conjugalis*, *matrimonialis* (late); — tie, *vinculum jugale* (Virg.), *ſœdus conjugale* (Ovid); — bed, *lectus genialis*; to prepare the — bed, bridal bed for the daughter who is about to be married, *filii nubenti lectum geniale sternere*; — contract between bride and bridegroom, as regards their mutual property, *ponsualia*, *puccio nuptialis*; to make a — contract, *pactionem nuptialem facere* (when the woman had signed the contract, or promised to become the man's wife, she was called *sponsa*, *patia*, *dieta* or *sperata*); the written document or deed containing the — contract written on tablets, *tabulæ legitime*, *tabulæ nuptiales*, *dotis tabellæ*; to conclude a — contract, *dotis tabellās consignare*; to break the — contract, *tabulas nuptiales rumpere*; — later. *qui ab uxore ducendā ubhorret*; *alci animus ubhorret a nuptiis*; — law, *lex de maritandis ordinibus*, *lex maritus* (Hor.); among the Romans in and after the time of Augustus the — law was known under the name of *lex Julia et Papia Poppæa* (the whole law, *jus matrimonii*); a court in which — affairs are settled, or in which a — is dissolved, or a divorce is granted, **judicium conjugale*; the god of —, *Hymen*, *Hymenæus* (Υἷμην, Ἑμέναιος); — property, — settlement, *bona conjugum*; a lawful impediment in contracting a —, *causa sœnitica*, *legitimum aliquod impedimentum* (Cic., in an absolute sense); averse to —, **matrimonium or nuptias sustidens* (in general), *ab uxore ducendā ubhorrens* or *a re uxoria abhorrens*; to be averse to —, *ab uxore ducendā or a re uxoria abhorre*; averse to —, **matrimonii contrahendū sustidium* (in general),

animus ab uxore ducendū alienus (of a man); — or matrimonial matter, *res uxoria*; as a law-suit, *rei uxoria actio*; promise of —, **conjugium promissum*; an offer of —, e.g. to make an offer of — to any one, *petere alqm in matrimonium* (to a girl), *petere filiam alqis in matrimonium* (to the father of a girl), *virginem conditionem alci deferre* (to a man, by the father, uncle, etc., of a girl); a written document, letter relating to —, **litteræ conjugii testes*; fit for —, *jam maturus or matura nuptus* (fit to be married), *adultus or adulta* (grown up, a *pubes*, both of the man and the woman), *jam matura viro* (ready for a husband), *nubilis* (one who is old enough to be married, both the latter only in reference to females); proposal of —, to marry, by *virginem alci conditionem deferre*; witness of a —, *auctor nuptiarum*; (3) (— in the modern sense = to a feast made on the occasion of a —), the — ceremony (in a religious sense), *nuptiæ, nuptiarum solennia iusta*, n.p.l., *ritus nuptiales, sacra nuptialia* (τὰ νομίζεσθαι τὰν γάμων); to celebrate a —, *celebrare solennia nuptiarum*; a — present, *donum or munus nuptiale*; — cry, *vox nuptiarum*, *Talassio* or *Talassius* (among the Romans, i.e. *vox quæ apud Romanos sponsæ sponsi domum ingrediente, magnâ voce clamabatur, quemadmodum in itinere tres illi præcelesti pueri, a quibus deducebatur, responditibus vicissim pueris puellisque, clarâ voce concinebant Hymen, o Hymenæe*; according to some a *carmen nuptiale*, according to others the — God, Hymen; who was believed to be present, or the *Deus virginitatis*). Marriageable, adj. *pubes -eris* (in an age of puberty, of both sexes), *matura viro or marito or nuptiis*, or in the context simply *matura, nubilis*; to become —, *pubertatem ingredi*. Marry, v.tr. (1) to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, **solemnibus dictis connubium sancire*; to be, get married (by so and so), **ritu solemnî matrimonium inire* (both in reference to a couple); the solemnization of a marriage, by **solemnibus dictis connubium sancire*; (2) = to dispose of, properly applicable to females only, *collocare in matrimonium* or *in matrimonio, nuptum dare or locare or collocare*, or simply *collocare* (a female); *nuptui dare or collocare* instead of *nuptum dare or collocare*, which seems to be confirmed by the best manuscripts in Val. Max. and in Col., is not so good); to — to any one, *matrimonio jungere or conjugere cum algâ* (also cum algo, in general), *alci nuptum collocare* or simply *alci collocare algm, alci nuptum dare, alci in matrimonium dare or tradere* (a woman to a man); to — a girl into a very high family, *virginem in amplissima familia matrimonio collocare*; (3) = to take for husband or wife, in general, *matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum algo* or *algâ, in matrimonium accipere or recipere algm*; to — a woman (of a man), *ducere algm uxorem in matrimonium*, or simply *ducere algm uxorem* and *ducere algm, matrimonio algm secum conjugere, algm uxorem sibi adjungere*; to — a man (of a woman), *nubere alci, in manum convenire alci* (the act, *conventio in manum*); to — a woman of the plebeian order, of the lower classes, *ducere de plebe*; to — each other, *matrimonio jungi or conjugi, nuptiis inter se jungi*; to — into a different family, class of society, *sanguinem et genus miscere cum algo*; to — again, *novum matrimonium inire*; not to — again, in general, *novum matrimonium non inire*; of widowers, *in calibatu remanere or permanere*; to — a second time, *in secundas nuptias transire or venire or pervenire* (in general); of a female, *secundo nubere*; not to — a second time, *abstinere a secundis nuptiis*; to — to advantage, **virginem bene dotatam ducere* (of a man), *in luculentam familiam collocare* (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem ducisse*; to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*; to be married to a woman, *algm habere in matrimonio*; to be married to a man (of a woman), *nuptam esse alci or cum algo, tenere alqis matri-*

monium, est alci matrimonium cum algo; to have never been married before, *nunguam uxorem ducisse* (of a man); *nunguam viro nupsisse* (of a woman); to have been married often, several, many times, *multarum nuptiarum esse*; a woman that has been married many times, *multarum nuptiarum, multivira* (late); v.intr. (= to enter into the conjugal state), *uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere* (of the man); *nubere viro* (of the woman); to — according to one's rank, *pari jungi* (in general), *connubio cum virgine coire*; to — below one's rank, *enubere ex ordine suo, e gente sua* (of the woman); to — for money, *dote moveri*; any one does not look for money in marriage, *uxor eligitur, non pecunia*; he did not — for money, **indotatam duxit*; to — into a family, *filiam or virginem ex domo algâ in matrimonium ducere* (of the man), *nubere or inubere in algm familiam or domum* (of a woman); to have married into a family, *in algâ domo nuptam esse* (of the woman); to wish to —, *conditionem quærere or circumspicere* (of the man); to be desirous to —, of marrying, by *nuptiarum appetens, nuptias cupere, de nuptiis cogitare* (in general), *nupturire* (of the girl, post-Aug.); not to be desirous to —, to have an aversion against —ing, *abhorreere ab uxore ducendâ or a re uxoriâ* (of the man), *nunguam de nuptiis cogitare* (of both sexes); the act of marrying, *nuptiæ* (in general), *es uxoria* (connection between man and wife); the act of marrying out of one family into another, *gentis enuptio* (Liv., the right of marrying out of her family or rank); to think of marrying, getting married, *de nuptiis cogitare*; married people, *vir et uxor* (a man and his wife), *mariti* (those who have been joined in marriage), *conjuges* (the married couple; in prose only post-Aug.); a new-married pair (on the wedding day), *sponsus et sponsa* (bridegroom and bride), *novi mariti, novus maritus et nova nupta, or nova nupta et novus maritus, nova nupta cum novo marito*.

Marrow, n. (1) (the fat in the bones), *medulla* (the — in trees); the spinal —, *medulla spinalis*; — in the animal body, in plants, etc., *medulla*; (2) (= the essence, the best part of any thing), *medulla* (seldom in this sense, e.g. *medulla cerebri*, Aul. Gell.), *flos* (the best of any thing); the — of eloquence, *flos delibatus populi suadacque medulla*; to drain, exhaust any one to the very —, *alci medullam perbibere, percipere* (of hunger, etc.); the — bone, **os medullosum*. Marrowy, adj. **medullæ similis*. Marrowy, adj. *medullusos*. Marrowless, adj. **sine medulla*.

Marsh, n. *pulus* (moor), *terra uliginosa* (miry soil). Marshy, adj. *paluster* (swampy), *lutuosus, canosus* (miry).

Marshal, n. **marescallus*; a —, who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., **duetor pompæ*; a —'s staff, *imperii insigne*.

Martial, adj. *militaris, bellicosus*; a — look, *oculi truces*; he has a — look, *est formâ imperatoris, *inest in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris* (he has the look of a real warrior); — law, *jus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the plural *jura belli, lex belli* (laws of the war), *jus imperatorium* (right, authority of a general in times of war); to try by — law, *jus or jura belli servare*, against any one, in *algm*; not to apply the — law against any one, *omne jus belli algo abstinere*; according to the — law, *jure or lege belli, jure imperatorio* (e.g. to appropriate, confiscate any thing, *auferre algâ*); — law, in its theory, *leges militares*; the carrying out of the — law, *jurisdicção castrensis*; to punish according to the — law, *militariter punire algm*.

Martlet, Marten, n. a wall-swallow, **hirundo apus -oides* (L.).

Martyr, n. *martyr* (Eccl.); to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, **pro algâ re mortem occurrere*. Martyrdom, n. (= death of a martyr), *martyrium* (Eccl.); to suffer —, **pro re Christianâ mori or etiam profundere*; the crown of —,

**merces constantibus rei Christianae propugnatoribus proposita*. Martyrology; **historia martyrum*.

Marvellous, adj. *stupendus*, *admirabilis* (astonishing, e.g. *audacia*), *ingens*, *immensis* (very great, e.g. *immanes pecuniae*); adv. *stupendum in modum* (in an astonishing manner); *valde* (very), *vehementer* (violently).

Masculine, adj. *masculus*, *masculinus*; n. *masculinum* (Gramm.).

Mask, n. (1) (= cover for the face), *persona* (*λαρὰ*, *ὑπόκριτον*, *ὑπόκριτον*, the entire —, which covered the whole head but was not tied, but merely drawn over the head, in order to give greater force to the voice; hence in the commentators to Aulus Gellius called *indumentum illud oris*); *os*, *oris* (half the —, e.g. *Gorgonis*), *larca* (a — to frighten, used at funerals, also in pantomimes; e.g. in Hor. *nil illi larca* [i.e. *pietâ personâ*, Polyphemus *ultu et capite referente*], *atq[ue] tragici opus esse cuthurnis*, the words of the Cyclops *qui pastorem rogabat uti saltaret*); a —, a person in a —, *homo personatus* (never *persona* in the classical writers); to put on a —, to any one (in a lit. sense), *personam alci aptare* or *alcis capiti inponere* or *alcis capiti adiacere*; to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam inducere*, *larcam sibi accommodare* or *aptare*; to take any one's — off, *alci personam demere*, *alcis capiti personam detrudere* (lit. and fig.); (2) fig. = pretence, to put on a different —, *alienam personam sibi accommodare* (lit., to be two-faced); to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* (not to show one's true character); to assume the — of any one, *personam alci inducere* (to play any one's part), *speciem* or *simulationem alci* or *alcis rei inducere* (to pretend to be, etc.), *simulare alqd*; to unmask one's self, take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, *alci* or *alci rei personam demere* or *reddere suam* (to show a person or thing in its true character, e.g. *quid vides accidere pueris, hoc nobis quoque majusculis pueris evenit*; *illi quos amant, quibus assueverunt, cum quibus ludunt, si personatos vident, exarscunt*; *non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus demenda est et reddenda facies sua*), *evolvere alqm integumentis dissimulationis nudare* (fig., to strip off the —, which any one wears and show him in his real light), **alcis animum nudare* (to lay open a person's character); to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinere*; to betray any one under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiae prodere*; to deceive any one under the — of honesty, *alqm per fidem fallere*, *decipere*, *circumvenire*; to conceal great wisdom, understanding under the — of silliness, *summum prudentiam simulatione stultitiae tegere*; (3) = masquerade, **conventus quo homines personati discurrunt*. To mask, v.tr. (1) (lit.), *personam alci aptare*, *personam alci capiti inponere* or *adiacere*, *relare* (to cover with a veil); to — one's self, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam inducere*, *larcam sibi accommodare* or *aptare*; *se celare* (to cover one's self with a veil); people — themselves, *persona capiti adiacere*; to be —ed, *personam* or *larcam gerere*, *personam ferre*; —ed, *personatus*; (2) fig., *tegere* (to cover, with any thing, *alqd re*), *occultare* (to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

Mason, n. (1) *cementarius*; (2) a free —, **latidmus*. Masonry, n. *opus sacrum*, *saxa -orum*, n. (of free-stones), *(opus) cementicium* (of quarry-stones), *(opus) latericium* (of bricks), **structura testacea* (of mortar mixed with bruised potsherds); *solid -*, *solida structura*.

Mass, n. *massa*, *moles*, *corpus*, *summa*; a great — of silver, *magnum pondus argenti*; the — of the arid, *moles cæciliis*; to heap together a — (of words), *urbam congregare*; — of objects, *silia rerum*; — of event, *rerum moles*; **Mass** = Roman Catholic service, **liturgia sacra*; to perform

—, *sacra procurare*; to say —, *Deo supplicare*; to hear —, **liturgia sacra adesse*; a priest who performs —, *sacerdos qui sacris operatur*.

Massacre, n. *caedes*, *trucidatio*. To massacre, v.tr. *cadere*, *concidere* (to cut up, make, horrible havoc of); *trucidare*, *trucidando occidere* (to butcher), *obtruncare* (to cut off the head), *sternere*, *prostrernere* (to fell to the ground); — every thing, *omnia sternite ferro*; a great number of enemies were —, *magna caedes Jugientium est facta*; on both sides a great many were —, *pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque*.

Massive, adj. (1) (= dense), *solidus*, *solidus auro* (of — gold, not hollow, e.g. a vessel), *totus auro* (all gold, opp. *subauratus*, gilt, e.g. a ring); not —, *percussus* (e.g. *annulus*); but *not annulus caesus* — a ring without a stone; (2) = built of free-stones, *saxeo muro constructus*; or *sine trabibus*, *saxo constructus* (the last four words are one phrase).

Master, n. (1) (on ships) *malus*, *arbor mali*, *arbor* (arbor always used by the Jct. by itself in the sense of —; the Jct. never use *malus*); the — head, *caput mali*; lower end of the —, *cala*; to set up a —, *malum erigere* (opp. *demittere*); to climb, run up the —, *malum scandere*; main —, **maius mazimus* or *principalis*; fore —, **malus anticus*; mizen —, **malus posticus*; without a —, *masterless*, **malo priatus*; to become masterless, *unmasted*, **malo privari*, **malum amittere*; (2) = fruit of forest trees, *sagina* (meat to fatten animals with, also with regard to men, e.g. *gladiatoria sagina*, the gladiators' mess), *saginato* (*εἰρεωα*, act of fattening), *furtura* (the stuffing itself, as the material, *quidquid ad farciendum implendumque congeritur*, *immittitur*, *et inculcatur*; and the act of stuffing, fattening fowls); to — (to put out to —), in *saginato*; fit for being put out to — (of animals), *altilis* (in general), *fartilis* (of fowls).

Master, n. (1) as a title, *dominus* (= to our Mr. N.N. or Master N.N.); *dom.* already used as a title for the high and low under the Roman Emperors), *vir* (always as a more solemn mode of addressing people, in speeches, on letters, and with additions of some epithet according to the rank and station of the party, e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus*, *illustrissimus*, etc.); in simply calling any one by his name, or in stating his name, we either, in modern Latin, give the surname, or what is still better, add one or more Christian names (e.g. Mr. Manzoni, *Manutius* or *Paulus Manutius*), but never *dominus Manutius*, which would sound almost barbarous to classical ears); (2) = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familia*, *herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and entire household; hence in the Com. as the usual mode in which the slave addresses his —), *possessor* (who has possession of a thing, often in opp. to *dominus*, owner, landlord), *homo* (man, e.g. a young —, *homo adolescens* or simply *adolescens*; an old —, *homo senex*, or simply *senex*); the young — of the house, *filius herilis*, *filius familiae* (the latter with reference to the family; the former as regards the servants); every one is — in his own house, *suam quisque domum obtinet*; (3) (= lord, ruler), *dominus* (one who is —), *princeps* (the first in a state, in opp. to *dominus*), *tyrannus* (*τίρανν*, ruler in the most absolute sense; tyrant, despot, then especially one who has usurped the government of a state), *dynastes* (*δυναστες*, potentate); then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or any body, *imperare alci rei* and *alci*, *potentum esse alci rei* (both lit. and fig.), *praeesse alci rei* and *alci* (to preside over, in a lit. sense); to be — under, get different masters, *alium atque alium dominum sortiri* (sometimes the one, sometimes the other); Prov., like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis est servus*; to play the —, *dominari*; with any one, at any place, in *alqm*, *alqo loco*; — of, *potens* with gen.; to be — of any thing, *alqd in sua potestate habere*,

aliqui locum tenere (of a place, e.g. we are —s of this place, *ea urbs a nobis continetur*); to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *p. aliquid* of a thing, a the object); *aliquid* of a town; *aleis*, when the object is a person, except in the phrase, *reum potiri*, to seize the government); to remain — of, *aliquid obtinere*; (4) — of a man-of-war, under the direction of a captain, **gubernator primus*; (5) (in general) = manager, head of a place of business, etc., *præfectus, magister*; (6) the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship, *magister, paterfamilias, herus* (Coin.); (7) = teacher, *magister* (also in a metonymic sense); (8) (of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, art, or science, in a trade), *artifex* (in a general sense); a — in any thing, *artifex* (with the gen., especially with the gen. of the gerund), *antistes, princeps aleis rei* (one of the first, a man of importance in any thing), *perfectus et absolutus in aliqua re* (perfect in any art or science); a — in what any one professes, *orator perfectus, dicendi artifex* (of the orator), *pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex* (of the painter), *medicus arte insignis, medicinæ or medicinæ arte clarus* (of a medical practitioner), *medicinæ vates* (of one deeply learned in the science of medicine, a learned doctor); a — in husbandry, *agricola qui est perfectæ artis*; to be — in any thing, *familiam ducere in aliqua re* (to be the first in any art, science, e.g. in civil law, *in iure civili*), *aliquid re* or *in aliqua re excellere* or *maxime excellere* (to be foremost, excel in any thing), *cruditum esse artificium aleis rei* (to be up to any trick, e.g. to be a — in the art of simulation, *artificio simulationis*); — in the art of flattering, *ad nimiam assentationem cruditum esse*; the people were — in it, *homines talis negotii artifices erant*; Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus*; through many year's practice masters in the art of exercising an influence over, ruling over the minds of the people, *artifices jam tot annorum usu tractandi animos plebis*; in this art there were many masters, *in eo genere multi perfecti existerunt*; Prov. practice makes perfect, *exercitatio artem facit* (Tac.); (9) (= —, inasmuch as one has apprentices and journeymen under him, e.g. — mason), *officiator, tabernæ magister* — (of a shop, e.g. *tonsor magister*, a barber or hair-dresser that keeps a shop); — of the lodge (of free-masons), **latæmorum magister* or *præsul*; then in general: —, principal, instructor, *magister* (also as a mode of address or as a title, *Aul. Gell.*); the privilege of setting up as a —, **jus magistris*; — singer, **canendi artifex*; a — stroke, *artificium* or *consilium callidissimum*; a — piece (a very skillful work), *opus præcipuum artis, opus summo artificio factum, opus politissimam arte* or *singulari opere artificisque perfectum*, also simply *artificium*; that is his — piece, *hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus*; many consider this as the greatest — piece, *quo opere nullum absolutius plerique judicant*; the work is a real — piece, *liber omnibus numeris absolutus est*; = a — piece of an artizan, **artis specimen*; to make, *edocere*; (10) (in a fig. sense, to be — over one's self), *sui juris* or *sua potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse* (to be one's own —, to be independent, opp. *ex alterius arbitrio pendere*); *sibi* or *cupidiatibus suis impare posse*, *sui* or *animi potentem esse*, *se (in) potestate habere*, *in se ipsum habere potestatem*, *se ipsum continere* (to be able to control one's self); — over one's self, *sui potens* or *compos*; fear gets — of any one, *timor aliquid incedit*, *timor aliquid* or *aleis animum occupat* or (beforehand) *præoccupat*; we are not — of the next day, *ne crastino quidem dominamur*; — in various phrases and compositions, — at arms, *militæ ad tradendam disciplinam inmixti manipulis* (in general), *armorum doctores* (drill-sergeants), *campi doctores* (who drilled the soldiers in marching exercises); — of arts, **magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated, *M.L.L.A.A.* or *M.A.* or *A.M.*); to confer upon any one the

degree of — of arts, **aliquid in numerum magistrorum scribere*; to become — of arts, **ad amplissimum magistrum gradum promoveri*; to wish to become — of arts, **summus magistri honoris petere*; — of the house, *us landlord* or *tenant, adium* or *edificii dominus*; a head of the family, *paterfamilias, herus*; — of the ceremonies, at court, *ceres officiorum, magister officiorum* or *aule* (in general); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under the Roman emperors); grand —, **magnus* or *maximus magister* (of an order, e.g. of the templars, *equitum Mælitensium*); grand —, rector of a university, **toti officii academice præpositus*; — of the buck-hounds, **cenationum regiarum* or (of a prince) *principium summus magister*; to be — of the buck-hounds, **cenationem regiarum* or *principium summam curam gerere*; — of the horse; *equis*; at the emperor's court, *tribunus stabuli*; — of chancery, *magister scriniorum*; — of the Pope's chancery, a datary, **pontificis datarius* (technical term); — of the rolls, **tabularum picturarum custos*; — general, — of the ordinance, perhaps **præfectus rei tormentarie summus*; — of the wardrobe, **rei restiarie præfectus*; to be — of a thing; to have any thing at one's finger's ends, *aliquid tenere, aliquid cognatum habere* (to have acquired a knowledge of), *aliquid intelligere* (to have gained an insight into), *instructum esse aliqua re* (to be informed in any thing, e.g. *dialecticis*); to be — of a language, e.g. of the Latin tongue, *Latine scire* or *doctum esse* (in general, to have a knowledge of, to be conversant with), *Latine loqui* (to speak Latin), **lingua Latinæ commodè uti* (to speak Latin fluently); to be — of many languages, *nullus linguas intelligere*; to make one's self — of any thing, *potiri aliqua re*; — attendant (at a sea-port), *limenarchis* (*λιμεναρχης*, Jct.); — builder, *architectus* (as one who understands architecture), *œdilis* (architect in the ordinary sense), **architectus navalis* (ship-builder); — cook, *archimagirus* (*ἀρχιμάγειρος*, head-cook); — mason, *cæmentarius*; master's mate, — of a merchant-man, *gubernator, rector navis*; — rogue, *trifurcifer* (earlier *Com.*), *caput scelerum, princeps flagitiorum*; — sin, **ritiositas inuata, *præcibus insititum commune et peragatum*; a — stroke, a — touch, *artificium* or *consilium callidissimum*; — of the mint, *monete præpositus* or *procurator* (late; as title on coins); — tooth, *dens, dens caninus* (of a fox, wolf, etc.); — sinew, *nervus*; — wort, **Imperatoria* (L.); great — wort, **Imperatoria maxima* (L.); to eat the master's bread, *servire* (in general), *operam suam locare* (of the workman); the master's favour, *favor principis* or *principum*; a master's favour does not last long, **nihil favore potentis* or *principis fallacius*. To master, v.tr. (1) = to bring under control (e.g. neglect); to — one's tongue, *moderari et animo et orationi*; to — all one's passions, *continere omnes cupiditates*; they mastered, got — of, subdued the fire, flames, *vis flammæ oppressa est*; (2) to — a thing, *potiri aliqua re*; (3) to — any body, *aliquid comprimere posse*. Masterly, adj. *artificiosus, artifex* (executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *præcipuus artifex, summus* or *singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio factus, singulari opere artificisque, or politissimam arte perfectus* (made in a — manner, of things); a — piece of eloquence, *oratio facta*; a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena*; adv. *summam* or *singulari arte, politissimam arte, summo* or *singulari arte, affabre* (according to the rules of art), *egregie* (in an excellent manner). Mastership, n. = superior skill, *summa aleis rei peritia*; = office of a —, governor, *magisterium*. Mastery, n. (1) = superiority in competition, *principatus* (as the result of competition, mastership); e.g. to adjudge to any one the mastery in any thing, **principatum aleis rei alicui tribuere, alicui deferre*; to be able to compete with masters for the mastery, **cum principibus de prin-*

cipatu certare posse; (2) = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly).

Mastic, *Mastich*, *n.* (1) = a resin from the — tree, *masticæ*, *resina lentiscina*; the — tree, **Pistacia lentiscus* (L.), *lentiscus*; from the — tree, *lentiscinus*; — oil, *oleum lentiscinum*, *oleum masticinum* (late); (2) in botany, — herb, **teucrium marum* (L.); — thyme, *thymus masticina*.

Mastication, *n.* *manducatio* (late), or by *mandere*, *manducare*.

Mastiff, *n.* *masticus* (low Lat.), **canis mastivus* (Blumenbach), perhaps **canis molossus* (L.), *canis catenarius*, *canis catenæ vinctus* (chain-dog).

Mat, *n.* = texture of sedge, etc., *storea* or *storia*, **stragulum stramentitium* (a straw —); — felon, **knapp-weed*, **centaurea scabiosa* (L.); — grass, **nardus stricta* (L.); — reed, **arundo arenaria* (L.); —, = meadow, *pratium*. To *mat*, *v.tr.* = to cover with mats, **stragulis consternere*.

Match, *n.* (for catching fire, getting a light), *ramentum sulphuratum*; *matches*, *sulphuratum*, *n.*; *ignitarius*, a lucifer —, **flum sulphuratum* (= thread dipped in sulphur); *matches*, *sulphuratum* — *orum*, *n.*; = a rope lighted for firing artillery, **funiculus a stupæ tortus*, or in the connexion of a sentence simply **funiculus*, **funis incendarius*; = linkstock, port-fire, **virga incendaria*; a — box, **pyxis* or *theca sulphuratorum*;

Match, *n.* (1) = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . . , *par alicui* or *alici rei* (opp. *impar*); to be a — for any one, *alici parem esse* (e.g. bello), *non inferiorem esse alio*; to be more than a — for an adversary, *adversario non cedere*, *strenue rem suam gerere* (to fight it out); not to be a — for any one, *alici impar*, *inferiorem esse alio*; not to be a — for the enemy, *cum hostis sustinere non posse*; to be a — for a thing, *alici rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotii*), *alqd sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); any one is no longer a — for the duties of an office, *non sufficient jam vires ad munus obeundum* (any one's physical strength succumbs to, is insufficient for); a hunting, —, *venatio*; a shooting —, *lusu* *id genus quo in oib. tela coniungit*; (2) (= union by marriage), *conditio uxoria*, generally simply *conditio*; an unhappy —, **matrimonium infaustum*; *infelix*; to look out for a —, *conditionem querere* or *circumspicere*; for any one, *alci conditionem querere* (for a man), *alci prospicere maritum* (for a female); to offer a — to any one, *alci virginem conditionem deferre*; to be fit for any —, *nullius non conditionis habere potestatem*; to refuse a —, *conditionem aspernari*; to make a good, profitable —, **bene dotatam virginem ducere*, **uxorem nobili genere natam invenire* or *nancisci* (of the man); the former as regards wealth, the latter in point of respectability; **viro locupletis nubere*, in *luculentam familiam collocari*, *splendidi nuptis jungi* (of the woman); the former in point of wealth, the latter as regards the respectability of the man); to make a bad —, *male nubere*; he was anxious for his daughter to make a most splendid —, *quam splendidissimis nuptis puellam jungi volebat*; to compel one's daughter to make an unhappy —, perhaps *filiam dare alci in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias*; — maker, *nuptiarum conciliator* (the suitor), *auspex nuptiarum* (one who is present as a witness, when a marriage is contracted, who seals and signs the marriage contract, the marriage license, as a witness); to play the — maker, *nuptias conciliare*; the — maker, if a female, **nuptiarum conciliatrix*; Juno, the — maker, *Juno pronuba*; — making, *nuptiarum conciliatio*. To *match*, *v.tr.* *cum alio in certamen descendere*, *congruere cum alio* (to try one's strength against one, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci*, *non inferiorem esse alio* (to be a — for); I alone was a — for you, *per me tibi ostiit*, or by resistere; to — the enemy, *hosti* or *hostium copias se obicere*; = to compare, *requare alqm* and *æquare alci rei* or *alqd*; = to suit, *æquare*, *adæquare alqd*

cum alqd re; = to join, *ungere*, *conungere*, *copulare cum alqd re*, *miscere alqd re*; you cannot — him, **hæc re parem habes neminem*; to be matched, *comparabilis*, *quod comparari potest*; not to be matched, *incomparabilis* (of persons and things). To *match*, *v.intr.* (= to be united in marriage), *jungi*, *conjugi*, *se jungere*, *se conjugere* (in general); of animals, *coire*, *inire*, *comprimere* (of male animals); *coire* and *comprimere* also of men); *iniri*, *maritari*, *marem pati* (of female animals); to — with, *jungi* or *conjugi cum alqd re*. *Matchless*, *adj.* *in suo genere singularum esse*.

Mate, *n.* (1) = one that eats at the same table, *mess* —, *convictor* (one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *conviva* (guest at table); (2) (in a merchant ship or ship of war), *gubernator*, *rector navis*; one under a —, **qui pro gubernatore operas dat*; (3) (in general, = an assistant to the master), *cook's* —, **coquus secundus*; (4) in chess, *victus*, *ad incitias redactus* (lit.), *confectus* (fig., done up, done for). To *mate*, *v.tr.* (in chess) *alqm vincere* or *ad incitias redigere* (lit.); *alqm conficere* (fig.).

Material, *adj.* (1) = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; a being that is not spiritual, a — being, *mens simplex nulla re adjecta, quæ sentire possit*; the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est*; (2) = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia*, *argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum*, *questus*; — wants, *indigentia*, *inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas*. **Material**, *n.* (= any thing composed of matter), *materia* (lit. = building; fig. = for a literary work), *res* (what is —, opp. *verba*), *sila rerum* (in a fig. sense, lots, plenty of —, e.g. *primum sila rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est*, [in speaking of a well-arranged speech], *quæ de parte dixit Antonius hæc formanda filo ipso*, et genere orationis, *illuminanda verbis*, *varianda sententiis*), *commentarii* (historical —); the — for a rampart, *agger*; a stock of — and of words, *copa rerum et verborum*; to collect materials, *sila rerum comparare*; to leave materials about any thing, in *commentariis alqd relinquare*. **Materialism**, *n.* **materialismus*. **Materialist**, *n.* **materialista*, or by circumloc., **qui nihil in rerum naturâ esse statuit nisi corpora*, or **materialismo addictus*. **Materialize**, *v.tr.* *concorporare*; to become —, *corporari*, *concorporari*.

Maternal, *adj.* *maternus*; — property, *res materna*; — feelings, *animus maternus*; — affection, love, **amor maternus*; **amor matris erga liberos*, *materna indulgentia* (= indulgence); — inheritance, inheritance from the mother, **quæ ab rebus maternis hereditate ad alqm redeunt* or *redierunt*.

Mathematical, *adj.* *mathematicus* (*μαθηματικός*, lit. and in general), *geometricus* (*γεωμετρικός*), *accuratus*, *certus* (fig., exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicum ratio*; to infer with — exactness, *necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere alqd*; to prove any thing with — exactness, *geometricâ subtilitate demonstrare alqd*; with — certainty, *certissimus*. **Mathematician**, *n.* *mathematicus* (*μαθηματικός*), or by circumloc., *mathematicum-artium peritus*. **Mathematics**, *n.* *mathematica* — *orum*, *n.*, *artes mathematicæ* (seldom), *mathematica* — *æ*, *f.* (*μαθηματικά*, in general), *geometrica* — *orum*, *n.*, *geometria* — *æ*, *f.* (*γεωμετρία*, *γεωμετρία*, geometry); never to have studied —, *nunquam pulverem illum eruditum attingisse* (in the sense of the ancients who drew their geometrical figures in the sand), *in mathematicis rudem esse* (in general, to know nothing of —).

Matins, *n.* **matutine preces* (morning prayer), *sacra matutina* (morning service), *matutinus cantus* (morning song; hymn); as the time of morning service or the first canonical hour in the Romish church; **missa matutina* (early mass), *sacra antelucana* — *orum*, *n.*

Matrice, n. (of a type), perhaps **matrix* (*sons primus*), **tuba*; (in dyeing the five principal colours), *color nativus* (natural colour).

Matricide, n. (1) (= murder of a mother), *matricidium*, *paricidium matris*, or in the context *paricidium* (as a crime against the sacred person of a mother), *matris nec* (violent death of a mother); (2) (= murderer of his mother), *matricida*, *intersector matris*, *paricida matris*; in the context also simply *paricida*.

Matriculate, v.tr. (a student), **alqm civitati academica* or *in civitatem academicam ascribere*, **alqm in civitatem academicam* or *in numerum academicorum ascribere*; *in album referre* (inscribe any one's name in the books, on the rolls); to be—, *nomen dare* or *edere* (also said of soldiers enlisting); with, under any one, (nomen) *proferri apud alqm*. Matriculation, n., see above; certificate of —, *libellus*.

Matrimony, n. *matrimonium*; yoke of —, *jugum* (+), to yoke together in —, *jugo cogere* (+); to be yoked together in —, *jugum ferre* (+); see Marriage. Matrimonial, adj., see Conjugal, Connubial.

Matron, n. *matrona*; — of a workhouse, *ptochotrophā* (*πτοχοτρόφος*, for the poor); — of a lying-in-hospital, **nosocōma* (*νοσοκομῖος*); of a stranger's charity, **xenodōcha* (*ξενοδόχος*), all three in late Imperial Rome). Matronal, adj. **matronā dignus*, *honestus* (well-behaved, of persons and things), *modestus* (modest, of persons and things), *decorus* (becoming), *castus*, *puclcus* (chaste), *frugi* (sedate, demure), *probus* (upright, all four of persons); a — life, a life becoming a matron, *vita honesta*; a — character, *mores modesti* (modest manners). Adv. *honeste*, *modeste*; to have a matronly demeanour, *valde honeste rem gerere*.

Matter, n. (1) (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus* (*materia* in this sense is barbarous); full of —, *purulentus*; like —, **puri similis*; (2) (visible, tangible —), **materia unde corpus fabricatum est*; *corpus*; *corporeum et aspectabile omne*, *corporalia*, *res corporeæ*, *quæ cerunt tangique possunt*; (3) (in a more general and philosophical sense), *elementum*, *principium*, plur. *principia* —orum, n., *natura* (e.g. *natura cælestis et terræ vacat et humore*); matter contained in the whole earth, elementary —, *terrenum principiorum*, *genus*; the substance, — of all things, *omnium rerum principium*; (4) (= thing treated of), *res*, *propositum* (that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, *hoc nihil ad rem*; to come to the —, *ad propositum* or *ad rem ipsam venire*, *ad instituta pergere*; to the —! question! *ad rem* (a recommendation to the speaker not to wander from the main question); but now, to come to the — itself, *jam ad instituta pergamus* (after an introduction), *sed ad propositum revertamur*, or simply *sed ad propositum* (but let us return to the — in hand, after a digression); but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar*, *unde sum egressus*; *ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam*, *ut in pauca conferam*, *ne longum fiat*, *ne longus sim*; the — stands thus, *res in eo ceritur* or *sita est* or *posita est*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with inf. or with supine in -u); = — to treat of, *materia*; = event, occurrence, *res*, *res gesta*; the whole —, *ordo rei gesta*; to relate the whole —, *narrare rem omnem ut factam est*; = affair, cause, *res* (in general, also = disputed point in a law-suit, the law-suit itself); *negotium* (a business to perform, engagement), *causa* (the point upon which the contending party means to establish his or her claim or right, in a war, in a law-suit, or in a discussion on some difficult question in literature); to meddle with the matters of other people, to meddle with other people's business, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do matters stand? *quo loco res est*? *ut res se habet*? how stands your —? *quomodo tibi res se habet*? to settle the — quietly, *rem intra parie-*

tes pergere; the — is settled, *judicata res est*; concerning the —, *quod rem or res spectat*; pith the —, *res*; — of fact, *factum*; a — of fact man who is verbose, *qui verbosus est*; what's the —? *quid or quidna est*? *quid rei est*? *quid accidit*? what's the — with her? *quid tristis est*? (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat*? (of one that is ill) 'tis no —, no —, *hoc nihil est*, *hoc leve est*, *de hi nihil nocebit*, *nihil obest* (with inf.), *nihil ad rem nihil obstat*, *nihil interest* or *nihil attinet* (with acc. and inf., if any thing follows); custom, ye know, is a great —, **magna vis profecto est in consuetudine*; upon the whole —, *denique*; for this —, with *quod* (e.g. *quod itinerum meorum ratio nonnullam in dubitationem videtur adducere*, *visi rusne me sis in provinciâ*, *ea res sic se habet*, Cic.) a small —, *paululum*, *aliquid* (says more than *paululum*). It matters, v.inp. *interest*, *refert* (*interest*, with the gen. of the person, rather implies the interest which a person has in any thing, e.g. it is necessary for, etc.; *refert* = the importance the weight which I attach to a —, e.g. it matters something); as regards the construction of *interest* and *refert* we must observe the following rules: the gen. is used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a personal pronoun, we use the abl. *meâ*, *tuâ*, *nostrâ*, *vestri* e.g. to me it matters, *meâ interest* or *refert*; how ever, in the golden age we never find *refert* with the gen. of a noun, but only with *meâ*; etc., and frequently both *interest* and *refert* are used in an absolute sense, that is, only with the thing, which of importance, the person, to whom it is important, not being expressed at all; the thing, which we feel an interest, can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the acc. an inf., or with *ut*, *ne*, or with an interrogative particle, or if the subject remains the same, simply with the inf.: how much it matters; is expressed by *magnopere*, *magis*, *maxime*, *minime*, *multum*, *permultum*, *plurimum*, *nihil*, etc., or by the gen. of the value, e.g. *magni*, *permagni*, *parvi*, *pluris*, *tanti*, *quantî*, etc., e.g. it — a great deal to me, whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxim nostrâ interest*, *te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *per magni nostrâ interest*, *te esse Rome*; it — ever thing to me, *in eo mihi sunt omnia*; what does it — to you? *quid tuâ id refert*? a great deal! *magis*! Matterly, adj. *purulentus*.

Mattock, n. *ligo*.

Mattress, n. *stragulum*, *stratum* (in general) *vestis stragula* (more especially an expensive —) a — of goat's hair, *cilicium* (*κίλικιον*).

Mature, v.tr. (= to promote perfect suppuration), *ulcus ad suppurationem perducere* (of medicine causing the matter to come out, etc.) *pus morire*, *citare*, *maturare*. Maturation, n. (1) *maturitas*; to come to —, *ad maturitatem pervenire*, *maturitatem assequi* or *adipisci*; (2) by *ulcus ad suppurationem perducere*. *Maturative*, adj. by *maturare*, *ad maturitatem perducere*, or by the intrans. verbs, *maturescere*, *ad maturitatem pervenire*, *maturitatem adipisci* or *assequi*.

Mature, adj. (1) = of full age, *maturus* (ripe, o fruit; of persons who have arrived at an age to manage their own business, e.g. *matura virgo*, a young woman who is fit to be married; also what is done at the proper time); to become, grow —, *maturari*, *ematurescere*, *ad maturitatem venire*, *pervenire*, *maturitatem assequi* or *adipisci* (all in the sense of *maturus*); *ad frugem pervenire* (of the understanding); (2) = brought to perfection (of plants, e.g. — wheat), *maturus*; (3) (of a scheme, etc.), *tempestivus* (at the proper time, in due season, also of fruit, ripe in due season), *maturus*; after — consideration (to do any thing, etc.), *bono consilio*; a — judgment, *judicium firmum* (firm), *judicium acre* (acute), *acre judicium et certum* (accurate), *judicium subtile* (discriminating), *judicium intelligentis* (of a connoisseur); to be —, *maturum esse*, *maturitatem suam habere* (lit. and fig.); = to ad-

vance to perfection (e.g. labours), *ad maturitatem perducere, maturare*. Maturity, *n.* (1) *maturitas* (lit. and fig.), *maturitas tempestiva* (lit. of corn, etc., ripe in due season), *tempestivitas* (timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, to mature, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.), *maturare* (lit. and fig., e.g. a scheme, etc.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also fig. = to be brought to a state of perfection), *maturari*; to acquire — of judgment, **ad iudicium maturitatem pervenire*; years of —, *maturitas annorum*; (2) in commerce = — of a bill, *tempus constitutum*, often simply *dies* (e.g. *quum dies venit*, at —, when due, let.); to pay before it is due, before —, *ante diem solvere*, let.).

Mawkish, adj. (= apt to cause loathing). See Distasteful, Disgust.

Mixim, *n.* **axioma -alis* [a Greek word (*ἀξιωμα*); with modern mathematicians; after Aristotle = a proposition that needs no proof; in dialectics = *oratio seu propositio, aut dictum absolutum aliquam sententiam complectens, quam necesse est aut veram aut falsam esse*; in pure Latin, *pronuntiatio, enunciatio, enunciatum, effatum* (Cic.), *profatum, prologium* (Varr.), *verbum* (Teren.); as a Latin word it occurs only in Apul., about A.D. 120, and in Latin we should therefore always use the Greek word or else a circ.]; *dogma* (*δόγμα*), or in pure Latin *decretum* or (post-Aug.) *placitum* or *scitum* (view, principle established by a philosopher, doctrine); *ratio* (mode of thinking, of a philosopher, and of any body in general; *principium* would be bad in this sense), *preceptum* (precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher, not to be used synonymously with *preceptio* = an enjoining), *institutum, institutio* (what has become a rule, a custom, owing to a principle), *comb. ratio et institutio mea*; and in the pl. *precepta institutaque philosophia*; *sententia* (in general an opinion founded upon reasons, also of a philosopher), *iudicium* or *iudicium animi* (conviction, any one's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alius rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the gen. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis esse regula*); *lex* (law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historicæ legem*).

May, *n.* (1) *mensis Maius*; the first of —, — day, *Calendæ Maiæ*; the seventh of —, *Nonæ Maiæ*; the fifteenth of —, *Idus Maiæ*; (2) = the early part of life, *mensis Maius*; — bloom, *flor ceruus* (spring flower), **concellaria maialis* (L.); — apple, **podophyllum peltatum* (L.); — bug, cock-chaffer, **scarabæus melolontha* (L.); — bush, **mespilus cotoneaster* (L.); — days, *dies fasti*; — atmosphere, spring air, *aura verna*; — sun, *sol vernus*; — weed, **anthemis cotula* (L.); — worm, **meloe proscarabæus* (L.).

May, verb aux. (1) = to be possible; see Possible, Can; (2) = to have physical power; see Able, Can; (3) to have moral power; see Allow, Dare; (4) see Perhaps; however, as no precise mode how this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — ... ever so, still, etc., *tametsi ... tamen*; if — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *eideri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse eius eideris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, **viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition should be rendered, simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf. (but probably, which does not mean "perhaps," but "probably," must not be used in these phrases), e.g. he — go, eat; somebody might say, *fortitan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis dixerit* (perhaps some one will say); however he might tarry, *quam vellet cunctaretur*; however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *frement, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he —

be, etc., *quiscunque est*; you will have to atone for it whenever that time — come, some time, *quandocumque mihi panas dabis*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime* (see Fast); you — for me, *per me licet*, or simply *licet*; you — do it for me, *potes id meâ voluntate facere*; for me you — quarrel, dispute as long as you like, *hio pugnes licet, non repugno*; if I — say so, **si ita loqui or dicere licet*, *sit cenia verbi*; — let please your Majesty, *te rogo ut digneris* with inf. (Imperial Rome); — be, see Perhaps.

Mayor, *n.* **magister civium, consul* (the first magistrate in Rome); — belonging to the office of the —, *consularis*; adv. *consulariter*. Mayoralty, *n.* **dignitas magistris civium*.

Maze, *n.* (1) = — in a park, *labyrinthus, via inexplcabilis, itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursum inexplcabiles, viarum inexplcabilis error*; (2) fig. — of scholasticism, *gyri et macandri dialectici*.

Mead, *n.* *vinum mulsum*, or simply *mulsum* (of wine), *hydromeli* (*ὕδρμελι*, of honey), pure Latin, *aqua mulsa*.

Mead, Meadow, *n.* *pratium*; a small —, *pratulum*; to cut the grass on a —, *pratium cadere* or *secare* or *desecare*; to mow a — a second time, *pratium scitire*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratium*; — flower, *flor pratensis*; — tithe, **decima pratorum*; growth of a —, **pabulum pratense*; — bouts, **caltha palustris* (L.); — bugle, **ajuga reptans* (L.); — campion, — pink, **lychnis flos cuculi* (L.); — grass, **poa pratensis* (L.); — cresses, **crucianthe pratensis* (L.); — lark, **alauda campestris* (L.); — pipit, *pevit*, **alauda pratensis* (L.); — lue, **thalictum* (L.); — saffron, **colchicum* (L.); — saxifrage, — pepper saxifrage, **scelli* (L.); — scenery, *pratium*; — sweet, — wort, **spiraea ulmaria* (L.); — trefoil, **trifolium pratense* (L.); red — trefol, **trifolium purpureum* (L.); yellow — trefol, **medicago lupulina* (L.); — sage, **salvia pratensis* (L.). Meadowy, adj. **multa prata habens*.

Meagre, adj. (1) of flesh; see Lean; (2) as in — soil; see Barren; (3) = wanting strength of diction; see Barren, Poor. Meagreness, *n.*, see Leanness.

Meal, *n.* *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see Flour. Mealy, adj. *farinosus; farinaceus* (vet. Onomast., *farinaceus*, like —); having the colour of —, *farinulentus*; — tree, **viburnum lantana* (L.); — psp, **puls e farina facta*; — tick, **alcarus farinae* (L.).

Meals, properly only two among the Romans, viz., the morning meal, *prandium*; and the chief meal of the day, *cena*, taken in the decline of the day, toward or in the evening. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *cena* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a meal is *edere, cibum capere, sentire* (to take refreshment on rising), *prandere, prandium comedere, gustare* (to lanch), *cenare, cenitare, epulari* (to feast, to banquet); — at any one's table, *accubare apud aliquem*. See Breakfast, Dinner, Supper.

Mean, = low and unworthy, *illiberalis, sordidus* (unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (contemptible), *turpis* (base), in comb. *turpis impudicus; improbus* (morally bad and low), *sedus* (foul, of things); — plan, *badum consilium*; adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, abjecte, abjecte et sine dignitate, turpiter, turpiter et nequiter, fæde*. Meanness, *illiberalitas, animus abjectus, improbitas, sordes, indignitas*. To bear all meannesses, *omnes indignitates ferre (or perferre)*; to lead any one to —, *aliquem ad nequitiam adducere, aliquem transuersum agere* (mislead, pervert); I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

Mean, or medium, that which lies midway between two extremes, *n. res media*; to keep the —,

medium quiddam tenere (a middle path); there is no medium between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*; the golden mean, *aurea mediocritas*. Means, whatever serves to the attainment of an object, *via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam alqs inrit, consilium quod alqs capit* (the means or plan which any one adopts); *auxilium, adiumentum, subsidium, praesidium, telum, instrumentum*; a means which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas fert deducitque*; ways and means, *viae atque ratio*; to select or take a means, *rationem (or viam) inire (or capere or sequi)*; he took this means to slay him, *ad hunc interficiendum talem inivit rationem*; to show a person a means, *viam alicui ostendere*; to have recourse to —, *ad rationem alqm confugere*; to employ external —, *externis adiumentis uti*; to take extreme —, *sequi extremam rationem*; to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil inexpertum omittere*; the last —, *extrema experiri or audire, ad extrema (ad ultimum auxilium) descendere*; to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operâ eniti* (with *ut* or *ne*); to be without —, *consilii inopem esse, consilio auxilique orbisum esse*. Means = resource (see the word), *subsidia, ope, facultates, dirigit*; — of learning, doctrine *subsidia*; I have means to live, *habeo unde vivam*; I have no means to, etc., *ad alqd perfectendum mihi desunt facultates*; out of your own means, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu*; — to carry on war, *bellum ducere*. By means of, *opere (or auxilio) alqis, alqo jucante*; if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed; to mount the wall by means of ladders, *scalis murum ascendere*; *vestra culpa hoc accidit*, it was your fault that this happened; to procure the favour of others by means of fawning attentions, *aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere*; consequently the gerund, having the force of a substantive, is without a preposition, *hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando*, the mind of man is nourished by (means of) learning and thinking. Sometimes the participles *utens* and *usus* are employed; *prælus secundis usus*, by means of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*; *mulieres per ætatem ad pugnam inutilis*, women useless for fight by means (on account of) their age; *per se equitibus*, by his own means or efforts; *per auxilium agere*, to carry on by means of *auxilium*; *alqis operâ, eorum operâ, plebs concitata est*, by their means the people were stirred up; *alqis* (or *alqis rei*) *beneficio*, by means (or by favour) of; *eius beneficio in curiam venerant*, by his means (or favour) they had entered the senate; *sic Gyges repente annuli beneficio rex extitit est*, thus Gyges suddenly became king by means of the ring.

Mean, v.tr. (1) = to have in contemplation, *velle, cupitare*; see Intend; (2) = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to any one, *bona fide agere cum aliquo*, *alci bene velle, alci cupere* (but never *alci bene cupere* in this sense); *alci amicum esse, alci cupere et amicum esse* (to wish one well, opp. *alci male velle et alii nolle*, e.g. *cui, scilicet Pompeio, qui nolent, fidem tibi, quodcum ornasti, non sunt amici*; *alci facere, alci facere et cupere* (to favour any one, to show one's good intentions towards one by one's actions), *alci blandiri* (to flatter); (3) = to signify, *diceret aliquem or aliqd (to — to xty)*, *significaret aliqd* (to signify by words), *designaret, denotaret aliqd*, also with the addition *erronee* and (to allude to any one in one's speech, write), *piscis aliqd* (to have in view; intelligible, *velle aliqm or aliqd erronē*—said in this sense); I.—*Milarem, Milarem dico* (all those are meant who, etc., for *illi dicuntur qui*, etc.; you are meant, do to narrate?) *falsum* (they speak of you, ironically; what does he —? *quid illi vult?* what does he — by these words?) *quid illi vult hoc et illud?* *quid illi vult reserare?* (what does that mean?) *quid hoc vult?* *quid illi vult?* (what does that mean?) *quid illi vult?* (what does that mean?) *illud aliqd or aliqd vult?* (what does that mean?)

statues — ? *quid illa sibi volunt et quomodo* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare, declarare, enarrare*. (lit. to sound), *valere* (to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word *hecco*) means the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostris valet*; what does this expression — ? *quid vobis hæc vox? quæ res est hujus vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subijcienda est res?* — to one and the same thing, *idem significare* or *declarare* or *valere*, *idem significare ac tantum modo valere, unum enarrare*; to — nothing, **nihil valere*, **omni rei valere*; the means to go, **de abitu cogitant, abitura, profectura est*; see Signify. Meaning, n. (1) = that which exists in the mind, e.g. *res, hæc* is that is way —, *sub voce sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; that was not my —, *hoc nolui, hæc non erat mea mens*; see Intention, Wish, Opinion; (2) see Purpose, Aim; (3) = signification, *significatio* (= of a word), *res* (force of an expression), *sententia* (the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word, post-Aug., *sensus*); *notio* (original idea of a word, see Idea), *intellectus* (how a word is to be understood, post-Aug. technical term, often in Quint.); the real and proper —, *vera atque propria significatio*; a false —, *fallaciatque aliena verbi significatio*; the natural and original —, *naturalis rei principalis verbi significatio*; the actual — of a word, *potestas præsens*; that word has this —, *hæc res subiecta est voci*; that is the — of this word, *hæc res est istius vocis*; properly this word has this —, *huius verbo domicilliam est propriam*; in *hæc*; this word has different meanings, **hujus vocis potestas multiplex est* (in general); *hæc verbo sunt migrationes in aliorum domicilia multa* (many fig. meanings); it is necessary to fix the — of the verb "to be in want of," *illud excutionem est, quid sit canavi*; Cicero uses this word in a similar —, *consummitem Cicero isto verbo utitur*; the preposition *de* receives in one and the same word quite a different —, *de præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversarum significationum caput*; to be said in a — somewhat far-fetched (of a word), *declinante positum esse*; to have a narrower —, *angustius valere*; to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notitiam subicere*; to know the — of the words, *verborum verborum*; to consider well the meanings of the word, *diligenter examinare verborum pondus*; = deeper —, *sensu* continued in a word or passage, *ratio* (e.g. *nec ulla alia huius verbi, cum lectum dicimus, subiecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus, cumulatque tonorum complexibus*); *sententia* (after the classical age a noun), *res* (see before); to discover a — in a word, *sub voce sententiam subicere, verba notitiam subicere*; if a word admits of a double or of different meanings, *quoniam verbum potest in duas pluresque sententias accipi*; in the most narrow — of the word, *proprie et principalis significatione*; these words have a good —, *verborum sententia satis bona est* (Cicero's *bonum fundum sensum* would be a barbarous phrase); not to understand the — of a word, *verbum quid valere non videtur*; to comprehend the — of an author, *explicationem verborum insequi posse et elaboratam interpretari*; full of —, *significans* (of words and of the countermeasures, post-Aug.), *argutus* (expressive, of the eyes, countenances, etc.), *efficiens* (producing an effect, e.g. *quasi dicit alius tibi, verbum, alia autem nunc præcipit, et al supereminet, et sic præcedunt, et verbum conantur, dicitur esse non solum nota omnia, sed in propria etiam res et dicitur*); in conversation, or even in future domestic attendance, *facile res huiusmodi sunt etiam*; of a full, rich —, *ex rebus potest*; and of —, *virtus* of a language, *utilitas* (e.g. can this personal language be used and not —? *hæc p. præsertim in rebus est etiam potest*); *conceptus* (personified), a fully talk with —, *loquax dicitur, aliter loquax*; *verbi* —, *verbi potestas*.

[illegible]

Measles, *n.* (1) = disease in man, **morbilli* (technical term); (2) = disease in pigs, **hydatitis finna* (not *scrophula*, which is = tumour of the jugular glands in pigs); (3) = disease of trees, *canis* (not *cirga* in this sense); speckled wood, **materia cenosa*.

Measurable, *adj.* (1) *quod metiri possumus*, *mensurabilis* (late and bad); see *Moderate*. *Mensurableness*, *n.*, *render* by *ads.* *Measure*, *n.* *mensura* (that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (moderation); or the — of a recruit, *mensura ad quam militum aetura exigitur*; weights and —, *mensura et pondera*; reduced —, *scale*, **mensura minuta*; *duo sextarii* (as a — of wine, etc.), **sextarius*, a sextary; *mensura genus duas heminas seu cotylas continens*, *h. e.* duodecim cyathos, *habetur pondus viginti unciarum: ita dictus quia sexta pars est cogit*, = about a pint and a-half (English); this kind of — is called a *medimnus* (= six pecks), *hic modus mensurae medimnus appellatur*; to take the — of any thing, *mensuram alci rei intrare*; to take any one's —, to — any one for a coat, *vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri*; to buy, sell any thing according, by the —, *alqd mensurâ emere, vendere*; increased —, *mensura cumulata*; with full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; to receive a double — of corn, *duplici frumento donari*; according to the — of, *pro modo, pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with *ablat.*, according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere, pro se quisque*, i.e., every one according to his strength, in which sense we could not say *pro virili parte*, = *pro eo quod officii mei est*, *pro eo quod mea vires valent*, as far as I myself am concerned, for my own part, to the utmost of my power and ability, etc.); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo*; *præter* or *extra* or *supra modum*, *immodice, immoderate, majorem in modum* (beyond the usual —), *nimis* (too much), *admodum* (exceedingly, more than any one would have thought), *longe* (by far, with superlative, e.g. *longe omnium maximus*), *sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, manner, *hoc modo, tali modo, sic*; in some —, *alqo modo, alqâ ratione, alqâ ex parte, alqd, nonnihil* (somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *me res alqd subleat*; it comforts me in some —, when, etc., *nonnihil me consolatur, quum, etc.*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when = modifying an expression, by *ut ita dicam, quæst, quasi quidam, or simply quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies, e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*; in what —, *quemadmodum*; in such a —, *adhuc* (so far), *adeo* (so much, with *ut*; also in a question); in such a — as, *prout*; — of a syllable, *moxa* (gramm.); = steps taken, *ratio* (mode of acting), *consilium* (plan), *remedium* (remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; gentle measures, *molliæ consilia* (according to Tac., who uses the uncommon phrase *molliæ consilia*); to take a —, *rationem intrare, consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; — in any thing, *consilia alci rei accommodata capere*; to take more energetic —, *fortioribus remediis agere*; — more gentle —, *mollioribus consiliis*; however (lest this should happen) he was induced to take the most vigorous —, *sic id accidere magnopere præcavimus sibi existimabatur*; to take the proper —, precautions, *prævidere quæ tempus monet*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; to take one's — according to a thing (referring to our conduct towards others), *se finem rei alqd re*; to take — against any thing, *alci rei evincere*; to take — as regards the future, *de consiliis in posterum providere*; quickly to find out the necessary — to take, *celeriter quæ opus erit reperire*; to advise severer —, *asperiora suscipere*; — for —, *render* by *par pari respondere*

(lit., = to pay any one the same money back again, e.g. *proinde, si cuiquid debetur, ut sit inde parum*); *respondatur*; fig. in a bad sense), or by *par pari referre* (not *pro pari*), or *parum gratiam referre alci* (both fig., in a good and in a bad sense), *paria paribus respondere* (with words, in a good sense); — of a number (in arithmetic), **numerus multiplicans*; cubic —, **mensura cubica*; linear —, **mensura longitulinis, decempeda* (decatur, a pole or perch ten feet long, to — land); vtr. (1) = to ascertain extent, degree, *metiri, dimetiri* (in all dimensions, not to be confounded with *metare* and *demetare* = to — out, appoint certain limits, *finca, describo, dimetior*, in fixing the site for a camp, etc.), *emetiri, dimetiri, permetiri* (to — through, survey), *mensuram alci rei agere* (e.g. *operis*), *mensuram alci rei intrare*; (2) = to ascertain the degree of any thing (e.g. of heat), *emetiri*; (3) *emetiri* (to — walk over), see *Pass*, vtr.; (4) = to judge of distance, etc., by any thing, *metiri alqd alqd re* (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), *dimetiri alqd alqd re* (also = to determine by any thing, e.g. the verse by the number of feet, *versus pedibus metiri or dimetiri*; to — money by the bushel, *nummos metiri modio*; by the eye, *oculis metiri alqd*); to — the feet of the syllables, *præfix syllabarum metiri*; to — off, to fix exactly the — of a thing, *metiri, emetiri* (to — out, survey), *dimetiri*; (5) = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri, admetiri alci alqd*, to portion out, dole out; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem or alqd re, modulari alqd alqd re* (to regulate the — of any thing by some thing); to — in an artificial mode, *ad artem dirigere alqd*; to — duty according to practical utility, *utilitate dirigere officium*; to — the tone of the voice by the beat of the feet, *sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum*; to — every thing by one's own interest, by the standard of one's own pleasure, *omnia suis commodis, omnia voluptate metiri*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, in *quo judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini, et in quâ mensurâ mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis* (Vulgata); v.intr. *render* by *magnitudine esse* (with *genit.*, e.g. *pedum*); see before; rod or pole for measuring, surveying, *decempeda*, in the context *asser cuspidæ præfixis*. *Measurement*, *n.* *mensio* (the act), *mensura* (the manner). *Measurer*, *n.* *ensor*. See *Survey*, *Surveying*, *Surveyor*.

Meat, *n.* (1) = any thing eaten by man or beast, see *Food*; (2) *caro*; a piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of roast —, *caro assa* (roast-beef, *assum tribulum*; roast veal, *assum titulum*); boiled —, *caro liza*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caru sale conspersa or conditanea*; smoked, juicy —, *caru fumo durata, surculenta*; to distribute — among the crowd, *populo elscationem dare*; minced meat, perhaps *minutal*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (food for the horses); spoon —, *esca, ulcebrum* (lit. and fig., = enticement); sweet —, *dulcia -ium, n.*, *bellaria -ium, n.*, *dulcibla -ium, n.* (late), *mensa secunda* (desert); white —, **ebus lactens, lactentia -ium, n.* (milk-food); = of young animals, perhaps **caro pectorum*; — market, *lauriarum, macellum* (general market); — offering, **cibaria sacrificata oblata*; to bring a — offering, **cibaria sacrificare*; — sauce, *tomaclum* (e.g. *fuerunt tomaclula supra craterulum posita, donec on the gridiron*, Petron. A.D. 66); (3) in a scriptural sense, see *Food*, *Comfort*.

Mechanic, *Mechanical*, *adj.*, *render* by *circumloc.*, e.g. to possess — skill, *manibus exercitatus esse*; — arts, *artes, artificia -orum, n.* (the latter is sufficient in the middle of a sentence, opp. *artes ingenuæ, liberales*). *Mechanic*, *n.* (1) lit. *mechanica* (unzanyed late), pure Latin *machinaria, operarius* (fig., e.g. *alii, hoc quos nos oratores vocamus, nihil esse dicebant nisi quodam operarius lingua celeri et exercitata, quendam autem, nisi qui sapiens esset, esse remittent*, etc.); (2) fig., in

quo desideratur mens ac ratio, operarius. Adv. mechanically, sine mente ac ratione, sine judicio; to carry a thing on, do it —, *sine judicio agere; to say any thing off —, *decantere alqd.* Mechanics, n. (as a science), *ratio disciplinae mechanicae* (in general, late), *machinatio* (machinery), *scientia, doctrina machinalis* (knowledge of —, mechanical science). Mechanism, n. *machinatio, machinamentum* (the thing in which the — is); to move by —, *machinery, machinatione moveri*; animals have a certain —, mechanical instinct, *bestiis data est quaedam machinatio.*

Medal, n. **nummus in memoriam alicui rei eius* (to commemorate an event), *nummus in honorem alicuius eius* (to distinguish any one). Medallion, n. *clipeus or clipeum.* Medallist, n. (1) **rei nummariae peritus*, (2) perhaps **qui nummo praemii accipiendi causâ ornatus est*, or something similar.

Meddle, Meddler, see Interfere, Intermeddle.

Medley, *Jarrago* (as regards the contents), *sarrago* (as regards the words).

Mediate (opp. to immediate), in philosophy causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximae*, of the uses some are mediate, others immediate (*proximate, mediatum, et mediate* are not Latin); as denoting a means, translated by *per*, e.g. *neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit*, nor could he bring that about by means of the senate. Mediator, *intercessor, qui intercedit* (one who interposes, whether to hinder or effect), *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interpōnit, arbitri, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet*, *interpēs* (one who as a translator represents the interests of his party, orator, the speaker in an embassy), *conciliator alicui rei* (he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, con. nuptiarum), *quasi media quaedam manus* (to be used only to describe the intervention of a third person); to borrow money by means of —, *per intercessorem mutuari.*

Medicable, adj., see Curable. Medical, adj. *medicus, medicinus*; — works, *medicinae disciplinae libri*; to be used medically, *medicinaliter, esse in usu medicamentum*; — board, — staff, **collegium medicorum*; — plant, *herba medica* or *medicinalis*, *herba medicinis idonea*; — properties, by *vis medendi*; the — properties of certain waters, *salubritas medica fontis*; containing — properties, *medicatus, medicamentosus*; — juice, *succi* (e.g. *pingantes pectora succi*, Ovid); — man, *medicus* (in general), **artis medicae studiosus* (as a student); see Surgeon, Physician. Medicament, Medicine, n. *medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra alqd.*); counteracting —, *antidotus*; powerful, *medicamentum* or *remedium efficax*; — that acts quickly, *medicina* or *remedium praesens* (opp. *remedium pigrum*, that acts too slowly); weak —, *medicina imbecilla*; too weak, *medicina imbecillior quam morbus*; strong —, *remedium acre, medicamentum vehementer*; wholesome —, *medicamentum* or *remedium salutare*; to take —, *accipere medicaminum, medicamentum sumere* or *assumere* (in a general sense), *medicamentum bibere*, *erbere* (a draught), *medicamentum* (medical juice) *desingere* (to lick up, *λκεῖν*); to use, apply, try a — with somebody, for some thing, *alci, alicui rei medicaminum* or *remedium adhibere*, in *alqd.* *se remedia uti*; to give —, *medicamentum dare, ingerere* (to inject), *medicamentum potui dare, medicamentum potuorem dare* (a draught); — to any one against any thing, *dare alicui remedicamentum* or *contra alqd.*; — for a disease, complaint, *medicaminum opponere morbo*; to give any one a — to swallow, to drink, *medicamentum potui dare alicui*; — to the patient, or to make up a prescription, *prescribere*, *agrotanti remedia praescribere* or *prescribere, morbo remedia praeparare*; his (bur. etc.) doctor keeps to one kind of —, *medicus praeparat remedium adhibere*; to prepare a dose of —, *medicamentum parare*; — in a glass, *cup.*, *medicamentum in phiala diluere*, the —

begins to act, operate, *medicamentum concepitur* (entis or *se diffundit per renas*; not to need any —, *medicam non indigere*; to use, try any thing as a —, *pro medicamento uti alqd.* *re*; to get rid of, relieve the cough by appropriate —, *tussim suis remediis finire*; pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; what is adapted as a —, *medicinis idoneus*; what may be used as —, *remedy, medicinalis, medicabilis*; provided, furnished with —, *medicatus*; one who prepares medicines, *medicamentarius*; preparation of —, **medicamentorum compositio*; — box, — chest, *nartheceum* (*vaphysos*); — bottle, *phoculum medicatum* (cup full of —); science of — (i.e. of preparing —), **pharmacologia, ea pars medicinae quae medicamentis medetur*, *Cels.*; a — containing a mixture of many things, perhaps *sorbituncula* (a little mess of pottage, *parva sorbitio, jusculum*). Medication, see Mixture, Curr. Medicine, n. (1) see Medicament; (2) = the whole medical science, *medicina, ars medicinae, ars medicamentaria* or *medicinalis* (art to prepare — and to apply it), *ars medendi* (art of healing); to study, devote one's self to the study of —, *medicinam studere*; to practise —, *medicinum profiteri, exercere, facere, facitare*; to understand —, *arses medicaminum* or *medicinam scientiam tenere*.

Mediocrity, n. *mediocritas*; to keep —, *medium quiddam tenere*; — in any thing, *mediocritate moderari alqd.*, *temperamentum arere in alqd.* *re*; — in all your life, *mediocritatem ad omnem vitam cultumque ritum transferre*.

Meditation, n. *animi attentio*; pious — (devotion), **attenta rerum dicinarum contemplatio*; to offer —, *precari ad Deum*; affected —, *pietas simulata*, *pietatis simulatio*; to affect —, **sermone rutilugae actio pietatis gloriam quaerere*. Meditative, *attentus*; piously —, *rebus sacris intentus, pius, religiosus*; — a prayer, *preces ardentes*. Adv. *attente, pie*.

Mediterranean, n. (1) = enclosed with land, e.g. the — sea, *mare medium* (the inland sea), *mare Mediterraneum* (late, in a special sense); (2) — remote from the sea; see Inland, Midland.

Medium, n. a middle course, fig. *consilia media, media consilia*; to pursue —, *medium consilii viam, medium quendam sequi viam*. See Means.

Medlar, n. *mezilum*; — tree, *mezilum*.

Medullar, Medullary, adj. See Marrow.

Meek, adj. *mollis* (lit. and fig., e.g. *vix, vixit*, hair, heart), *milis* (lit. of ripe fruit; then fig., not hard, e.g. disposition, *animus*); *tener* (tender, e.g. meat; then fig., e.g. heart, *animus*); to have a — disposition, *animo teneriore esse, facile moveri*; to make —, *mollire, emollire* (lit. and fig., *commovere animum alicui*); — spirited, *placidus, placatus, mollis, cunct.*, *placatus mollis* (ur, *lenis*, adv. *placide, placenter, leniter*. Meekness, n. *vera placida* (disposition), *moderata placidi* (manners). *animi lenitas*; in the context simply *lenitas*, *animus lenis* or *milis*.

Meet, adj.; see Fit, Proper, Useful. Meet, v. t. (1) *occurrere* (of armies), *obviam venire, obviam se dare, obviam esse, obviam or obviam fieri*, (*obviam se offerre* [all in general] — to a person), *obviam di cum alio* (to — of two meeting each other on their way), *offendere alqm.*, *invadere alqm.* or *in alqm.* (to — accidentally), *improvisis alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); *convenire* meets me on the road, *se inferunt* *se* *ut alci*; (2) = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere, convenire* (to hasten to —, as a friend for an evening, like the Greek *ἀντιπαιεῖν*), *obviam procedere, obviam venire* (to proceed, *obviam venire* or *progrehi*, *obviam esse* fall to go to — a person as a matter of politeness; *occurrere*, from a *patet*, *obviam esse* [of a crowd of people which rush out of the path, to meet a person, out of respect, and others force to this sense]; to — accidentally, *a fortuito* (as a matter of duty, especially of a slave, who goes

to — his master and is therefore called *adversarius*, when he performs that duty); *se obviam ferre* or *offerre* (by chance); from a higher place, *obviam descendere*; as far as such a place, in *aliquo loco*; the act of going to —, *itit obviam, occursum* (out of politeness); to come to —, *obviam venire, obviam procedere*; *obviam venientem procedere*, *adversum venire* (intentionally), *obviam ferri, obviam fieri* (accidentally); somebody has come to — me, *obviam habeo aliquem*; the act of coming to —, *occursum*; to hasten to —, *obviam currere* (Ter.); to march out to — some one, *obviam ire* or *proficisci*, *obviam procedere* (also the enemy, *hosti*); to march out with the troops in parade to — the consul on his arrival, *obviam venientis consuli cum exercitu ornatu procedere*; to set out on a journey to — some one, *obviam ire* or *proficisci*; to go to — on horseback, *obviam vehi* (equus); to go to — in a carriage, *obviam vehi* (currus); to send to —, *obviam mittere*; to swim somewhere to — any one, **alci obviam natum*; (3) = to come together in any place, *invenire*, *reperire aliquem* (or *aliquid*, to find any one whom we wish to see), *offendere aliquem* (or *aliquid*, accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon any thing or upon a person; hence, to fall in with *ἐντυχάνειν τινα*, also to find a thing in a certain state, e.g. when he had paid a visit at his country-seat and found every thing quite different than he had ordered it, *quum ad villam venisset et omnia aliter offensisset ac jussisset, alio offendere fortunā*), *nauciaci* (to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. any one alone, without a witness, *aliquem sine arbitris*), *convenire aliquem* (to — any one by appointment, to whom we wish to speak, e.g. *Nauciaci, quem convenire solui, in naui non erat; neque domi neque in urbe invenio quemquam qui illum riderit*), *obviam fieri* (to —), *incidere in aliquem* (or *aliquid*, accidentally to fall in with), *incurrere in aliquem* or *in aliquid* (to run against any thing or any one, of persons and things, hence = to —), comb. *incurrere aliquem incidere in aliquem, occurrere alicui* (to hasten to —, to —); to come to any one at a good time to — him, *opportune alicui adesse* or *aliquem convenire*; to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inveniri, reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; (4) = to the enemy, *obviam ire*, *proficisci, occurrere* (e.g. the enemy with the army in battle-array, *acut ex adverso extructis hosti occurrere*); to send troops, especially cavalry, to — the approaching enemy, *immittere*; to — any one, *concurrere* or *congruere cum aliquo* (in general), *signis conferre cum aliquo* (a hostile army); see before; (5) lie. = to encounter, e.g. to — danger, *periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere*; — death, *mortem oppetere, morti se offerre* or *se obicere*; with intrepidity, *acriter se morti offerre, prompte necem subire* (of a violent death); with unshaken firmness, *irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere* (of one who lays hand on himself); to go to — a certain, inevitable death, *haud dubiam in mortem addere*; to rush into the midst of the enemy, and thus to — a certain death, *se in medios hostes ad perspiciam mortem incurrere*; (6) = to receive with kindness; e.g. to — any one's views, *consentire de aliqua re*; to — kindly, to — halfway, *urbanum* or *liberalem se præbere alicui, aliquem invitare*; v. intr. (1) of two persons, *inter se obvios esse, inter se congruere* or *concurrere, concurrere inter se* (accidentally), to — by appointment, *congruere cum aliquo, convenire aliquem* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *convenire* with acc., not with gen. or abl. of the town, etc., where the two persons —, or with ad or in and accus.; *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere, conflare* (to hasten together, all these verbs with the acc., not with the gen. or abl. of the town); to — secretly, *clum inter se convenire*; to let, cause to —, *convocare* (to call together), *advocare* (for a certain purpose, for consultation, e.g. the people, the senate), *cogere* (a crowd, especially troops, when we generally say *cogere in unum locum* or simply in *unum*; of the senate, *cogere in senatum* or in *curiam*), *conducere*,

contrahere (troops); (2) of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; of circumstances meeting together, *convenire in unum locum* (to — at the same place), *(inter se) congruere* (to coincide), comb. *concurrere in unum locum atque inter se congruere* (e.g. *quum nulla causa convenire unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur*); the act of meeting, *concurso* (of stars, *stellarum*); the frequent meeting together of two vowels, *crebra concursio vocalium*, of accidental circumstance, *fortuitum*; if two consonants — together, *si una consonantes colliduntur*; if two vowels — together, **si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt*; to — to touch each other, *contingere inter se* (of beams, *trabes*); of persons, e.g. of soldiers on the out-posts, *stationibus*; (3) = to — in a hostile manner, *(inter se) concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), *(inter se) congedi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se conferre*, *cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships); to — an evil, *malum occurrere, præterire*, also by *obviam ire, obui, oblucri* (e.g. *difficultatibus*); (4) orator, speaker) I — with an objection at the outset, *ante oportet quod opponi video* (videtur), *id quod obijci potest occupo*; to — with a kind reception, *benigno cultu excepti*. Meeting, n. = assembly, *congressus, conventus* (a friendly —, the former as the act, the latter = social conversation, etc., opp. *digressus, digressus*), *conventus* (a — of parties for a certain purpose), *cætus* (— of persons that have met at a certain place to take part in the proceedings of the —); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebratus* (a gathering of many persons at a place), *si frequentia* (a — that is well attended); social, friendly meetings, *congressiones familiarium*; to have nightly meetings with any one, *congressus* or *cætus nocturnus cum aliquo habere* or *facere*; the place of —, *conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt*; **locus quo omnes conveniunt* (in general), **locus quo copia omnes coguntur* (for the troops); the island of the Batavians was fixed as a place of —, *insula Batavorum, in quam conveniunt, predicta est*; (3) of troops, *concurso* (as the act), *concurso* (as position, the place where two armies meet; the — again, *reditus*; until we meet again, *usque ad reditum*; pray —, *sacra — orum*, n.; a — of creditors, **concurso creditorum*, **bonorum venditio*; a — of the creditors will have to take place, the creditors will have to be called together, **bona in gratiam creditorum reneunt*, **bona creditoribus prius mittuntur*; — house, (1) *conveniendi locus, locus quo conveniunt*; (2) *ædes sacra*.

Megrim, n. *hemiceranum* or *hemiceranium*.

Melancholic, Melancholy, adj. *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός, e.g. *Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse*, Cic.), *luctis* (sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), **quem tristem semper ac taciturnum videmus* (gloomy and taciturn), *mæstus* (downcast, opp. *latus*), *pressus ac flebilis* (oppressed and woeful, of sounds, melodies, modis). Melancholy, n., for which in Latin always the Greek μελαγχολία should be used, as in Cic., e.g. *Græci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furorem, μελαγχολία illi vocant: quasi vero atra bile solum mens, ac non sæpe vel truciendia gravior, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; and in Aul. Gell., *scilicet in temperem istam, que μελαγχολία dicitur, non parvis, nec abjectis ingenis accideret*.

Melliferous, adj. *mellosus* (late), **melle abundant*. Mellification, n. *res mellaria*. Melliflence, n. *meli*, or *hy mel fluens*. Mellifluent, Mellifluous, adj. *mellitus, dulcedine mellosus* (late).

Mellow, adj. (1) of fruit, *mitis, mollis* (mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); to make any thing —, *mitis* or *molle facere aliquid, mæcere* aliquid, (2) of the ground, *solutus* (not compact, opp. *spissus*), *rarus* (thin, opp. *densus*), *mollis* (soft, opp. *crassus*), *tener* (well pulverised, opp. *glebosus*), *facilis* (easy to till, opp. *difficilis*); to make the fields —, *mollire agros*; see *Soft*; (3) = soft to the ear,

lenis; (4) = soft and smooth to the taste, *lenis*; see *Mild*; (5) = soft, easy to the eye (as regards the colour), *salutaris, salubris*.

Melodious, adj. *modulatus, canōrus* (of the voice; poet. *sonōrus*), *bene sonans* (of words), *dulcis, suavis* (sweet, pleasant in general, of the voice, opp. *insuavis*), *numerosus* (harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the speaker), *numerosa cadens* (with graceful periods, of a speech); to be —, *bene sonare* (in general), *numerosa cadere* (of a speech); adv. *modulate*. *Melodiousness*, n. *modulatio*. *Melody*, n. *modi, moduli*, also *cantus* (*numeri* = time); — and time, *cantus numericus*; — of the voice, *vocis modulatio*.

Melon, n. *melo*.

Melt, v.tr. (1) = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquefacere* (e.g. wax by the fire, *ceram igni*), *colligefacere, liquare* (metal, wax, snow, etc.), *resolvere* (to dissolve snow, pearls, margarites, etc.), *diluere* (to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *buccam aceto*), *conflare* (τῆνω, to — down, e.g. the golden goddess of Victory, *Victorias aureas*), *excoquere* (ἐξέψω, to force out by boiling);

(2) = to reduce to flat principles, *ad principia revocare, aperire quæ verbo inclusa sunt* (to trace); (3) = to soften to tenderness, *alejs mentem ad misericordiâ revocare, aliquam ad misericordiâ vocare or adducere or allicere* (to move to compassion), *mentem alejs miseratione permovere* (to touch any one's heart by exciting compassion, e.g. the judges, said of the speaker); see *Move, Touch*. To melt, v.intr. (1) = to become liquid, to — away, *liquecere, colligescere, liquefieri, colligescere, liquari* (e.g. metal, snow, etc.), *resolvi* (to be dissolved, e.g. snow), *conflari* (to — away, e.g. of any thing struck by lightning), *disculi* (lit. = διασείμαι, to be shaken off, then = dissolve, of snow, Curt.), *tabescere* (τῆραι, in *tubem solvi*, to become gradually less, of snow, then fig. of man, to pine away, e.g., from desire, *desiderio*, from love, *amore*); (2) fig. = to be softened to love, to become tender, *tabescere*; to — into tears, *effusa fîre, in lacrimas effundi*, or render by trans. verbs, see before; (3) = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *fluere, diffuere* (to flow away on all sides, *diffusio*), *dilabi* (διασπασίω, *diffusio*, to glide different ways, gradually to — so as to disappear); see *Dissolve*; (4) = to be subdued by affliction, e.g. the soul, *dolori succumbere, dolori cedere*. The act of melting, the melting, *coctura, conflatura*. *Melter*, n. *stator* (Jct.). *Melted-butter*, *butyrum liquefactum* or *liquidum*; melting or smelting fire, *ignis liquis*; melting-house, forge, foundry, *strutia*; art of melting or smelting, art of enamelling, *ars venas excoquendi*; melting-pot, *catinus*; melted glass, *vitrum metallicum*; melting fruit, *fructus succosi*; melting language, *verba mollia*. *Melting*, adj., *Meltingly*, adv. *mollis* et *delicatus* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, et falsæ vocales, quam certæ et seceræ quibus tamen non modo austeri, sed et sapienter sunt, multitudo ipsa reclamant*), *nitidus* (like something melting, of colours, *ἀγλαός, λαμπρός*, glittering).

Member, n. (1) *membrum, artus* (both of the body); see *Limbs*; (2) part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus, incisio, incisum* (κόμμα, part of a sentence), *membrum* (a greater part of a sentence, *κῶλον*, e.g. *quæ Græci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus*, or *membrum orationis appellatur res breviter absoluta, sine totius sententia demonstratione, quæ denus alio membro orationis excipitur*); *metricus pes*, or in the context simply *pes* (part, foot of a verse); (3) = an individual of a community or society; in this sense we cannot say *membrum*, unless the whole is expressed by *corpus*, = in a fig. sense the whole body of the people, etc., or when *corpus* is understood and implied in that

sense, e.g. *reges socios non aliter unire sos, quam membra partisque imperii, curâ habuit*, Sueton. in a sense similar to *unus de corpore militum*; nor can we use *pars* in this sense unless in instances such as in Tac., *ante hoc pars domus videtur, mox reipublicæ*, which proves only that *pars* in the singular is with a genit. following may be said of several persons being members of a body, but not of one —; it is better to avoid both *membrum* and *pars* in this sense, and to use circumlocutions, e.g. a — of a council, *senatus, vir or homo senatorius, senator*; — of a community, *civis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de alejs stirpe*; the members of the family, *domus* (= house); — of a party, faction, sect, *vir factionis*; — of a society, *socius* (particularly of a society established for some higher object), *sodalitas* (of a pleasure-party, a dinner-party, card-party, etc.), *homo ejusdem corporis* (— of the same corporation, association, etc., e.g. *virginem plebei generis, maxime formâ notam, petere juvenis*; *alter virgini genere par, tutoribus fretus, qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant*; *nobilis alter, nullâ re, præterquam formâ captus*; so likewise the members of our, their corporation, body, etc., *nostrî or sui corporis homines*, or simply *nostrî, sui*); to become — of an academy, *academici socium ascribi*; to become — of an alliance, *alei consilio contribui* (of a people, etc.); see *Part*. *Membered*, adj. *membra habens*. *Membership*, n. render by (circumloc. with *Member*).

Membrane, n. *cuticula, membranula, pellicula*; the wrinkling —, *tenicula oculi*. See *Skin*. *Membranaceous*, *Membranous*, *Membranaceous*, adj. *membranaceus*; the croup, *angina membranacea* (technical term).

Memoir, n. *libellus, commentarius* (memorable events; *eulogium*, only = inscription on a tombstone, epitaph, can never be used to express a —, or to signify a panegyric); to write a —, *pille memorium componere*; *commonitorium* (late, = τρομνηστικόν, a letter mandatory, instruction); *memoirs, commentarii, dicta factique alejs* (memorable sayings and doings in any one's life), *dicta et un facturumque alejs commentarii*; Socrates' —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quæ a Socrate dicta Xenophon retulit* (Xenophon's memorabilia Socrates would be bad).

Memorable, adj. *notabilis* (worth taking notice of of things; only post-Aug., of persons); worth mentioning, *memorabilis, commemorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus* (worth mentioning); deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoria prodendus*; worth telling, hence also worth knowing, *historia dignus* (all these of things); no — event occurred, *nil memoria dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*. *Memorandum*, n. = remark, see *Note*; = a small account, *rationcula*; = list of goods, *index*; = a sign whereby to remember any thing, *nota* (characteristic, a mark made with the pen, for which in the context we may also say *lineamentum*); to make a — with chalk against any thing, *cretâ notare aliquid*; — book, *diary, diarium*, n. (waste-book, day-book), *libellus, commentarium, commentarii, pugillaris —ium*, n. (tablets covered with wax, on which they wrote with the *stylus, πῦλον, ὑπερίπλον*, of different kinds, *ligni, citrei, eburnei, membranei, quæ videntur duplices or triplices or quadruplices or quinquaplices*); to put any thing down in one's — book, *aliquid memorie causâ referre in libellum*. *Memorative*, adj., — power, *memoria*.

Memorial, *monumentum*; to erect a — to a person, *alei monumentum ponere*; to cause a — to be erected, *faciendum locare*; to leave a — of yourself, *relinquere aliquid quo nos vixisse testemur*; a — in writing, *literarum monumenta, litera*. A memorial coin, *numus in memoriam alejs cusus*; — column, *cippus*. *Memoire, commentarii*. *Memory*, n. *memoria, recordatio* (recollection); to —, in *memoria*; to keep in —, *memoria tenere*

alqd; to have fresh in —, *memoria tendere alqd*; to slip from —, *effluere ex animo*; a souvenir or remembrancer, **donum memoria causâ datum* or *acceptum*.

Menace, v. and n., see Threaten, Threat

Menage, Menagerie, n. *cuarum, septum* conations, leporarium (all these synonymous, Aul. Gell.).

Mend, v.tr. (1) = repair, *reficere, reparare* (to restore any thing to its former condition), *in melius restituere* (to restore to a better condition, all three of a building), *reconstruere* (to fit together again what was whole before, to refit, a coat, fig. a house, e.g. *tribus locis ædificio, reliqua reconstruere*), *sarcire, exarare* (to patch up any thing damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare* (to free a written treatise from mistakes), *retractare* (to look over again and try to mend a written work); one who mends, a mender, *refector alqis rei*, the mending, *refectio, satura*, to want mending, *refectionem desiderare*; (2) = to mend one's life, *mors suos mutare*; to mend one's pace, *gradum addere*; v.intr. (1) physically, *ex morbo conalescere, ex incommodâ aetudine emergere*; (2) morally, *in viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *reverti, ad bonam frugem se recipere*.

Mendacity, n. *vanitas* (in "general, opp. *veritas*), *vaniloquentia* (vain-talking, boasting).

Mendicancy, Mendicity, n. *mendicilas* (τρωχία), *egestas* (neediness), comb. *egestas ac mendicilas* (all = beggary); *emendicatio* (the act of begging, a thing, *alqis rei*, Senec.); state of —, **mendicatus locus*. Mendicant, adj. and n., see Beg, Beggar.

Ménial, adj. = pertaining to domestic servants, low, **ad famulos pertineas*; — work, *opus*. Menial, n., see Servant, Domestic.

Menstrual, adj. *menstruus* (recurring once every month, also lasting, continuing for a month), — flux, menstrual eruption, *purgatio feminarum*, in the pl. *purgationes menstruae*. Menstruous, adj. (1) **purgationibus menstruis affecta*, (2) **quod ad purgationes menstruas pertinet*.

Mensurability, n. **quod metiri licet*. Mensurable, see Measurable. Mensural, adj. **quod ad mensuram pertinet*, **quod mensurâ alqis rei agendis causâ uti licet*. Mensuration, n. *mensio* (act of measuring), *dimensio*; see Surveying.

Mental, adj. by the genitives *animi, ingenui* (*spiritus* is a barbarous term); to look at any thing with the — eye, *animi oculis intueri alqd*, — gifts, *animi facultates* (talents), *ingenium* (natural talent, *ingenui dotes*, which means rather excellent endowments of the mind, is moreover poet and post-Aug.); excellent — gifts, *excellent ingenii bonitas*, to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valere, ingenio abundare* (to abound in), *præstantissimo ingenio præditus* (to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbis animi* or *mentis, ægritudo animi* (as affliction, etc.), — alienation or aberration, *alienata mens, alienatio, deminutio mentis*; — arithmetic, by **mente ratiocinari*; — devotion, **præcepto silentio facta*; — philosophy, see Philosophy; — reservation, **conditio tacita, exceptio tacita* (reserve), **latebra* (lit. a hiding-place); — eye, *mentis oculus*.

Mention, n. *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or mentioned a second time); a passing —, *interiectio verborum*; to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alqis rei*; to make — of a person, to —, in *commemoratione alqis cessari*; — is made of a matter anterior, in the presence of several other persons, *alqis rei mentio inter alqos versatur*; — is frequently made of a matter (amongst other people), *crebris sermonibus usurpatur alqd*; — is always made of a person, any one is constantly mentioned by everybody, *alqis in assidua commemoratione omnibus est*; by making — of, by

mentioning the heroic deeds of their ancestors they fancy that they are more renowned, *maiorum facta facta memorando se clariores esse putant*. To mention, v.tr. *memorare, commemorare alqd de alqd re* (to utter a previous thought, a matter already previously known), *meminisse* (to remember, if any one shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in any thing written), comb. *meminisse et commemorare*; *mentionem alqis rei habere* (if any one conceives an idea himself, and utters, whether for the first time or not), *mentionem facere alqis rei* or *de alqd re, mentionem alqis rei facere, insinere, inspicere* (to cause the hearer or learner to conceive a thought, either for the first time or anew), to — accidentally, (case) *in mentionem alqis rei incidere*; to — in passing, *mentionem alqis rei iunctare*; — frequently, *mentionem alqis rei agitari, crebro* or *crebris sermonibus alqd usurpare*, not to — that, etc., *ut omnium* or *ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*, above-mentioned, *de quo (quâ) supra commemoravi, quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravi* or *dicimus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi, qui supra scriptus est* or *qui supra scripti sunt, de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra mentionem, also simply ille* (but ante dictus, supra dictus or *commemoratus, predictus, prænominatus* are not classical); as we have mentioned above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripsi* or *scriptum est*; = to vouch for (of authors), *auctorem esse alqis rei*; *significare* (to signify), *prominuer* (to state clearly, distinctly, e.g. the mistake in any thing); don't — it, *omitte se moneri istum, mitte*, see State, Declare.

Meracious, adj. *meracius* (ἀκρατος), *merus, purus, solus*, see Clery, Pure. Meretricious, n., by *meracius*.

Mercantile, adj. *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (of the merchants); — court, **iudices qui lites mercatorum* or *inter mercatores dydicant*, see Commerce. Mercenary, adj. (1) see Venal; (2) by *conducere* (mercede or pretio); (3) = greedy of gain, *quæstuosus, qui quæstus servit* (φιλοκέρδης); *avaricius* (αὐαρίκιος, πλεονέκτης), *sordidus* (me in, αἰσχροκερδής), also in the context simply *avidus* and *eupridus*, to be —, *quæstus servare* or *dedilum esse* (in general), *emendi aut vendendi quæstus et lucro duci* (to carry on a business for the mere sake of gain); to use any thing for a — purpose, *uti alqd re ad quæstum*. Mercor, n. (1) *negotiator scrupularius* (late = silk-dealer), (2) = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (in general), *proplâ, campio* (retailer), *institor* (one who travels from town to town to sell his goods), *nundinator* (who attends the fairs), **qui pannos vendit* or *venditat* (a hawker in a small way). Merchandise, n., see Goods, Commerce.

Merchant, n. *mercator, institor, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit*, — ship, *navis mercatoria*. See Business, Contract, Market.

Mercurial, adj. by circuml. with *mercurius*. Mercury, n. *argentum vivum, hydrargyrum* (ἀργυροποιον, artificially made), **mercurius* (as technical term in medicine), —s finger, **Iris hermodactylus* (L).

Mercy, n. *misericordia*; see Compassion, Grace, Indulgence, Pardon. Merciful, adj., see Compassionate, Gracious, Kind, Indulgent. Merciless, adj. *immisericors* (without pity), *durus, ferreus* (hard, unfeeling), *inhumanus* (inhuman); adv. *immisericorditer*.

Mere, adj. *merus* (not mixed, opp. *mixtus*, in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *limpidus* (clear, in the golden age only of water), *purus* (pure in general, also of the mind, character, = without a stain), *probus* (what can stand proof, e.g. silver, gold), *sincerus* (pure, genuine, unadulterated, nothing more than), *castus* (chaste and pure, e.g. love), also by *ipse* (before the noun, e.g. by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of

things); — trifles, *merx nuga*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, **præ magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*; see *Pule*, Unmixed, Nothing but (under Nothing).

Meretricious, adj., see *Unchaste*.

Meridian, n. in astron., *circulus meridians*, *circulus circuli quæ dicitur meridianus*; = the highest point, see *Height*, Summit; — of life, *horæ meridianæ*, *meridies*. Adj. *meridianus*; see *South*.

Merit, n. (1) = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas*, *virtus* (excellence); according to —, *pro merito*, *merito*, *pro dignitate*; (2) = value (applied to things), *excellentia*, *prestantia*, see *Excellence*, *Value*, *Worth*; (3) see *Reward*; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere* (in Eccl. Lat. *facere de necessitate virtutem*). To merit, v.tr., see *Deserve*. Meritorious, adj., by circumloc., e.g. that is a very — act of yours, *hæc res optime meruisti*; to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de aliquo*; nobility of —, **nobilitas quæ fit ex capiti ex virtute*, *nova nobilitas* (new aristocracy in general); medal of —, **nummus meritis datus*; the great golden medal (of —), **nummus aureus maximi moduli exscriptus hederis insignis*; order of —, **crux meritis data*; full of —, *bene* or *optime* or *nursice* *meritis de aliquo re* (one who has rendered great services to), *omni laude dignus*, *omni virtute ornatus*.

Merlin, n. **faleo a salon* (L.)

Mermaid, n., perhaps *siren*.

Merriment, n. *lætitia*, *hilaritas*, *alacritas*, *lascitia*, *animus alacer* (joyful courage), *animus lætus* or *hilaris* (merry disposition, mood); to excite —, *hilaritatem excitare*; to lose all one's —, *hilaritatem in perpetuum amittere*; see *Amusement*. Merry, adj. *hilaris*, *hilaris* (of a man and his mind, both as regards a momentary state and as fixed quality; fig. also of things, e.g. countenance, face, day), *lætus* (excited to joy, of man and his mind, fig. of things, e.g. countenance, face, day), *alacer gaudio* (lively with joy, of man; both as a permanent state), *lascivus* (follicsome, of persons and things, as a quality), *jocosus*, *jocularis* (jocular, if for a moment, of persons; as a quality only of things), *idiculus* (γελῶσις, καταγέλῳσις, causing to laugh, one who is full of jokes and knows how to make the whole company roar with laughter, in opp. to *factus*, *cūpārelos*, *factiosus*, i.e. *qui salubris*, *et senonis in bonitate*, *citra scurrilitatem tamen*, abundant, festive, *salsus*, *urbanus*, *scitus* in *dictis*, *venustus*; *ridiculus*, both of persons and things), *salsus* (of persons and things, *σκαπτίλος*, γελῶσις, witty, sharp. *Salsum* in consuetudine pro *ridiculo tantum accipimus*; *naturæ non utique hoc est*; *quamquam et ridicula oporteat esse salsa*; *nam* of *Cicero* *omne quod salsum est*, *ait esse Atticorum*; and again *salsum igitur erit*, *quod non erit insulsum*, *velut quoddam simplex* or *otions condimentum*, *quod sentitur latente iudicio*, *et velut palatum excolat*, *quod et a tædio deijundit orationem*), *comb. ridiculus* *he* (or *et*) *salsus*, *homo factus atque salsus*; *jucundus* (heart-pleasing, jovial), stronger, *perjucundus*; a — tale, thing, *res ridicula*, *negotium salsum* (a witty affair); to make a person —, *alqm hilarum facere* (in general), *alqm exhilarare* (of things); see under *Make*; adv. *hilariter*, *læte*, *jocose*, *ridicule*, *jucunde*, *perjucunde*; to lead a — life, *jucunde*, *læte*, *molliter* (not in a good sense) *vivere*; they were very —, *perjucunde fuit*; to take a — cup, *læte potare*; — Andrew, — ging, *homo jocosus*, *ridiculus*, *coppæa* (γελῶσις, jester), *sannio* (μωρος, χλευαστής, mimic, and in a general sense), *scuri* (δωρολόχος, droll), *maccos* (in *Atellanis Osciis*); the act of making — with any one, of being —, *scurrilis*, *diaculus*, *scurrilis*. Merry-making, n. *voluptas*, *delectatio*; public —, *voluptas populo data*; for everybody, *voluptas quæ omnes frui possunt*; see *Feast*, *Banquet*; v.intr. *hilar* *et* *dies sumere*; see *Feast*.

Mesenterij, n. *mesenterion*, **mesenterium* (tech-

nical term); the — vein, **vena* (blood-vessel, grand artery) or *arteria* (aorta) *mesenterii*.

Mesh, n. *macula*. Meshy, adj. *reticulatus*.

Mess, n. (1) see *Dish*, *Plate*; (2) see *Mixture*, *Medley*; (3) see *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Part*, *Portion*, *Rations*; (4) in the army and navy, see *Mat*; (5) see *Condition*; we are four of a —, **quatuor unâ canamus*; — beef, perhaps *caro sole indurata*, *To mess*, v.intr. (1) see *Eat*, *Feed*; (2) by *convivam esse*, *unâ canare*; see *Contribute*; to — with one, **unâ canare cum aliquo*; — man, see *Cook*.

Message, n. (1) *nuncius* (e.g. to bring a —, *nuncium ferre*, *afferre*, to some one, *alci*), *legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to any one, *legationem ad alqm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *causa mittendi erat*); see *Answer*, *Report*; (2) the pre-ident's — (in America), *epistola*; to send a —, *alqm certorem facere alqis rei or de alqâ re*; see *Inform*, *Know*. Messenger, n. (1) *nuncius* (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuncia*), *tabellarius* (letter-carrier, fem. *tabellaria*), *viator* (public —, in Rome, of the senate, etc., foot-post); a — who is the bearer of bad news, *nuncius malus*, *tristis*; a quick —, *nuncius volucis*; one — after the other arrived to announce, etc., *crebri nuncii afferebant*; to inform any one by letter or by a —, *per literas aut per nuncium certiorum facere aliquem*; the —, post-man, comes empty, *tabellarius inanis venit*; —'s fer, **mei es nunci or tabellarii* (as wages), *nuncii or tabellarii viaticum* (for travelling expenses) or *præmium* (reward); see *Post*, *Letter*, *Courier*, *Runner*; (2) in a political sense, *nuncius* (— in general), *legatus* (ambassador, deputy); (3) fig., see *Forerunner*, *Harbinger*; (4) — of a court of law, *viator*, *apparitor* (usher), **apparitor senatus* (attendant at the townhall, etc.); — pigeon, *columba intermencia*, **columba tabellaria* (L.).

Messiah, n. *Messias* — *æ* (Eccl.); see *Saviour*, *Redeemer*.

Message, n. *prædium*, *agellus* (a small estate), *heredium* (as inherited property), *prædium rusticum* (a small cottage in the country), or simply *domus* (house).

Metage, n. (1) = measurement of coal and corn, see *Measure*; (2) = price of measuring, **metæc mensoris*.

Metal, n. (1) *metallum* (in general), *æ* (χαλκός, copper, brass, bronze), like —, *metallo* or *arsinialis*; (2) = compound —, composition —, **æ mixtum*, **compositio metallica*; dross of —, *spodium*; (3) in a fig. sense, the — of the voice, *vois splendor*. Metallic, adj. *metallicus* (in general), *æreus*, *aheneus* (of brass). Metallist, n. *faber ærarius*, *metallicus*, *metallarius*. Metallurgist, n. *artis metallica peritus*. Metallurgy, n. *metallurgia* (technical term), **ars metallica*; see *Mine*.

Metamorphose, v.tr. *mutare in aliqd*; see *Transform*. Metamorphosis, n. **metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, *ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); see *Transformation*.

Metaphor, n., adj. *translatio*, *verba translata*, *Cic.*, *modus transferendi* (Greek μεταφορά); *metaphora* (post-Aug.); should not be used often, for even Quintil. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quæ metaphora Græce dicitur*. Metaphoric, adj. *translatus*. Metaphorically, adv., by *translatis verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre* (not by the adj. *metaphorice*, which is no Latin word at all, whilst the adv. **metaphorice* only occurs in Acron, a Roman grammarian of the fifth century, A.D., in his note on Horace, *hanc epistolam metaphorice inscripsit*). See *Figurative*.

Metaphysic, Metaphysical, adj. **metaphysicus*. Adv. **metaphysice*. Metaphysics, n. **metaphysica —orum*, n.; the highest, most abstruse —, **subtilissima rerum quæ animo tantum conruntur doctrina*. See *Philosophy*, *Supernatural*. — Metaplasm, n. *metaplasasmus* (μεταπλασμος, post-Aug., grammatical irregularity, e.g. in the declen-

non, ut ista ipsa alius in casu mine appellationibus
nominentur: Metaplasmus enim, et Schematismos
et Schemata vocamus, et laudem virtutis necessitati
damus, Quint.; *translatio (late gramm., e.g.
transposing of a letter, metathesis, e.g. the *to* in
White, Hwite), by —, *metaplasticus (= μετα-
πλαστικός, Metaplasticus dicitur apud poetas
usui pari id quod propter necessitatem metri mu-
tai e conserui unt; quid idem barbarismus dicitur
in soluta oratione, Modern Comment. to Festus).

Metre, v. tr.; see Measure; meted out for . . .
perhaps by *futo fieri* algd.

Metempsychosis, n. *animarum ab aliis post
mortem ad alios transitio, metempsychōsis (μετεψυ-
χωσις, late); to teach, hold the doctrine of —,
persuadere eolle, non interire animus, sed ab aliis
post mortem ad alios transire.

Meteor, n. physically, *ostentum in caelo anim-
adversum, phenomēnon (φαινόμενον, generally
in the pl., late), *meteōron (μετεώρον, generally
in the pl., technical term); fiery meteors, ignes.
Meteorology, n. *meteorologia (μετεωρολογία,
technical term). Meteoric, adj., by circumloc.,
— stone, Meteorolite, Meteorite, lapis qui caelo
decidit, aerolithus (technical term).

Meter, n., by circumloc.; see Measure, Sur-
veyor, Metre.

Method, n. ratio, via, comb. ratio et via, via et ra-
tio (the particular — which we follow in any thing),
modus (mode in which any thing is done); — of
teaching, docendi, disserendi ratio, docendi mo-
dus (manner of explaining a thing), genus disci-
plinæ (system of teaching, e.g. norum genus disci-
plinæ institui); the mathematical —, mathe-
maticarum ratio (also with the epithet necessaria,
inasmuch as it is of a strictly demonstrative char-
acter, e.g. cum [scil. Peripatetice] de rerum unitis,
omnino mundo locuti essent, ut multa non modo
probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessariā
et mathematicam ratione concluderent, maximam
materiam ex rebus per se investigatis ad rerum oc-
cultarum cognitionem attulerunt), the Socratic
—, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta; I have dis-
covered this —, primus inteni hanc viam; to
choose a new — of explaining a thing, nota ad
disputandum ingredi ratione; — of cure, medendi
ratio (— of curing), curandi ratio or via, curatio
(mode of treating a medical case); to follow
another — of cure, quæ medicus in curando
constituit mutare, this — of cure does not suit for
him, *hac ratione (or hac medicina or his medica-
mentis) sanari non potest; the doctrine of the
methods of teaching, methodice (μεθοδική, gramm.).
Methodie, Methodical, adj., by circumloc. with ratio,
ratio et via — manner in teaching, giving a lec-
ture, disserendi ratio; a lecture, speech arranged
in a — manner, oratio viā quādam et ratione ha-
bita, a — manual, *liber quo res artificio et viā
traduntur. Methodically, adv. ratione et viā,
et ratione (according to a particular method). arti-
ficio et viā, iū et arte (according to the rules of
art), to deliver a lecture —, algd artificio et viā
tradere; to speak —, viā et ratione, viā et arte
dicere. Methodist, n. *methodista. Methodice,
v. tr., see Order, Arrange.

Metonymy, Metonymical, adj. mutatus, immu-
tatus; adv. verbis mutatis, immutatis (e.g. to
speak); to use an expression —, verbum mutare,
immutare, verbum pro verbo (or verba pro verbis)
quasi immutare. Metonymy, n. immutatio, verba
mutata (Greek μετωνυμία; Cic. makes a careful
distinction between — and metaphor: Tralata ea
deo qui per similitudinem ab aliā re aut suā ita-
tione causā aut inopie causā auferuntur; Mutata,
in quibus pro verbo proprio subiectum aliud, quod
idem significet sumunt ex re aliā consequenti;
quod quamvis transferendo sit, tamen alio modo
transiit, cum dixit Ennius, a cem et in bem orbas,
alio modo, si pro patriā arcem dixisset; et horridam
*Africam terribilis tremere timuit; cum dicit
pro Afris immutat Africam. Hanc Hypallagen
et hectoris, quia quasi summutantur verba pro verbis,

Metonymiam grammatici vocant, quod nomina
transferuntur).

Metre, n. (1) *mensura longitudinis Franco-
gallica; (2) as regards poetry, = short and long
syllables in verse, metrum (μέτρον), metri necessi-
tas (the necessity of the —); to be obliged to fol-
low strictly the —, metro scribere cogi, metri neces-
sitate cogi; the — is an excuse for the poet,
poulas metri necessitas excusat; = prosody, or
arrangement of poetical feet, metrum, metri ne-
cessitas, versus (kind of verse); on account of the
—, metri causis, propter pedem, metri necessitate
coactus; to be compelled to adhere to a cer-
tain —, alligatum ad certam pedum necessitatem;
to write any thing in the — of Tibullus, com-
ponere algd Tibulli metro; in the Chalcidian
—, condere algd Chalcidico versu. Metrical, adj.
metricus (μετρικός), *metro inclusus (hemmed in
by the metre); the — laws, lex versuum, leges me-
tricae. Metrically, adv. legibus metricis (according
to the rules of the metre); to expound a poet —,
*in prælegendo poetā legum metricarum ratio-
nem habere; — art, *ars metrica (as an art, a
skill), lex versuum, leges metricæ (the laws of the
metre). Metrician, n. *artis metricæ peritus, *li-
gum metricarum peritus, versificator (post-Aug.,
= a maker of verses), poeta (poet, e.g. versificator
quam poeta melior, Quint.); the metrician, me-
trici (μετρικοί, Aul. Gell.).

Metrolgy, n. perhaps *mensura (metrologia is
no Latin word) et ponderum doctrina.

Metronome, n. *chronometrum (*χρονόμετρον).

Metropolitan, n. caput; see Capital. Metropolitan,
n. *episcopus princeps; see Archbishop; adj. by cir-
cumloc. with caput, or in reference to the church,
by — church; — church, ecclesia mater, aedes
cathedralis (the cathedral, technical term); in
reference to the religion, by religio republica;
sacri publica —orum, n. (state religion).

Mettle, n. animus fidens (confidence), animus
præsens, animi præsentia (presence of mind),
audacia (boldness); — of youth, fervor adoles-
centæ, adolescentia ferenda, fervor juvenilis,
calidis sanguis (hot-headedness); man of —, homo
acer, homo feravidus is animi, homo iracundus
(vengeful, one that bears malice); to behave
with —, perhaps by indignatione bulli; e; Zeno,
th little — (spirited) old man, ille acris senex
Zeno; n — horse, equus ferocitate exsallans.

Mew, n. (1) = a cage for birds, especially for
hawks, while mewing, see Cige; (2) see Stable;
(3) see Enclosure, Confinement; (4) in botany,
*athamanta memi (L.); (5) in ornithology, *larus
(L.). To mew, v. tr. (1) see Enclose, Shut up, Con-
fine; to — one's self from the world, se secerare
a turbis popularibus or a populo; (2) = to shed
or cast (e.g. the hawk his feathers, the moon her
beams), of birds, *pennas mutare, *plumas mutare;
of quadrupeds, by cadunt pili quadrupedibus;
v. intr. (1) renorari (of things); (2) of the noise of
cats, perhaps felire (Auct. Carm. de Philom., of
the p inther).

Mewl, v. intr., vagire, vagitum edere (also of
hares, foxes, etc.); see Howl, Cry; the act of
mewling, vagitus.

Mezotintio, n., perhaps *nigra chalcographia.

Miasma, n. noxius teræ halitus, contagio (not
contagium). See Infection, Pest.

Mica, n. phe giles lapis, or simply phengites;
white —, phengites candidus; yellow —, phengit-
flavus (in modern Latin, *mica, in the ancient
sense = crumb).

Michaelmas, n. perhaps *dies S. Michaelis memo-
rie sacriatus, — day, dies tertius ante calendas
Octobris.

Microcosm, n., perhaps *mundus minor, homo.

Microscope, n. *microscopium, in the connection
of a sentence also simply citrum, e.g. to examine
any thing through the —, *algd aspicere per
citrum.

Mid, that which is between two; — day, *tempus meridianum*, *horæ meridiana*; the — approaches, *meridies adest*, *meridies appetit*, *jam dies in meridiem tergit*; relating to —, *meridianus*; midday food, *cibus meridianus*; — heat, *mer. calor* (or *meridiani calores*); intense —, *æstus meridianus* (*æstus meridianus*); about —, *circiter æstus meridianus*; — repose, *meridiano, somnus meridianus*; to take —, *meridari, meridiæ conquirere*; — after the meal at noon, *post cibum meridianum paulum conquirere* (to take a nap); about midday, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridiæ, tempore meridiano, meridianis temporibus*; to set out at —, *per meridiem proficisci*; before midday, forenoon, *dies antemeridiana, tempus antemeridianum, horæ antemeridiana, ante meridiem*. *Tempore antemeridiano, antemeridianus sermo* (conversation, so *literæ*); after midday, afternoon, *postmeridianus* (or *pomeridianus*), *dies pom.* (so *tempus, hora* and *horæ*, also in the abl.); an — visit, **salutatio pomeridiana*; duty —, *officium pom.*; to see any one in the —, *alqm post meridiem convenire* (*invisere*). Midnight, *mediæ nox*; at —, *mediæ nocte, concubiæ nocte* (at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de mediæ nocte*. **Mid-st**, *in, inter, mediis, in medio*; in the midst of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*; so *in ipso itinere*, in the midst of the march; — of dinner, *inter cœnandum*. See **Middle**.

Midden, *n. stergilinium*; see **Dung-hill**.

Middle (between two), *medius*; — part, *media pars*; — space, *medium spatium*; — place, *medius locus*; — time, *medium* (sc. *tempus*, e.g. *jam medium diei erat*, it was now the middle of the day; or *per medium diei*). The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the middle of the slaughter, *media cædes* (literally, the middle slaughter; so we employ *mid*, e.g. *midnight, mediæ nox*); so *media acies*, the middle of the army; *medius mundus* (also *medius mundi locus*), *mediæ dies*; in the middle of any thing, *in mediâ alcjs rei parte* (or *in mediâ alcjs*), *in mediâ alcjs rei spatio* (or *loco*), *in medio* (sc. *loco*) *alcjs rei* or *in mediâ alqd re*, e.g. in the middle of the city, *in mediâ urbis*; — the forum, *in medio foro*; — summer, *mediâ æstate*, the king was in the middle, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the middle, *medium ferire*; to seize by or round the middle, *medium alqm* (or *alqd*) *arripere*; in the midst of us are, etc., *sunt in nostro numero qui*, etc.; the middle (or centre of), *centrum*; the middle of the fleet, *mediâ classis*; — of the island, *mediâ insula*; to lie —, *in mediâ alqd loco situm esse*; the middle class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres, equites*), *plebs, homines plebei generis* (citizens), *plebs ingenua* (people of the higher citizen class), *principes* (opp. to *infimi*) *plebis, priores plebis*; in regard to property, *homines mediores locupletes*. **Middle stature**, *statura mediocris* (or *modica*); — road, *via mediâ* (the highway, as opposed to footpaths and other roads); the golden mean, *aurea mediocritas*; the middle way is the best, *in medio tutissimū ibis*, also *mediocritas optima est*; to hold —, *medium quiddam tenere*, *tenere mediocritatem quæ est inter nimium et parum*. See **Mid**.

Midsummer, *n. mediæ æstas, solstitium* (summer solstice; not *solstitium æstivum*); **Midsummer-day**, **dies S. Joannis memoria sacratus, or dies octavus ante Calendâs Julias*.

Midwife, *n. obstetrix*; attendance, services of —, *obstetricia -orum* (e.g. *Jocæ Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearium*); to look out for employment as a —, *manus obstetricias querere*. **Midwifery**, *n. obstetricium, *ars obstetricia* (art of —), *scientia obstetricandi* (skill as accoucheur, *Vulg. Fæd.*)

Mien, *n. oris habitus, lineamentorum qualitas* (shape of the countenance), *lineamenta -orum, n.* (features), *comb. habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et cultus ingenium* (natural formation of the

mouth), *os vultusque, os et vultus* (face and looks), *facies* (countenance, e.g. a noble countenance, *f. liberalis*; a pleasant c., *f. grata*). See **Countenance**.

Might, *n.* = bodily strength, *vis, opes* (physical means), *neri* (muscles, *as feat* of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni et, summa vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *neris*, *omnibus viribus atque opibus, omnibus opibus ac neris*; to endeavour with all one's —, *omnis vires* or *neros contendere, summa ope niti* or *enti, omnibus viribus elaborare*; with — and man, *omni virum contentione*; — is right, *fortior cedendum est*. **Mighty**, *adj.*, see **Powerful**, **Strong**, etc.

Migrate, *v.intr.* = to remove from one country to another, *abire, discedere* (in general, to go away from a place), *proficisci* (to set off; of soldiers, to march), *migrare, emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.; to, *in*, etc.), *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.; to emigrate from a place); *e terrâ excedere, aliquid domicilium, alias sedes petere* (to leave a country), *solum mutare* (to leave one's own country, especially of an exile), *transmigrare* (to emigrate to a place, with *in*, or, if a town is named, simply with the accus. of the town); to proceed onward, *procedere, progredi, longius progredi*. **Migration**, *n.* (1) *mutatio loci* (act of removing from one kingdom to another for the purpose of permanent residence, for the sake of health, etc.), *loca mutata, regio mutata* (after the removal has taken place); to undertake a —, *loca or regionem mutare*; = emigration, *migratio, demigratio*; = proceeding onward, *processio* (e.g. of soldiers); (2) change of place (e.g. — of the centre of gravity), *by loco suo movere*. **Migratory**, *adj.*, *by migrare, demigrare, vagari* (to rove), *huc illic migrare* (to change one's abode very often), *erro* (a wandering beggar, etc.); by the genit. *nomadum*; — bird, *advena avis* or *volucris, peregrina avis* or *volucris* (opp. *vernacula avis* or *volucris*); — birds, *adveno volucres* (opp. *vernaculae volucres*); *adventicium genus voluerum, *volucres quæ peregrinatione latitantur*; *qualis are* — birds, **coturnices ex nostris* (*gibonibus trans mare remanet*; cranes are — birds, **grues apertente hieme calidiora loca prentes maria transmittunt*; thrushes belong to the — birds, *de illa genere sunt turdi adventicii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant* (*citer æquinoctium auctumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum*).

Milk, *adj. lac habens*; — cow, **vacca quæ lac habet* (*bos lactarius*, *Varr.*, = a young bull that is still sucking); see **Milk**.

Mild, *adj.* (1) of the taste, *mollis* (soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in general), *mitis* (not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lenis* (pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (sweet, opp. *austerus*, of any thing to drink); to make —, *mollire, mitigare, lenire*; to grow — (of fruit), *mitescere*; (2) = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus, acer*), *mitis* (not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate); then speech, words, opp. *asper*), *lenis* (gentle, not vehement, e.g. wind, name, speech, purging, *purgatio*, opp. *asper, vehemens*), *clementis* (not stormy, e.g. winter, opp. *atrox*; in this sense post-Aug.), *temperatus* (not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus, cold, or calidus, warm*), *levis* (not pressing hard upon any one, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); to call any thing by a — name, *molti nomine appellare alqd*; to give a milder name to any thing, *lenius nomen alci rei imponere*; to grow — (of the winter, etc.), *mitescere*; to make —, *molliri*, etc., *facere, reddere alqm rem*; see **Sweet**, **Delicious**. **Pleasant**; (3) in medicine and surgery, *lenis* (gentle, e.g. purging, *purgatio*), *mollis* (what one can bear, e.g. *cibus mollis*, food easy to digest; *alvus mollis*, open bowels), *hæud acutus* (not

strong, of taste and smell; *haud acer* (not sharp, of the taste); *haud salsus* (not salted, of the taste); *haud rehemens, haud acerbus* (—, not weakening the system); — food, nothing strong, *cibi haud acuti, cibi haud salsi*; (4) of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis* (e.g. *sententia mollis*, — opinion, judgment; of persons, = not hard-hearted, opp. *acer*), *mitis* (not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *asper*), *clemens* (gentle in treating offenders, sparing the innocent and unfortunate, of persons, opp. *aeceus, crudelis*), *misericors* (compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (indulgent, of persons, towards any one, *ulci, opp. acerbus et severus*), *placidus* (peaceful, opp. *feridus, iracundus*), *benignus* (kind, kind-hearted, from inclination and out of natural kindness), *beneficus* (charitable, munificent, liberal), *comis, mitis et mansuetus* (opp. *ferus et inhumanus*), *lenis et mansuetus* (opp. *rehemens et atrox*), *clemens et misericors* (opp. *crudelis et durus*), *clemens et mansuetus* (opp. *crudelis et inhumanus*), *placidus et lenis*; — manners, *mores placidi, mores temperati et moderati*; a — reproof, *castigatio clemens*; to give a — opinion respecting any one, *se clementem in alqm praeber* (in general, also as a judge), *clementer scribere de alqo* (in a letter). Mildly, *adv. leniter, clementer, benigne*; to make —, *mollem, etc., facere, reddere*; — spirited, *placidus, placatus, mollis*; comb. *placidus mollisque, lenis*; see Gentle. Mildness, n. (1) — of the climate, etc., *lenitas* (of any thing, e.g. *doloris*; opp. *asperitas*), *modestia* (e.g. of the winter, *hiemis*); (2) in medicine and surgery, by circumf. with Soften, Mitigate, which see; (3) of the character, *lenitas* (e.g. — is out of place here, the matter requires severity, *non est jam lenitati locus, secretitatem res postulat*); *animus lenis* or *mitis, lenitas animi* (— of disposition, in the context also simply *lenitas*); *ingenium len* or *mile* (— of character), *mansuetudo morum* (— of manners), *mens placida* (a composed mind), *mores placidi* (calmness in one's manners), *clementia* (— in treating others, opp. *crudelitas*), *bonitas, animus benignus* (goodness; *animus bonus* only = good cheer), *naturae bonitas* (natural goodness); *indulgentia* (indulgence); with —, *placide, placate, leniter* (e.g. to bear with — whatever may happen to any one, *omnia humana placide et moderate ferre*); (4) of the voice, *lenitas, vox lenis*; (5) of the taste, *dulcedo, dulcedudo, suavitas, jucunditas*, comb. *jucunditas et suavitatis*.

Mildew, n. (1) of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo, aphid, alis, f. (L., plant-louse), mutor* (mouldiness, mustiness), *situs* (filth arising from mouldiness), *uredo* (blasting of trees, herbs); (2) spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture, *macula ex robigine* (or *ex situ, ex mureore*) *concepta* (iron mould). Mildewed, **robiginie* or *uredine affectus*, *mucidos* (mould), *humore rutilatus* (gone mouldy through moisture), or by *putrescere* (to go rotten).

Mile, n. (1) of a Roman —, *mille passuum, passus mille* (1,000 paces; in the plur. *millia passuum*, or in the context simply *millia*, with the number of miles added, *milliarium spatium* (a distance measuring 1,000 paces, also in the pl. of several such distances; *milliarium* [sc. *marmor*] or *lapis* [milliaris] — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distances; 5,000 feet, that is a —, *pedum millia quinque, id est passus mille* (Vitr.); a very useful contrivance, by which we may ascertain how many miles we have made, *ratio non inutilis, quae scire passuum quot millia numero itineris fecerimus*; thus the little pebble indicates by its sound and its number how many miles were being made during the voyage, *ita calculus et sonitus numero indicabit miliaria spatia navigationis*; one — from Alexandria, *a primo miliario Alexandriae*; the inhabitants of Veii and Fidene, one of which places is 6, the other 18 miles from Rome, *Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto miliario*

absunt ab urbe Roma, alii octavo decimo; be lie-interred in front of the Appian road, five miles from the city, *sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem*; both the town and the estate are above 150 miles from Rome, *et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quingagesimum lapidem*; a — (1000 paces) long, *milliaris* (Suet.), *longitudine mille passuum, mille passus longus; longitudinis per mille passus*; he cut a canal 160 (Roman) miles in length from the lake of Avernus to Ostia, *inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia* (scil. *passuum*); (2) of a German —, *passuum millia quinque* (i.e. 5,000 paces, = one German —; to use *milliarium* in the sense of a German — would be repugnant to classical taste); (3) a French —, *lieue* (the lieue of the French, late); measure by miles; *mensura miliaria*; for many miles, at a distance of many miles, *multa millia passuum* (at a distance of many thousand paces); this plain extends for many miles round, **hic campus patet quoqueversus multa millia passuum*. Mileage, n. perhaps, **merces* (fee) or *rectigal* (duty) *quod millibus passibus metimur*.

Milfoil, n. **achillea millefolium* (L.).
Miliary, adj., perhaps, **grani militi instans, *sabulosus* (sabulous); — fever, *purpura* (technical term); — glands, perhaps **glandulae cutis* or **glandulae membranaceae*.

Militant, adj., by *pugnare*, etc. (not by *militare* = to serve as a soldier, only in Tertull., about A.D. 220, used in the sense of *conari*, of a machine).

Military, *militaris* (belonging to a soldier or to war); in a military manner, *more militari*; — force, *copia, vires*; — service, *militia*; to give a surlough from —, *alci militie vacationem dare*; — rank, *gradum in militia*; to obtain —, *obtinere*; the highest —, *imperium, imperium suumum*; a — governor, *qui provinciae praestit cum imperio*; a — road, *via militaris*; — hospital, *caelestinarium militare*; bound by — duty, **militie sacramento obstrictus*; — service, **conditio militiae*; — cloak (regimental), *vestis militaris*; — office, *munus militare*; — preparations, *apparatus belli*; to make —, *bellum parare, apparare, instruere*; — law, *lex militaris*; — outlay, *sumptus belli*; — architect, **architectus militaris*; — architecture, *architectura militaris*; — requirements, *omnia quae ad bellum gerendum pertinent* or *quae belli usus possunt*; — resources, *pecunia quae in bellum usus est*; — events, *res bello gesta*; — chest, *crarium militare*; — paymaster, *tribunus aerarius, dispensator belli, cui negotium pecuniae dispensandae datum est*; — council, **concilium quod res bellicas curat*; — commissariat, *viri rebus quos belli usus possunt subministrandis*; — commissioner, *qui res quos belli usus possunt subministrat*; war department, *rerum bellicarum administratio*; military service, *militia, res militaris, munus militiae* or *belli*; to learn —, *militiam discere* or *edoceri*, practically, *usu*; — under some one, in *alij ezereuti fironem militare*; to be familiar with —, *rei militaris peritum esse*; to engage in —, *militiam capessere, nomen dare* (to enlist); — as a volunteer, *voluntarium extra ordinem militiam profiteri*; to free from —, *militia solvere alqm*; to avoid —, *militiam subterfugere, detractare*; — zeal, *belli studium*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia, usus belli*; — banner, *signum (militare)*; — spirit, *animus bellicosus*; — discipline, *disciplina militaris, disciplina militiae*; severe —, *severa*; lax —, *laxior*; to administer — rigorously, *disciplinam militarem severe regere*; — expedition, *expeditio*; — school, *ludus militaris*; to be in —, *sub alio militare discere*; — secretary, **scriba rebus bellicis*; — display or sham fight, *inago pugna, certamen ludicrum*; to give —, *praelia ludere*; — punishment, **pena militaris*; — labours, *belli labores*; — manœuvre, *decurio*. See Arms, Battle, Fight, War.

Militate, v.intr.; see Contradict.

Militia, n. *armati populares, armati provinciales, auxilia provincialia*, n. pl. (from the provinces, the latter auxiliary troops); the calling out of a — (in a province), *delectus provincialis*; = standing army, **militēs perpetui*; = city guard, **civēs evocati qui excubias in urbe vice militum agunt*; = levy of the people raised for the defence of the country, *evocati* (called out), *vexillarii*, or by circumloc. **militēs qui retinentur sub vexillo, ceterorum immunes, nisi propulsandi hostis* (soldiers exempt from service and only called out in times of war); — man, perhaps *miles evocatus*. See Troops.

Milk, n. (1) lit. *lac*; made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; — of cows, *lac vaccinum, bubulcum*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac conerctum*; sour —, *oxygala*; the — curdles, *lac coit* (in general), *lac coagulatur* (becomes coagulated, to stand, to go sour); the — turns into whey, *lac reserit*; the — becomes thick, *lac spissatur*; he looks like — (or flesh) and blood, in *ejus cultu candore rubor mixtus est*; (2) fig. in plants (any kind of liquid looking like —), *lac*; = small guts, chitterlings, *lactes*; almond —, perhaps **lac amygdalinum*; — of sulphur, perhaps **lac sulphuratum*; — of human kindness, *caritas generis humani*; — cow, see *Milch*; cow in —, **pecus lac præbens*; — farm, *villa, prædium*; near the town, *prædium suburbanum*, or simply *suburbanum*; see Dairy; — food, — diet, with —, whitemeat, **cibus lacteus*, in the pl. *lactentia-lum*, n.; — maid, — woman, (1) **puella quæ vacas mulget*, (2) **puella quæ lac vendit or venditat*; — man, (1) **qui vacas mulget*, (2) **qui lac vendit or venditat*; — pail, *muletra, muletrum*; — pan, *sinus or sinum lactis*; — parsley, **selinum* (L.); — porridge, — pottage, **jus lactis*; — soup, (1) **lac intritum*, (2) **qui lac bibit*, *sorbet*; (3) homo muliebris (like a woman), *effeminatus, mollis, homo effeminatus et mollis* (effeminate), *homo delicatus* (too delicate, too squeamish), *homo vultus, vultus nepos* (volsus, lit. = having the hairs pulled out by the root, sleek; hence *lucui deditus, mollis*; for *pilos vellere antiquis in probro fuit*), *homo iners, ignavus, imbellis, comb. iners atque ignavus, iners atque imbellis* (coward); — tare, **glauz maritima* (L.); — thistle, **carduus marianus* (L.); — teeth, *dentes primi* (of a man), *dentes pullini* (of animals); — trefoil, **glauz* (L.); — vetch, **astragalus* (L.); — weed, **tithymalus* (L.); — white, *lacteus, lacteo colore*; — wort, **polygala* (L.); skimmed —, by **florem lactis dehaure*; to yield —, *lac præbere*; — pap, **puls e lacte et intrito pane facta*; — colour, *color lacteus*; — coloured, cream-coloured white, — white, *colore lacteo*; vessel to keep or put — in, — jug, — pot, *sinus or sinum lactis*; — can, **hirinea lactis*; — tub, **lacus lactis*; — cup, — bowl, *sinus or sinum lactis*; — rice, **puls ex orizâ cocta*; cloth for straining —, **linteum quo lac pereolat*. To milk, v.tr. *mulgĕre*; not to — a cow, *vaccam prohibere mulctâ*; — newly milked, fresh from the cow, *lac tepidum*; time for milking, **tempus mulgendi*; the milking, *mulctus*. Milky, adj. (1) *lactens, lactosus* (only in the Gloss. Gr. Lat.); (2) **lacti similis, lacteus*; (3) *multum lac præbens, qui (quæ, quod) lac habet*; — juice, *chyle* (in the body), **chylus* (χυλος, technical term); — way, *orbis or circulus lacteus, via lactea* (Or.).

Mil, n. (1) as a machine — for grinding, *mola* (— stone), *pistrinum* (the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —; in which the slaves worked; it was also used for baking bread and feeding cattle in it); belonging to the —, *molaris, pistrinalis*; the — is going, **molarum rotæ versantur*; construction of a —, **adificatio molaris*; government regulations relating to mills, **lex mollis excercendis*; — ass, donkey, *asinus molaris, asinus molendarius* (Jet.); — wheel, *rota molaris*; — stone, *molaris lapis* (a kind of stone from which — stones were made), *mola* (the —

stone itself, to grind the corn; every — had two such *mola*, the upper one of which was called *capitellus*, upper — stone, runner, the lower *mela, mola molendaria, ōver*, grind-stone, lower — stone); — brook, **aqua quæ molas versat*, **rivus molas versans*; fulling —, *fullonica*; hand —, *mola versatilis or trusatilis* (turned with the hand), *fistula serrata, fistula farraria* (a kind of — with teeth inside, something like our coffee —); water —, *mola aquæ, mola aquaria*; wind —, *mola venti*; (2) in mechanics, *mola* (any —, its mechanism; by itself sufficient if used in the connexion of the sentence, Vitr.), *machina* (machine); *officina ferraria or araria* (forge); spinning —, **officina lanificii* (as building), **machina quæ nentur stamina* (as machinery); saw —, **machina quæ roborâ aliarumque arborum trunci in asseres dissecantur*. To mill, v.tr. (1) see Grind; (2) = to beat up (e.g. chocolate), *radiculâ, peragillare*; (3) *pulsare* (in general, to strike); *verberibus cadere* (to give a good flogging), *verberibus castigare* (to flog); to — any one well, *verberibus or flagris implere, male mulcare, verberibus subigere or irrogare* (Com.), *verberibus mulcare* (to handle roughly); (4) see To Fall.

Millenary, adj. *millenarius*. Millennial, adj. *mille annorum*. Millennium, n. **mille annorum spatium*.

Millpepe, n. *oniscus* (**oniscus asellus* L.), *centipēda, millepēda, multipēda* (all four in Pliny's time), *porcellio* (late).

Miller, n. (1) *pistor* (his wife, *pistoris uxor*; lit. the slave who crushed the grain, then also a who baked it into bread; then also, as in Aul. Gell., with regard to the Greeks, master of a —, i.e. a water —), *qui pistrinum exercet* (one who keeps a —), *molitor, molendarius* (a slave who works in a —, late Imperial Rome); to work with a — for wages, *pistori operam locare*; (2) *pugil*; miller's thumb, bull-head, **cottus globio* (L.).

Millesimal, adj. *millesimus*.

Millet, n. **milium* (L.).

Military, adj., e.g. — column, see Mile.

Milliner, n. **qui (or quæ) tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet, insulor delicatarum mercium* (as hawker), **quæ mundum muliebre facit, quæ muliebris officium exercet* (mistress). Millinery, adj. circumloc. with Milliner; n. **taberna delicatarum mercium*; (2) *merces delicatæ, mundus muliebris*.

Million, n. *decies centena millia*, **millio* (technical term); two, three millions, *vicies, tricies centena millia*; a — times, *decies centies milles* (lit.), *sexcenties, milles* (our colloquial phrase, a hundred times).

Milt, n. (1) in anatomy, *splen, lien* (the old Latin form for *splen*); obstruction of the —, **induratio lienis*; (2) = soft roe of fishes, *lactes*.

Milter, n. *piscis mas*.

Mimic, adj. = mimical, *mimicus* (μυμικός); — poet, a —, *mimorum scriptor*; to represent any thing mimically, *saltare* (with the name of the piece in the accus., e.g. *Cycloperum*); — art, mimicry, **ars mimica, chironomia* (χορονομία, art of gesture); — gold, in chemistry, **aurum sophisticum*. Mimic, n. *artis mimicæ peritus* (in general, who understands —), *mimus* (μῖμος), pure Latin *artifex saltationis*; the chief —, *archimimus* (ἀρχιμῖμος). To mimic, v.tr. *imitari*; see Imitate.

Minare, n. *turricula*.

Mince, v.tr. *conficere, minare* or *minutim conficere, minutatim concidere* or *consecrare* (to cut into small pieces); fig. *contrahere, detrudere de aliquid re, aliquid teute appellare, rem tegere*; v.intr. *mollius incedere*. Minceingly, adv. (1) by *minutissimus, minutatim*; (2) *cursum*; (3) by **putide se gerere*.

Mind, n. (1) see Ability, Understanding; (2) *animus* (vital power, life, faculty of the feeling, of desiring, τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν; ὁ βίος; then the whole of man as an intellectual being, the higher nature

in man, opp. *corpus*; e.g. the — grows and falls in decay together with the body, *cum corporibus riget et deflorescunt animi*, *mens* (spirit, soul, as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself, *δ νοῦς*), *anima* (in the golden age only = essence of life, breath of life, = *spiritus*, and can only be said in phrases, such as *animam deponere, edere, efflare*, to breathe one's last; *anima reliquit eum*, he gave up the ghost; only in the later prose = *animus*), *spiritus* (almost synonymous with *anima*, = breath of life, life, then = qualities of the —, = high —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), *ingenium* (natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, imagination, *spect et opinione, or spect atque animo*; the heart and the —, *animus et mens*; a great, lofty —, *animus magnus, excelsus, altus, ingenium magnum, excelsum*; and of the person himself, = a man of great —, *animus magnus, vir magni ingenii*; a little —, *ingenium parvum, pusillum*; a fine and well cultivated —, *vir ingenii jucundus et elegantis*; a philosophical —, *subtilitas (in disputando), vir subtilis, sagax* (of the person); see Soul; (3) see Heart, Sense, Generosity; (4) = inclination, *studium* (inclination, zeal), *appetitus, appetitio* (instinctive longing after any thing), *cupidas, cupidus, desiderium, ariditas* (desire), *alacritas* (the state of feeling inclined), comb. *alacritas studiumque, alacritas et cupiditas* (after all these words, that which we have a — for, in the genit., generally by the gerund in *di*); I have a —, *animus mihi est, mihi lubet*; I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *malō*; to have a — to do any thing, *aleis rei studio captum esse, teneri, aleis rei studiosum, appetentem, cupidum esse, aleis appellere, concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *aleis rei studio et cupiditate ardere, flagrare*; *intra alacritate esse ad aleis faciendum* (to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorere, alienum esse ad aleis re* (to feel a disinclination against, e.g., marrying, *abhorere ab uxore ducendum*), *fugere aleis* (to shirk, e.g. labour, *laborem*); see Inclination, Desire; (5) *voluntas*; see Will; (6) see Disposition, Opinion; (7) *memoria*; see Memory, Thought; (8) see Quality; grief of —, *cordolium* (Com. and late), *agritudo sollicitudo, dolor, maror* (grief); some one causes me grief in my —, *aleis mihi agritudinem or dolorem or merorem affert, aleis me sollicitudine or marore affert* (the former, e.g. of a bad son); to cause great grief to any one's —, *acribisimam dolorum alei iniungere*; to lay open to a person the grief of one's —, *alei cordolium patefacere*; readiness of —, see Readiness; to keep in —, *cogitare cum or in animo, or simply cogitare aleis or de aleis re*; *considerare in animo or cum animo or secum*, or simply *considerare aleis or de aleis re* (to consider maturely), *deliberare aleis and de aleis re* (to deliberate with one's self), *aleis agitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo* (to think over), *pendere, pensare aleis* (to consider on all sides), *secum utilitatem de aleis re or aleis* (to examine what is to be done, how it ought to be), *secum or cum animo reputare aleis* (to weigh a matter carefully over again), *apud animum proponere* (to picture to one's self); only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *vivuntur animo meo multa et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to change one's —, *salutis consilium intrare*; to be of a —, *opari, opinione ducti, opinionem habere* with one —, *in hoc omnes consentiunt*; see Unanimous; to be of a distracted —, *non satis sanum esse*; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to express one's —, *quæ mente concipimus verbis offerre*; — freely, *expresso sententiam meam or quid sentiam, quid sentiam non dissimulo, dico quod sentio*; speak your —, by *apud alium liberrime profiteri* (with ease and inf.); to relieve one's —, *acquiescere or requiescere in aleis re*; to put one in — of . . . , *monere, commovere, admonere, commovere facere aleis de aleis re*

(or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj. mood), *aleis aleis ad animum revocare*; see Remind; it comes into my —, *in mentem mihi aleis venit, mihi in opinionem aleis venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit aleis* (a thought comes into my —, *mihi or animo or in mentem occurrit aleis, mihi succurrit aleis* (a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio or recordor or reminiscor aleis rei, recurat aleis animo* (I remember); the thing had come into my —, *teligerat animum huius rei memoria*; and many other things, which don't come into my — Just now, *et si quæ sunt alin, quæ nunc memoriam meam refugiant*; different things come into my —, *varie cogitationes animum meum commorent*; to write, to speak whatever comes first into one's —, *quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere, garrere, loqui* (a colloquial phrase); it lies upon my —, *aleis animum meum pungit, aleis me or animum meum sollicitum habet*; the circumstance is out of my —, *exerat or effluit aleis ex animo, exil or elapsus est aleis memoria, exil res memoria*; it will not go out of my —, *ex animo delirare or ejicere aleis non possum*; development of the —, *animi evolutio*. To mind, *v. tr.* (1) = to attend to, *animum advertere, attendere ad aleis, animum intendere ad or in aleis, curare aleis* (to be anxious about), *seriare, observare aleis* (to observe), *aleis rei rationem habere* (to regard); to — a person, *audire aleis* (to obey), *aspicere, intuiti aleis* (owing to the confidence placed in any one), *attendere aleis*; not to — any one, or any thing, *non audire aleis* (not to listen), *nihil morari* (to take no notice of), *negligere* (to neglect) *aleis or aleis*; to — what any one has told us to do, any one's orders, *aleis imperium spectare*; mark, and — my words, *erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite*; see Attend, Observe; (2) = to regard with submission; see Care, Occupy; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere, res tuas curare*; to — other people's business, *aliena (negotia) curare, curare quam me non pertinent*; *inquirere de alieno*; I don't — it, *rem nihil cura, rem negligo or nihil habeo*; I don't — saying, etc., *fortisum dixerim, liberrime profiteri, ut verum dicam*; never — it, *id nihil refert* Mindful, adj. (1) *diligens, aleis rei and in aleis re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in any thing, opp. *negligens, sedulus* (earnest in any thing, very attentive, opp. *piger*, e.g. *spectator*), *aleis rei studiosus, amans, or diligens* (e.g. *veritatis*), *cultor* (e.g. *veritatis*); see Attentive, Careful; (2) = remembering, *memor, haud immemor* (both *aleis rei*), also by *mentis* (e.g. *mortis*). Mindfulness, n. *diligentia*, also comb. *cura et diligentia, sedulitas* (earnestness in any thing), *studium* (zeal); see Attention. Mindless, adj. *negligens* (negligent, opp. *diligens*), *sociors* (thoughtless), comb. *sociors negligensque*; see Careless, Unmindful; (3) *inanus* (not in his senses), *excors* (stupid, of a simpleton), *amens, demens* (deficient, the former for a moment, the latter permanently); see Irrational.

Mine, possess. pron. *meum, mea, -orum*, n. (what belongs to me); —, my property, *res quæ possidentur*; he is an old friend of —, *vetus mihi necessitudo cum eo intercedit*; he gave his life to preserve —, *capitis periculum adit pro me, ut me integrum conservaret*; see Belong.

Mine, n. (1) **aris fodina, metallum* or pl. *metalla -orum*, n.: a — that is worked, *metalla eraria*; to establish, open mines, *metalla instituire*; to work mines, *metalla exercere*; to work a — again (after it had been abandoned for a while), *metalla intermissa colere*; — work, mining, *opus metalli*; — officer, **rei metallicæ præfectus* (superior officer), **rei metallicæ administrator* (lower officer); fall of a —, or of a hill, *ruina montis*, council of mines, council of miners, **a consiliis rei metallicæ*, right of opening a —, **ius metalli instituendi*; laws or statutes of the mines, **lex*

metallorum, * *leges ad rem metallicam pertinentes*; share in a —, * *sois* or *pars metallorum*; to condemn any one to work in the mines, *ad metalla condemnare aliquem*; see Gold, Iron, Silver; (2) in fortification, *cuniculus* (subterraneous passage); to sap, dig a —, *cuniculum agere*; to spring a —, * *si pulcris pyri cuniculum discutere*; entrance of a —, * *via cuniculi*; chamber of a —, * *cuniculi camera*; (3) a sum of money, *mina* (μνᾶ, about £ 1s. 3d. in English money); (4) fig. * *caput fodinarem* (in a lit. sense, = head of the —, technical term); *fons uberrimus e quo haurire possumus* (fig., a source from which we draw); the annalists are indeed real gold mines for the historian, * *annales sunt uberrimi fontes e quibus historici haurire possunt*, or by *thesaurus*, etc.; see Treasure. To mine, *v.intr.* (1) = to dig a —; see before; (2) * *fossari fodere* (of animals; see Hole); (3) fig. = to practise secret means of injury; *insidias alicui parare* or *instruere* or *ponere*, *perniciem alicui moliri*, *aliquem decipere* *fodere*; see Intrigue; *v.intr.* (1) by *cuniculos agere*, *cuniculo* or *cuniculis subruere* (also of a tree) or *subtrahere*; to — a town (undermine), *cuniculis suffodere oppidum*; (2) fig.; see Undermine. Mining, n. * *vis metallica* (every thing relating to it), *metallorum opera*, *scientia rei metallica* (science of —); one who studies — at a school of industry, * *alumnus metallorum*; — town, * *oppidum metallicis frequentes*. Miner, n. (1) *metallicus*, *fossor* (who digs minerals); —'s compass, * *gnomon metallicus*; —'s dress, * *amiculum metallici*; —'s lamp, * *lucerna ad ejus lumen montes cavantur*; (2) in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*, *cunicularius*, *cuniculator* (late).

Mineral, n. * *fossile* (technical term); cabinet of —, = cabinet, * *thesaurus quo fossilia continentur*. Mineral, adj. * *aris particulas continens*; — coal, * *carbo bituminosus*; — kingdom, *fossilia-ium*, n.; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicæ salubritatis*, *fons medicatus*, *aquæ medicatæ* or *medicamentosæ*, *aquæ salubres*, in the context also simply *aquæ*; a warm, hot — spring, *calidus fons medicæ salubritatis*; all warm springs are — waters, *omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa*; — water (the water obtained at or from the — spring), * *agua aris particulas continens*. Mineralist, n. * *fossilium peritus*. Mineralogical, * *mineralogicus* (technical term). Mineralogy, n. * *mineralogia* (technical term).

Mingle, *v.tr.* and *v.intr.*; see Mix. Miniature, n. *pictura minor*, *tabella minor*; — painter, *qui pingit minoribus tabellis*; — colours, by * *pigmentum aquâ dilutum*; in —, e.g. Rome in —, *Roma pusilla*, *Roma minor*; the family of a house is a state, a republic, in —, *domus respublica pusilla est*.

Minikin, adj. *minutus* (e.g. *pisciculus*, *folium*), *pusillus* (not properly grown, e.g. *epistola*, *folium*).

Minim, n. (1) *homo pusillus*, *frustum hominis* (Com.); see Dwarf; (2) in music, perhaps * *signum minimum*, * *minima*. Minimum, n. *minimum*, *pars minima*.

Minister, n. (1) servant in a higher sense, *minister*, or by circumloc.; see Instrument; (2) of a state, *amicus principis*, *regis* (as a friend and the right hand of the sovereign), *rector principis*, *regis* (as his guide); * *principis socius* et *administer omnium consiliorum*, * *socius consiliorum principis* et *particeps consiliorum* (as his adviser), *tutor regis* (as guardian of a prince whilst a minor); — of the cabinet, *comes consistorianus* (late Imperial Rome); see Cabinet; state —, * *socius et administer rei publicæ regenda*; * *amicus regis qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habet partem*, *qui regis rebus præest*, — of foreign affairs (foreign secretary), * *qui principi adest rerum externarum arbitror atque administret*; — of the interior (principal secretary of state for the home department), *principis minister et adjutor*

consiliorum domesticorum; — of ecclesiastical affairs, or of public worship and of public instruction, * *cui cura ærorum tradita est*; — of the finances (chancellor of the exchequer), * *cui cura ararum tradita est*; to appoint any one a state —, *aliquem socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere* (rendered according to Sallust); premier, * *principes amicorum r. gis*; — of war, * *amicus regis qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habet partem*; — of justice, *amicus principis* *et supremi collegii*, *quod iudicia publica et privata exercet*, *cura tradita est*; see Ambassador, Plenipotentiary; (3) — of the Gospel; see Clergyman, Pastor, Priest, Preacher; —'s money, * *jura stolæ* (technical term). To minister, *v.tr.* (1) see Offer; (2) to — a cure, *curationem adhibere morbo*; to — an occasion, *aliquem occasionem dare, præbere*; see Give, Afford, Supply; *v.intr.* (1) see Attend, Serve; (2) * *munere ecclesiastico fungere*; (3) to —, *facultas* or *opes præbere*; see Serve, Support, Assist; (4) to —, *medicam alicui præbere*; canst thou not — to a mind diseased? * *potesne mederi animi agitudine?* see Administrator. Ministerial, adj. (1) see Attend, Serve; (2) see Subordinate, Mediate; (3) in a political sense, by circumloc.; (4) see Official, Executive; (5) see Clerical, Ecclesiastical, Priestly; — garments, *apellex quæ ad res divinas uti solemus*; — officers, see State. Ministration, n. (1) see Service, Office; (2) see Co-operation, Intercession; (3) * *munus ecclesiasticum*, *sacerdotium*; (4) of the state, *principis* (*regis*, etc.) *amici*, *et ceteros*, etc.; see before; as a body, * *collegium eorum quos principes socios et administratos omnium consiliorum assumpti*, * *collegium eorum qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habent partem*; as the highest officers in the state, * *consilium respublicæ*, *penes quos est summum imperium et potestas*; — of ecclesiastical affairs, * *collegium eorum quibus cura rerum sacrarum tradita est*, * *collegium eorum qui regi sunt a rebus sacris*; the — for the home department, * *collegium eorum quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est*, * *collegium eorum qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis*; — of justice, * *supremum collegium quod iudicia publica et privata exercet*; war —, * *consilium rerum bellicarum*; state —, * *respublicæ regenda administrari, qui regia rebus præstant*.

Minium, n. *minium*; to colour with —, *minio illinere*; to dye with —, *minare*; — pit, *minatorium*.

Minnow, n. * *cyprinus phoxinus*.

Minor, adj. (1) see Little, Small; (2) see Young. Minor, n., generally *infans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adulta ætate* (not yet of age) or *peradolescentulus*, *peradolescens* (still very young); sons that are minor, *filii familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *puillus*; money belonging to children under age, *pupils*, *pecunia pupillaris*; not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*; (3) see Friar; (4) a bird of the East Indies, * *gracula religiosa* (L.). Minority, n. (1) *ætas nondum adulta* (in general), *ætas pupillaris* (= age of the ward), * *ætas nondum maturus imperio* (of the heir to the throne); he entrusted him with the government during the — of the children, *regnum ei commendavit, quoad liberi in suam tutelam percreverunt*; (2) *paucitas*, *exiguus numerus*.

Minster, n. * *des cathedræ*.

Minstrel, n. (1) see Singer; (2) in former times, *poeta anathorius* (as a poet), *citharædes* (as *apophos*, singer to the lyre); *bardus*; (3) = addit., * *cantor circumforaneus* (jester and singer); see Musician, Player. Minstrelsy, n. *Lyridæ carmen* (song of birds), *chorus canentium* (chorus of singers).

Mint, n. (1) in botany, *mentha*; cat —, * *peperita* (L.); worm —, * *mentha sylvestris* (L.); spearmint —, *mentha viridis* (L.); pepper —, * *mentha pipperita*;

pennyroyal —, *mentha pulegium*; (2) = place where money is coined by public authority, *moneta*; — office, *tribunal monetale*; master of the —, *monetae praepositus* or *procurator* (late), as title on coins, *III. vir a. a. v. f. f.* (i.e. *triumvir auro, argento, aeri fando feruulo*); every thing relating to the —, *res nummaria*; to regulate the affairs of the —, *res nummariam constituere*. See *Coln.*

Minute, adj. (1) see Little, Small; (2) fig. minutus, (trifling and contemptible); a — care, *minuta sollicitudo* or *diligentia*; — investigations, *questiones minutae*; — to calculate every thing minutely according to one's own advantage, *nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos vocare omnia*; (3) length, *subtilissimus*; wlv. *subtilissime*; to tell any one every thing minutely, *alci omnem rem, quo pacto se habeat, enarrare ordine*; to know every thing minutely, *res nosse omnem tanquam unguem digitoque suos*; to hear every thing minutely, *omnia doceri*; see Circumstantial. Minute, n. (1) of time, *hora sexagesima* (60th part of an hour); 45 minutes, *quadraginta hora*; two minutes and a half, *semuncia hora*; (2) in astronomy, perhaps *scriptulum* (or *scriptum* or *scriptulum*); = 24th part of an uncia, in the Roman sense; also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour; hence = the smallest part of any other measure, therefore it may be said to be = minute or second; (3) fig. see Moment; (4) = short sketch of an agreement, etc., *breuiarium* (a summary), *exemplum* (draught of a theme), *scriptum*, *libellus*, *commentarius* (a few ideas drawn up, etc.), not *scriptio* in this sense, which is = art, practice of writing, or an essay; — of speech, *oratio scripta*, *sermo scriptus* (Suet.); to make a — of any thing, *alci literis consignare* (in general = to write down), *exemplum alci rei exarare* (lit., to plough; hence metaphorice a *stilo*, quo *tabella cerata*, *ulcis* *celui ductis*, *prescribuntur*, to write), or by *adversaria* — *orum*, n. (note-book); see Note, Clause, Essay; (5) — book, see Memorandum; — glass, *horologium sexagesimis descriptum*; — hand, *index sexagesimarius*. To minute, v.tr. *notare*, *anotare*, *literis consignare*; see Draw up, Note, Write. Minuteman, n. *diligentia* (care), *ambages* (a round-about way). Minutim, *singula* — *orum*, n. (e.g. *singula praesentia*), *minutiae*, *res parvae*. See Detail, Trifle, Particular.

Minx, n. *puella putida* (an affected girl), *stulta*, *folia* (a silly girl), *rescena* (a mad girl), *mulier* woman, in a contemptuous sense), *filia* (little daughter, expressing affection).

Miracle, n. (1) = a wonderful thing, *res mira*, *miraculum* (thing exciting astonishment); see Wonder; (2) in theology, *miraculi*; next to a —, a *file* *abhorret*; to work miracles, *miracula edere*; belief in miracles, *fides miraculorum habita*; believing in miracles, *qui miracula fidei habet*; power of working miracles, *facultas miracula edendi*, *robur ingenii* or *humorum* *modum excedens* (gigantic strength, wonderful power); —, wonderful deed, *facinus mirum* or *mirabile*; performer of miracles, *miracula edens*, *miraculorum auctor*; performing miracles, *miracula edens*; —, miraculous work, *miraculum* (e.g. in brass and plastic art, *arx et tabularum miracula*); a candle a — of art, *caudibulum opere mirabili perfectum*; see Omen. Miraculous, adj. (1) *mirus*, *mirabilis* (exciting astonishment), *mirandus*, *mirabilis* (admirable); —, wonderful things; see *mir*, *mirabilia* — *um*, n., *miracula* — *orum*, n. (wonders); you tell me things, *miris narras*; in a — manner, *nequeo quo pacto, necis quo modo, vultum in pudum, mirandus in vultum, mirabiliter*; see Astonish, Surprize; (2) = performed supernaturally, by *miracula edens*; see Supernatural. Extraordinary; — image, *imaginem* the Roman Catholics, *simulacrum miraculorum clarum*, also *simulacrum celeste et clarum*; — book, *liber miraculorum plenius*; —

cure, *curatio mira*; to perform — cures, *mirabiliter mederi agrotis*; — doctor, *medicus qui non sine commentis miraculi medetur*, *iatraliptes* (*iatrapaia*), one who cures by means of ointments and rubbing-bottles; — appearance or phenomenon, *miraculum*; — story, *res mira*, *miraculum*; — creature, *monstrum*.

Mirage, n. *fata Morgana* (technical term). Mire, n. *lutum* (mud, *πηλός*, moistened earth), *limus* (*λίμς*, slime); see Mud. To mire, v.tr. by *luto* *obruere*, *oblumare* *alqd.*, *limum obducere* *alci* (*ελεεινόν*, to cover with —); to carry along —, *limum echere* (of rivers); v.intr. in *limo haerere* or *inharevere* (to stick fast); see Sink. Mire, adj. (1) *lutosus*, *lutulentus*, *limosus*; (2) *limo* or *ex limo constans* (or *compositus*); (3) *limo inquit*.

Mirror, n. (1) lit. *speculum*; (2) fig. = transparent surface (e.g. of the water), *speculum aquae* or *aquarum* (inasmuch as we can see ourselves in it; Phaedr., *lympharum* [poet. for *aquarum*] in *speculo erat simulacrum suum*; *aquor aquae* or *aquarum* (in as far as it is a plain, smooth surface); the — of the sea, *speculum aquor maris* (with the same distinction); = reflected image, pattern, *speculum*; little children are the mirrors of nature, *parci sunt specula naturae*; in *pueris* *tangam*, in *speculis naturae cernitur*; the countenance is the — of the inner man, *imago animi est vultus*; wills are the — of the human character, *testamenta hominum specula sunt morum*; nature is a — of God's wisdom, *rerum natura est speculum divinae sapientiae*, or *in rerum naturā, ut in speculo, divina sapientia cernitur*; Herodian places before us a — of empires and courts, *Herodianus regnorum et aularum speculum proponit*; the — of a sovereign ruler (as title of a work), *principis ad effigiem iusti imperii descriptus*; like a —, *speculo similis*, *specularis* (transparent like a —), in *modum speculi* (in the manner of a —); — glass, plate glass, *vitrum speculare*, *phengites lapis* (a mineral substance, probably mica, which the ancients used for windows and looking-glasses); surface of —, smooth surface, *planities speculi* as smooth as a —, *in modum speculi levigatus*; *lucissimus* (in general, very smooth); smoothness of a —, glossiness, *lucor* *summus*; as clear, bright as a — (e.g. of the water), *purissimus* (very clear), *poet. vitreus*; — stone, *lapis specularis*, *phengites lapis* (probably mica); frame of a —, *formis in quo includitur* or *inclusum est speculum*; — room, *conclave* *cujus parietes* (in the sense of the ancients) *phengite lapide distincti sunt*; *conclave in quo specula ab omni parte opposita* (*cusculum speculatum* only in a spurious passage of the *Vita Horatii* Suet.), and should therefore be avoided); walls hung all round with mirrors, *parietes speculi* or (with the ancients) *phengite lapide distincti*.

Mirth, n. *hilaritas*; see Gaiety, Joy. Mirthful, adj. *rolupstus* or *juvundatus* *plenus* (full of pleasure), *latus* (merry, in general), *juvundus* (heart-cheering). Mirthless, *rolupste carens*, *rolupstus expers*; a — life, *vita sine lictitia ac voluptate peracta*.

Misapprehension, n. *interpretatio percreta* or *perperam facta* (false interpretation), *interpretatio sinistra* (unfavourable); intentional —, *malevola interpretatio*, *calumnia*. See Misunderstanding.

Misadventure, n. (1) *casus adcrepus*, in the context also simply *casus* (an event which happens unfortunately for any one), *incommodum* (something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war), *infortunium* (lit. ill fate, unavoidable misfortune, only said of severe corporeal punishment); to meet with a —, *incommodum accipere*; after such continual misadventures, *continua incommodis accipis*; see Accident; (2) in law = execrable homicide, *homicidium improbande factum*.

Misadvised, adj. **qui male sibi prospexit in alqâ re*.

Misanthrope, n. *qui genus humanum or hominum universum genus odit* (Greek, *misanthropos*).
Misanthropie, Misanthropical, adj. *hominibus inimicus, inhumanus*. Misanthropy, n. *animus hominibus inimicus, inhumanitas*, **timor hominum*.

Misapplication, n. **usus perversus*. Misapply, v.tr. *alqd re percerere abuti* (to make a bad use of), *male interpretari or accipere* (to misinterpret), *alqd ad malum propositum* (ad propositum inconcessum or cetitum) *traducere* (to apply to an unlawful purpose).

Misapprehend, v.tr., see Misunderstand. Misapprehension, n., see Misunderstanding.

Misarrange, v.tr. *perverse* (or *perperam*) *ordinare* (or *componere*). See Arrange.

Misbehave, v.intr. *indecore, indigne se gerere*. Misbehaved, adj., *male moratus* (of persons, opp. *bene moratus*), *rusticus* (rude, of persons and things, opp. *urbanus*). Misbehaviour, n. *rusticitas, mores rustici*.

Misbelief, n., see Unbelief. Misbelieve, v.tr. *perpe*, *am judicare, falso sibi persuasum habere*.

Miscalculate, v.tr. **mendum facere* (to make a mistake in reckoning), *male computare alqd or rationem alqis rei*, or by *ratio me fefellit*; I have miscalculated three days, *tres dies sunt in quibus ratio fefellit*. Miscalculation, n. *mendum*, **rationes falsæ*.

Miscarriage, n. (1) = ill conduct, *delictum* (act of misbehaviour); (2) = failure, by *res ad* (or *in*) *irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur*; (3) of any thing taken to a wrong place (e.g. a letter), by *alqd a me abiit*; (4) of an untimely birth, *abortus, abortio*; to have a —, *abortum facere*. Miscarry, v.intr. (1) = not to succeed, *non succedere*, *non or parare*, or *secus procedere* (not to lead to the desired result), *præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere* (to end worse than one expected), *ad irritum cadere, redigi* (to be frustrated); (2) of letters, ships, *a viâ aberrare*; (3) by *abortum facere*.

Miscellaneous, adj. by *varii et diversi generis* (e.g. opera), *varia et diversa genera* (sc. operum); *miscellus* and *miscellaneus* are unknown in classical prose. Miscellany, n., in literature, in the plur., see before.

Mischance, n., by *alci rationes conturbare* (to cause a disappointment). See Misfortune.

Mischief, n. (1) *malum* (e.g. to cause great —, *magnum malum excitare*), *calamitas, turba* (noise and confusion); see Evil, Damage, Disadvantage, Misfortune; (2) = wilful harm, by *injuria quæ consulto et cogitata fit*; (3) in law = damage done to foreign property, by *alci damnum inferre or contrahere*; to delight in —, **alienis malis gaudere*; devising —, *dolus nectens*; loving —, *lascivus* (frolicsome), *malevolus*, **alienis malis gaudens* (delighting to do others harm); — maker, *homo perniciosus, pernicius* (who causes injury), *homo exitialis* (who causes destruction), *perniciosior* (a more dangerous character, Sall.), **malorum auctor* (author of misfortune). Mischievousness, n. (1) = injuriousness, by circuml., e.g. who does not see the — of the thing, *quis non intelligit rem nocere or rem esse noxiam* (perniciosity is no Latin word); (2) see Maliciousness; (3) *leccitas*.

Misconceive, v.tr. and v.intr. *perperam accipere*; see Misunderstand, Mistake. Misconception, n. *opinionis error, opinio falsa*.

Misconduct, n. *mala cura*; see Misbehaviour.

Misconjecture, n. *falsa suspicio*. To misconjecture, v.tr. and intr. *falso suspicari*.

Misconstruction, n., see Misinterpretation. Misconstruct, v.tr., see Misinterpret.

Miscreant, n. (1) **doctrinâ falsâ studiosus*; (2) *apostata* (Eccl.); (3) = a vile wretch, *homo illiberalis, sordidus* (unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (contemptible), *turpis* (disreputable), comb. *turpis impurusque* (disreputable and un-

chaste), *foedus* (abominable), *nefarius* (contrary to the law of nature and the divine law), *impius* (of persons, sins against God, his own country, and his nearest relations), comb. *nefarius impiusque, scelestus* (skilled in vice, and the result of the habit of vice), *improbis* (in general, one who acts contrary to human and divine law).

Misdate, v.tr. and v.intr. *falsum diem, in epistola ascribere*.

Misdeal, v.intr., perhaps **paginas male distribuere*.

Misdemeanour, n. (1) = ill behaviour, *mores pravi*; see Crime, Behaviour; (2) in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, *peculatus publicus* (defalcation), *fallacia* (knavish trick), *malum facinus* (wicked action), *scelus* (crime), *nequitia* (wickedness); to be guilty of —, *scelus suscipere, admittere, facere*.

Misdirect, v.tr. (1) to — a passenger, *a rectâ viâ abducere* (lit.); (2) fig. *inducere alqm in errorem* (to lead any one into an error), if the person knows of it, *scientem*; *transversum agere alqm* (to lead away from the path of virtue, to the wrong path); (3) to — a letter, *falso or secus literas alci inscribere*.

Misemploy, v.tr. *abuti alqd re* (to misuse). Misemployment, n., **usus perversus*.

Miser, n. *homo tenax, homo avarus, homo acerrimâ ardens* (the latter in the highest degree), *parciprômus* (only an invention of Plautus, and therefore to be avoided); *homo sordidus*, comically also **Phidias* (Œdipus, from *phidopai*, I save), *homo illiberalis* (illiberal); a mean —, *homo turpissimam sordium*; a — has never enough, is always poor, *avarus semper eget* +. Miserable, adj. (1) *miser* (to be pitied, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (unhappy), *afflictus* (oppressed with grief), *arumnosus* (one who has to go through a good deal of affliction), *calamitosus* (one who suffers many calamities), *infirmus, infirmâ valetudine correptus* (in bad health); see Unhappy; (2) = worthless, *nequam, nihili, inutilis* (fit for nothing, of persons and things, never said in reference to bad character, opp. *frugi*), *improbis, turpis* (wicked, of persons and things), *vilis* (vile), comb. *nilili et vilissimus* (e.g. *verbum*); see Contemptible; (3) = causing unhappiness or misery, *quod alqm infelicem reddit*; (4) = very poor or mean, *miser, misellus* (—), *miserandus* (to be pitied), *infelix* (unhappy), *pauperculus* (rather poor), *vilis* (mean), *maius* (bad); to lead a — life, in *miseriâ esse or versari*; — food, *tenuis victus*; to live in a — manner, *patellâ modicâ conare*; — circumstances, *angustia rei familiaris, res pauperculæ*; to live in — circumstances, *parce ac duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degeere, vitam inopem colere*. Miserably, adv. *miserè*; — dressed, *obsoletus, male vestitus*; see Needy, Low; (5) = barren, *erilis, macer*, comb. *exilis et macer, aridus*; see Barren, Dry; (6) = very low or despicable, *sordidus, illiberalis* (opp. *perlanus, liberalis*), *tenax* (who does not like to part with money). Misery, n. (1) = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria, res misera* or *afflictio* (depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (caused through losses), *arumna, vexationes* (troubles), *egestas* (great poverty), *angustia* (bad times), *tempora luctuosa* (distressing, gloomy times); to be in —, in *miseriâ esse or versari, in summâ infelicitate versari, iniquissimâ fortunâ uti*; to be born for —, *ad miseriam* or *miseriis ferendis natus esse*; to come to —, in *miseriam* or in *calamitatem incidere*; to plunge any one into —, in *mala præcipitare*; to rescue any one from —, *alqm a miserâ vindicare, alqm ex miserâ eripere*; to relieve any one's —, *miseriis alqm levare* (to rescue any one from — to some extent); to endure —, *miseriâ ferre, arumnas perpeti* (patiently to the last); to pine away, to be lost in —, *miseriâ or in calamitate tabescere*; in times like these it is quite a — for an honest man to live in Rome, *hoc tempore bono viro Romæ esse miserissimum est*;

see Distress; (2) = the natural evils which are the cause of —, *origo calamitatis* or *incommodorum* or *malorum* or *arummarum*, etc.

Misform, v.tr. *in pejus fingere* (*diffingere* is a false reading in Hor. Sat. I. 10, 37); a misformed shape, *deformitas membrorum* (of the limbs), *cultus in pejus factus* (of the face), *deformitas alajs rvi* (of any thing), *res deformis*, **res in pejus facta* (any thing misformed).

Misfortune, n. *malum*, and in the plur. *mala* (evil of any kind, whether we feel it or whether any body or any thing causes it), *calamitas* (attended with loss and injury, also in war), *casus aduersus* or *tristis*, in the context simply *casus* (unfortunate accident), *clades*, *incommodum* (in war, defeat), *res aduersa*, *fortuna afflicta*, in the context also simply *fortuna* (unfortunate circumstances, especially as regards money matters and the position any one occupies among his fellow-townsmen), *fortuna aduersa* (casualties, caused by bad luck), *miseria* (caused through long-continued pressure and calamities, = unhappiness, opp. happiness), *acerbitates* (great hardships), *Fortuna mala* (ill-fate, as a goddess, Cic.), *infortunium* (unavoidable —, only used in reference to severe corporal punishment, especially in Com.); a great —, *gravis casus alajs*; to be involved in misfortunes, *in malis esse* or *jacere*, *malis urgeri*, *in malis versari*, *in miseria esse* or *versari*; to have a —, *calamitatem accipere*; to have a great deal of —, *multum malorum rerum sustinere*; he had the — to, etc., *accidit ei ut*, etc.; it was a — that, etc., it was my — to, etc., *princommodum accidit quod*, etc.; I am troubled by — of all kinds, *omnia mala me conserantur*; a — has happened to, befallen me, *nactus sum malum*; one — after another, *aliud ex alio malo*; to bring in great deal of — upon any one's family, *plurima mala in alajs domum inferre*; to cause any one's —, *alqm affligere* or *persequi*; to bring great — upon any one, *miseriorum tempestates alci exaltare*, *alci insignem calamitatem inferre*; to sympathize with any one's —, *temporibus cum alqo consortem esse* (by actual participation), *alajs fortunam commiserari* (by expressing one's regret); to my —, *cum mea calamitate* or *perniciie*; to be born for —, *ad miseriam natum esse*; messenger of a —, of bad news, *nuncijs tristis*; to be a messenger of —, *malum* or *tristem nuntium afferre*; a —, a (fatal) accident, *casus aduersus*; a companion in —, *calamitatis* or *aduersarum rerum socius*; an hour of —, a fatal or unfortunate hour, *hora funesta*, *tempus funestum* (bad times, in general); day of —, *dies infelix*, *dies nefastus*; bird portending —, (fig.) *avis infelix* (in general), *avis sinistra* (with the Greeks a bird of bad omen), **avis magnarum calamitatum prænuncia* (as bearer of bad tidings; a rock-hrike, greater edentate, **lanius infestus*, L.); a sign of —, *omen sinisterum* or *malum*, *magnarum calamitatum prænuncijs* (forerunner of great —, e.g. a comet).

Misgiving, n. *metus* (fear of any thing distant), *timor* (fear of an approaching evil; *timorem* (scil. defectum) metum mali appropinquantis); *cura* (care), *solicitudo* (anxiety), *præsenio* (or dicitatio) or *prædica opinio* *malorum* (foreboding of evil). See Doubt.

Misgovern, v.tr. *male regnare*, *male rem gerere*. **Misgovernment**, n. (1) *mala reipublica gubernatio* or *moderatio*; (2) *mala iurisdicatio* (bad administration of justice), *mala alajs rei administratio*; (3) = irregularity, by *naturam ducem non sequi*, *cilia libidinis dedita*.

Misguidance, n. (1) *by falso alajs consilio regi*; (2) a wrong direction, *via falsa*. **Misguide**, v.tr. *in errorem inducere*. See Mislead.

Mishap, n., see Accident, Misfortune.

Misinform, v.tr. *by in errorem versari*.

Misinterpret, v.tr. *falso explicare*, *in malum partem accipere* or *male interpretari alqd* (to interpret in an evil sense), *perrere*, *perperam interpretari* (to — through mistake), *aliter accipere*

quam est; *in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est*; *sinistre accipere* (to understand a thing differently from what was intended), *falsaciter interpretari* (to interpret falsely, contrary to the real truth), *alqd calumniari* (willfully). **Misinterpretation**, n. *by in malam partem accipi* or *in deterius trahi* (to be taken in a wrong light); *interpretatio perrera* or *perperam facta* (an incorrect interpretation), *interpretatio* (unfavourable), *malecola interpretatio*, *calumniatio* (willfully perverted).

Mislay, v.tr. (1) **in alieno loco ponere alqd*; (2) by carelessness or by accident; I have mislaid the key, a book, **nescio ubi clavem reliquerim*, *ubi librum deposuerim*.

Mislead, v.tr. a *rectâ ciu abducere*, *alqm transversum agere*, *corrumpere alajs animum et mores*; to lead to misconduct, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; to crime, *alqm in errorem inducere*. To be misled, *labi*, *errare*, *in errorem induci* or *rapi*, *transversum agi*, *ad nequitiam abduci*. See Err, Seduce, Wander.

Mismanage, v.tr., see Misgovern. **Mismanagement**, n. *mala tractatio*, or by *male rem gerere*.

Misplace, v.tr. **in alieno loco collocare*, *loco suo movere*.

Misprint, v.tr. **typis mendose exscribere*; a —, **endum typographicum* (mistake in printing, when a wrong letter is put, etc.), **erratum typographicum* (the printer's mistake, when a wrong word is printed, as in Cic., *et alium fabrilis*, a mistake of the artist, post-Aug., also error, Quint.), **peccatum typographi* (an oversight of the printer, mistake affecting the meaning, as in Cic., *paucis verbis tria magna peccata*, in three words there are three important mistakes), **etium typographicum* (serious mistake, Quint.); a book with misprints, **liber mendosus*, *liber mendose scriptus*; without a —, **liber emendate descriptus* or *ab omnibus mendis puris*.

Misproportion, n. *ratio impar* (lit.), *incommodum* (fig., disadvantage).

Misquotation, n. **verba falso allata* or *laudata*, *falsa commemoratio* (mention). **Misquote**, v.tr. **verba falso afferre* or *laudare*.

Misreckon, v.tr. *falsam rationem inire* et *subducere*. **Misreckoning**, n. *falsæ rationes*.

Misrepresent, v.tr. *falso representare speciem alajs rei* (representare in Pliny as technical term, of artificial subjects); fig. *alqd narrando depravare* (to represent any fact in a wrong light), *perrere interpretari* (to interpret wrongly, fig.), *verbum in pejus detorqueere* (to disembody the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense); to — every thing in a malicious manner, *omnia calumniando detorqueere*.

Miss, n. (1) *filia* (in general); (2) as title, *domina* (even if she is but very young), *dominula* or *domicella* (Imperial Rome); (3) = every unmarried female, *puella*, *cirgo* (w' the epithet *nobilis* if she is a nobleman's daughter); (4) in a bad sense, *amica*, *amiciula*, *etrapa*, *ecortum*.

Miss, n. (1) see Loss, Want; (2) error; see Fault, Mistake. To miss, v.tr. *carere alqâ re* (not to have got a thing), *desiderare* (so as to feel the want of it); see Spare; (2) = to discover that something is wanting; *desiderare*, *querere*, *requirere* (to look for any thing that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alajs rei anoi*, *magna molestia desiderare alqd*; see Lose; (3) = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*, a thing, *alqâ re* (e.g. *itiner*); to — any one on the road, *ab alqo deerrare* or *aberrare*; to — any one at the place appointed, *alqm non inire*; (4) = to fail in aim, *non ferire* (in shooting, etc.), *deerrare* (of the instrument of shooting); see Mark; (5) = to fail of seeing, *alqâ re carere*; (6) = to omit, *transire*, *transillire*; see Omit, Pass; to — a step, *vestigio falli*, *vestigio fallente cadere* (so as to fall), on the steep rock, *prærupta saxa vestigio fallunt*, on the stairs, *per gradus labi*; see Slip; he misses their good word, *irale in eum animo sunt*; v.n. {1} = to fail to hit, see before;

(2) = not to succeed, *non succedere*; (3) = to miscarry, as by accident (e.g. in an invention), *propositum non assequi, sine excedere*. See Fall, Wunt.

Missal, n. *liber liturgicus* (Ecol.).

Missile, n. *telum missile* or *missile, jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry), *lancea* (long javelin), *fragula* (of the Gauls and Spaniards), *tormentum* (a machine for throwing), *fulcrum* (a sort of bomb); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittere*.

Missing, n.; see Miss; partic., to be — (of ships, etc.), *deesse* (of that which we should have), *absent* (to be absent, so that the absence is not felt, e.g. *hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, absuit; si opus erat desuit*), *desiderari* (the loss of absence of which is felt); there is a spoon —, *cochlear amissum est*.

Mission, n. (1) *missio*; (2) *legatio* (deputation, ambassador); (3) in a theological sense, * *legatio quae Christianae doctrinae apud barbaras gentes propaganda gratia missa est*; (4) see *Destiny*; — of exploration, * *iter novarum terrarum inveniendarum* or *cognoscendarum causâ susceptum*; to undertake a — of exploration, * *nora quære*. Missionary, n. * *missus qui gentes barbaras docet doctrinam Christianam*; *missus qui doctrinam Christianam apud gentes barbaras propagat*; — school, — society, *ad fidem Christianam propagandam societas*.

Mis-spell, v.tr. * *non recte scribere*, * *prave scribere*.

Mis-spend, v.tr. *abuti, rem suam conficere* or *laccare* (of money), *tempus perdere*, *tempore abuti*.

Misstate, v.tr.; see Misrepresent.

Mist, n. *nebula subtilis* (in opp. to fog, = *caligo*, *nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); (2) fig., * *caligo*; to be in a —, *attonitum, percussum esse* (to be frightened); prov., to bring a — before one's eyes, *alci sumum facere, glaucomam ob oculos obficere, nebulas eudere* (Com.), before one's in one's eyes, *verbum et argutium fuliginem ob oculos audientium facere*; to go in a —, *clum se subducere*.

Mistake, v.tr. (1) = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putare*; of things, *aliquid confundere aliquid* (e.g. falsehood for truth, *vera falsis*), *ignorare aliquid* (not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intelligere aliquid* or *aliquid* (to know too little of any thing, not to know sufficient of a person's character); (2) see Misunderstand; to — one's good will, * *coluntatem alius parum intelligere*; to — one's mark, by *ictus alex dieri* (of the shot), *scopum non ferire* (of the shooter); to — one's way, see Miss; v.intr. = to be mistaken, *errare, per errorem labi* (to commit a slight error from —), in *errore versari* (to be in error), *falli* (to deceive one's self), *peccare* (to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (to be uncertain); to — on purpose, *consilio labi*; to be accidentally —, *casu labi*; to be very much —, *valde* or *vehementer errare, tota in errore* or *falli, tota via* or *toto corde errare, longe* or *procul errare, probe* or *diligenter errare* (in familiar conversation in the Com. and elsewhere; but *egregie errare* has no classical authority whatever); to be — in this one point, *in hac una errare*; we cannot possibly be —, *nullo pacto errare potest*; I don't think I am —, *haud, ut opinor, erraverim*; these rules are such that we cannot —, *heo precepta errare non possunt*; if I am not —, *nisi fallor, nisi animum (me) fallit, nisi quid me fallit* or *fefellerit*; if I am not wholly —, *nisi me amica fallunt*; I may be —, *potest heri ut fallat*; to —, = to commit a — in writing, * *nudum inferre alci rei*; the sense of the passage has been —, *hunc locum praeintellegerunt*; I am — by my hearers, *et qui me audierunt, me praeintellegerunt*; — notions, *opinionis falsa*. Mis-

take, n. (1) in general, *error*, *erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled); error, the condition one is in after having committed a —; *erratum*, the — itself; both also respecting any literary work), *lapsus* (a single —), *peccatum* (any thing done wrong, also a — against the rules of a language, etc.), *fraus* (a — which we were led to commit through another person, a trick played upon any one); to make a —, *errare, peccare* (in a thing, *aliquid in aliquid*), *labi in aliquid*; to commit a — through error, *per errorem labi*; you made a — in this, *in hoc peccasti*; to be under a —, *in errore esse* or *versari*, *errore captum esse, errore versari*; to be under a great —, *in magno errore versari*; those are under a — who think, *in magnis erroribus sunt* *et qui credunt*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; to let any one into a —, *aliquid in errorem inducere* or *conferre*, *aliquid in fraudem impellere, aliquid inducere ut erret* (also of things), to confirm any one in his —, *aliquid errorem affirmare*; you see the — that lies at the bottom of it, *vides quanto haec in errore versetur*; to commit a gross —, *tupissimum labi in aliquid*; (2) a — in writing, *mendum scripturae* (in general), *mendum librum* (— in copying, committed by those who copied ancient manuscripts); to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of what is mistakes, *mendosus*; a — in reckoning, *mendum* (Cic.); to correct a — in reckoning, *mendum corrigere*.

Mistress, n. (1) = a woman who governs, *domina* (also a title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quæ imperio regit* (one who rules, e.g. a town, *urbem*), *dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions, *dominatrix* in an absolute sense, the two latter = *gaul*); *dominatrix* (inasmuch as she possesses what she loves over); (2) = head of a family, *materfamilias* (in opp. to *concupina*), *hera* (over the servants, also called *hera major*), in opp. to *hera minor*, that is, the daughter, *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; (3) = governess, — of, *præceptor, magistra* (also fig., e.g. practice in the best — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*); or *magister* if the Latin noun, to which — would refer, is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus, egregius magister*); *alci rei artifex, alci rei peritissima*, etc. (skilled in any art, language, etc.); see Master; (4) = a woman beloved and courted, *amata, dilecta*, by circumlocution *quam amo* or *diligo* (in general), *amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster, delicia mea, voluptas nostrum* (my love, my darling, as an address); to have a —, *amare* (in a bad sense); to have many mistresses, *multas amare*; (5) = a woman in keeping, i.e. a kept mistress, *amica* or *amula*, *trapa* (used as Latin term), in a contemptuous sense *scortum* (e.g. *principale scortum*, Tac.), *concupina*, *mulier quæ cum aliquo vivere consuevit* (a woman that lives with a man, cohabits with him), *pellor* (a woman kept by a married man, by a middle term also called *concupina* and *amica*), *contubernalis* (see Marriage); (6) a term of contemptuous address, perhaps *mulier*; (7) = Housekeeper; (8) = one who keeps a farm, of the higher class, *conductrix* (late Lat.), * *uxor coloni* (a farmer's wife), *mulier publicana* (wife of a publican, i.e. a farmer of the public tolls and taxes), *dependens* (late); women who stand at the head of the household of a farm, or of a public-house), (9) general title given to married ladies, *ferina* (female in general), *mulier* (any woman of a mature age, whether married or not), *matrona* (married woman, of rank, authority, and respect), *matrona* (character is unblemished, lady), *domina* (Latin name of courtesy to any woman, whether a wife or not, whether of high or low origin); to marry, to the ladies, *matronas*. Rome was — of the world, * *Roma dominus erat universi orbis terrarum*; of the robes, *vestis, tunica, cultrix* (dress, of the bed-chamber, chamber-maid in the Roman).

sense); the mistresses, ladies of the robes, *turba feminarum regiam comitantium* (the Romans had one female slave for every one of the particular manipulations, so to speak, which in our days are considered one servant's work, e.g. *ornatrix*, who dressed the hair, *vestiplica*, who folded the dresses up and put them by); she is — of the French language, *lingua Francogallica comode utitur*; she is — of herself, in *se ipsum potestatem habet*; whatever or every thing she is — of, *quæcunque possidet, quantum in ea situm est*.

Misty, adj. (1) *nebulosus, nubilus, humectus* (damp, of fog); (2) fig. *minus clarus*. See Fog, Cloud, Obscure.

Misunderstand, v.tr. *non recte intelligere*; see Misinterpret. Misunderstanding, n. *error* (mistake); from a —, *errore inductus*; = difference of opinion, *dissensio*; = difference between two persons, *discordium*, comb. *dissentio ac discordia*, *discordium ac dissensio*; there is a — between us, *est inter nos aliquid dissensio, dissidium inter nos*; there arose a — between the friends, *aliquid amicorum dissensio facta est*. See Discord.

Misuse, n. *usus peruersus, abusus peruersus*, also *immodestus* (immoderate); *intemperans* (unrestrained). To misuse, v.tr. *aliquid re peruerso uti* or *abuti*, *immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* or *insolenter et immodice abuti* (e.g. *aleis indulgentia, aleis patientia*), male *uti* re (*abuti* in itself does not signify to misuse or to abuse, though the idea may be gathered from the connexion, as in *quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?* and *iudicio ac legibus ac maiestate constri abuti ad quæstum atque ad libidinem*); — a person, *deui aliquid* (to treat ill), or *aliquid abuti* (to dishonour); to allow yourself to be misused, *se abutendum aliquid permittere*. See Abuse, Use.

Mite, n. (1) in Entomology, **acarus* (L., 'in cheese'), **circulus frumentarius* (L., in corn); (2) any thing proverbially very small, **cicexima pars grani* (1-20th of a grain), perhaps *scrupulum*; (3) = a very small coin; see Farthing; (4) in a figure, in Scripture, *stips*; to contribute one's —, *stipem conferre, in partem impensæ venire*.

Mitigate, adj. **quod mitigari potest*. Mitigate, v.tr. *leuare* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare, mitiores facere* (e.g. pain, fever, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire, molliores facere* (to cause any thing, e.g. anger, violence, *irani, impetum*, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *leuare* (to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *aliquid curæ leuare*; cures with wine, *curas leuare vino*), *aliquid remittere ex aliquid re* (to diminish, to render more tolerable, e.g. conditions, terms, *ex his rebus*; a punishment, *ex meritis ponere*); to — any other's distress, sufferings, *aliquid miseriam leuare*; to — seriousness through friendliness, *gracilem comitate condire*; to — (his) gloominess and severity, frowning gloom, *tristitiam ac severitatem leuare*; to — any one's pride, *aliquid ad modestiam componere*; to — a penalty, *penam pecuniariam minuire, deminuere*; mitigating (his) pain, *dolorem leniens, mitigans*; see Appease, Soften, Moderate. Mitigation, n. *mitigatio, leuatio*; to afford any one a — of any thing, *leuare aliquid aliquid, leuare aliquid aliquid*; a — of the punishment, *remissio pænæ*; — of the burdens, taxes, *diminutio onerum*; — of anger, *placatio, mitigatio*; or by verbs, see before. Mitigator, n. *placamen* (a means of appeasing any one's anger), *lenimen* (remedy for mitigating pains).

Mitre, n. (1) = a sacerdotal ornament, **capitis ornatus* (in ad-ornament), *apex episcopalis* (Ecl.), *infusa* (εσφύμα, μίτρα, turban); (2) fig. = dignity of bishops or abbots, *episcopatus* (Ecl.); (3) in composition, — alone; **alve mitresformis* (L.); river or — shell, **helix amatoria* (L.). To mitre, v.tr. **infusa ornare aliquid*.

Mitten, n. = a cover for the hand, to defend it from cold or other injury, **digitabulum* or *digitale* p. *allicium* (δακτυλίῃσσι).

Mix, v.tr. (1) = to blend promiscuously, *miscere*, (stronger) *permiscere* (μερῖναι, τὸ οὐ σεβεῖν things of a different nature, especially dry and hard substances which can easily be separated again, as e.g. mixed corn), *temperare* (επαρῖναι, to — liquids, so that they cannot be separated again), *diluire* (διαλῖναι, to dilute, to dissolve a hard substance by mixing it with a liquid); to — one thing with, among another, *miscere* or *permiscere aliquid cum aliquid re*, *aliquid aliquid re* or *aliquid aliquid rei*, *temperare aliquid aliquid re*; to — a thing, *admiscere aliquid aliquid rei* or *in aliquid* (generally in the passive, *admisceri aliquid re*, to be mixed with); to — together with, *confundere cum aliquid re* (lit., to pour together); then fig. to confound, truth and falsehood, *cera cum falsis*; to — any thing for any one (i.e. to drink), *miscere aliquid aliquid*; to — a draught, *medicamentum diluire* (e.g. in a cup, in poculo, Curt.), *medicamentum temperare* (Valer. Max.; in both passages, of the famous draught which was given to Alexander the Great by his physician Philippus but Curtius seems to think of some hard substance which Philippus diluted in a cup, whilst Valer. Max. speaks of two liquids which were mixed together); to — poison, *venenum diluere*; *venenum parare*; *coquere* (to prepare, to boil in general); mixed, *mixtus, permixtus, promiscuus* (in which several parties join); a mixed circle, society, **circulus promiscuus* (without difference of rank), **circulus viris et feminis promiscuus* (for both males and females); *omnium ordinum homines* (of all classes of society); mixed marriages, *nuptiæ impures* (an unequal couple), *conubia promiscua* (equal right for parties to be married together, of whatever class they may be); (2) see Confuse; (3) = to associate with in company, *se jungere* or *conjugere cum aliquid*, *misceri, commisceri, permisceri*, to — wine, **vinum miscere*, sometimes = to adulterate, then **vinum rillare, interpolare*; v.intr. (1) = to become blended promiscuously in a mass or compound, (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; (2) to — in society, in *circulum venire*. Mixing, n. *mixtio, mixtura*. Mixture, n. (1) *mixtio, permixtio* (the act and the thing itself), *mixtura* (modes of mixing, and the thing itself), *temperatio* (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, *temperatio æris*; (2) lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order, *mixtura* (e.g. a — of virtue and vice, *mixtura virtutum et vitiorum*); *sarrago* (a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *sarrago libelli*, Juv.); *colluctio, colluctus* (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army; a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluctatione omnium gentium*; this — of nations, *colluctus illa nationum*), *variatus* (a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, *sermonum opinionumque*); but more frequently it is expressed by *miscere*; e.g. a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*; a — of feelings, *varius, quo pectus miscetur, motus* (Virg.), or *carri animi motus*; a — of hope and fear agitated their minds, *anceps spes et metus miscabant animos*; (3) = ingredient added and mixed, *admixtio* (the act), *admixtum, res admixta* (the thing itself); see Addition; (4) in Pharmacy and Medicine, *mixtura*. Mixtures, in the pl., = coloured prints, stuffs, etc., by *textum* (any thing woven); or *pannus* (cloth), *maculis variatus* (not *maculatus*, which means soiled); *maculosus, coloris maculosi*; — in white, *maculis albis*; — in various colours, *maculis vari-coloribus* or *discoloribus*; in black, dark, *maculis nigris*.

Mizzle, v.intr. **pluvia tenuissima plueret*; a mizzling rain, *pluvia tenuissima, pluvia tenuis, humor nebulosus, pluvia nebulosa*.

Mnemonic, Mnemonic, adj. **ad memoriam artem pertinet*. Mnemonics, n. *ars* or *artificium* or *disciplina memoria, memoria artificiosa*.

Moan, v.tr. *marere aliquid* (to be deeply afflicted about any thing), *lagere aliquid* or *aliquid* (to mourn for any one or any thing by outward signs); see

Lament; v.intr. *ejulare*; see Lament. Moan, n. *suspirium* (e.g. *suspiria ducere ab imo pectore*, Ov. M.), *suspiritus*, *suspiratio* (e.g. *suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri*, Quint.), or by the verb *suspirare*; see Lamentation. Moanful, adj. *miserabilis*, *flebilis*, *miserandum in modum*.

Moat, n. **fossa aquaria* (any ditch intended to be filled with water); to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumdare*, *castra fossâ cingere*.

Mob, n. *vulgus* (the mass of the people [see People], the lower orders, both as regards rank and character), *multitudo de plebe*, *multitudo obscura et humilis* (as regards the origin); *scutina reipublicæ* or *urbis* (the lowest of the low, rabble), *fax populi* (the dregs of the people), *mali homines* (bad people), *perditi homines* (men of bad character); one of the —, *unus de or e multis* (but not *plebeus*); the rapacious —, *perditi homines* 'atronesque'; the province is free from the low —, *provincia malis hominibus caret*; see Crowd. To mob, v.tr. *aliqui furori multitudinis projicere* (to expose, give up to the fury of the —), **vulgi clamoribus obstrepere alicui* (to din, harass any one by the clamours of the people), in a wider sense, *vim afferre alicui* (to ill-treat); (2) v.intr. *concurrere*, *concurrere* (to meet in great numbers), *tumultuari*, *tumultum facere* (to raise a tumult, of men).

Mobility, n. (1) *mobilitas* (e.g. of the tongue, *lingue*; also fig. of the mind, *animi*; any one's — or — of his character, *mobilitas hominis or ingenii*), *agilitas* (nimbleness, swiftness, e.g. of ships), *mollietas* (slenderness, e.g. of the neck, *cervicis*), *ris*, *gracilitas*, *nervi* (e.g. of speech); (2) = fickleness, *levis*, *ingenium mobile*.

Mock, v.tr. (1) originally = Imitate, Mimic, which see; hence (2) = to imitate in contempt, *subornare*, any one, *aliqui* (Greek *μυμίζειν*, by imitating any one's face, grimaces; late); to take care that other people do not — us, *postica occurrere sanna* (by imitating our faces, Pers.); see Mimic; (3) = to deride, *deridere* (to laugh at, to ridicule, a person or thing, e.g. religion, *res divinae*), *irridere* (to laugh at out of contempt, a person or thing), *irrisu insectare* (to rail against with ridicule), *carillari* (to banter, *σκώπτειν*, *κροτοῦν*, a person or thing), *sugillare* (lit. to discolour the skin by a blow, fig. to jeer, a person or thing); to — any one with bitter sarcasms, *irridere aliqui acerbis faciliis*; to — any one loudly, *aliqui irridere et voce increpare*; (4) in a less evil sense = to ridicule, *ludere*, *ludibrio habere*, *ludificari aliqui* (to make a fool of), *carillari* (to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, *carillator*; also *carillari per lasciviam*), *per ludibrium exprobrare alicui aliquid* (to — any one with a thing), *carpere*, *lascere* (in general, to tease), *petulant linguâ consecretari* (to follow with insolent language); to — each other, *carillari cum aliquo*; one who is fond of mocking, *petulosus* (opp. *modestus*; not *protervus*, = saucy); see Fool; (5) = to fool, dupe, *ludere*, *illudere*, *ludificari*; see Deceive; Frustrate (any one's expectations); v.intr. to — at, in *ludibrium retere* (with accus., e.g. to — at any thing concerning religion, *res divinae in ludibrio retere*), or by *carillari*, at any body, *aliqui*; see Scorn. Mock, n., see Mockery; to make a — of, see before; adj., see Imitate, Mimic, Adulterate; in compos. = imitating reality, but not real; — bidder, perhaps **licitator imaginarius*, or by **emptio imaginaria* (feigned purchase); — bird, mocking-bird, **turdus polyglottus* (L.); — citizen, **civis opinotus*; — combat, — fight, sham-fight, *simulacrum pugnae*; — king, **nomen tantum regis*; to be a — king, *nominis non potestate esse regem*, *nominis magis quam imperio esse regem*; he is but a — king, **nomen regis, non imperium, et relictum est*; — modesty, *civitas assimulata*, *species quædam civitatis assimulata*; — moon, **imago lenæ*; the moon with a — moon, **luna geminata*; — music, *præter cantum nocturna concilia oritur*, n.; — ead., — ore, *phengites flatus* (what seems to be

gold), *phengites candidus* (what looks like silver); — orange, **philadelphus coronarius* (L.); — poem, in the context simply *carmen* (Suct.); a — poem upon any one, *versus in aliqui facti*; see Satire; — praise, *laus acerba*, **laus fucata*; — privet, **philyrea* (L.); — prophet, **eutes falsus*; — reasoning, *amentia*, or by *harelolari* (to talk like a madman, like a mad prophet), *alucinari* (to talk without thinking); — sale, *venditio imaginaria* (Jct.); — satin, perhaps **lancum Damascenum*; — trial, perhaps **interrogatio imaginaria*; — visit, by **chartam salutatricem mittere alicui ad aliqui*; — argument, **argumentum fucatum*, Mockery, n. (1) = one who scorns, *derisor*, *deridens* (one who laughs at, makes light of a thing), *carillator* (who cavils), *irrisor*, *irridens* (one who speaks about a person or a thing in a sarcastic manner), *irrisor petulosus* (a frivolous, wanton —); (2) = an impostor, *fur* (thief). Mockery, n. (1) = act of deriding and exposing to contempt by mimicking the words or actions of another; see Mimic; (2) = sportive insult, *derisio*, *derisus*, *irrisio* (*derisio* = act of deriding, *irrisio* = derision, post-Aug.); *risus* (bitter laughter), *carillatio* (scoff), *ludibrium* (the sport one person has with another, for the sake of amusement; then the thing itself which causes a person to have his sport with another), *ludus*, *jocus* (subject of any one's jokes), *sales* (bitter jokes); as a —, *per ludibrium* (e.g. to consult the priests, *pontifices consulere*), *ad ludibrium* (for the sake of ridicule, e.g. to cause any one to be proclaimed as king, *aliqui regem consulari jubere*); (3) in a less evil sense = subject of laughter, *ludificatio* (the act of mocking), *carillatio* (the act of cavilling), *petulantia*, *lascivia* (mischievous sport, the latter between lovers; not *protervitas* = sauciness), *leves pugnae* (light skirmishes in war); from mere —, *per lasciviam*; (4) = that which disappoints, *inceptum irritum* (idle attempt); (5) = counterfeit appearance, *species*, *simulacrum*, *fallacia* (deceit), *oculorum ludibrium* (mere outward show) *glaucoma* (γλαύκωμα, lit. = a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, in Com. = humbug), *falsa imago* (a false image), *fabula* (a fable); to make a — of . . ., to turn into —, *irridere aliquid* (also *aliqui*), *in risum retere aliquid* (to represent in a ridiculous light, e.g. a name given to any one, *cognomen*, Hor.); a — upon . . ., by *acerbis faciliis deridere aliqui or aliquid*; fortune's —, *fortunii casus*, or by hoc *ludibrium casus iriderit fortuna* (Liv.). Mockingly, adv. *per ludibrium*.

Modal, adj. = consisting in mode only, **formam modo neque rem ipsam spectans*. Modality, n. **modalitas* (technical term), *temperamentum*, **modus rei esse fortuitus*, **discrimen in eam modo neque in re ipsa positum*. Mode, n. *natura* (nature of a thing), *ratio* (systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), *modus* (rule to go by, — of doing any thing), *via* (manner in which one thing is derived from another), *combinatio et via*, *ratio et modus*, (— of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, *argumentandi genus*), *mos*, *consuetudo* (custom), *indoles*, *ingenium* (natural —); — of instruction, *educatio*, *institutio*; see Manner; (2) = gradation; to observe a certain — in any thing, *gradatim fructare aliquid*; in a discourse, **gradatim oratione progredi*; to follow a certain — in proceeding from the lower to the higher parts, *gradatim ad superiora ascendere*; (3) in metaphysics, *modus*; see Quality; (4) in music, *roci genus* or simply *roci*, *modi*, *moduli* (the harmony according to which a musical piece is composed, musical —); Lydian —, *medius Lydii*; (5) in grammar, *loquendi ratio*, (— of speaking); (6) — of dress, *habitus*, see Dress; modes of speaking, see Expression.

Model, n. *prophasma* *idiot.*, *protophasma* (πρόφασμα, τό, *protophasma*, τό, a mould, a pattern for making earthen vessels or the like; *tygus* = real image), *exemplar*, *exemplum* (a pattern in general, a —, according to which a work of art is made,

e.g. *exemplum animale*, a living pattern, from which the artist paints his picture); to give a — of any thing, *alcjs rei modum formamque demonstrare*; to take the — from any thing, to take any thing as a —, *exemplum sumere ab alqđ re*; to work by a — or pattern, *alqđ ad imitandum proponere*, *alqđ in exemplum assumere*; the art of making models, *plasticē (πλαστική)*, pure Latin *ars fingendi*. To model, v.tr. *alcjs rei proplasma fingere*; in clay, **alcjs rei protypum e gypso exprimere*; = to shape out of a raw material, *fingere*; = to bring into a proper shape, *formare*, comb. *fingere et formare*; = to copy, *exprimere imaginem alcjs* (in general, to represent, express any one's features), *formam alcjs describere* (to portray the whole figure), *delinare imaginem alcjs* (to draw any one's likeness in sketches), *exscribere imaginem alcjs* (to draw from another picture), *alqđ fingere*, *effingere* (to sketch, the latter from the original), *alqđ formare*, *deformare* (to frame from a shapeless mass; all these four expressions said of plastic art), *alqm or alqđ depingere* (to take the likeness of a person or thing); to — the mask of a person in plaster from the face itself, *hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsā exprimere*; to — in gold, wax, by *exprimere alqđ alqđ re* or *in alqđ re* (e.g. auro, cerā or in cerā), *fingere alqđ in alqđ re* (e.g. in cerā), *inprimere alqđ in alqđ re* (e.g. a seal in wax, sigillum in cerā); to — any one in marble, *facere in alcjs simulacrum e marmore*; to — a building, *imaginem operis deformare lineis*; fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege or rationis quiddam instituire alqđ* (e.g. rempublicam). Modeler, n. **protyporum sculptor* (πλαστικός). See Draw, Invent.

Moderate, adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus*, *modicus* (opp. to *effrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling; opp. to *cupidus*, *petulans*), *temperans*, *temperatus* (opp. to *libidinosus*), *sobrius* (frugal in regard to the pleasures of the table, *sobria mensa*), in comb. *moderatus ac temperans*, *temperatus moderatusque*, *continens ac temperans*; a moderate man, *homo moderatus*; — life, *vita moderata*, *modica*, *temperata*; very moderate in wine, *parcissimus cini*; — in pleasure, *temperans gaudii*; — in your wishes, *paucis contentus*. Adv. *moderate*, *modeste*, *temperanter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni victu cultique*. "Moderate" may also be considered in relation to quantity, *modicus*, and quality, *mediocris*, e.g. *modicum quiddam corpus*, *ingenium mediocre*, *mediocris orator*, *cir*, *poeta*, etc. To moderate, = to impose a limit to, *moderari* (with dat.), = to keep within bounds, *moderari* (with acc.); *modum* (or *moderationem*) *adhibere alci rei*, *continēre*, *coercēre* (to restrain); — his liberality, *temperare liberalitatem suam*; — anger, *irā moderari* or *temperare*, *iram tenēre*, *continēre* (opp. to *indulgēre irā*); — passions, *cupiditates continēre*, *coercēre*, *cupiditatis modum facere*; — yourself, *se continēre*, *sibi temperare*, *animo suo imperare*; — in speech, *orationi* or *linguē moderari*, *linguam continēre*, *modum tenēre verborum*; — in eating, *non multi cibi esse*; not to be able to —, *intemperantem esse*, *sui impotentem* (*non potentem*) *esse*, *sui non competentem esse*, *animo suo imperare non posse*; — in your pleasures, *gaudium non moderari*. Moderation, *continentia* (self-restraint), *temperantia* (self-government, both opposed to *libido*, *libidines*), *moderatio* (the middle course, in conduct), *modestia* (the moral feeling to avoid excess), *scđatio alcjs rei* (the moderating), comb. *temperantia et moderatio*, *moderatio et continentia*, etc.; *abstinentia* (keeping from what belongs to others); — of desires, *moderatio cupiditatum*; — in all our words and deeds, *moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum*; to show —, *moderatum se prębire*; — in something, *moderationem adhibere in alqđ re*; — very —, *moderatissimum esse in alqđ re*; to practise equal —, *eddem temperantiā uti*; they thought I had gone further than the moderation, etc., allowed me, *longius prope*

progressum arbitrabantur quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postulat; to use a victory moderately, *clementius victoriā uti*.

Modern, adj. (1) *notus*, *ad novā exempla* (in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. *vetus*), *qui nunc est*, *ut nunc fit*, *hujus ætatis* (*modernus* is a barbarism), *elegans* (elegant, e.g. to be dressed in the — fashion, *vestitum esse*), *hodiernus* (only in the strict lit. sense, of this day, to day's, e.g. this day, *hodiernus dies*, *hic dies*); *hic* (*hæc*, *hoc*), the present, e.g. *hæc or nostra ætas*, *ii homines qui hodie vivunt*, *homines nostrę ætatis*, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt*, all = our — days), *pręsens* (at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., *pręsens* is seldom used, but generally *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*; — *Capua*, *Capua quę nunc est*; the —, our age, *hæc ætas*; our — times, *hæc tempora*); according to our foolish — fashion, *more hoc insulse*; see Present, To-day; — astronomy, **astronomia inde a Copernico*; — living languages, **linguę quibus etiam nunc utuntur homines*, **linguę vivę*, **linguę recentes* or *recentiores*; — writers, **recentes scriptores*, **scriptores recentiores*.

Modest, adj. *modestus* (moderate, under control, opp. *immodestus*), *pudens* (opp. *impudens*), *verecundus* (full of regard and respect, opp. *superbus*, *insolens*), *probus* (content, opp. *improbus*), *demissus* (lowly, opp. *acerbus*), comb. *probus et modestus*, *probus et demissus*; — in request, *verecundus in postulando*; to make a — use of, *modeste ac moderate alqđ re uti*; adv. *modeste*, *pudenter*, *verecunde*. Modesty, n. *modestia* (opp. *immodestia*, *superbia*), *pudor* (a feeling of shame or respect), *verecundia* (opp. *superbia*, *insolentia*), *probitas* (opp. *improbis*, *greediness*); from modesty, *propter verecundiam*.

Modifiable, adj. **res de quā alqđ immutari potest*. Modification, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum eo*, *ut*, etc., or by ita *definire*, *ut*, etc., or **definitio accuratior quodammodo*. Modify, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alqđ de alqđ re* (to make a change in any thing), *temperare alqđ* (to moderate); to — an account, *detrahēre alqđ de summā*, *mutare*. See Change, Vary, Moderate.

Modulate, v.tr. **vocem per voces tollere atque remittere* (to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), **vocē inclinatā canere* (in singing), *vocem* or *cantum modulari*, *sonum* or *vocem* or *cantum certis modis et musicā ratione inflectere ac temperare*, in *numerum* or *modulate canere* (to keep the time in singing). Modulation, n. *flectiones vocis*, *numerus*, or in the plur. *numeri* (*pedes*, time, music of the voice, both in speaking and singing).

Moiety, n., see Half.

Moist, adj. *subhumidus* (moderately wet), poet. *humidulus*; see Damp, Wet. Moist, v.tr. *conspargere* (to sprinkle), *opp. rigare*, *irrigare*, to water; *humectare*, to wet, and *humifere*, what makes wet, are only poet., e.g. *genas lacrimis humectare*, to — the cheeks with tears); to — wool with wine and oil, *lanam rino et oleo insinicare*; to become moistened, *humescere*; the eye is moist with tears, *oculus humectat*; see Wet, Damp.

Mole, n. (1) in anatomy, *mola* (false conception, moon-calf); (2) *nævus*, *genitica nota* (a mark on the body, *η κληίς αυρεστικία*); (3) in zoology, *talpa*; — trap, **decipula talparum*; — hill, — east, *grunus talpe*, *terra a talpi excitata*; (4) = a massive work of stone, *moles lapidum*, *moles opposita fluctibus*, to erect a —, *moles atque aggeres obicere fluctibus*; (5) in Roman antiquities, *sumptuosus sepulchrum ac regium*, *Mausoleum* (the splendid tomb erected by Octavianus as a place of interment for himself and the following Roman emperors up to Hadrianus, Suet., also ironically of a plain tomb-stone, Suet.); see Monument, Sepulchre; — bat, — bute, **tetradon mola* (L.); — cricket, **gryllus gryllotalpa* (L.); — eyed, **par-*

vos oculos habens (see Blind); — eyed critics, **stulti censores*; to make a mountain of a — hill, to turn — hills into mountains, perhaps **rem difficilem ex facillima redigere* (according to Cæs., *quæ facillia ex difficillimis, animi magnitudo redegerat*, their magnanimity, i.e. of the Nervians attacking Cæsar, had reduced these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, i.e. of attacking an enemy possessed of all the advantages of ground, to a mere nothing); — like, *talpæ instar*; — skin, in general, *pannus*.

Molest, v.tr. *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, *gravem esse alci* (e.g. by speaking, *auribus*), *molestum esse alci, oneri esse, onerare alqm* or *alqd alqd re* (e.g. *aures alci verbis*), *alci incommodum afferre, conciliare* (to give trouble), *alci negotium exhibere, facessere* (to cause unpleasantness to any one); to — by asking questions, *obtinere, alqm rogando*; by writing letters, *obtinere alqm* or *obstrepere alci literis*; with solicitations, *fatigare alqm precibus*. Molestation, n. (1) *molestia, onus* (a burthen); see Disturbance, Hindrance; (2) = trouble, *molestia, onus, cura*, (anxiety), *incommodum* (adversity); to cause —, *molestiam alci afferre, exhibere, molestiâ alqm afficere*; to cause some — in the bargain, *alqd aspergere molestia*. See Vexation.

Mollit, adj., see Mitigate, Soften. Mollifiable, adj. **quod molliori potest*. Mollification, n. *malagma -âtis*, n. (*μάλαγμα*, medicine, technical term). Mollify, v.tr. (1) *molliare, emolliare* (to make soft, lit. and fig.), *mitificare* (lit., to make soft, tender, e.g. food by digestion), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.); the rain mollifies, softens the ground, *imbres solvunt terram*; (2) fig. *lenire* (to appease), *frangere* (to subdue any one's hard-heartedness), *movere alqm* or *alci animum* (to make an impression upon any one, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.); to become quite mollified (fig.), *animo flecti atque frangi, molliari, mitigari, leniri*; see *molliari, mitigari, moveri pati*. See Mitigate, Soften.

Moment, n. (1) *momentum temporis* (especially the decisive —, Greek *πῶσις*); in a —, *statim, e vestigio*; for the —, in *præsens*, in *præsentî* (but not *pro momento*); upon that — depended the safety of Gaul, in *illo temporis vestigio Gallia salus posita erat*; see Instant; (2) = impulsive power, see Momentum; (3) = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see Importance; to be of — to . . ., *locum facere alci rei, alci rei ordiendi principem esse, causam esse, prodesse alci rei*. Momentarily, adv. in *præsens*, *jam jamque*. Momentary, adj. *brevisissimus* (of very short duration); see Instantaneous; a — embarrassment, **præsentis angustia*, **præsens difficultas*; a — heat, *subitus calor*. Momentous, adj. by *alqd pertinere ad exemplum* (any thing is of great consequence, to be productive of consequences), see Import ant. Momentum, n. (in mechanics), *vis quâ corpus movetur*.

Monad, n. *monas -âdis*, f. (*μονάς*, late); see Unit.

Monarch, n. *rex* (king), *princeps* (prince, sovereign, post-Aug.), *imperator, Cæsar, Augustus*, (Emperor, Imperial Rome); *dominus* (an absolute —), *tyrannus* (*τίραννος*, one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before), or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = *rex*), *qui solus imperio potitus est* (= *tyrannus*); to be the —, *regnare, solum regnare*; to proclaim one's self as the —, to usurp the throne, *dominationem* or *tyrannidem occupare, dominationem invadere*, *Augusti nomini arripere* (post-Aug.); to be under a —, have a monarchical government (of subjects), *regi* (or in general *regibus*) *parere, sub rege* or *regibus esse* (to be under a king; *unius consilio et curâ gubernari* can only be said of the state, not of

the subjects), *sub tyranni regno esse* (to be under the rule of a despot), see Prince, Sovereign, Ruler, King; the — of the vine, *Bacchus*; the — oak, *quercus*; the — of wild beasts, *leo*; like a —, *regis instar, regius*. Monarchical, adj. *regius*; see Regal, Imperial. Monarchical, adj. a — government, **is reipublica status, quum prius unum est omnium summa rerum, regale civitatis genus*; to introduce a — government, *regnum ac diadema uni deferre*. Monarchist, n. *defensor imperii regii*. Monarchy, n. (1) as the kind of government, *singulare imperium, imperium quod ab uno sustinetur* or *sub uno stat, singularis potentia, dominatus unus*, or simply *dominatio, dominatus* (all these = sole government), *principatus* (the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regum* or *regium, imperium quod penes regem* or *reges est, potestas regia, singulare imperium et potestas regia* (government of a king), *tyrannis* (*τίραννις*, the government of one who has usurped the government of a free state); to desire to obtain —, *regnari velle*; to usurp, seize the —, *solum imperio potiri, dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare*; to strive after the —, *singularis perpetuæ imperii cupidum esse, dominationem appetere, regnum occupare velle, tyrannidem concupiscere*; to confer the — upon any one, *ad unum omnia deferre, omnem potestatem ad unum conferre, alci regnum ac diadema deferre*; (2) = the state itself that is under a monarchical government, *civitas quæ ab uno regitur, reipublica quæ unus natus* or *unius potestate regitur, civitas quæ unus consilio et curâ gubernatur, reipublica in quâ unus alqs in perpetuū est potestate, civitas in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum* (in general); *regnum, civitas regia, civitas quæ singulari imperio et regâ potestate gubernatur et regitur, regale civitatis genus, reipublica regalis* (a royal —, but the latter two only = a state governed by one who rules like a king, but is not a king really speaking).

Monday, **dies luna*; every —, on Mondays, *quod fit singulis diebus lune, *singulis lunæ diebus*.

Monetary, adj. **quod ad pecuniâ pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argentarius*. Money, n. *pecunia* (in opp. to any property; then any small or large sum of —, never single pieces of —, wherefore it can only be said with adjs. expressing an indefinite quantity, a mass, *magna, parva, grandis, ingens*, etc., not with any adjs. that express only a limited quantity, any single thing, whether few or many, such as *multa, pauca*, etc.), *argentum, as* (coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin; as copper coins were principally used among the Romans, it stands for — in general, whether silver —, as in *Ter., Livy*, or copper —, as in *Ter., Cic., Livy*; but *argentum signatum* and *as signatum*, i.e. coined silver and copper, only in opp. to *argentum* or *as insectum* or *factum*, i.e. raw silver or wrought silver, e.g. *aurum et argentum omne, ab auctoribus ejus rei initio orto, in publicum conferebamus; rudæ et pupilli pecunias suas in ararium deferrebant; cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quæ ne plus signati argenti et cris domi haberemus*, the elder Cato in his speech against the abrogation of the Sumptuary laws, *Livy*); *nummus* (the single coin; *pecunia* and *argentum* are in this sense only used by bad Latin scholars in modern times, also *moneta* only in poets or inferior Latin authors), *res familiaris, opes, fortuna* (fortune, wealth), *pretium* (the price at which we buy a thing, charge made for doing any thing, etc.; *valor*, without classical authority); in *Vienna* —, **moneta Friburgensis*; *Illyrian* —, *pecunia Illyriorum signo signata*; — as a penalty, *pecunia multatiâ, argentum multatiâ*; heavy —, coin, *as grave*; whole —, **nummi note ingloria*; large and small —, coin, *nummi omnis color*; good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini* (not *moneta adulterina*); — standing out, *pecunie quæ*

in nominibus sunt; — considered as lost, *pecunia desperata*; — lying by, *pecunia otiosa*; to be had for —, *venalis, pretio venalis* (also of men); as regards the —, concerning the —, see *Monetary*; for —, *pretio, pretio motus* (induced by a reward, e.g. to do a thing, etc.), *pecunia causa* (for the sake of —, e.g. to do every thing, omnia facere); for very little —, for a deal of —, *parvo, magno pretio*; for — and good words, *pretio et precibus*; a small sum of —, *raudusculum* (lit., a small copper-coin, then any small sum of —, e.g. *de raudusculo Numeriano multum te anio*, as regards the small debt of Numerius, Cic.; *de raudusculo quod scribis*, Cic.; an obsolete term); my little —, *nummuli mei*; a handsome sum of —, *aliquantum nummorum*; public —, *pecunia publica*; to have a good deal of —, *bene nummatum esse, pecuniā abundare, amplissimam possidere pecuniā. opibus or ditius florere* (in general, to be very rich); to have, possess much — of one's own, *in suis nummis multis esse* (opp. *in aere alieno esse*); a man of much —, *pecuniosus*; to take —, to be open to bribery, *pecuniam accipere*; not to take —, *pecuniam resistere*; to come into the possession of —, *ad nummos pervenire*; to raise the requisite sum of —, *pecunias expedire*; to get any one —, *pecuniam alicui curare*; to give your — for, to any thing, *sumptum suggerere alicui rei*; to any one at the public expense, *sumptum alicui dare de publico*; to care for, look after the — (in marrying), *dote movere*; we do not marry for the love of —, *uor eligitur, non pecunia*; he did not marry for —, he married her without —, *indotatum duxit*; prov., — makes —, in *pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique facit* (Ovid), also *pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat* (Cic.) — makes all equal, makes the lowest equal to the highest); sovereign — gives a wife with a (large) portion, and credit, and friends, and family; and beauty; and (the goddesses) Persuasion and Venus grace the well-morried man, *uorem cum dote, fidemque, et amicos, et genus, et formam, regina Pecunia donat*; ac bene nummatum decrat *Suadela Venusque* (Hor.); to be out of, short of —, *aeris egere* (Hor.); — down, — out of hand, by presentment *pecuniam solvere, representare*; presentment *pecunia* or *numerato* solve; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*, *nummi, praesentes* or *numerati*, or simply *nummus*; — matter, *res, pecuniaria* or *nummaria*; — less, *pecunia inops*, in the context simply *inops* (of persons and personified things); these are — less times, *tempora sunt difficillima solutionis, creditae pecunia non solvuntur*; the requisite —, *pecunia necessaria, quantum pecuniae opus est*; I am in want of —, *argentum mihi opus est*; love of —, *pecunia studium* or *cupidas*, *pecunia aviditas*; avaritia; greedy for —, *pecuniae studiosus* or *cupidus, pecuniae avidus*, in the context simply *cupidus* or *avidus*; avarus; booty in —, *pecunia capta* or *captiva*; a ticket to get — upon, *lassera nummaria*; — box, — till, *theca nummaria, arca, ararium* (public treasury); — drawer, *scrinium*; receipt of —, *pecunia exactio* (collection of —, of taxes), *pecuniae redditus* (income), *quæstus pecuniae* (gain of —), *pecunia via* (the mode in which — is earned); any thing brings in much —, by *magnas pecunias facere ex alia re*; —'s worth, *pretium*; — due to one, asking for —, *pecunia credita*; the out-standing — is not paid, *pecuniae credita non solvuntur*; — stipend, *pecuniae redditus* (e.g. to fix, *alci assignare*); — transactions, *negotium*; more distinctly *negotium nummarium, negotiatio* or *neg. nummaria* (on a large scale), *argentaria* (banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, *argentariam facere*, to a large extent, *non ignobilem*; belt for —, *zona* (Zona); pure Latin *cingulum*; to buckle round a — belt filled with gold, *zonā aureorum plenā se circumdare*; a heap of —, *pecunia* or *aeris acerrus*; interest for —, *pecunia usura*; action for —, *actio pecuniaria* (Jct.); to bring an action for — against any one, *pecuniam petere* (in gen.),

pecuniam creditam petere (for — lent); — basket, *fiscus, fiscella, fiscellus*; love of —, *argenti amor* (Hor.); — broker, *nummularius*; scarcity of —, *inopia pecuniae* or *rei pecuniariae, inopia argenti* or *argentaria, inopia nummaria* (want of —), *caritas nummorum* (high exchange), *difficultas nummaria* or *rei nummaria* (distress for —), *angustia pecuniae* (pecuniary difficulties); a remittance of —, by *pecunias alio mittere*; one who throws his — away, *prodigus nummorum* or *aeris*; exchange of —, *collybus* (cambium is not Latin); Mongrel, adj. *diversi generis*; see *Degenerate, Bastard*.

Monk, **canobita*, **monachus*; relating to —, **monachicus*; to become a —, **collegio monachorum accedere*. Monks, **res monachica*. Monkish, **monachicus*; adv. **monachorum more*: Monk's cowl, **toga cucullata*; — life, **vita monasterialis, monachorum vita*. Monkish order, **collegium monachorum*; to found —, **collegium monachorum constituere*; to enter —, **collegio monachorum accedere*. Monk's cell, *cellula monachi* or *monachica*. Monastery, *canobium*, **monachium*, **monasterium*; relating to —, *monasterialis*.

Monocular, adj. *lucosus, coeles* (born with but one eye), *altero oculo* (or *lumine*) *captus* or *orbis* (who has lost one eye), *unoculus* (one-eyed, Com.; *monoculus* should not be used), *unum oculum* in *mediâ fronte habens*; *uno oculo* in *mediâ fronte insignis* (of the Cyclops, with one eye in the middle of the forehead).

Monologue, *meditatio* (Quint.); *sermo intimus* (Cic.; *soliloquium* not classical); to hold a —, *ipsum acum loqui, secum loqui, solum secum loqui*.

Monopolize, v.intr. *monopolium facere*. Monopoly, n. *monopolium* (μονοπώλιον, post-Aug.).

Monosyllable, n. *ex monosyllabâ syllaba unum*.

Monotony, n. by **oratio omni varietate carens*.

Monotonous, adj. **unum sonum habens, nullâ varietate delectans*.

Monsoon, n. *ventus qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit* (as regards a certain place, Ctes.); the — in the dog-days, *etisia* (ἐτisia, defined by Aul. Gell., *venti qui certo tempore, cum Canis oritur, ex aliâ atque aliâ parte cæli spirant*).

Monster, n. (unnaturally large or shaped), *monstrum, portentum*; — monstrous births, *prodigiosa corpora et monstrosi insignia*; — of men and cattle, *præter naturam hominum pecudumque portenta, portenta ex homine aut ex pecude nata*. Monstrous, n. *deformitas, res deformis*. Monstrous, adj. *deformis* (opp. *formosus*); *insignis* ad *deformitatem*; *immanis* (e.g. *belua, præda, facinus* etc.), *natura repugnans, a natura discrepans, monstruosus*; to act monstrously, *præter naturam facere*. See *Abortion*.

Month, n. *mensis*; half a —, *semestrium*; a — returning at certain periods, a periodical —, *mensis lunaris*; lasting a —, *unius mensis, mensstrus*; lasting 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 months, *bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquimestris, semestris*; to serve one —, *mensē tertentem servire*; every 3 months, *tertio-quoque mensis*; every —, *singulis mensibus*; occurring every —, *mensstrus*; from — to —, *alterius mensibus*. Monthly, adj. *quot mensibus, singulis mensibus, in singulos menses*; a —, *mensis* (e.g. *ter mensis*).

Mood, n. In grammar, *modus*.

Moon, n. *luna, mensis* (month), *satellites* (as a satellite); the new —, *luna crescens*; the waning —, *luna decrescens* or *senescens*; full —, *luna plena, orbis luna plenus*; the time of —, *plenilunium*; the — is nearly at the full, *luna impletur*; this night the — was full, *ea nocte accedit ut luna plena esset*; at new or full —, *quam aut inchoantur luna aut impletur*; the interval when the — does not shine, *interlunium*; the — shining all night, *luna pernox*; — rising late, *luna sera*; a night without —, *nox illunis*; what is under the —, *sublunaris*; formed like a half —, *lunatus*; the —

wanes, *luna minuitur* or *deminuitur* or *decrescit* or *senescit*; — increases, *luna crescit*; — shines not, *luna silet*; — is eclipsed, *luna deficit, laborat*; — gets before the sun, *luna soli obijcitur et opponitur, tota se luna sub solis orbem subjicit*; under the — all is mortal, *infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum*; moonshine, *splendor lunæ*; — light, *lumen lunæ*; course of the —, *lunæ cursus* or *ambitus*; changes of the —, *varietas lunæ*; eclipse of the —, *lunæ defectio* (the process), *lunæ defectus* (the result), *lunæ deliquium*; there is an eclipse of the —, *luna deficit, laborat*; lunar year, *annus lunaris* (late), *anni tempora ad lunæ cursum digesta*, *annus ad cursum lunæ in duodecim menses descriptus*.

Moor, n. *terra uliginosa, pascua palustria*. See Bog.

Moot, v. tr., see Argue, Debate, Discuss.

Mope, v. intr. *hebere*.

Moral, adj. *morālis* (relating to morals and morally good), *quod ad mores pertinet, bene* or *recte moratus* (morally good, comp. *melius moratus, optime moratus*), *pius* (upright), *honestas* (excellence, of persons and things), **quod ad mores formandos pertinet*; of bad morals, *male moratus, improbus, turpis*; moral good, *honestum, decus -oris, n.*; — precepts, *quæ de moribus or de virtutibus præcipiuntur, de moribus or de virtutibus præcepta*; — conduct, *recti mores, vita honesta*; to be influenced only by — considerations, *nullā aliā rem nisi honestate duci*; the — feeling, *verecundia*; the — freedom of men, *motus animorum voluntarius*; we possess —, *nihil impedit, quominus id quod maxime placet facere possimus*. Morality, n. *mores, morum conditio, honestas, honestum* (moral good), *sancitas* (God-pleasingness), *virtus* (moral worth), *honestatis* or *virtutis studium*; true —, *honestum quod proprie veræque dicitur*; perfect —, *perfectum honestum*; men of high —, *vir quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est*. Moralize, v. *de moribus hominum dicere, de virtute præcipere*. Moralist, n. *officii magister, magister virtutis* or *recte vivendi*; the moralists, *qui de virtute præcipiunt, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt*. See Ethics.

Morass, n.; see Moor.

Mordad, adj. *infirmus, minus commodus*.

Mordacious, adj. *mordax*.

More, adj. and adv. *plures* (in the neut. *plura*), *complures* (neut. *complura*); both subst. and adj., but *plures* always = — than, even = — than in; *complures* in a collective sense; *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecunie*, or adv., also in comparative sense, like *plures*, always in reference to a quantity, hence of a larger number, etc., and fig. = of greater extent, value, etc., seldom and only in certain comb. *plus = magis*, e.g. *plus amare, diligere*; very often like *amplius*, to express excess beyond a certain number), *amplius* (as neuter adv. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. *I am edidit*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum edidit, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*; if without comparison = increase, addition, = “*davantage*” of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* as adv. *amplius* is used to express excess beyond a stated time, e.g. — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; — than 100 men, *amplius centum*), *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *alqd in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Utica potius quam Roma esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, ul-

tra heminam; — than a woman, *ultra feminam*); “*than*” after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated, *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning device than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative, e.g. with — attention, *cure, attentius, diligentius*; if two ads. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis . . . quam*, — . . . than, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam*, e.g. — passionately than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortiter magis quam felicitate, fortius quam felicitas*; after negations — is rendered (1) when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra*, e.g. I demand nothing —, *nihil amplius* or *ultra flagito*; but (2) if = no longer, by *jam*, and never by *amplius*, in classical prose at least, e.g. I have no — hopes, *non jam nihil spero*; nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicit*; I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (I cease), or *desisto* (I leave off) with inf., e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*, I am no — afraid of it, *alqd timere desino*; I don't bid any —, *heci desino*; there is no — of a thing than what is sufficient to, etc., *tantum est alqs rei, ut*, etc.; not — than three times, *ter nec amplius*; to be no —, = to be dead, *nusquam esse*; to give —, *plus dare* (— than another), *amplius dare* (to give a second, third, etc., time, after having given before), *supra addere* or simply *addere* (to give in addition); to bid —, *plus se liceri* (— than another); to bid so much —, *supra addicere* (in addition to a former bidding); always to bid — than any one, *alquo licente contra liceri*, to be —, *plus esse* (in number, in value, of things), *amplius esse* (in extent, worth, dignity, of things), *potentior esse, plus posse* (according to one's power), *altioris dignitatis gradum tenere* (according to one's rank, all these of persons); and what is — (in a climax), *et quod plus est; et quod magis est* (not *et quod magis est*, also *atque adeo* (and even), *quin etiam* (nay even), or by *quid*? nay, what is even —, *immo, immo enim vero*; that means something —, *hoc est magis alqd*, still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); — than what is right, *plus iusto, ultro fas* (Hor.); — than what is fair, *plus æquo*; it is not — than fair (as reply implying consent), *recte et merito*; — than too much, *nimum, nimio plus*; so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); one-half —, — by one-half, *dimidioplus, dimidia parte plus*; a little —, *pauilo plus* or *amplius*; a good deal —, considerably, something —, *aliquanto plus* or *amplius*; much —, *multo plus* (in quantity), *multo magis* (in intensity); — than twice the number, *tantumdem et amplius* (e.g. to add, *adducere*); nothing —, not in any way —, *nihil plus, nihil magis*; — or less, *plus minusve, plus minus* (but *magis aut minus* is not classical); the one —, the other less, *alio magis aliud* (Cic.); — than a thousand times (did I hear it, etc.); *plus millies* (*audiri*); — and —, *magis magisque, magis et magis, plus plusque*; — about this another time, *sed plura scribemus alias*; once —, *eternum* (for the second time), *denuo, de integro* (u fresh), *rursus* or *rursum* (again), also *etiam* (in phrases like these: nay it once — and in a distinct manner, *dice, dic etiam clarius*, Cic.); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the — . . . the — . . ., *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto, or eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo amplius cupiunt*.

habere; — church, **ecclesia mater*; — country, *terra patria* (not *terra materna*); — less, *matre carere*; to be — less, *matre carere*; to become — less, *matre orbari*; milk of a —, *lac maternum*; —s name, *nomen maternum*, *matris nomen*; a —s care, nursing, **custodia materna*; a —s sister, aunt, *mateterna*, *soror matris*; — state, *origo* (opp. *colonia*, *colonia*, Liv., Justin), *origines* (Sall., Liv.), *auctores* (ancestors); Justin, *auctores quoque suos Lucanos bello vicerant*; Alba, their — state, *Alba unde oriundi erant*; to be in the place of a —, to be a — to, *matris loco esse* or *instar matris esse alci*; *alqm* in numero liberorum *habere*, to take care of any one like one's own child.

Motion, n. (in general), *motus*; *motio* (the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (moving up and down); — of the body, *corporis motus*, *agitatio motusque corporis*; — of the body and of the hands, *corporis motio et gestus*; to be in —, *moveri*, *agitari*; to be in constant —, *semper esse in motu*, *semper in motu præditum esse* (of celestial bodies); to set any one in —, *agere alqm*; to set in quick —, *incitare*, *concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.), *jacitare* (to throw here and there); to be put constantly in —, *sine ulla intermissione pulsari et agitari*; from within, *motu cieri interiore*; by itself, *suâ vi moveri*, *cieri et agi motu suo*, *per se ipsum et suâ sponte moveri*; to have a constant and equal —, *motu quodam certo et æquabili uti*; force of —, *vis movendi*, *momentum*; — less, *motu* or *agitatione* et *motu vacuus*, *motu carens*, *sine ullo motu*.

Motive, n. *causa*, *impulsus*.

Motley, adj. *coloris maculosi*, *maculosus* (spotted in general), *maculis albis* (with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (of different colours).

Motto, n. *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (a saying, any thing uttered), *verbum*, *vox* (as a short sentiment); I make this my — now, *nunc meum illud verbum facto* (Ter.).

Mould, n. = *contexture* (e.g. of the skull), *sutura*; see *Cast*, *Form*, *Shape*, *Structure*. Moulder, n. *fiector*, *plastēs* (πλαστής, who forms images into shape), *sigillarius* or *sigillarius* (in wax, κορολλάδοι, Inscr.).

Moulder, v.intr. *mucescere*, *mucozem* or *situm contrahere*, *situ corrumpi* (to get mouldy), *putrescere* (of clothes, dead bodies). Mouldy, adj. *mucozus*; a piece of — bread, *frustum panis mucozi*; to be —, *mucozē*.

Mound, n. *collis terreus* or *terrenus*, *tumulus terreus* (natural and made by hands).

Mount, v.intr. (1) see *Ascend*; (2) = to get on horseback, *conscendere equum*, *conscendere* (alone), *ascendere in equum*; to let the cavalry —, *equiti admovere equos*; to allow to — (of the horse), *patientem esse sessoris*, a person, *alqm* *dorso* or *in sedem recipere*; not to allow to — (of the horse), *non patientem esse sessoris*, *sessorē repudiare*, *insurgere in omnes et conscendere conatos ferocia exterrere*; v.tr. (1) = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere*, *milibus equos attribuire*; mounted, *equo veluti* or *usui*; — guards, *regii equites*; — archers, *hippotoxotæ* (ἵπποτοξοταί), pure Latin *sagittarii equites*; badly —, *minus idoneo equo uti*; (2) to — guard, by *excubie* in stationem procedunt, *milites in stationes succedunt*, *aguntur cices stationum*.

Mountain, n. *mons*, *collis*, *clivus* (a height, a hill; *collis* as regards its altitude, hence the height of a —, several of which form chains of — sand-hills; *clivus* with regard to the gradual rising of the ground); what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*; full of mountains, *montuosus* or *montosus*; situate on this side of the —s, *cismontanus*; on the other side of the —s, *transmontanus*; on, along the —, *sub montem*; in or sub *radicibus montis* (close to the foot of the —); to be surrounded with high —s on all sides, *undique altissimis montibus contineri*; — blue (as substance), *Armenium*; — thistle, *onopordon* (ὄνιον-
 (ὄνιον); — parsley, *oreoselinum*; — fort, *castellum montanum*; and *castellum in rupe* (castle on a rock); top of the —, *montis vertex* or *culmen* or *acumen* (see *Summit*); *montis jugum* (ridge); goddess of the —, *Orēas Adist*; — grass, **gramen montanum*; — cave, *antrum montanum*; — green, *chrysocolla* (in Pliny, also called *aurea sanies*), *santeria* (borax), *acēsis* (for medical purposes); — summits, *montium culmina*, *imminentes tumuli*; to occupy the — summits, *montium culmina occupare*, *imminentes tumulos insidare*; — like, *acclivus* or *acclivus* (up-hill, opp. *declivis*); chain of —s, *montis continuus*, *continua* or *perpetua montium iuga*, *iuga velut serie coherentia*, *perpetuo iugo iuncti colles*, *saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se iuncti*, *jugum quod montes p. rpetuo dorso inter se iungit*; — spring, **fons montanus*; town upon a —, hill, *oppidum montanum*; — road, **via montana*, *Mountaineer*, n. *homo montanus* (poet. *monticola*), pl. *montani* (with and without *homines*). Mountainous, adj. *montosus*, *montuosus* (opp. *planus*); — country, *regio montuosa*; — parts, *regiones montuosæ*, *loca montuosa* or *montuosa* —orum, n.; cold — districts, *loca aspera et montuosa*; — pass, *transitus*, *saltus*.

Mountebank, n. *circulator* (in general), fem. *circulatrix*, *pharmacopola circumforaneus* (quack). Mountebankery, n. *factatio circulatoria*; like a mountebank, *circulatorius*, fem. also by *circulatrix*. Mourn, v.intr. *marere*, in *marore* esse or *jacere* (to be deeply afflicted); *lugere*, in *luctu* esse (to show one's grief outwardly). *squalere*, in *squalore* esse (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus*, *marcet equester ordo*, *squalent municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu* *atque* *marore* *affectum esse*, in *luctu* *et* *squalore* esse; *cultu lugubri indutum* (to go in mourning), for any one, *pro alqo lugere*; v.tr., see *Lament*, *Grieve*. Mournful, adj. *tristis*; — news, — intelligence; *nuncius tristis* (in general); *litteræ tristes*, *epistola luctus nuncia*, in writing); very — intelligence, *litteræ atrocissimæ*. Mourning, n. *maror* (grief), *mæstia* (intense grief), *luctus* (grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus lugubris*, *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordēs* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, in *luctu* esse, *pullatum* or *sordidatum* esse (referring to the black dress), *squalere* (equivalent to "to go in sackcloth and ashes"); a great number of high families were in —, *multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus*; one who is in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*, *veste lugubri vestitus*; to put on —, *vestem mutare*, *vestem lugubrem sumere* or *induere*; to go out of —, *ad vestitum* (sum) *redire* (opp. *vestem mutare*), *luctum deponere* or *finire*, *vestem lugubrem deponere* or *exuere*; to be in deep —, in *magnis luctibus esse*, in *sordibus luctuque jacere*; — poem, **carmen lugubre*; house of —, *domus lugubris* (in general), *domus funesta* (in which any one lies dead); — year, **annus qui cultu lugubri agitur*; — cloak, **pallium lugubre*; — horse (which is lead after a funeral), **equus funebris*; day of —, *dies tristis* or *luctuosus*; sign of —, *luctus signum*; insignie *lugentis*, pl. *insignia lugentis* (of several persons, *lugentis*; signs of the mourners); time of —, *luctus tempus*.

Mouse, n. *mus* (lit.), *musculus* (a little —; fig. a muscle), or *mus pusillus*; — gray, *colore murino*; — trap, *muscipula*; a set — trap, *muscipula contenta*; — colour, *color murinus*; — skin, *pellis murina*; — chase, *murium venatus*; to hold a — chase, *mures tenari*; — dung, *feces murinus*; — hole, *cazum muris*; — nest, *nidus muris*, *culle muris*; it is as still as a —, *nulla vox auditur*; be as still as a —, *facile linguis* (4).

Mouth, n. (1) *os* (στος, as part of the human body), *rostrum* (from *rodo*, lit. = to gnaw with, then = snout of a fish or beast, e.g. of pigs, goats, etc., *πίχtor*, then beak, bill, nib of

—; — fort, *castellum montanum*; and *castellum in rupe* (castle on a rock); top of the —, *montis vertex* or *culmen* or *acumen* (see *Summit*); *montis jugum* (ridge); goddess of the —, *Orēas Adist*; — grass, **gramen montanum*; — cave, *antrum montanum*; — green, *chrysocolla* (in Pliny, also called *aurea sanies*), *santeria* (borax), *acēsis* (for medical purposes); — summits, *montium culmina*, *imminentes tumuli*; to occupy the — summits, *montium culmina occupare*, *imminentes tumulos insidare*; — like, *acclivus* or *acclivus* (up-hill, opp. *declivis*); chain of —s, *montis continuus*, *continua* or *perpetua montium iuga*, *iuga velut serie coherentia*, *perpetuo iugo iuncti colles*, *saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se iuncti*, *jugum quod montes p. rpetuo dorso inter se iungit*; — spring, **fons montanus*; town upon a —, hill, *oppidum montanum*; — road, **via montana*, *Mountaineer*, n. *homo montanus* (poet. *monticola*), pl. *montani* (with and without *homines*). Mountainous, adj. *montosus*, *montuosus* (opp. *planus*); — country, *regio montuosa*; — parts, *regiones montuosæ*, *loca montuosa* or *montuosa* —orum, n.; cold — districts, *loca aspera et montuosa*; — pass, *transitus*, *saltus*.

Mourn, v.intr. *marere*, in *marore* esse or *jacere* (to be deeply afflicted); *lugere*, in *luctu* esse (to show one's grief outwardly). *squalere*, in *squalore* esse (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus*, *marcet equester ordo*, *squalent municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu* *atque* *marore* *affectum esse*, in *luctu* *et* *squalore* esse; *cultu lugubri indutum* (to go in mourning), for any one, *pro alqo lugere*; v.tr., see *Lament*, *Grieve*. Mournful, adj. *tristis*; — news, — intelligence; *nuncius tristis* (in general); *litteræ tristes*, *epistola luctus nuncia*, in writing); very — intelligence, *litteræ atrocissimæ*. Mourning, n. *maror* (grief), *mæstia* (intense grief), *luctus* (grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus lugubris*, *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordēs* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, in *luctu* esse, *pullatum* or *sordidatum* esse (referring to the black dress), *squalere* (equivalent to "to go in sackcloth and ashes"); a great number of high families were in —, *multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus*; one who is in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*, *veste lugubri vestitus*; to put on —, *vestem mutare*, *vestem lugubrem sumere* or *induere*; to go out of —, *ad vestitum* (sum) *redire* (opp. *vestem mutare*), *luctum deponere* or *finire*, *vestem lugubrem deponere* or *exuere*; to be in deep —, in *magnis luctibus esse*, in *sordibus luctuque jacere*; — poem, **carmen lugubre*; house of —, *domus lugubris* (in general), *domus funesta* (in which any one lies dead); — year, **annus qui cultu lugubri agitur*; — cloak, **pallium lugubre*; — horse (which is lead after a funeral), **equus funebris*; day of —, *dies tristis* or *luctuosus*; sign of —, *luctus signum*; insignie *lugentis*, pl. *insignia lugentis* (of several persons, *lugentis*; signs of the mourners); time of —, *luctus tempus*.

Mummery, n. in the context simply *persona*.

Mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (a human body embalmed), *σκελετός* (*skeletōn*).

Municipality, n. *magistratus -uum, m., municipium* (municipal town).

Murder, n. *cædes* (in general), *homicidium* (homicide), *parricidium* (parricide); — committed on any one, *cædes, occisio, comb. cædes et occisio alcjs, cædes quâ alqs occisus est* (as the act of slaughtering him); *interfectio alcjs* is not classical, *neq. alcjs* (violent death), *scelus alcjs interfecti, mors per scelus alcj allata* (crime committed upon any one), *parricidium alcjs* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); — and slaughter, *cædes et occisio, pugna cum vulneribus et cæde* (as fighting, e.g., commences between soldiers and sailors, in *vicem militum nautarumque oritur*); to commit a —, *cædem, homicidium facere, parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere*; on any one, *cædem alcjs facere et efficere or perpetrare, mortem per scelus alcjs inferre, necem alcjs inferre, offerre, alcj vim offerre* (to lay hands upon any one), *alcj interficere or occidere* (to kill any one); to commit — and slaughter, *cædem et occisionem facere* (on several); to commit — after —, *cædem cæde accumulare* (Lucr.); to stain one's hands with —, *munus cæde inquirare, se parricidio inquirare*; to accuse any one of —, *alcj cædis arguere*; to acquit any one of —, *alcj cædis absolvere*; to hire any one for a —, *conducere alcj ad cædem faciendam*; tale of a —, **qua de cæde facta narrantur*; accomplice in a —, *cædis or necis socius*, in the context also *sceleris affinis* (as participating in the —), *necis conscius* (as knowing about it, opp. *necis auctor*); accustomed to —, **cædis assuetus*; scene of —, *cædes* (Liv.), *cædes et occisio* (Cic.). To murder, v.tr., see above. Murderer, n. *homicida* (in general), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.); if necessary for clearness sake, the name of the individual is added in the gen., *sicarius* (who makes a trade of it, and with reference to the instrument which he uses, the *sica*, dagger), *percussor* (who pierces, slaughters any one, either in the case of a single individual, with the gen. of the person that is murdered, if from the context the addition of the person is necessary, or in general as a milder expression for *sicarius*, Cic.), *auctor cædis or necis* (as instigator, in opp. to *consciis necis*, who knows about it, an abettor); the — of any one, *alcjs interfecto* (can never, except the connexion is sufficiently clear, be used without the name of the individual that is murdered being added; *occisor alcjs* only once, in Plaut.; *interemptor* and *peremptor* both late, and should be avoided), *percussor alcjs*; the — of a brother, *fratricida*; — of a mother, *matricida*; — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida, tyranni interfecto*; clearly a —, *manifesta cædis reus* (inasmuch as he stands accused of it); to hire a —, *conducere alcj ad cædem faciendam*; to hire a — to murder any one, *percussorem emere in alcj*; to hire any one as — of a certain person, *alcj negotium dare, ut alcj interficiat*; a —'s axe, *securis funesta* (in the context). Murderess, n. *homicida* (Sen.), *parricida* (Plin.); the — of any one, *alcjs interfectrix* (e.g. *neptis*, Tac.); a murderer's hand, *manus impia* (wicked hand), *manus cruenta* (still bleeding), *manus parricidalis* (Petron.); a den of murderers, **sycariorum receptaculum, *domus sycariorum receptrix*. Murderous, adj. *sanguinarius* (blood-thirsty, e.g. man, thought), *cruentus* (bloody, when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum, dies*, also blood-thirsty, e.g. thought), *capitalis* (hating, etc., unto death, e.g. *hostis, inimicus, odium*; then in gen. = most dangerous, e.g. *homo*), *internecius* (only ending in the ruin or annihilation of either of the two parties, or of both parties, the proper term as regards a war; in later writers, also fig. of illness, etc.), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, *pugna*; bloodshed, slaughter, *cædes*); the — wars after the

death of Alexander, *bella quæ ad internecionem post mortem Alexandri gesta sunt*; to carry on — wars against each other, *cruenta bella inter se gerere*; to entertain — thoughts, **de cæde cogitare*; nothing but — thoughts, *nihil nisi cædem cogitare*; — disposition, **cædis cupiditas*; — plot, *cædis consilium*; in a solitary instance, *consilium sceleris or invidiarum, consilium scelustum, consilium parricidæ*; against any one, *alcj or alcjs occidendi or interficiendi consilium*; to conceive a — plot, *consilium cædis*, or, in the context, *consilium scelustum* inire, against any one, *alcj or alcjs occidendi consilium inire, alcjs vitæ insidiari, insidias in alcjs caput parare, alcj interitum parare, vitam alcjs ferro atque insidiis appetere, de alcj interficiendo conjurare* (to conspire, of several); to take part in a — plot, *participem consilii operisque fieri*; to confess a — plot against any one before a person, *alcj confiteri de alcj interficiendo (se) conjurasse*; the — plots against the father were discovered, *consilia parricidæ palam facta*; — weapon, *ferrum*; *sica, mucro* (dagger), in the context *telum* (arrow).

Murmur, n. *murmur, fremitus* (especially of a seditious mob), *susurrus* (whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate or quiete or æquo animo ferre alqd.* To murmur, v.t. *murmurare*; — any thing to one's self, *alqd secum murmurare*; v.intr. *murmurare, susurrare* (of a low continued noise, both of men and of water; of the latter also *cum murmure labi*); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare*; — among each other, themselves, *inter se commurmurari*; — to one's self, *secum commurmurari*; to — (as a sign of applause or indignation), *fremere* (to grumble at a thing, fr. *adversus alqd*); to — with a hissing noise, *muscare, musitare* (*fremere*, and the two latter of men only).

Murrain, n. *morbus armentarius* (late), **lues pecuaria* (disease among cattle).

Muscle, n., in anatomy, *musculus* (Greek *μῦς*, everywhere [e.g. Cels., Plin. Ep.] strictly distinct from *nervus*, *νῆρον*, sinew, nerve; *torus* in the meaning of — is poet.); the — in the arm, *lascert*; texture of muscles, **tendo musculi*. Muscular, adj. — power (in the arm), *lascerti*. Musculous, adj. *musculosus* (lit.), *robustus* (strong, in a general sense).

Muse, n. *Musa*; enemy of the Muses, *aveus a Musis*; friend of the Muses, *Musis amicus*; present, gift of the Muses, *Musarum donum*; priest of the Muses, *Musarum sacerdos*; seat of the Muses, academy, university, **sedes Musarum*; son of the Muses, *lireris deditus, literarum studiosus*.

Museum, n. *museum* (as a place where men of learning meet; in the sense of a repository for subjects of art, etc.; as in the modern acceptation, it cannot be used in Latin); a cabinet of arts, **operum et artificiorum horreum*; natural history, **thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus, *thesauri us quo res naturales continentur*.

Mushroom, n. *fungus, boletus* (edible).

Music, n. (1) as art, *ars musica, musica, es, f.* (*μουσική, ἡ*), *musica -orum, n., res musica*; (if any one learn, practises it) *studium musicum, studium artis musicae*; to study —, *ad studium musicum se applicare, musicis or studio artis musicae addere*; to learn —, **artem musicam discere, fidibus (canere) discere* (the lyre); to give instructions in — to any one, *alcj artem musicam docere, alcj fidibus (canere) docere* (on the lyre); to practise —, *artem musicam trahere, studiosum musicæ esse*; — diligently, *perstudiosum esse musicorum*; with pleasure, *ad rem musicam facili esse ingenio ac libenti*; to understand —, *musicis eruditum esse, fidibus (canere) scire* (to play on the lyre); to understand nothing of —, *remotum esse ab arte musicâ, nihil ex musicis scire*; a girl that is skilled in — and poetry, *puella docta* (frequently in Erotic poetry); (2) of musical productions, = composed pieces, *modi musici*, in the context simply *modi*; to set a piece of —, *modos facere, modos in musis*

componere (phrase by the analogy of Quint. 1, 12, 14): = made with instruments, *cantus, concentus, symphonia cantus* (of several instruments): to make —, *verris et libris canere* (with instrument), *vocebus et neris canere* (vocal and instrumental); to make — with an instrument, *canere* (with the abl. of the instrument): to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); to dance with, after the —, *ad symphonic cantum saltare*; to march to the battle with —, *ad tibicinium modulor praedium ingredi*; (3) piece of — sold by — sellers, *modi* (tunes), *cantus vocum sonis excerpti* (singing pieces); to be fond of —, *cantu gaudere*; teacher of —, *qui urtem musicam docet* (theoretically), *qui fidibus canere docet* (practically); — lesson, instruction in —, *schola musica* (in general), *institutio artis musicae* (the instruction by the master); to give lessons in — to any one, *aliquem urtem musicam docere* (in gen.), *aliqui fidibus canere* (on an instrument). Musical, adj. (1) = concerning; referring to music, *musicus* (*μουσικός*), *opatus ad unum canendi* (adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, organum); (2) = understanding music, *musicus* (*μουσικός*), or by circumst. *musicus eruditus, artis musicae peritus*; n — person, *homo ad rem musicam facili ingenio ac lubenti* (who is fond of studying music), *musicus studiosus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditae* or *aures teretes habere*, *aurium iudicio parere*. Musician, (1) if he plays in public, *symphoniacus* (in general, and one who plays in the orchestra), *fidicen* (who plays the lyre), *lutescen* (who plays the flute or clarinet), *cornicen* (who plays the horn); (2) in a higher sense, *artis musicae peritus*; to be a celebrated —, in *musicis magni gloria esse*.

Musk, n. (1) **castor zibethicus* (L.); (2) in botany, *hyacinthus muscari* (L.); — pear, *pirum superbum*; **pirum moschatum*; — grape, *muscat, uva apiana*.

Musket, n., see Gun. Musketier, n. **miles sclopeto armatus*.

Muslin, n. *lindon*.

Must, differently expressed (1) by the partic. *fat. puss.* = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we (you, etc.) — die, *moritundum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *omne animal, confitendum est, esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done, in the dative, very seldom by *ab*, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. every one — use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here a *vobis* on account of *quibus*, *Cic.*, who in another passage has also two datives with the part. *fat. pass.*); if the verb is transitive, only unclassical writers add the object in the acc., whilst classical writers change the latter into the noun, with the partic. In the same gender and case, e.g. we — take the same road, *huc via (nobis) ingredienda est* (not *nosce viam ingrediendum est*); one — know nature, *nosce natura est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria cetera sunt oratori*; (2) by *oportet* (impersonal, *dei*, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the acc. and inf., or merely with the subjunctive mood (especially to avoid ambiguity), e.g. this man — be bad, *hunc hominem oportet esse improbum* (I have my reasons to think so); this — (from inner reasons) and shall (because it is probable) be done, *acc fieri et oportet et opus est*; we — (dare) despise nothing in times of war, *nihil in bello oportet contemni*; there are things which one — (shall, dare, etc.) not do, even though they may be allowed; but whatever is not allowed, one should not do at all, *est aliquid quod non oportet etiam fieri*; *quidquid vero non licet, certe non oportet*; he who does not know the way to the sea, — take the river as his guide, *viam qui nescit, quid*

deteniat ad mare, cum oportet amnem sibi quaerere; the owner — be in good circumstances if he makes up his mind to make a good use of his acquired property, *calcat possessor, oportet*; si *comparatis bene rebus cogitat ulli*; you — love me, not my money, if we are to be real friends to each other, *me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus*; (3) by *debere* (*δωρεῖν*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *cum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriam commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus?* *Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*; so that we can also express — by *officium est* *aleis* and simply *est* *ufes*, with this difference, that the former implies, it belongs to any one, it is any one's duty; the latter, it behooves any one, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet*) *nihil proter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have hard and seen much, *et boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa viribus accepisse, multa didisse*. *Officium* is generally left out when we say I, you —, *meum, tuum, vestrum est*; (4) by *gnare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quoniam in locum rempublicam perenturam pulsetis*; (5) by *opus est* (impersonal *χρῆ*), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect great advantages; either with acc. and inf., or if the person, who — do, etc., a thing, is added in the dative, then *ut* with subjunctive mood, or abl. past partic. passive voice, e.g. if any thing should happen, which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te sciri opus est, scribam*; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut laeum*. Also "I — have so and so" may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with abl., or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *dux et auctor nobis opus est*; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tua nobis opus est*; (6) by *necesse est* (impersonal, *ἀνάγκη* *εἶναι*), expressing the most unavoidable necessity; either with acc. and inf., or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale alio tempore perire necesse est*; virtue — (necessarily) abominate and hate vice, *virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit*; man — necessarily die, *homini necesse est mori*. "I — necessarily have so and so" may likewise be rendered by *necesse est*; e.g. don't buy what you want, but what you — have as a matter of necessity, *emus non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est*; (7) by *facere non possum*, or simply *non possum* with *quid*, etc., or *fieri non potest* with *ut* non, etc., or *non possum* non with inf., to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem*; I — thank you, *non possum quin tibi gratias agam*; you — have known him, *fieri non potest ut eum non cognoscat*; I — confess that my joy was raised to the highest pitch, etc., *non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc.*; (8) simply by the verb. *esse* in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g. I — confess, *confiteor* (Tit.), *fateor* (Cic.); I — regret, *doleo* (Cic.); I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.); I — declare my great astonishment, *exclamenter admiror*; I — see, *video*; I — blame, *reprehendo*; I — fear lest not, etc., *veretur, ut non*; I — avoid my own native country, *carpo patriam*; this one thing I — remark, *num illud dico*; (9) in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all educated people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in qua non*

modo docti, et urum etiam agrestes exultant. Besides, we may bear in mind the following modes of speaking: (1) it — just happen or be, that, etc., *casi accidit, forte evenit, ut*, etc., or simply by *forte*; e.g. it — be that the ambassadors of Prusias dined with L. Quintus Flaminius, *accidit casu, ut legati Prusiae apud L. Quintum Flaminium conarentur*; it — happen that we were at the time on the estate of Priverna, *forte evenit, ut in Privernate essemus*; when I went away from you, it — happen that I met Phormio, *ut abii abs te, fit forte obvium mihi Phormio*; (2) you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *hac si tibi non probabuntur, restam iniquitatem accusatote*; you — live in good hopes, *magnum fac animum habeam et bonam spem*; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (mind that not, etc.), *care ne* (take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with inf., e.g. you — not wish, *care ne cupias*; you — not forget that you are Cicero, *nolite oblivisci Ciceronem esse*; you — not wish impossibilities, *nolite id velle quod fieri non potest*; (3) that it —, as a great wish, with the subj., e.g. that it — tend to your benefit, *sit tibi hoc saluti*; (4) expressing indignation, that this . . . —, simply with inf., e.g. that this — have happened just now! *hoc nunc maxime accidere!* that that man — come just now! *istum virum nunc quidem venire!* (5) if it — be, in the future, *si res ita feret*.

Mast, n. *mustum*; boiled —, *defrutum* (new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep, *ψήνια*); the — foam, *mustum feret*; sweet as —, *musteus*; a mug of —, *urceus mustarius*.

Mustache, n. **mystax* (*μύσταξ*), or, pure Latin, *barba labii superioris*; to wear a —, *barbam abradere præterquam in labio superiori*.

Mustard, n. *sinapi* (in the gen. *sinapis*, in the dat., acc., and abl. *sinapi*; the nom. *sinape*, seldom); — pot, **theca sinapis*; grain of — seed, **granum sinapis*; — plant, *planta sinapis*; — plaster, *sinapismus* (*σιναιπισμός*, late); to apply a — plaster to a certain part of the body, *sinapizare alqd* (*σιναιτίζειν*, late).

Muster, v.tr. *recensere*, *recensum alcijs agere* (to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., e.g. the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (to inspect, e.g. the legions, army, ciros, *equos cum curâ inspicere*, Liv.; he mustered man by man, *singulos milites insperit*); *numerum alcijs inire* (to count the number of a crowd, mass of people, e.g. of the troops), comb. *alqd recensere et numerum inire* (Cæc.), *lustrare* (to hold a census or review of the Roman people, which was done every five years, after which purifying sacrifices were offered by one of the censors; of the army by the commander-in-chief, when he came to the army, or on his departure from the province, or before the battle; hence *lustrare* can be said only in respect of this census, and never in a general sense). See *Assemble*, *Sarvey*.

Mutilate, v.tr. *mutilare* (to shorten, disfigure, generally of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare*, *de truncare* (to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off any one's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once; e.g. a body, *corpus*; a statue, *simulacrum*); to — any one in any part, *alqm alqd re mutilare* or *truncare*. Mutilated, *mutilatus*, *mutulus*, *truncus*, *truncatus*, *de truncatus* (*mutulus* and *truncus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debilis* (infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *curtus* (cut wrong, too small, too short, not having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *corum omnium, multa prætermittentium, quasi curta sententia*. *At vero illa perfectâ atque plena eorum qui*, etc.); v.ith — nose and ears, *naso auribusque mutilatus*, *mutilatis auribus naribusque*. *Mutila-*

tion, n. (1) the act, *mutilatio* (Gloss., in Cels. doubtful), *de truncatio*; (2) as condition, *debutus*. *Mutiny*, n. *consensus*, *consensio*, *conspiratio* (a plot against the superior), *conjunctio* (conspiracy), *factio*, *consensus globus* (as a coalition that is contrary to law), *seditio*, *motus* (insurrection), to cause a —, *inter se conspirare*, *inter se conjurare* (to conspire); against any one, *conjurare de alio interficiendo*. *Mutineer*, *conjuratus*; one of the mutineers, *vir factionis*.

Mutual, adj. *mutuus* (e.g. love, fear, etc.). *Mutually*, adv. *mutuo* (of two, and if the same thing is done on both sides).

Muzzle, n. = fastening for the mouth, *fiacella* — to put on a —, *alqm fisciellâ capistrare*. See *Mouth*.

My, pron. *meus*; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem meum vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum, mei juris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; it is not — habit to tell stories, *mentiri non est meum*; dissimulation is not — habit, *simulatio non est mea*; I make any one's fate, lot — own, *aleis fortunam cum meâ conjungo*; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem*; — lords (as address), ** viri illustres!*

Myriad, n. **myrias* — *âdis*, f. (*μυριάς*, technical term).

Myrridon, n. perhaps *homo sævus, ferus*.

Myrrh, n. *myrrha* (*μύρρα*); of —, scented with —, *myrrhinus* (*μυρρινός*); seasoned with —, *myrrhatius*; scent of —, *odor myrrhinus*; ointment of —, *unguentum myrrhinum*.

Myrtle, n. *myrtus* (*μύρτος*); of —, *myrteus*. *myrtaceus*, *myrtinus* (late); like —, *myrtilus*; — leaf, *folium myrtaceum*; — berry, *myrtum* (*μύρτος*); of the colour of — blossoms, *myrteolus*, *myrteus*; — garland, *sericum myrteum*; — crown, *corona myrtea*; — balm, *oleum myrteum*; place where myrtles grow, *pastilli*; — grove, *myrtea silva*, *myrteum*; — wine, *vinum myrteum*, *vinum myrtilis*, or simply *myrtilis* (*μυρτιλίνης*); — branch, *cirga myrteat*.

Myself, pron., see *I*, *Self*.

Mysterious, adj. *arcanus* (only late and poet. *mysticus*); a — affair, *res arcana*, *mysterium* (see *Secret*); a — character, *homo occultus*, *homo secretus et occultus*. *Mystery*, n., in a religious sense, *mysteria* — *orum*, n. (*μυστήρια*, the Grecian mysteries, never fig. for secret in general), in pure Latin in the connexion of a sentence, *sacra* (worship, e.g. *Cereris*), *silenda* — *orum*, n. (mysteries of a secret society, e.g. of the Freemasons, see Liv. 39, 10, 5); to initiate into the —, *mysteriis initiari*; to celebrate, perform the —, *mysteria facere*; these are — to me (which I don't understand), *hec non intelligo*; see *Trade*. *Mystic*, adj. *mysticus* (*μυστικός*), *mysticis disciplinis initiatus* (initiated into the doctrine of holy mysteries, e.g. *anus*); adv. *mystice*. *Mystic*, n. **homo mysticus*, *homo studio mystico deditus*. *Mysticism*, n. **studium mysticum* (mysterious doctrine). *Mystification*, n. *fraus*. *Mystify*, v.tr. *alqm fallere* (to deceive), *alci imponere* (to impose upon any one).

Myth, n. *fabula* (*μῦθος*), *historia fabularis* (a mythical history). *Mythical*, adj. *mythicus* (*μυθικός*), or, in pure Latin, *fabularis* (fabulous, belonging to mythical history), *fabulosus* (*μυθώδης*, forming part of mythological history, e.g. the gods); — form, **fabularum integumenta*; the obscurity of the — age, **fabulosi temporis caligo*; the history of the — age, *historia fabularis*. *Mythology*, n. *mythologia* (*μυθολογία*, technical term of the Gramm.), *historia fabularis* (history of the heroic age), *fabulæ* (myths, *μῦθοι*). *Mythological*, adj. **quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

NAIL, *n.* (1) (on the fingers and toes) *unguis* (note, also the lower part of a leaf, *capita foliorum*, *partesque candelae, unguis vocantur*, Plin.); long nails, *ungues eminentes* (e.g. 'don't let your nails be too long, et nihil eminent unguis, Ov.); dirty nails, *ungues sordidi* (and see that your nails be not dirty, et sint sine sordibus unguis, Ov.); to cut the nails, *ungues recidere* or *resicare* or *subsecare*; to bite one's nails, *ungues rodere* (as a sign of embarrassment, confusion, e.g. *ille, seil. Lucilius, in versu faciendo serpe caput scaberet, rictos et roderet unguis*); (2) an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus* (Nas., *ungues*); a large — for fastening pieces of timber together, *clavus trabalis* (a brad); shoe nails, *pedes, clavi caligares*; to drive a —, *clavum figere, defigere*; into any thing, in *alqd re*, *clavum addere* in *alqd*; you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti*; to add another — to one's coffin, *causum mortis esse*; a little —, (1) on the fingers and toes, *unguiculus*, (2) for fastening, *clavculus*; hang—, *paronychiolum, paronychia*; head of a —, *clavi bulla*; *unguis extremus* (the extremity of the human —); mark of a —, **ecitatrix clavo facta*; point of a —, *clavi cacumen*; — smith, nailer, *clavarius* (seil. *faber*, Inscr.); To nail, *v.tr.* = to fasten with nails, on any thing, (*clavis*) *affigere* or *configere* *alci rei*, *affigere* *alqd*; nailed, *fixus*; what is nailed (immovable), *qua moveri non possunt*; what is not nailed, *ruta caesa, ruta et casa*.

Naked, *adj.* *nudus* (lit. and fig.), *glaber* (bald); half —, *seminudus*; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g. *corpus*, also *gladium, fectum, murum*, etc.), *denudare*, *comh. spoliaré et denudare* (to plunder); *alci testes detrudere*, to strip a person of his clothes. Nakedness, *n. nudatum corpus*.

Name, *n. nomen* (of a person), *vocabulum* (the sign of an object), *appellatio* (the calling, the title), *cognomen* (the family name, also the surname, which at a late period was expressed by *agnomen*); to denote by —, *alqd nomine signare* or *notare* or *vocare*; to give — to a thing, *ulci rei nomen* or *vocabulum imponere* or *appellationem dare* or *nomen invenire*; — to a person, *alci nomen ponere* or *imponere*, *dare* or *indere*; — from a circumstance, *denominare alqm* or *alqd ab*; — by the name of a divinity, *alqd dei nomine nuncupare*; — after a person, *ab nomine alci appellare* (with the appellation in the accusative); to take a — from some one, *nomen alci sumere*; to call a person by —, *alqm nominare*, *alqm nomine* or *nominatim appellare*; — a thing by its right —, *alqd suo nomine appellare*; to call out by —, *alqm nominatim vocare*; to call the slaves daily by —, *mancipia per nomina quotidie citare*; to receive a —, *nomen accipere* (with gen. of the name), *nomen invenire*; to take a — from some person or thing, *nomen trahere* *ab alqo* or *ab alqo re*; so *cognomen* (as *Africanus*) *trahere*, *capere*, *invenire* (by chance); *inditur alci nomen ab alqo re*; — on account of, *propter alqd*; *reperire nomen* (by chance); to be named or called from any thing, *denominatum esse* or *nomen habere* *ab alqo re*, *nomen* or *cognomen adscriptum esse* *ab alqo re*, *nomen trahere* *ab alqo re*; to bear a person's —, *alci nomen ferre*; to have a false —, *isulsum nomen possidere*; to have no —, *nominare vacare*; my name is *Caïus*, *est mihi nomen Caïo* or *Caius* or *Caij*; they gave him the —, *ei inditum nomen* (with dat. of the name), *ei dixeré nomen* (with name in the acc.); by name, *nomine*; a guest, by name *Camelus*, *quidam hospes, nomine Camelo* or *Cameli* or *Cameli* or *Cameli* or *Camelo*, less frequently *Cameli*; a certain person, *Cassius* by name, *quidam Cassius quogue nomine*; under another or an as-

sumed —, *sub alieno nomine*; — to publish a pamphlet, *libellum edere*; to borrow in some one's —, *alci fide pecuniam mutuum sumere*; in the — of, *nomine alci* (as representing a higher power), *alci verbis* (by word, of mouth); summon him in his mother's —, *eum verbis matris accessit*; give him a kiss in my —, *suavium des ei meis verbis*; to accuse on one's own authority, *suo nomine accusare*; to pray in the name of —, (e.g. *Christi*) *alqm alci nomine rogare*; the tribunes declared in the — of their college, *tribuni prænuntiaverunt ex collegii sententiâ*; in the — of the state, *publice* (opp. *privatim*); in God's name, *cum Deo*; in name (or appearance) only, *verbo tenus*, or merely *verbo* (not *nomine*), *verbo non re* or *everâ*; in those states all are free in name, in *istis civitatibus verbo sunt liberi omnes*; under the — of, *nomine alci rei*, *sub titulo alci rei*, *specie alci rei* (under the excuse, pretence, or pretext), *so licet nomine, nomine legis agraria, sub titulo legum aquandarum* (under pretence of making the laws equal); under another —, *alio nomine et causâ alqd auferre* (to take away); adv. *nomine*, *nominatim* (by name or by their names). *Nomen* is also used figuratively for fame (*fama*); a great —, *magnum nomen*; to have —, *magnum nomen* or *magnum famam habere*; to obtain a —, *nomen consequi, famam colligere*; to seek for —, *famâ servire*; to gain — by something, *per alqd nomen assequi*; — a deathless —, *immortalitatem assequi*; a good —, *bona fama, bona existimatio, laus*; to injure one's —, *alci existimationem offendere* or *violare* (stronger), *de alci famâ detrudere*; to have —, *bene audire* (opp. *male audire*); to retain one's —, *opinionem conservare*. *Nomen* also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman name (every thing Roman), *nomini Romano inimicum* or *infectum*; the terror of the Gallie name, *terror Gallie nominis*; related by name, *nomine cum alqo conjunctus*, *alci gentilis, homo rodem cognomine, homo cognominis* (who has the family name); to be —, *eodem nomine appellari*; a name-giver or teller, *nomenclator*; a register of names, *index nominum*. Namely, if inserted to add something to a previous statement, is represented in Latin by apposition, e.g. if you wish to destroy varice you must destroy its parent, *namely* luxury, *avaritiam si tollere cultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuriam*; sometimes it may be rendered by *quod est*, e.g. *maxime illa moris elegantia que est naturalis* (or *naturalis ea est*); more expressive is *dico* or *inquam*, I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium*.

Nap, *n.* = a short sleep, *meridiatio* (the act of resting at noon, after dinner; e.g. *nunc quidem propter intermissionem forensis operæ, et lucubrations detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, quibus antea uti non solebam, Cic.*); *somnus meridianus* (sleep in the middle of the day, after dinner); to have a —, *meridiari* (only late also *meridiare*), *meridie conquiscere*; to lie down a little (after dinner) in order to have a —, *post cibum meridianum paululum conquiscere*; to forego the —, *somnum meridianum eximere*.

Naphtha, *n. naphtha* (νάφθα), pure Latin *oleum etivum* (in Grati Cynegeticis, Aug.).

Napkin, *n. moppa, sudarium* (lit., a cloth for wiping off the sweat, καθάρσιον, σιμωτήριον, then also used at the table, e.g. *sudario manus tergens, quod in collo habebat, Petron. A.D. 66.*)

Narcissus, *n. narcisus*.

Narcotic, *adj.* by *sopire, consopire, somnum alci afferre, sedare* (to stop, e.g. a pain). *Narcotici, n.* **medicamentum somnum concilians* (a remedy to cause sleep; *medicamentum somnificum* is not classical); a — potion, *sopor* (*potio somnifica* without any authority; *medicamentum somnificum* not classical); to give any one a — potion, *alci soporem dare*; to get, receive a — potion, *soporem accipere*; to take a — potion, *soporem sumere* or *potare*.

rina, e.g. ego multos homines excellenti curio ac
 virtute fuisse et sine doctrinā naturā vidisse habitū
 ut se ipsos et moderatos et graves existisse fateor:
 tamen illud adjuvno, spiritus ad laudem alque virtu-
 tutum naturam sine doctrinā quam sine naturā ra-
 tiōne doctrinam, Cic., natura mentis (Quisit, —
 cultus of the understanding), prudentia communis
 (Cic., common sense); — cleverness (in doing a
 thing), facultas a naturā profecta; — shawnc,
 'pudor quem natura dedit; to have a — inclination
 for any thing, a naturā proclivem esse ad
 alqd; any thing is — to any one, alqd alicui natu-
 raliter innatum or naturā insilum est, alqd pro-
 prium et naturale alicui est; it is — to us, etc., natu-
 rā nobis hoc datum est, ut, etc.; it is — for love
 to fear, omnis veretur uiuori; — duties, officia ab
 ipsā naturā profecta (duties imposed by nature it-
 self); a — cause, causa naturalis; a — reason, ratio
 naturalis, ratio ab ipsā verum naturā profecta;
 every thing that has an origin must have a —
 cause, quidquid oritur causam habent a naturā
 necessitatē est; — variety of sounds, varietas et natu-
 rarum sonorum; our — wants, res ad vitā usum ne-
 cessariæ (the necessities of life); — operations,
 desideria obsecra (the necessity of easing nature);
 a — son, filius naturalis (in opp. to filius adopta-
 tus; i.e. an adopted son); filius non legitimus,
 filius pellice ortus, filius notus, filius e concubina
 natus (not born in wedlock, opp. legitimus); in the
 sense of illegitimate child, filius naturalis is first
 found in the Pandects; a — father, pater natu-
 ralis (in opp. to pater adoptator, who adopts a
 child); pater non iustus or non legitimus (father of
 an illegitimate child, opp. pater iustus, legitimus);
 a — death, mors naturalis (opp. accessit or vio-
 lenta; see Die); — religion, insula Dei vel potius
 innata cognitio; to be a — consequence of any
 thing, ex ipsā rei naturā sequi; that is a — result,
 consequentia, hoc aliter fieri non potest; it is —,
 necesse est (it is necessary), par est (it is
 proper, quite right); in a — way, naturaliter;
 necessario (as a matter of necessity), mani-
 festo (manifestly, evidently), plane (absolutely,
 perfectly); it was quite —, that his wife could
 not bear this patiently, non mirum fecit uxor, si
 hoc agere tulit, or si hoc agro tulit uxor, quid
 mirum? that is — enough, hoc non mirandum est,
 hoc ex naturā legitimum fit; to speak according
 to one's own — feeling, loqui ut natura fert (openly);
 to represent a thing in a — manner, ad eorum ex-
 primere alqd (according to its — state, with the
 pencil or in words); to describe a thing to one's
 hearers quite in its — aspect, alicui rei imaginem
 exprimere, quæ velut in rem præsentem perducere
 audientes videntur; naturally (in making a reply
 and in the connexion of a sentence), scilicet, videlicet,
 mirum, igitur (when we wish to concede any
 thing); quite —! of course! minime mirum
 id quidem; — condition = nature, natura (e.g.
 mentis), certitas, simplicitas (truth, simplicity);
 — man, man in a state of nature, homo agrestis
 (who has grown up in a state of barbarism, opp.
 homo doctus), homo nullo officio aut disciplinā
 associatus (one who does not know, never knew
 subordination, who lives as he likes and cares for
 nobody, etc.), homo simplex (without hypocrisy,
 who always shows himself such as he really is;
 neither naturā filius nor naturā alumnus could
 be said in this sense); — curiosities, opera naturæ;
 the — curiosities of a country, miracula terræ;
 a country abounding in — curiosities, terra mira-
 culorum ferax; — philosopher, physicus (secundum
 as one who has studied nature), rerum naturæ
 peritus, auctor naturæ (as authority, etc.), in
 pure Latin, speculator rerumque naturæ, naturæ
 indagator, inquisitor rerum naturæ, investigator
 eorum, rerum quæ a naturā involute videntur;
 Empedocleus celebratus — philosopher, Empe-
 docles in naturalis philosophia studio foruit; —
 philosophy, physica — orna, n. (secundum), or in
 pure Latin, philosophia naturalis (in as much
 as it investigates the physical, corporeal world),

*incestatio rerum naturæ (study of nature);
 the Greeks studied — philosophy, nature, *Græci
 studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus ac u-
 tandis explicandisque; — kingdom, (1) the whole
 visible world, rerum naturæ, mundus; (2) in
 — history, *tres rerum naturalium partes; —
 sciences, *disciplina quæ naturæ investigatione
 continentur, *disciplina quæ in mundi leges atque
 in corporum naturam inquirunt; — products quo
 terra gignit or parit, quæ gignunt in or e terrā,
 res naturales, corpora naturalia (in a collection),
 museum, *rerum naturalium exempla; cabinet of
 natural curiosities, *thesaurus rerum naturalium
 exemplis refertus, *thesaurus quo res naturales
 continentur (museum would be a barbarous term
 in this sense); one who collects specimens of —
 products, *qui rerum naturalium exempla undique
 conquisit; — talent, see Ability, Talent; what
 belongs to our — necessities, res quam natura
 desiderat, res necessaria; — event, *quod in rerum
 natura fit; — gift, donum or munus naturæ; —
 history, naturalis historia, naturæ historia; —
 body, body in nature, corpus naturale. Naturali-
 zation, n., by Naturalize, v.tr., some one, alicui ci-
 tizenem dare (see Citizen); to be naturalized, ci-
 zem esse, in civitate or civitatis scriptum esse; they are
 already quite — amongst us, jam viribus, artibus,
 affinitatibus nostris mixti (Tac.); to be come — (by
 giving up one's national rights in another state),
 transire ex alqd terrā; a word that has become
 —, eorum civis data est. Nature, n. naturæ,
 indoles (natural peculiarities, disposition of a per-
 son), talitudo (bodily constitution), natura rerum,
 mundus (= of things, world), agri, campi, rus
 (open air, fields; natura not found in this sense);
 by —, naturā, naturaliter; peculiar by —, natu-
 ralis, proprius et naturalis; to any one, alicui,
 naturaliter innatus or insitus, to any one, alicui;
 fortified by —, naturā or naturaliter munitus;
 according to —, secundum naturam (in the course
 of —, opp. contra naturam, i.e. contrary to —),
 naturæ convenienter (in accordance with —, both
 e.g. Cicero); the — of a thing, natura or ratio
 alicui rei; the — of a thing requires it, ita fert
 natura rei; the — of man, hominis naturæ; —
 helped, eured itself, morbus suū sponte cessavit;
 to live in a state of — (free, without laws), liber
 or sine legibus vivere; everything is — in him,
 nihil arti debet; to draw from —, ex rebus veris
 exempla sumere (of the artist and author); to
 draw, picture any thing from —, ad eorum ex-
 primere alqd (with the pencil or in writing), ad ex-
 primere animale pingere alqd (to paint from a
 living model); animate and inanimate —, animalia
 inanimata (n.pl.), the three parts of the kingdom
 of —, tres partes rerum naturalium; one who
 writes on, describes objects of —, rerum natura-
 lium scriptor; description of the objects of —,
 rerum naturalium or rerum naturæ descriptio;
 phenomenon of —, quod in rerum naturā fit, as-
 tentum, prodigium, portentum; lover of —, naturæ
 admirator cultorque; agreeable to —, naturæ
 conveniens or congruens, naturæ or ad naturam
 accommodatus, ad naturam aptus (opp. naturæ or
 a naturā alienus), naturalis (opp. factus); to be
 in conformity with —, naturæ continere, secundum
 naturam esse; adv. naturæ convenienter, secundum
 naturam (according to the course of —, opp. contra
 naturam; both e.g. Cicero); law of —, lex naturæ
 or naturalis (in general), ratio profecta a rerum
 naturā (law based upon the — of things); this is
 a law of —, hoc natura prescribit; to act contrary
 to the law of —, contra legem naturæ facere; ac-
 cording to —, resembling —, naturæ similis (of
 pictures, etc.), ad eorum expressus (as it is in
 reality, with the pencil or in words), ad similitu-
 dinem rerum; knowledge of —, rerum naturæ
 peritia; power of —, vis naturæ, vis a naturā
 data; beauty of —, in a country, amenitas; sport
 of —, naturæ ludibrium; contest of —, naturæ
 pugna; state of —, status naturæ; people living
 in a state of —, *populus nullo officio aut disciplinā

assuetudinis, * *populus qui moris et ingenium sincerum integrumque a contagione accoluntum seruat*; changes of —, of the seasons, commutationes temporum quadripartitæ; contrary to —, *natura* or *a natura alienus, contra naturam*; good —, see Good, Kind; ill —, *illiberalitas*: ill-natured, immuns (e.g. constat ut opinor, bonis inter bonos quasi necessariam benevolentiam esse, quæ est amicitia fons et natura constitutus. Sed eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, non est enim inhumana virtus, neque immunis, neque superba, quæ etiam populos universos tuos, eisque optime consulere solcat; quod non faceret profecto, si a caritate vulgi abhorreret), *inofficiosus* in alqm, *illiberalis* in alqm.

Naught, n., see Nothing. Naught, adj., see Bad, Worthless.

Naughty, adj. *male moratus* (badly brought up), *immodestus* (behaving in an improper manner), *rusticus* (rude); adv. *immodeste, rustice*. Naughtiness, n. *immodestia* (improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (rudeness).

Nausea, n. *nausea*; a little —, *nauseola*; to create —, *nauseum facere*; anything creates —, *alqd bilem morat, nec effundit* (when it does not come to vomiting); to feel a —, *nauscare*; — overcomes one, *venit libido nausea*; to remove, dispel the —, *nauseum sedare* or *sistere* or *resingere* or *discurrere*; see Sickness, Digest. Nauseous, adj., see Loathsome, Disgusting.

Nautical, adj. * *quod ad nautam pertinet*. See Navigation.

Nautilus, n. * *nautilus pompilius* (L.)

Naval, adj. * *quod ad nautam pertinet*; see Marine, Ship.

Nave, n. (1) of a wheel, *modiolus* (*lignum illud cui radi infiguntur, τόρμη, ἐκλίμη*); *quod habet foramen in medio, quæ axis immittitur*, stock of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed; (2) of a church, *spatium medium*.

Navel, n. *umbilicus*; like a —, *umbilicatus*.

Navigable, adj. *navigabilis, nautium patiens* (being able to carry vessels); — for ships of burden, *onerarium narium capax*; the river is not wholly — for ships of heavy burden, *graves naves fluvius non perfert*. Navigate, v.tr. *rehi per alqm locum* (in general, e.g. a route, per viam; the sea, *per mare*), *navigare in alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* or simply *alqm locum* (to sail over, though; the accus. alone commonly found in poet. and in post-Aug. prose, in Cic. as a Hellenism, in quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, *terramque navigasset*, in order to portray the deeds of Xerxes in a vivid, historian-like manner); the ocean is navigated very seldom, *Oceanus raris naviibus aditur*; v.intr. *navigare, navi rehi* (in general); see Sail. Navigation, n. *navigatio* (the voyage itself; also = the navigating of, e.g. of the sea, *maris*, but only post-Aug. in this sense), *cursum* (as the voyage itself), *as navalis* (as art, skill). Navigator, n. *nauta*; see Sailor. Navy, n. *copie navales, copie classiariorum* (sea-soldiers), *naves* (ships), *naves bellicæ* (men-of-war), *classis maritimaque res* (fleet and the affairs of the navy in general); to possess a powerful —, *multum mari pollicere, permultum valde classe maritimisque rebus, magnam navium facultatem habere*.

Nay, adv. = not only so, but, etc., *imo* (never = yes, but corroborating, correcting and modifying something said before, or in opposition to it, e.g. *quid hæc? intellexistim? an nondum ne hoc quidem?* D. *imo callide*), *imo vero*, *imo enim vero*, *imo vero etiam* (— what is more), *quoniam etiam*, *atque etiam*, *atque adeo* (— even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vivit, imo vero etiam in senatum venit*. See Even No.

Near, *prope* (with acc. or abl. and ab; *propior, propius, proximus, prezime*), adv. and prep.; ad, prep. (*quoniam vox mihi propius hæc sonat? what voice sounds here near to me? quis homo est qui nostras ades accessit prope? what man is it that has come near our house? stare ad aram*, to stand near the

altar; *urbs ad mare sita est, the city is near the sea*). "Near" may also be rendered by *propinquus, vicinus, and finitimus*; the nearest neighbour, *proximus vicinus*, a near relation, *propinquus cognatione conjunctus*; — friend, *familiaris*; — connection, *societas propior, necessitudo*; to be —, in *propinquum esse, vicinum esse, non longe abesse, impendere, in cervicebus esse, imminere, instare*; to lie —, in *propinquum jacere*; to come —, *accedere*; to stand —, *alci propinquum esse in genere*; to place —, *subijcere alqd alci*; he was — doing, in *eo erat ut*; it almost, *prope erat (fuit) ut*, *propius nihil factum est quam ut*, *non vultum (non longe, paulum) abfuit quam*; the city now — being taken, in *eo erat ut urbs caperetur*; the same person was — being made dictator, *prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur*; he was — being killed, *propius nihil factum est quam ut occideretur, haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur*. *Juxta* denotes that which is very near, close; *secundum* the direction, along; and *prope* simply near. *Juxta* is next (that is, nearest); *lotos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt*, they pass whole days next (at) the hearth and the fire; *prope ab alqis aibus edire*, to sit down near a person's abode; *prope ripam*, near the brink; *secundum ripam*, along the river-bank; nearer, *propius alqm* or *alqd*, also *propius ab alqd re*; very near, *proxime* (with acc. or abl. and ab. In regard to time, *prope* also takes the accusative with or without ad; he had nearly reached his eightieth year, *prope ad annam octogesimum percreverat*. In connexion with numbers, "near" is expressed by *ad*, or adverbially with the case which the construction requires: near 200 men, *ad ducentos homines*; nearly four thousand men were killed, *occisus ad hominum milibus quatuor*. "Near," used of number, may be given also by *circa* and the case of the construction; *ex eo prelio circa milia hominum CXXX superfluerunt*, near 130 thousand men survived that battle; *ita dies ex ceter quidem iter fecerunt*, thus they marched near fifteen days.

Neat, adj. (1) very clean, *nitidus* (— looking, of the outside), *comptus* (dressed smart, also = *nitidus*, of — appearance), comb. *nitidus et comptus, elegans* (elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor. Sat.), *juenis barbæ et comâ nitidus, totus de cepula* (Sen.); (2) = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), comb. *nitidus et comptus*; adv. *nitide, compe, eleganter*; see Clean, Elegant. Neatness, n. *nitior, elegantia* (neat as regards outward appearance and manners), *mundities* (cleanliness).

Necessaries, n. *res quibus carere non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessaria, usus vite necessarij, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent* (for our daily sustenance; wheat, wood, and other —, *frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria usus*). Necessary, adj. *necessarius*; — things, *res necessariae* (in general); to provide with every thing —, *omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*, or simply *ornare atque instruere*; very —, *maxime necessarius*; to say only what is absolutely —, *maxime necessaria dicere*; to make any thing —, *alqd exigere* (e.g. if circumstances should render it — to be watchful, *nbi res exigeret vigiliam*); it is —, *necessarium est*; it is —, to etc., or that, etc., *opus est* (generally with inf., sometimes but not often with ut and subjunctive mood), *neceste est* (with acc. and inf., or with subjunctive mood; see Must), *est quod* or *cur* (there is a reason why); despatch is —, *maturato* or *proprato opus est, properes* or *festines necesse est* (it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines* or *festinemus* (it is desirable to be quick); if it is —, *quum nars est*; if it should be —, *si unus fuerit, si quis unus emerit, si res postularit* (if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd facendum puto, necesse est me alqd facere* (I must necessarily do a thing). Necessarily, adv. *necessario*.

utique (at any rate), often by *necesse est* with subjunctive mood, e.g., out of dissipation must — come avartice, *ex trivitia existat novitia necesse est*. Necessitate, v.r., by *coagere alqm alqd*; see Oblige. Necessity, n. *necessitas*, *necessitudo* (necessary connection, relation); absolute and unconditional —, *simplex et absoluta necessitudo*; conditional —, *necessitas quae est cum adjunctione*; unavoidable —, *necessitas fatalis, fatis necessitas*; to place any one in the —, *alci necessitatem facere or afferre or imponere or injungere* (to do a thing, *alqd faciendi*, or with *ut*, etc.); *alqm in necessitatem adducere*, with *ut*, etc.; *alqm cogere* (to compel any one) with *ut*, etc.; to be placed in the —, *cogi* with *ut*, etc. (to see, find one's self compelled); *necessario cogi* with *inf.* (to find one's self necessarily compelled); if any one should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas liquis rei alci obveniret*; to be placed in the — of inflicting punishment, *necessario ad castigandum venire*; to perceive the — of a thing, *videre alqd necessarium esse*; to yield to —, *necessitati parere or accipere*; to make a virtue of —, *necessitati parere* (*facere de necessitate virtutem*, Eccl.); — has no law; *necessitas altimum eo maximum telum est* (Liv.); *necessitas ante rationem est* (Curt.).

Neck, n. (1) part of an animal's body or of the human body, *collum*, *cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl., *cervicēs*), *gula*, *fax*, or more commonly in the pl. *funeres* (throat, gullet); the latter the top, narrow part of the gullet), *caput* (— and head together); a thick —, *guttur lucidum or turgidum*; those who drink mountain water get a thick —, *qui aquam montanam bibunt siccantur turgidis gutturibus*; to break any one's —, *contorquere fauces, cervicēs alci frangere* (but *gulum alci frangere*, in Sall., is uncommon; and *collum alci torquere* is — to seize any one violently by the —, as a mode of compelling any one, Liv.); I would break your — if you, etc. (as a threat), *ferres infortunium ei*, etc. (Com.); to be suspended over any one's — (the sword, etc.), *cervicibus alci impendere*; to throw one's arms round any one's —, *brachia dare cervicibus alci* (Hor.); fig. to bend any one's —, *animum or sententiam alci frangere*; to bend any one's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; (2) — a long, narrow tract of land, *cercie*; see Isthmus; (3) — the long slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, *collum, cervix* or pl. *cervicēs* (of a bottle, etc., also of the — of a damper of an hydraulic organ), *cervicula* (small —, of an hydraulic machine, Vitruv.); or, opening of a bottle, etc.); — of a capital, *hypotrachelium* (*υποτραχηλιον*); — lace, see Collar; — breaking, *periculi ac discriminis plenus*; to give utterance to words which may cost any one his —, *mortifera loqui*; hair on the —, *comae cervicium* (in general), *juba* (mane); — chain, *collaria* (coll. *catena*, as a fetter), *torques, catella* (as an ornament, see Collar); to put a — chain on, *torquem circumdare collo suo*; — piece (of pig), *glandium*; — cloth, (1) for men, *foale* (see Stock); *sudarium* (a sudary; hence to put on a — cloth, *ligare circum collum sudarium*); (2) for women, *amictulum* (for covering the —, late), *cinctus pectoralis* (to tie round the — and breast, late).

Nectar, n. *nectar* (*νέκταρ*); of —, *nectareus* (*νεκταρεος*). Nectary, n. (of flowers), *nectarium* (L.).

Need, n. = occasion for something, *necessitas*; without —, *nulla re cogente, sine necessitate, sine iusta or idonea causa, sua sponte*; to be afraid without —, *iracunes sibi fingere verum, non metuenda timere*; — compels any one, *necessitas alqm premere or urget*; if — be, *si necesse est or fuerit, si necessitas iulerit, necessitate urgente* (in case of necessity), *quum est usus, si usus venerit, si quis usus venerit, si or si quando usus fuerit, si opus fuerit, si quid facto opus est* (in case of —), *si res poposcit or postularit* (if circumstances should require it), *si laboratur*, *si in discrimen ventum est* (if there be any danger); only in case of —, non

unquam nisi *necessario* (e.g. to inflict punishment, etc.); case of —, *casus subitus* (sudden case), *casus ultimus* (extreme case), *subita necessitas* (sudden necessity); to save a thing for a case of —, *ad ultimos casus alqd servare, ad subitos casus alqd recondere*; helper in —, *qui alci inopia optulatur* (in poverty), *qui alqm ex miseriis eripit* (in distress), *qui alqm ex periculo eripit* (in danger); he was my helper in —, *illo mihi ferentarius amicus est* (Plaut.); a person or thing used in the absence of any thing better, as a helper in —, *quo or qua non inquam nisi *necessario* coacti utimur*; help in —, *auxilium* or *subsidium* in *rebus adversis latant*; as a matter of necessity, *auxilium ultimum*; see Distress, Want, Danger. Needy, adj. *lenuis* (of persons) = having but scanty means to live upon; opp. *locuples, copiosus*; of things = meagre, e.g. *ricetus lenuis*, opp. *copiosus*; style of an orator, *oratio lenuis*, *egens*; indigent; inops (of persons, see Poor), *comb. pauper et lenuis, lenuis atque egens; calamitosus* (one who has had losses through misfortune); adv. *lenuiter* (Tor.), *exiliter*; to be in — circumstances, *puce citam agere*; very —, *lenuissimo cultu vivere, citam in egestate degere, citam inopem colore*. Neediness, rei *familiaris inopia* (in a higher degree, rei *familiaris inopia*), *egestas, indigentia* (want, *indicia*), *inopia* (want of what is necessary, with the feeling as to the difficulty to supply food, etc., *aropia*), *tititas* (*εὐτελεια*, lowness); to be reduced to the greatest —, *ad extremum inopie venire, in mendicantiam deduci*; see Want.

Needle, n. (1) *acus* (the ancients had no pins nor needles; for fastening their clothing they used a *fibula*, clasp); to make one's living with one's —, **acu ricium quiritare*; (2) mariner's —, **acus magnetica*; (3) = any crystallized substance in the form of —, *acus*; — case, **theca acubus servandis*; a small —, **acus minuta*; eye of a —, **foramen acis*; to thread a —, *filum in acum conficere*; point of a —, **acus mucro*, generally simply *acus*; — maker, *acuaris* (Inscr.).

Nefarious, adj. *nefarius*; see Adominable, Wicked.

Negation, n. *negatio*; to persist in a —, *pernegare*; a word of —, *coaculum negans*; Negative, adj. *negans, privatus*; — word, *vox negans*; — sentence, **sententia negans*; — particle, *particula negans*; to give a — reply, *negare*; — to any one, *negare se alqd facturum*.

Neglect, v.r. *negligere* (not to take care of a thing; also as *negligere*, to neglect one's appearance, opp. *se colere*), *desse alci rei* (to neglect doing a thing, e.g. one's duty, *officio*; office, *muneri*), *intermittere* (to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *emittere* (to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (to have nothing more to do with any one, e.g. a girl, *virginem*; rites, *cerimonias*); to — the fire, *ignem negligenter habere*; the fire has been neglected (so as to cause a fire), *incendium culpa factum est inhabitantium*; to have been neglected by nature (of persons), *naturam maleficam natum esse in corpore fingendo* (as regards the body), **naturam minime fausticam habuisse in tribuendis animi viribus* (as regards the mind); of places, *castum esse a natura* (e.g. a mountain that has been neglected, *mons rarus a natura et humano cultu*); to be neglected (of sciences, etc.), *facere*. Neglect, n. *negligentia* (want of attention), *indigentia* (want of accuracy), *incuria* (a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing); in any thing, all these *alci rei*; *forma neglecta*, — as regards appearance, e.g. *forma viros neglecta decet*), *neglectio* (act of neglecting), *neglectus* (state of —); a fire is caused through —, *negligentia alqd incendii casus oritur* (Jct.); in a house, *incendium culpa sit inhabitantium* (Jct.); — in writing letters, *negligentia epistularum* (in writing seldom); — in the style in writing letters, *negligentia litterarum*; in most cases — is expressed by

a principle, e.g. through the — of every thing else, *relicta rebus omnibus*; see *Careless*.

Negotiate, v.intr. *vendere, alienare, abalienare*; v.tr. *agere alqd apud alqm* (to try to settle any thing with any one), *agere de alqd re*, or with *ut* (to speak about a thing; with any one, *cum alqo*), also *vendere*; to — a peace, *agere de conditionibus pacis, pacis pacem*; to — with any one for a thing, *colloqui cum alqo de alqd re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per intermedium cum alqo et de alqd re mentionem facere* (by intermediary); they negotiated with each other for peace, *colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus*. *Negotiation*, n. *actio de alqd re* (e.g. *de pace*, before a war breaks out), *pactio* (treaty), *conditiones* (conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to commence —s for any thing, *postulare conditiones alqis rei* (e.g. *pacis*); to break off the —s for any thing, *infesta pace dimittere legatos, dimittere pacis intermedium*; to settle a matter by way of —, *conditionibus discrepare alqd, per colloquium componere alqd*. *Negotiator*, n. *intermedium*.

Negro, n. *Aethiops, Afer*; — trade, **servorum Aethiopum emptio et venditio*. *Negress*, *femina Aethiops, Afra*; — slave, *servus Aethiops, serva Aethiops* (female).

Neigh, v.intr. *hinnire, hinnitum edere*; to — on account of any thing, *alci rei addimire*. *Neiguing*, n. *hinnitus*.

Neighbour, n. in general, *vicinus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *qui accedit propinquis vicinis* (who lives next door), *vicinia*, *vicinitas*, *confinis* (close to the boundary, frontier), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person, e.g. to quarrel with one's neighbour [at table]), *propinquum jurgio lacessere*, *consector* (accidentally, in the opera and at table); a good —, *bonus vicinus*; to be on good terms with the —, *bonum vicinum esse*, with any one, **alqo vicino bono uti*; the next —, *proximus vicinus*; the neighbours, *vicini et finitimi* (the former referring to those who live nearest to a place, the latter = frontier); to be a —, *vicinum esse, in propinquo habitare*; a —ing field, *ager vicini* (belonging to a —); — country, *terra vicina or finitima* (territory), *civitas finitima* (a state); the right of a —, **jus vicinitatis*; —ing town, *oppidum vicinum*. *Neighbourhood*, n. *vicinitas, vicinitas* (the relation of neighbours to each other); in the —, *in vicinia, prope, in propinquo*; here in the —, *hic vicinie*; quite in the —, *hic proximae vicinie*; to the immediate —, *huc vicinie* (hither); from the —, *ex propinquo, ex or de proximo*; all the neighbours together, the whole —, *vicinitas, vicini*. *Neighbourly*, adj. **vicinis concivens or dignus, ut deceat vicinum, more vicinorum*.

Neither, pron. *neuter*; in — direction, on — side, *neutro*; conj. *nec . . . nec, neque . . . neque*.

Neology, n. **neologia* (neology); as regards the introduction of new words in a language, *verba novanda studium, emendatio sermonis usitata* (to purify a language). *Neologist*, n. **neologus* (νεολόγος); in a language, *qui verba novat, emendator sermonis usitata*.

Nephew, n. *filius fratris* (brother's son), *filius sororis* (sister's son).

Nerve, n. *nervus*; full of nerves, *neruosus*. *Nervous*, adj. (1) = nervy, *neruosus* (lit. of limbs of the body; then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself, only late = strong in body), *lacratosus, robustus, validus* (muscular, strong in body of man and animal), *quibusdam nervis intentus* (fig., characterized by strength in sentiment or style), *viribus* (full of nerve, vigour, of speech, of ideas); (2) of weak nerves, *ager nervi* is (Tac.), *nervi infirmus* a constitution, *nerorum valetudo, nervi infirmus* (opp. *nervi validi*); a — body, **corpus propter nerorum valetudinem collapsum*. *Nervousness*, weakness of the nerves, *nerorum remissio, nerorum valetudo*; from —, *propter ner-*

orum valetudinem; — system, *nervi* (Cels. *validi nervi an infirmi*). *Nerveless*, **nercis carens*.

Nest, n. *nidus* (of birds and of some quadrupeds, e.g. of a mouse, etc., in a jocular way, also of a man; only poet = young birds in the —, but never = the eggs of the birds); (2) any abode, in an ill sense, *gurgustium* (a hole, a miserable abode); to enter into the —, *congerere*; to build a —, *nidum facere or fingere or confingere, fingi et construere, nidum texere, nidificare, nidulari* (to have a —, post-Aug.); upon the ground, *nidum ponere in terra*; under the roof, *nidum suspendere tecto*; to take out a —, *implumes aves detrudere nidot* (the young birds in it), *ova incubantia arri subducere* (the eggs upon which the hen sits); to guard the —, *nidum servare* (Hor., also jocular = to keep house when the rest of the family are gone out); a small —, *nidulus*; an egg in a —, **ovum in nido relictum*; a pig on that has not yet left the —, *columbi nidum cercans*. *Nestle*, v.intr. (of birds), see before; (of men), *sedem collocare or figere in alqo loco*.

Net, n. in general, *rete* or (if smaller) *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *rete or reticulum texere*; = an ornament for the head, *reticulum* (the "redessilla" of the present day); a —, for catching fish, *rete, funda* (a sling), *jaculum* (a dart), *reticulum, eiriculum* (a drag—); to throw out the —, *rete jacere*; to draw the —, *rete educere (foras)*; a — for catching birds, *rete, plaga* (snare, for catching larger animals, boars, stags, etc.; as several nets are required to inclose a space, the pl. *plagae* is generally used; *cassis* is poet.); to spread a —, *retia or plagas pandere or tendere*; to inclose with nets, *plagas sepe re alqz, plagas or retia praetendere alicui rei* (poet. *pagi* = *ambros alqd*); to try to draw one into the —, *plagas aleicere or intendere*; they want to draw me into the —, *finit mihi insidiae*; to drive into the —, *in plagas compellere* (lit.), *in plagas conicere* (also fig.); to fall, get into the —, *in plagas cadere or incidere* (lit. and fig.), *in insidias incidere* (fig.); to become entangled in the —, *se impedire in plagas* (lit. and fig.); to allow a buyer to fall into the —, *emptorem ruere pati*; to break through the —, *clabi*; like a —, *reticulatus*; a — knitter, **textor retium*.

Net, adj. = being clear of all tale and tret, *pretio solido*; the book costs . . . net, **hic liber est pretio solido decem imperialium*.

Nettle, n. *urtica* (stinging —), *galcorais* (αλκυραίς), pure Latin, *lamium* (dead —); — rash, **febris urticata*; **urticatio* (technical term).

Neuter, adj., see *Impartial*; — gender, *neutritus generis, neutro genere*, also *neutratus*; adv. *neutralliter* (all these in the gramm.). *Neutralize*, v.tr., of a country, **facere ut regio sit neutritus partis or ut regio sit media*. *Neutral*, adj. *medius, neutritus partis, comb. medius et neutritus partis, qui est in neutritis partibus, non in alterius, nullas partem inclinans* (in general), *otiosus* (one who remains quiet, whilst the two parties settle their disputes); to appoint an additional arbitrator who is —, *de medio judicem adicere*; to be —, *medium esse, in neutritis partibus esse, neutram partem sequi, non alterius, nullas partes esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere* (in general), *totò bello abesse et neutris auxilio mittere* (with regard to two belligerent parties); to wish to be —, *medium esse velle*; to allow no one to be —, *media tollere*; it will not be possible to be still —, *medius esse jam non licebit*. *Neutrality*, n. *neutritus partis or neutrarum partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies or otium* (the state of quietness); by his — he could neither escape from the hatred of the people, nor obtain the favour of the senate, *medium se gerendo nec plebis vitam edium, nec apud patris gratiam iniri*; to observe an armed —, **erum armis quiescere*; not to allow any one to observe —, *medium alqm esse non*

anere; to obtain from any one the permission to remain in a state of —, *impetror ab aliquo ut mihi liceat esse otioso*.

Never, adv. *numquam*, *non umquam*, *nullo tempore*; — yet, *numquam antea*, *numquam ante hoc tempus*; and —, *ne umquam* (not *et numquam*); — again, *numquam post*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reitersurum*; — stood a commander upon a more friendly footing, *non alius militi familiarior dixit*; he will — pay, *ad kalendas Græcas solvet* (because the Greeks had no calendar); — more, *numquam* (in general, also for *minime*), as a stronger negation, *minime*, *minime vero*, *minime gentium*. Nevertheless, adv. *nihilominus* (in Cic. never *nihilominus*).

New, adj. *novus* (what did not exist before, but has only been just made, etc., opp. *vetus*, what has already been in existence a long time; in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus et inauditus*, and with regard to living beings also = still inexperienced), *recens* (what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domiciliun*); a — saw, *lex nova* (such a law as exists nowhere else), *lex recens* (recently come in force), hence comb. *lex recens ac nova*; a — dress, *vestis recens* (not yet worn much), *vestis nova* (in the — fashion); the — moon, *luna nova*; — words, *coecula nova* (just invented), *vocula recentia* (of modern invention); — aristocracy, *nova nobilitas*; any one's — nobility, *aleis nobilitas*; is there any thing — *num quidam novi*? to make any thing —, *aliquid notare* (what does not yet exist, e.g. words, *verba*), *aliquid renovare* or *renovare et instaurare* (to restore); to appear in a — dress, *note vestitum esse* (in a — style), *veste recenti indutum esse* (in a — dress, not yet much worn); — Academics, * *Academici recentiores*; — building, *recens ædificium*; — invented, *novus* (e.g. *libidines*); — baked, *recens* (not *recens coctus*, e.g. *pams*); — born, *novus*; — born aristocracy, of recent date, *nova nobilitas*; one who is — born, *homo novus*; — year, *principium anni* (beginning of the year), *annus incipientis* or *incipiens* (the beginning year), *annus proximis* (next year, in general), *primus incipientis anni dies* (the first day of the — year); — year's present, *sirena*; to give, receive — year's presents, *sirenas incante anno dare*, *accipere*; congratulations for the — year, *lætæ preces* (to which *primus anni incipientis diem fastum* omittor); — fashioned, *novus*, *more nove factus* (both used of garments); adv. *novus*, *novo more*; — moon, *nova* or *prima luna*, *luna intermensis* or *intermensis*; the time of the — moon, *tempus intermensium*, *interlunium*; at the time of the — moon, *quum inchoatur luna*; always about the time of the — moon, *sub interlunio*; the first, second, fourth day after the — moon, *prima*, *secunda*, *quarta luna*; at the beginning of the — moon, *nitescens luna nova*; on the first day after the — moon, *novissima primæ lunæ*. *Anew*, *denuo* (e.g. *de novo*), *de* or *ab integro* (post-Aug., also *ex integro* (afresh, again, *ἐκ τῶ πρῶτου*); very often "*anew*" is expressed by verbs compounded with *re*; adv. *nove* (in a novel manner, as it did not exist before), *nuper* (latterly); *recens* as adv. is not classical, and, if necessary, a construction must be chosen which admits the use of *recens* as an adj., either alone or with *ab* and the abl. of a noun; see Recently). *Newness*, n. *novitas* (also = what is unusual, then chiefly the new date of the aristocracy), *insolentia* (what is uncommon).

New, n. *novum*, *novæ res* (which also means chances in the state, revolution, e.g. *novis rebus studere*, to hatch insurrection); good —, *grata*;

to bring —, *grata nunciare* (compare these sentences, *multa mihi hoc nuncio conveniunt bona*; *quantum obtulit lætitiæ, quantum voluptatis hic nuncius*! *quod commoda res, quod gaudia attulit*! *impertivit*! *optatissimum, exoptatum, bonum nuncium afferre*; *bonis nunciis aliquam afferre*; *voluptatem præter spem nuncias*; *insperatum gaudium narras*; *exple animum gaudio*); bad or evil —, *rumores duriores* (e.g. *rumores de illo duriores erant*; *adversa quædam de illo erant allata*; *nuncii tenerunt tristes* or *adversi* or *infausti*; *gravior de illo fama pervenerat*); you tell me very bad —, *rem mihi sane quam acerbissimam narras*; is there any —? *num quidam novi*? what —? *quid novi*? that is no — to me, *mihi nihil novi affert*; a great — monger, *qui omnes rumores et concionum ventos colligere consuecit*; sad — *rem miseram narras*! Newspaper, n. *acta publica*; see Gazette, Journal.

Nib, n. = point of a pen, *acumen*; see Point.

Nibble, v.intr. *admordere*, *ambedere* (to gnaw at), *gustare* (to taste); to — at the hook, *hamum vorare* (in Plaut. also = to engage in a thing, to bite at a thing).

Nice, adj. *tener*. *Nicety*, n. *teneritas*; (2) *argutia* (quibbles).

Niche, n. *adnicula* (for statue), *zothecula* (a small cabinet); to place a statue in a —, *statuam adnicula includere*.

Niece, n. *fratris filia* (brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (sister's daughter).

Night, *nox*, *tenebræ* (darkness); dark —, *nox obscura*; very —, *caliginosa*; exceedingly —, *obducta* or *cæca*; long —, *nox longa*, *contractior*; the shortest —, *nox solstitialis* (opp. *nox brumalis*), *solstitium* (the period, opp. *bruma*); the time of equal day and night, *æquinoctium*; a period of two nights, *binocetium*; three —, *trinocetium*; the first (marriage) night, *prima nox*; day and night, see Day; till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte*, *noctu*, *nocturno tempore*; the cold of —, *frigus nocturnum*; he spoke till —, *may by —, dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte*; at the beginning of —, *sub noctem*, *primâ nocte*, *primo vespere*, *nocte*, *nocte appetente*, *primis se intendentibus tenebris*; in a cloudy —, *nocte impenstâ*; in the middle of —, (*die*) *mediâ nocte*; in the dead of —, *concupiâ nocte*; when the — was far advanced, *de multâ nocte*; till late at —, *ad multam noctem*; the — begins, *nox appetit*, *tenebræ oboriuntur*; — is at hand, *nox ingruit* or *imminet*; the night overtakes some one, *nox opprimit aliquem*, *nox alci supercavit*; to watch through the —, *noctem percirculare*; to study or labour by —, *lucubrare*; to have a good —, *bene quiescere*; bad —, *noctem insonnem agere*; good night! *molliter cubes*! or *salve*! *salvete te jubeo*! *vale*! *valere te jubeo* (the usual greeting on meeting and separating); to wish a person good —, *aliquid salvere* or *valere jubeo*; a night-powder, *vestis nocturna*; — shirt, * *indusium cubiculæ*; — stool, *lasânium*, *sella pertusa*, *sella*; to go to a —, *alvum exoneratum ire*; — pot, *matula*, *matella*, *matellio*, *trulla*, *trullens*, *scaphium* (boat-shaped); to reach — to any one, *alci matellam præbere*, *subjicere*, *subducere*; a night-owl, *noctua*; the great —, *ulula*; a thief by —, *fur nocturnus*; vision by —, *casus nocturnus*; fire by —, *ignis nocturnus*; battle by —, *prælium nocturnum*; lodging by —, *mansio*, *hospitium* (an inn); the heavens by —, *nocturna celi forma*; alarm by —, *fremitus nocturnus*, *concurus nocturni*. Nightly, adj. *nocturnus*; — air, *nocturna aura*; — play, *nocturnus ludus*; — journey, *nocturnum iter*; — light, *nocturnum lumen*, *lucerna cubicularia* (a chamber-lamp).

Nightingale, n. *lusciniæ* (*luscinius*, a very rare form, should be avoided).

Nimble, adj. *facilis*, *mobilis*. See Light, Quick, Swift.

Nimbus, n. *radii*; a head surrounded with a certain —, *caput radiatum*.

Nine, *novem*; merely —, *uni novem*; every —, *noveni* (nine at a time, used also of nine things in one, as *novena catena*, nine chains); every — years, *novenis annis*; containing —, *novenarius*; — and a half, *novem semis*; — and twenty, the Latin expressed by one from thirty, *undecingenta*; the number —, *noven arius numerus*; —fold, *novem*; — times more, *novies plus*; *novies partitus* (divided into —); of — years, *novem annorum*, *novem annos natus*, *novennis* (lasting nine years); scarcely —, *non amplius novem annos natus*; — times — makes 81, *novem in se multiplicatum fiet unus et octoginta*; of — days, *novemidialis* (adj.), *novem dierum*; to celebrate the festival of —, *novemidiale sacrum suscipere, ferias per novem dies agere*. Ninth, *nonus*; the — part, *nona* (pars); a — shorter, *cui nona pars deest*, the — time, *nonum*. Ninthly, *nono*.

Nipple, *n. papilla, uber* (teat).

Nitre, *n.*, see *Saltpetre*.

Nitrogen, *n.* **principium azoticum*; full of —, **principio azotico infectus*.

No, *adv.* *non, minime vero, minime . . . quidem* (—, not at all), *immo, immo vero, immo entro, immo potius* (—, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question, e.g. is your brother with? *estne frater tuus?* —! *non!* or better *non est!* you are not angry, I hope! *non iratus es!* —! *non sum iratus!* don't you believe that? *an tu hæc non credis?* —, not at all, *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime nos quidem*; or are you still of the opinion that it is not necessary to make suitable laws for an excellent republic? *an censes non necesse esse optime republicæ leges dare consentaneas?* —! on the contrary I am quite of the opinion, *immo proorsus ita censeo*; so then you deceive him! *sicne hunc decipis?* —! on the contrary he deceives me, *immo enim vero hic me decipit*; for the phrase “—! that is not it,” it would be bad to use *non* twice, and to say, *non, non ita est*, e.g. —! that is not it, ye judges; —! it is not indeed! *non est ita, iudices! non est profecto!* to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; one says yes, the other —, *hic ait, ille negat*; to say — to any thing that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare aliquid* or *de aliquid re, negare se aliquid facturum esse*; to exclaim —! *reclamare*. No, *None*, adj., *nullus, nemo* (both as adj. and subst., but *nullus* may be said both of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus, non quisquam* (not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an adj., the latter as a noun), *neuter* (neither, must always be used, if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit., the same as “none,” e.g. — mortal, *nemomortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*; the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circuml. with *de, ex*, e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*; sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with genit., when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative stronger than *nullus* = none at all, e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habere*; very often we use — when the negative does not rise to any thing in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs to an adj. to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus*, e.g. I know that I am the bearer of — very joyful news, *scio non jocularissimum nuncium me vobis allaturum*; — snow falls on the high seas, *nives in alto non cadunt*; they had — honey, *mel non habebant*; you ordered them

— ship, *navem tibi non imperasti*. We lik. w. use *non* in Latin for — when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun, e.g. to have — fear, *non timere*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel — hatred against any one, *non odire alqm*, etc.; and —, also —, *et nullus, nec ullus* (adv.), *ne quisquam* (subst.); — one, *nemo quisquam, nemo unus*; — man, *nemo homo*; at — place, *nusquam*; at — time, *nunquam, nullo tempore*; and at — time, *nec unquam*; in — respect, *nihil*; in — way, *nullo modo, nulla ratione, neutra ratione* (of two). Nobody, *n. nemo, nullus* (no); as the genit. of *nemo, neminis* was little used, *nullus* was said instead, *nemo homo, nemo unus, nemo quisquam* (stronger than *nemo*, = — at all); and —, *nec ullus, nec quisquam*; — is also frequently expressed in Latin by *nihil* (or *nil*), e.g. — possessed greater faults and greater virtues than he, *nihil illo fuit excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus*; — was ever so much at variance with himself, *nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi*.

Noble, adj. *nobilis* (noble, with or without blood), *generosus* (one noble by birth). Nobility (of position or blood), *n. nobilitas, genus nobile, quærens stirps*; — by age, *generis antiquitas*; new —, *nobilitas nova*, — by lofty position, *summo loco natum esse*; nobility = loftiness of soul, *generositas, ingenuitas*. The nobles, or the nobility (as an order), *nobilitas, nobiles*; the higher and the lower (like our nobility and gentry), *nobiles majorem et minorum gentium*. To ennoble, **dare alicui nobilitatem, recipere alqm in nobilitatem numerum*; = to obtain nobility, **nobilitatis gradum consequi*; to ennoble (metaph.), *ornare, illustrare*. Patent of nobility, **diploma nobilitatis*; power of the —, *optimum potentia*; pride of the —, *naturalis nobilitatis superbia, patricii spiritus*.

Nocturnal, adj. *nocturnus*.

Nod, *v.intr.* *nutare*; to — in approbation, *annuere*; to nod = to doze, *nectare*. Nod, *n. nodus*; with the eyes, *nictatio*.

Noise, *n. strepitus* (loud — caused by men and inanimate objects, e.g. vessels, arms, by striking the one against the other; the creaking of wheels, etc., the — which any one makes), *frēnitus* (low, hollow — caused by animate beings, e.g. the humming —, murmuring of a crowd of people, burring of bees, foaming of horses, rattling of the bit, of the horse, the hollow — of arms, the — under the earth and of the sea), *crepitus* (clattering, clashing —, e.g. the wings of a bird in flying, of a door when it is opened, of two shields clapped together, etc.), *sonitus* (loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet, also the roaring of flames, the loud rushing of water, etc.), *stridor* (the whirling —, e.g. of a saw), *fragor* (the cracking, e.g. of a house that falls, of dry wood when it is broken), *murmur* (murmuring — of water), *terba* (confusion), *tumultus, tumultuatio* (uproar with clamour; then in general any —, caused by a sedition mob or by a single individual, the former as a condition, the latter as the act of making a —), *comb. strepitus et tumultus*; without a —, *sine strepitu, sine sonitu*; to make a —, *strepere, strepitum edere* (so placed that it echoes), *frēnere, concutere, strepitum facere aliquid re, tumultum facere, tumultuare* (to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare, proclamare, clamitare* (to cry with a loud voice), *incendium conclamare* (to cry fire, Sen.), *ad arma conclamare* (to call to arms, to raise an alarm, with the trumpet, drums, etc.; different from *clavum canere*, to sound the signal for making an attack); to make a deal of — all about nothing, *excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut doctus* (prov. Cic.), *negro conatu magnas nugæ dicere* (with Varro); what is it you make a — about, inter! and what are you going on so about! *quid tumultuatis, error? quid insanitis?* what was the cause of the —? *quid tumultus et turba fuit?* (e.g. on the forum, apud forum); let there be any — ended here, *ne quid turba hic fiat*; to set out with great — [of

the army), *magno strepitu et tumultu castra morde*; with all the —, *præ strepitu* (e.g. not to be able to hear any thing); — maker, *clamator* (of a bad speaker), *proclamator*, *rabula* (of a bad attorney, a pettifogger; *rabulista* is barbarous). Noiseless, *quietus* (quiet; not *tranquillus* in this sense), *tacitus* (silent); a — life, *vita quæta et otiosa*; to spend —, *vitam quietam et otiosam traducere*; adv. *quiete, tacite, silentio, cum silentio* (in silence). Noiselessness, *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*); with noiselessness, *silentio, cum silentio*. Noisy, adj. *strepsus, fremens, tumultuosus* (full of shout and uproar, e.g. *concio*).

Nomades, n. *nomas* *fidis*, m. (*vovides*); plur. *nomades* (*vovides*), in pure Latin *cagæ gentes*, or by circuml. with *homines, quod pastu pecudum maxime utuntur, campos et montes hinc et æstate peragrantes*, or with *homines qui sequuntur rapi pecora*, or *homines qui cagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illi durant, ita diu statam sedem, agunt, et gentes sibiinde sedem mutant*. Nomadic, adj. by the genit. *nomadum*; a — life, **nomadum vita*; to lead a — life, *sequi vagum pecora, vagum pecorum pabula sequi atque ut illi durant, ita diu statam sedem agere*.

Nomenclator, n. *index nominum, nomenclator* (nomenclator; but *nomenclatura* is not good).

Nominal, adj. e.g. a — announcement, *nominis* or (of several) *nominum indicium*; to make a — announcement of any thing, *nominatim indicare, alqd*; to mention any one nominally, *aliquid nominatim*. Nominally, adv. *nominè, nominatim*; of a — title, by *nomen*, e.g. a — commander, *nomen tantum ductus*; to be a — professor, **manere professoris nomine lenis fungi*. Nominative, n. *casus nominandi, rectus casus*; in the singular —, *recto casu numero singulari*.

Non, in comp. e.g. — residence, see Absence; — entity, *nilhil*; perfect eloquence is no — entity, *est certe alqd consummata eloquentia*; — sense, *ineptia*; to talk — sense, *inepta dicere, aliena loqui*; to — suit, perhaps by *repulsam ferre* or *accipere ab alqo*; to be — suited, *repulsam abire*.

None, *nil*, see No.

Nook, n., see Angle, Corner.

Noon = midday, *meridies*. See Day, Mid, and South.

Noose, n. *laqueus* (a rope with a — to hang a per-on; then fig. = a snare).

Nor, conj. *neque*; see Neither.

Normal, adj. (1) *conclusus et perfectus, compositus* (well-proportioned, of a speech), see Peculiar; (2) see Perpendicular.

North, *septentriones, septentrio*; northern region, *septentrionalis regio* or *pars*, or by circumlocation, *regio cali quæ sub septentrionibus est, partes aquilonis*; northerly, *septentrionalis* (*occasus, populi, fenestra*, etc.), or *septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens*; *aquilonaris* (in the north-east; district, regio); adv. *ad septentriones versus*, in or ad *septentriones, in aquilonem*; to turn toward —, *inflexere cursum ad septentriones*; to look northwardly, in *septentriones spectare, ad septentriones tergere, septentrionali regioni subiectum esse, in aquilonem conversum or obversum esse*; to dwell in the north, **ad septentriones calere*; the northern regions, *septentrio, Italia* (*ium*); the northern, **qui regionem in septentriones spectantem incolunt, in regione quæ in septentriones spectat*; north-east wind, *ventus aquilo*, or simply *aquilo*; — district, *aquilonis partes, regio aquilonaris*; north-west wind, *caurus*; north wind, *boreas, ventus ad septentrionibus oriens, septentrio ventus, septentrio*; the wind is north, *ventus stat ad septentrionibus*; northern sea, *septentrionalis oceanus, mare Germanicum*; north pole, *septentrio, polus aquilonaris*; northern light, **lumen nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens*; the north-east, **inter septentriones et orientem solem spectans*; the north-

west, **regio inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*; from —, *ab occasu solstitii, ab occasu solis occasus*; the north-west part of the island, *inferior pars insule, quæ est propius solis occasum*.

Nose, n. *nasus* (part of the face; then what is like a —), *nares* (nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *naris*, if we speak of one nostril); a — that projects at the top and is pinched below, *nasus a summo eminentior et ab imo deductior*; a fine Roman —, *nasus deductus ad omnem decorem*; a flat —, *nasus sinus* or *collisus*; a crooked —, *nasus aduatus*; one who has a flat —, *sinus*; a sharp-edged —, *nasus acutus*; a large —, *nasus magnus*; one with a large —, *nasutus, naso* (as *alekuno*); a fine —, *nasus sagax, nures sagaces* (one who easily finds things out, of animals and men), *acutus naris* (hæ., a fine taste, one who has the talent of observation, Hor.); one who has a fine —, *sagax* (lit., one who is quickly on the scent, then fig. = sharp), *callidus* or (but only vulgar) *emunctæ naris* (fig. of a fine observer, Hor.); to have a fine —, *acutum habere nasum* (lit.), *festive omnium odorari* (fig.); to blow one's —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to poke with the fingers in the —, *digitis nures inquirere*; to bend the — upwards with the palm of the hand, *nares jland manu resupinare*; to breathe loud (with the —), to snifle, *pulso subita spirite nares ecerentes*; to distend the —, *nares dilucere*; to hold a thing to the —, *alqd naribus* or *ad nares admovere*; to put a thing into the —, *dimittere alqd in narem* or *nares*; the — is wet, *nares lument*; the — bleeds, *sanguis ex naribus* or *per naris fluit* or *prorumpit*, *sanguis per nares erumpit*; to turn up the —, *naribus contemptum* or *fastidium ostendere* (to express contempt or disgust, analogous to Quint.; *corrugare nares*, Hor., of some thing very disgusting, so as to cause the — to become wrinkled); to turn up the — at any one (from contempt), *alqm suspendere nase* (Hor.); to cock the —, *superbire*, on account of any thing, *alqd re* (always with the abl. of the thing, that causes us to be proud, being added, unless it is already evident from the context), *magnifice de statuere, alqd sibi esse ceteris* (to have a high opinion of one's self); he carries his — high, *altiores spiritus gerit* (Tac.); — band, **vinculum nasi*; bridge of the —, **os nasi*; he has broken the bridge of his —, *nasus ei collisus est*; bleeding of the —, *flueas sanguis per nares, narium sanguis, profusum sanguinis e naribus*; something at a point the bleeding of the —, *alqd narium sanguinem sistit*; the juice of it instilled into the —, when it is held up, stops the bleeding, *succus ejus instillatus naribus equinis profusum sanguinis sistit*; someone's — bleeds, *aleas sanguis ex naribus* or *per nares fluit* or *prorumpit*, *aleas sanguis per nares erumpit*; whoever has suffered in his childhood from bleeding of the —, but lost it afterwards, has either to suffer from headache, or, etc., *quibus in pueritia sanguis ex naribus fluxit, dein fluere desistit, hi rei capitis doloribus conflantur, vel, etc.*; wing of the —, *nasus imus*; swelling in the —, *ozæna, narium ozæna* (*stava*), *polypus* (*πολύπους*, *polypus* of the —); the hairs in the —, nostrils, *brivæ*; tendon of the —, *cartilago narium*; tip of the —, *nares primoræ* (according to Lucret., who uses *nasi primoræ* in the gen. sing., whence it may be inferred that the term can be used in all the oblique cases); rap over the —, *illip, talitrum*; to illip one, *talitrum alicui infringere*; dripping of blood from the —, **stillans per nares sanguis*; end of the —, **pinacula narium*; to lead any one by the —, *alqm eludere et extrahere* (to make a fool of any one and keep him waiting), *alqm lactare et falsis spe produrere* (Ter., to keep any one in suspense with false hopes), *alqm variis dilationibus frustrare, alqm variis frustrationibus differre* (to keep any one waiting day after day).

Noway, fascicul (Aorum); to tie a — for any one, *flores neceret*.

Nostrils, *n. nares*; to inflate the —, *nares inflare, nares diducere*.

Not, adv. *non, haud* (the former in general, the latter = exactly, and only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj., to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum*; — far, *haud longe*; nullus, as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = non, but = — at all, e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc.*, *Cic.*), *minus* (less, not as strong as non), *nihil* (like Greek *ὄδὲν*, stronger than —, = by no means), *neutiquam, haudququam, nequaquam, minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (differs from the other words expressing —, inasmuch that these deny some fact, whilst *ne* only refers to a subjective feeling, and expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. don't resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis*, si, etc.; dare —, *ne audido*; I do — wish to be alive, if, etc., *ne vitam, si, etc.*; you should — have asked for it, *ne poposcisses*), *fac ne*, with subjunctive mood (see *Lest*, etc.), or *care (ne)* with subj. (take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin., do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc., uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*, also = don't just, e.g. do — mind any thing else, but only this, that, etc.; *fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut, etc.*; don't be tempted to, *cave cupias*; don't believe it, *cave credas*; don't wish for a thing that cannot be done, *nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest*; but *parce* or *fuge* with infin. are Hellenisms, which are foreign to classical prose). In questions — is expressed (1) by *annon* (perhaps—), when the person, that asks, wishes something that has taken place or been mentioned before, as to whether any thing is so or —, although he may be convinced that it is as he thinks, e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?* (2) by *nonne*, —, if we put a question with a view to convince any one that we are right, e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis?* or also, e.g. with verbs that express a perception, if we wish to give the person that asks us to understand that he sees a thing but does — think of it, e.g. you, who are of opinion that the gods neglect the affairs of mankind, do you — perceive, *anne tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis, etc.* (3) by *ne* (e.g. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing, or when we think that he is not sufficiently aware of it, e.g. do you — see that very often in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues *videns ut apud Homerum sapissimè Nestor de virtutibus pradiet?* (4) by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention, e.g. don't you see how great the danger is when, etc., *non videns quanto periculo, etc.* (the person spoken to is — aware of the danger); but *non* is also frequently used when we speak in a lively manner, e.g. it is — complete nonsense, *non est amentia*; we must also notice that in using *annon* and *nonne*, we expect an answer in the affirmative, whilst in using *ne* and *non* we expect a negative answer; when several questions are put in succession, the interrogative particle is repeated in every question if it is used in an emphatical manner, but after *nonne* we use only *non* in the other questions. — on any account, *minime, minime gentium, fac or care ne* with subjunct., *noli* with inf.; — by any means, *nullo pacto, nullo modo* (in likewise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutiquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (*parum* is bad in this sense), e.g. — so very far, *haud (non) ita longe*; — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis, parum* (too little, opp. *nimis*); — even, *ne . . . quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I don't even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — once, *non semel* (several times), *ne semel quidem* (— once even); — so, i.e. (1) — in

this manner, *non ita, non sic*; (2) = less, *minus*; e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari*; but —, *non vero, neque vero, non autem* (the second in passing to something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I can — tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used; e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); but . . . —, = however . . . , *nece or neque*; — either, *nece or neque* (the latter chiefly in passing to something else, = and neither, e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, and — words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, idcirco nec detrahit*; but also . . . , *nece . . . quidem* (the words upon which the stress lies is placed between *nece* and *quidem*, especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the mean time, *sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea*; *etiam non* is barbarous); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short; *ac non* must not be confounded with either of these, see below); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitrarctur*; and — rather, *ac non potius*, or simply *ac non*; and — less, *atque etiam, itemque* (and so also, likewise also; not *atque ideo*, = and even, *non nec non*, which in the sense of “likewise, so also” is foreign to classical prose); because —, *quod non*; — . . . , but, *non . . . , sed*; — . . . , but rather, *non . . . , sed potius*; — . . . , but still, *non . . . , at*; *non . . . , sed tamen*; — . . . , but still at least, *non . . . , sed certe*; — . . . , but — even, *non . . . , sed ne . . . quidem*; — . . . , neither, *non . . . , nec quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must stand between *nec* and *quidem*); — . . . , if —, or — . . . , except if or when or that, *non . . . nisi*; — by any means . . . , unless it were that, etc., *haud . . . nisi*; — that (in order that) . . . , but in order that (or lest), *non ut . . . sed ut (or sed ne)*; *non est . . . , verum ut*; — that . . . , but in order that the more, *non ut . . . , sed quo (for sed ut eo)*; — lest . . . , but in order that, *non quin . . . , sed ut*; — that — . . . , but still, *non quin . . . , sed or sed tamen*; — that perhaps . . . , but still, *non quo . . . , sed tamen*; — that . . . , but on the contrary, *non quo . . . , sed contra*; — because . . . , but in order that, or but lest, *non quia . . . , sed ut or sed ne*; — because . . . , but because, *non quia . . . , sed quia*; *non quod . . . , sed quod*; *non quod . . . , sed quo*; — on account of, but because, or but in order that, or but lest, *non ideo rei causâ, sed quod*; *non ideo rei causâ, sed ut or sed ne*; — as if — . . . , but because, *non quin . . . , sed quia or sed quod*; — on that account that, or — because . . . , but in order that, *non quo (or non quod) . . . , sed ut (or but lest, sed ne)*; — on this account that . . . , but because, *non ideo quod . . . , sed ut*; — on this account, in order that . . . , but lest, *non ideo ut . . . , sed ne*; — as if . . . , but in order that, *non quisi . . . , sed ut*; I say, that —, etc., I maintain that it is —, etc., expressed in Latin by *nego* with acc. and inf., e.g. my friend said that he would or should — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse*; in connexion with an adj. — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj. e.g. — prudent, *amens* (silly), *demens* (foolish), — pleasant, *injurandus, ingratus* (we ought, however, to be very cautious in using these adjs. compounded with the particle *in*, as they are not very common in the golden age, e.g. — tired, *non*

defatigatus, not *indefessus*, which is not classical); in comp. with a noun — is rendered in Latin by *non*, but so that *non* is separated from the noun; — yet, see *Yet*.

Notary, *n. scriba publicus* (appointed by the state), *signator* (one who draws up a marriage-contract or a will), *scriba censualis* (in whose presence wills were opened and placed on record, late; *notarius* and *actuarus* were in ancient times a kind of short-hand writer); the office of a —, *munus scribae publici* or *signatoris*; the seal of the —, *signum signatoris* (Jes.).

Notation, *n. inscriptio alejs rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, *scriptio*, *perscriptio*, *subscriptio* (the writing down of one's name, *nominis*); — of one's fortune, property through the censor, *census*. *Note*, *n. (1)* in music; *toni* or *cocis signum*; to play or sing from notes, *ex libello canere* (not from memory), *ab oculo canere* (at sight); (2) — of an ambassador, *litera*; — book (for music), *liber modorum musicorum*; a compiler of notes (in a contemptuous sense), *inutilium commentariorum conscriptor*; copier of notes, *qui modos musicos describit*. To note, *v.tr. notare*, *annotare* (post-Aug., but classical). *Notes*, *n.pl.*, *plagulae junctae* (several sheets of paper tied together), *propillares* (tablet, pocket-book or slate, in or on which the young men in the schools of the philosophers wrote down what was dictated to them, e.g. *aliqui tamen et cum pugillaribus remittunt, non ut res excipiant, sed verba*, Sen.), *libellus* (a little work, or book containing written notes, e.g. *sermonem ex libello habere*, to read a lecture, sermon from one's notes, Suet.), *commentarii*, *commentaria* or *commentariola* (orum), *n.* (notes, short sketches written down, both any remarkable incidents in one's course of studies, and notes taken down from a lecture, e.g. *idem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare* [always to read again the same notes] neque a *commentariolis suis discedere* [to depart from the text in his notes], Cic.; *sunt velut regestae in hos commentarios, quos adolescentes deduxerant, scholae*, Quint.), *dictata* (orum), *n.* (dictations of a professor or written down by the student, also perhaps *dictata preceptoris aculemici culmae excepta*); any one's college-notes; *schola professorum* (in *commentarios alejs regestae* [rendered according to Quint.]).

Notch, *n.*, see *Incident*, *Incision*. To notch, *v.tr. striare* (to make notches); *insidare* (to make incisions, e.g. in a tree); notched leaves, *folia striata*; the act of notching, *striatura* (especially the manner in which the notches are made).

Nothing, *n. nihil, nil, nihilum, nulla res*; — at all, *propterea nihil*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen., e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni dirinare*; to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit, de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to dwindle down to a mere —, *ad nihilum venire* or *redigi* or *recidere*, *in nihilum intrare* or *occidere*, *perire ad nullum redire numerum* (in number); in one moment to be reduced to —, *nullum repente fieri*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; this is as good as —, *id aliquid nihil est*; for —, i.e. without a cause, *sine causa*, e.g. to take a deal of pains all for —, *laborare*; with comparatives, *nihilo*, *cit.* — greater, *nihilo majus*; — less, *nihil minus*, *nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but, *nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam* (the latter if in the words preceding, *nam*, so much, it is to be understood); — except, *nihil praeter, praeterquam*; and —, *ne quidquam* (if *nihil* is not Latin); I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — about a thing, i.e. (1) = to consider as —, *pro nihilo putare* or *ducere*, (2) = not to care about a thing, to neglect a thing, *non laborare* de aliquid

re, aliquid negligere or *non curare*; he will be — (one cannot have good hopes of him), *non bene de eo sperare licet*; to be —, i.e. (1) = to avail, to be considered —, *nihil esse, nihil posse*; (2) = not to hold any public office, *privatum esse, ad reipublicam non accessisse*; (3) = to be good for —, *nihil esse, inutile esse*; *signi*; ing —, e.g. a fellow, *rex inanis*; a man who is with —, *homo tenuis* or *obscurus*; good for —, *inutilis* (useless, hence also pernicious, injurious), *negotius, nihil* (a good-for — fellow, all of persons and things).

Notice, *n.*, see *Observation*, *Informa* for, *Intelligence*, *Attention*, *Remark*. To notice, *v.tr.*, see *Observe*, *Regard*.

Notify, *v.tr.*, *palam facere*, *in lucem* or *in medium proferre, aperire* (to spread the knowledge of any thing), *denunciare* (to declare, make known, e.g. war); in public, *declarare*; see *Announce*.

Notion, *n.*, see *Conception*, *Idea*.

Notorious, *adj.*, *by in aperto esse, patere*.

Notwithstanding, *adv.*, *nilominus* (i.e. minus dolendum *sui re non perfectâ, sed punitivum nilominus; nilominus* [literally, by nothing the less] *eloquentia studentium est, etsi quidam perverse abutuntur, tamen, attamen, et tamen, nililoscus*).

Nothing, *n.*, see *Nothing*.

Noun, *n. nomen* (gramm.); see *Substantive*.

Nourish, *v.tr. nutrire*; see *Feed*, *Support*, *Maintain*. *Nourishing*, *adj.*, *in quo multum alimentum*, *magni cibi* (containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *calens, firmus, valentis* or *firmæ materiae* (strong, opp. *imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillus* or *infirmæ materiae*); very — chesive, *casi maximi cibi* (opp. *casi minimi cibi*); to be more — than, etc., *plus alere quam, etc.*, *plus alimentum habere quam, etc.*, *valentiorum* or *firmiorum esse quam, etc.*; meat is the most — food, *plus alimentum est in carne, quam in ullo alio*; any beast (or the flesh of any beast), *whilst suckles, is less —, omne animal si lacteus est, minus alimentum præstat*; water is the least — beverage, *agua omnium imbecillima est potio*. *Nourishment*, *n. alimentum*; any thing contains much —, *in aliquid re est multum, plurimum alimentum*.

Novel, *adj.*, *novus*; see *New*, *Uncommon*. *Novel*, *n. fabella* (a short story), in the modern sense, *fabula Romanensis* (better than *fabula Italica*, which means rather a legend); a novelist, *fabularum Romanensium scriptor*; in the shape of a novel, *fictionis, fabulosis* (fabulous), *fictus* (fictitious); *adv. fabulose, ut in fabulis fit*. *Novelty*, *res nova*, see *New*.

Novice, *n. homo novus* (not found with the dative in any classical writer, but with *in* and the ablative nowhere; it is only used in an absolute sense to signify one who has only just become a thing, etc., or who is still inexperienced), *novicius* (one who has only just become a thing, or has just arrived at, come into a place, e.g. *servus novicius* or *mancipium novicius*, i.e. a slave who is still a —), *novellus* (one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, Liv.); a — in military service, *tiro, miles novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); an army of novices, *exercitus tiro*; a — in any thing, *tiro* or *rudis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis in aliquid re* (a mere beginner in any thing), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus atque hospes in aliquid re* (inexperienced, not versed in any thing, e.g. *scire enim, callidum quandam hunc, et nullum in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere*, Cic.).

Novitiate, *n.* *tempus ad alejs facultates experiendum constitutum, tempus tirocinii* (the former a year fixed in order to test the abilities of any one, to see what he can do, of an apprentice; the latter the year, in which any one, e.g. a young teacher, is to show and give proof of his skill).

Now, *nunc* (in opposition to *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition,

up to now, from now), *hoc tempore*, in presentia, in *hoc tempore*, in *presenti*; *hodie* (to-day); *nunc demum* (that is, now for the first time, now at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc* primæ); now especially, *nunc quum maxime* or *quum maxime*; but now, *nunc*; just now, *nunc ipsum*, *hoc ipso tempore*; from now, *jam inde*, *ab hoc tempore*. Now (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quæ quum ita sunt* (as these things are so). If you wish to assign the cause, employ *inde*, *proinde*. As a particle of mere transition, use *autem* or *vero*; but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may now say, *quidquid dicat*; you may now (or then) be present or not, *adsis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession, "now" has for its equivalent *cero* or *nunc*; *nunc cero*, now in fact; *nunc autem*, but now. With a question, *quid cero?* now what? or *quid autem?* now what in the world? *quid tandem?* In exhortations, as, come now, *age, agite*. Now four years ago, *quatuor abhinc annis*, *ante hos quatuor annos*.

Noxious, adj., see Injurious.

Nubile, adj. *pubes -tris* (having the age of puberty, of both sexes).

Nudity, n. *nuditas* (γυμνότης, Gloss.), see Naked.

Nugatory, adj. *nugatorius* (ἀνωδόνος, useless, of things), see Trifling, Vain.

Nuisance, n. *molestia*; see Offensive, Injurious, Annoy.

Null, adj. *vanus* (vile, not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *futilis* (futile, e.g. *sententia*, opinion), *nullus* (as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est hæc amicitia*), *fragilis* (fragile), *caducus* (perishable); to declare any thing — and void, *alqd irritum esse jubere*, *alqd rescindere* (to rescind, both, e.g. a will); fig. by *nihil valere*, *nihil auctoritatis habere* (to have no authority), *nulla alicjs habetur ratio* (any one is not considered at all); to be — at speaking, *nulla in oratorum numero esse*; to become —, *ad nihilum venire*. Nullity, n. *vanitas*, *inutilitas*, *fragilitas*; see Invalidity.

Number, n. *numerus*, *littera*, **nota numeri* (a cypher or figure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *impar*; small —, *exiguus*, *paucitas*; to be reduced to —, *ad paucitatem reduci*; to fill up a —, *numerus explere*; to have the proper —, *numerus suum habere*; in the —, *ad numerum*; the — runs up to 12,000, *numerus duodecim millium fuit*; the — agrees, *numerus convenit*; to be one of a —, *esse numero* or *in numero*. To number, *numerum inire*; — something, *alqd numerare*, *dinumerare*, *numerum alicjs rei inire* or *exsequi* or *efficere*, *computare* (to reckon), *enumerando percensere* (to go over in numbering); to — the stars, *stellas dinumerare*; — on the fingers, *numerare digitis* or *per digitos*, *computare digitis*; — the troops, *numerum copiarum inire*. You may — his bones, in *algo ossa numerantur*; his services cannot be numbered, *promerita enumerando percensere non posse*; it is correctly numbered, *numerus convenit*; to number many friends, *multos amicos numerare (habere)*; veterans who number thirty years' service, *eteteram tricenaria stipendia numer infes* or *meriti*; to number according to —, *numerare ex alqda re* (e.g. *ex rebus numeris*, *innumerabilia sunt*; so *ex rebus*, etc.); the Gauls reckon not by days but by nights, *Galli non diurnum numerum sed noctium computant*; Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero diurnum sed noctium fulunt; to number amongst, *numerare* or *referre* (with *abl.*), *habere* or *ducere* or *reponere* or *referre* in *numero* (with *gen.*), *enumerare* (in *with acc.*); so also *numerare alqm inter suos*; e.g. *referre in numerum omnium*; Thucydides was not numbered among the orators, *Thucydides neququam est numeratus orator*; they cannot be numbered, etc., in oratorum *numerum tenere non possunt*; so *numerari*

inter sapientes or *in sapientibus*, or in *numeri sapientium haberi*; — among the gods, *referre in deorum numerum*, in *numerus deorum*, *referre* or *reponere* in *deos*; so *collocationem in bonis, dolorem in malis numero*, I number pleasure among good things, and pain among evil. Numbering, n. *numeratio*; — of the people, *recensus populi*; see Census; the science of numbers, *ratio numerum*; a numberer, *numerans*, **numerator*. Numerous, *eriber* (frequent), *celeber* (full of people), *frequens* (quite full), *multo*, *magnus*, *multiplex* (manifold), *numerosus* (consisting of a great number, post-Aug.), *magna multitudo*, *frequentia*; a numerous assembly of men and women, *celeber civium mulierumque conventus*; a numerous assembly of the senate, *frequens senatus*; the senate was numerous, *frequens senatus convenit*; we were numerous, *frequentes fumus*; constant and numerous visits of friends, *amicorum assiduitas et frequentia*; as many as possible to meet, *quam frequentissimi venire*; adv. *magno numero*, (rehe). Numberable, *nummabilis*, *nummari posse*; innumerable, *innummabilis*, *numero carens*, *innummari, infinitus*, *comb. infinitus et prope innummabilis*. See Account, Pay, Reckon.

Numismatics, n. **nummorum doctrina*; knowledge of —, **rei nummari peritia*; one who understands —, **rei nummari peritus*; to lecture on —, **de nummis præcipere*.

Nun, n. *virgo Christiano ritu cultui divino sacra* (Amm.; in the connexion of a sentence also without *Christiano ritu*), *monacha* (Hecl.); to become a —, *cultui divino sacrum* (*Christiano ritu*); to consecrate, give the cowl to a —, *virginem Christiano ritu cultui divino sacrum*; life of a —, **vitâ monacharum*. Nunnery, n. **conobium monacharum*.

Nuncio, n. **nuncius papalis*.

Nuptial, adj. *nuptialis*; see Connubial. Nuptials, n. *nuptie*; see Wedding.

Nurse, n. *nutrrix*, *nutricula* (dimin.); to be any one's —, *alci nutrilem esse*, *alqm nutrire*; to keep a — for a child, *pura nutrilem adhibere*; office of a —, *nutricationis munus*; wages of a —, *nutricia -orum*, n. (Jct.). **nutricia merces*, *lucrum*, *talae* of a —, *nursery tale*, *nutricularum fabula*; — at a sick bed, *custos*; to act as a —, *agere curam*, or by *curatio*, *cura* (the act of nursing, e.g. *morbi*), or by the verb *curare*; a —, in general, who superintends children, *ancilla puerulorum custos*. To nurse, v.tr. *curare* (e.g. *agrum*); to — one's self, *se opulenter colere* (opp. *arte colere*, Sall.); see Suckle. Nursery, n. *cella nutricia*, **parvulorum diaeta*; fig. in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium*, in a lit. sense, is not classical); a — of vines, *etiarum*; a — of apple-trees, *seminarium pomarum* or *pomarum*; a — of olive-trees, **seminarium oleaginum*; to establish a —, *facere*, *instituere seminarium*, etc.; — man, *arborator*. Nursling, n. *alumnus* (adopted son); *alivana* (adopted daughter); to be any one's —, *ab alio educari* or *alij*; see Darling.

Nut, n. (l) *nux*; walnut, *argem. (καρύων)*, *castoreally* by the pure Latin term *nux juglans* or simply *juglans*; hazel —, *nux cællana*, *nux alana* (to crack a —, *nucem frangere*; to crack a — with the teeth, *nucem dentibus frangere*; to play with little nuts, *nucibus minutis ludere*; wash, etc., of nuts, *nucibus*; from walnuts, *argem. (καρύων)*, or, in pure Latin, by the genit. *nucum juglandum*; to play with —, *nucibus ludere*; to be at off playing with —, *nucem relinqueret*; *propter*, a hard nut, *res difficilis* or *ardua* (a difficult thing, *res durâ* (Lael)); to give anyone a hard — to eat, etc., to give any one a bump to pick, *quædam difficultates proponere*; you have only one nut — to crack, but a hard one, *nux tibi restat noxia*, and *frangere* — eat; a little story in the —, *mythologia qua in ore est media*; — tree, *nux, juglans* (Latin, *nut-tree*), *argem. (καρύων)*, *castoreally* in pure Latin, *nux arællana* (the tree); made of walnuts

tree, *nucceus*; walnut wood; *materies nucceae*; a little —, *nucula*, *nux minuta*; nut-brown colour, **color nucceus*; — coloured, — brown, **color e nucce*; grove of walnut-trees, *nucetum*; kernel of a —, *nucleus nucis*, in the context also simply *nucetius*; — crackers, *nuci frangibulum*; foliage of — trees, **frondes nucceae*; — oil, **oleum nucum*, *oleum caritum* (of walnuts); hazel — tree, filbert-tree, *coryllus* (κόρυλλος), generally in pure Latin *nux avellana*; bush of filbert-trees, *nucetum*, *coryllum*; — gall, *galla*; — hatch, **stilla Europæa* (L.); — meg, **nux muscata* (L.); — meg tree, **nux muscata* (L.); (2) = a kind of screw, **cochleo matrix* (περικόχλιον).

Nutrient, Nutrition, see Food, Nourish.
Nymph, n. *nymphæ* (νύμφæ, in general), *Nereis* (Νηρηϊς, ἰδὸς, n, sea —), *Oreas* (Ὀρεΐς, ἰδὸς, n, mountain —), *Dryas* and *Hamadryas* (Ἰδρυΐς and Ἠαμαδρυΐς, ἰδὸς, n, tree —, forest —), *Naias* and *Naias* (Ναΐς, ἰδὸς, n, and Ναΐα, ἰδὸς, n, river —). *Nymphæ*, Nymph, of insects, **nymphæ*.

O! Oh! Interj. of (in general, as exclamation whenever we feel affected), *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *oh!* (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time, e.g. —, that will do! that's quite enough! *ohé, jam satis est!*). After an interjection we use in Latin either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g. —, that bad fellow! (Quint.); the nom. and gen., being Hellenisms, are not found in good prose. — you fool! *o stulte!* — that wickedness of yours! *proh scelus!* —, unfortunate that I am! *o (or heu) me miserum, or me perditum!* or fig. *me miserum!* —, certainly, *sane quidem, scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, no, *minime vero*; —, come then, *teni, quæso*; —, pardon (them), *ignoscas, obsecro*; —, I shall come, *ego vero veniunt*; —, it is already done, *atqui jam factus est*.

Oak, n. *quercus* (the common —); holm-tree (a sort of —), *cerrus*; the common British —, hardest kind of —, *robur*; the great scarlet —, the ilex, *ilex*; bay —, *quercus esculus*, or simply, *esculus* (according to some, holm —; the Latin names here given for the different kinds of — cannot be considered as certain, owing to a diversity of opinion respecting them); of —, oaken, *quercus* or *quernus*, *quercus* (of the common —; *quercus* in Suet. Calig. is doubtful), *robustus*, *robustus*, *roboreus* (of the hard —), *ilignus*, *ilignus* (of the ilex), *cerrus*, *cerrinus* (of the holm —), *esculeus*, *esculeus* (of the bay —); grove of —s, *quercum* or *roborum luenis*; — wood, timber, *lignum quernum*, *ligna roborea*, *materies roborea* (of the hard —); — garland, *corona quærnea* or *quærnea*; — leaves, *frons quærnea*, *frons ilignea* (of the ilex); — bark, *cortex quærneus*; stem of an — tree, log of —, *truncus quærneus* or *quærneus*; forest or wood of —s, *silva glandularia*, *quercetum* (of common —s), *ilicetum* (of ever-green —s); valley of —s, **quercum* or *roborum valles*; shade of — trees, *umbra quercum*.

Oakum, n. *stappa*; made of —, *stuppæ*.
Oar, n. *remus* (in general, — of a ship, boat, barge; only poet. *tonsa*), *scalmus* (a round piece of wood called a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself. In phrases like these; *natis duorum scalmorum*, a ship of two —s; *nullum scalmum edidi*, he saw no —, i.e. boat); a long pole for propelling vessels, *contus*; bank of —, seat for rowers, *transtrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *colymborium*; a small —, *remulus*; order of the —, *ordo* or *versus remorum*; stroke of the —, *pulsus remorum*; quick stroke of the —, *con-*

citatio remorum; to fasten any one to an —, *aliqui affigere remo publicæ trivincis* (of a state galley).

Oath, n. *jusjurandum*, gen. *jusjurandi* (the oath taken by subjects and soldiers; for the latter *sacramentum* in late Latin), *sacramentum* (a voluntary swearing), *religio*, *jusjurandi verba* (the form of an oath); a false —, *falsum jusjurandum*, *perjurium*; to put one to his —, *jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere*, *jusjurandum alicui deferre*; to refuse the —, *jus. referre* (legal Latin); to offer to take —, *jus. offerre*; the offer comes to —, *res venit ad jus.*; to swear or take an —, *jus. dare* or *jurare*, *sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere*; to swear a false —, *falsum jurare*, *pejorare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum jus. jurare*, *ex animi sententiâ jurare*; to take the oath (that is, according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis jurare* (so *perjurare*). He who has sworn, *juratus*, *jusjurando strictus*; to swear allegiance, *in verba alius* (to his dictation) *jurare* (use of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere* *apud aliquem*, *sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alicui* (of soldiers); to administer the oath of fidelity, *aliqui in sua verba jusjurandum adijcere*; to be ready to take oath, *paratum esse jurare*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *jusjurando aliquem astringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare*; to remit an —, *alicui jusjurandi gratiam facere*, *jusjurandum remittere*; to relieve from an —, *religione exsolvere aliquem*; to keep one's —, *jus. servare*, *conservare*, *religionem conservare*; to break an —, *jus. negligere*, *rumpere*; *sacramentum mutare* (to swear allegiance to another); to bind one's self by an —, *se jusjurando obstringere*; to take a mutual —, *jusjurando ac fide inter se sancire* (with *se* not *in*); to declare on —, *jusjurando affirmare aliquid*; to adjure (that is, to require by —), *adjurare* (late); to draw upon an —, *jus. concipere*; to recite an —, *jus. sacramentum præire*; to repeat an —, *jusjurandi verba concipere*. See Swear.

Oats, n. *avena*, *hordeum* (barley, upon which horses were chiefly fed in ancient times); of —, *arenaceus*; wild —, *avena sterilis*, *avena fatua* (L.); meal of —, oatmeal, *farina arenacea*; oatmeal porridge, *avena puls*; oatmeal gruel, *terram avenæ*; bread made of —, *panis arenaceus*; the harvesting of —, **messis arenæ*; field of —, *ager arenæ constitus*; hulled —, groats, **avena decorticata*; stalk of —, *calamus avenæ*; bin for —, perhaps *cumera avenæ*; seed of —, *seges arenacea*; straw, chaff of —, *stramentum avenæ*; pipe made from the straw of —, *calamus avenæ*, *avena* (e.g. to play on the pipe, *avenâ moduluri*).

Obdurate, adj., see Hard, Obstinate.

Obedient, adj., *obediens*, *dicto audiens*, *dicto audiens obediens*, *obtemperans* (all with dat., to any one); to make a person more — to any one, *aliqui alicui obediētiorem facere* (of a thing, in Liv.); your most — servant (in the epistolary style), **tibi ad quæque præstanda paratissimus*. Obedience, n. *obtemperatio* (to any thing, *alicui rei*; the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obediens* (submission to masters, etc.), *obsequium*, *obsequentia* (resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions; *obsequentia* in Caesar), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors; the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinere* or *continere*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*, *ad officium redire cogere*; to throw off —, *in officio non manere*, *obediētiā relinquere et abjicere*; to renounce —, *obsequium rumpere* (to throw off the yoke).

Obeisance, n., see Bow.

Obey, v. tr. *parere* (to do what another bids one; the proper term, opp. *impeire*); *qui bene imperat, paraverit aliquando necesse est, et qui modeste parat, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse*, Cic.'s advice to citizens, *obedire, dicto audientem esse* (to — any one's commands like slaves and children; but *dic. aud.* case implies moreover im-

mediate and willing obedience), *obtemperare* (to comply with any one's wishes, esp. a superior's, from respect and due consideration), *obsequi* (to yield to any one's advice, opp. *repugnare*), *audire alqm*, *auscultare alic* (to listen to any one's entreaties); *morem gerere*, *morigerare* (to — the demands, the whims of another, and not his rightful authority); very often comb. to increase the force, e.g. *parire et obedire*, *obedire et parire*, *obtemperare et obedire*, *obsequi et obedire*, *dicto audientem atque obedientem esse*; to — one's will, *aleis voluntati obedire*; to — any one's prescriptions, *aleis praeceptis parire et obedire*; to — any one's orders, *alei parire et imperata facere*, *aleis iussis et imperio dicto audientem esse*; to fail to — any one, *obedientiam relinquere et obviare, nec alic parire*; to refuse to — any one's orders, *aleis imperium detrudere*, *aleis imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (both of soldiers); to be forced to —, *ei parire cogi*; to — willingly, readily, *aequo animo libenterque parire alic*, *obedienter imperata facere*.

Obelisk, n. (1) *obeliscus* (ὀβελίσκος); (2) = the sign +, *obelus* (ὀβελός, properly a mark for distinguishing doubtful readings in authors), in pure Latin *virgula censoria*; to mark a verse with an —, *censoria quadam virgula notare versum*.

Obesity, n. *obesitas* (of men and the lower animals, opp. *gracilitas*). See *Fat*.

Obit, n., perhaps *denicales feriae*; an — is celebrated, *denicales feriae residentur mortuis* (Cic.). *Obituary*, n., perhaps *ratio Libitinae* (see comment. on Suet. Nero); to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire*.

Object, n. (1) = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; "to be the — of" is variously rendered: (a) by *esse* and *genit.* (as in Greek *εἶναι* and *γεν.*), e.g. these places are an — of divine protection, *deorum tutela ea loca sunt*; the ambassadors of Ariarathes entreated the Romans to consider the king's son as an — of public surveillance, *legati Ariarathis petierunt a Romanis ut filium regis publicae curae ac velut tutelae essent esse*; (b) by *esse* and *dat.*, e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to any one, *alei esse curae, odio, contemptui*; (c) by *esse* and *in*, e.g. to be an — of hatred with any one, *in odio esse apud alqm*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire, pervenire*; (d) by nouns already involving the idea of —, e.g. — of love, *amor, delictum*; — of desire, *desiderium*; of pity (ironically), *ludibrium*; (e) by circumlocution with verbs, e.g. to be the — of any one's love, *ab alqo amari, diligii*; to be the — of an inquiry, *quarri*; (2) = ultimate purpose, *consilium*, or by circuml. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (the design), *propositum*, or by circuml. with *quod specto* or *sequor* or *peto* (end, aim), *fins* (the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus finis est usus*; but not — the aim or — we have in view); the — of any thing, *consilium aleis rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causā alqd fecimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio* (never in good prose *quem ad finem*); with the — of, *eo consilio ut* (not *cum ad finem*); to have an —, *consilium sequi, certum aliquid consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *celle or spectare alqd* (also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt*; I attain my —, *ad id quod volo (relim) venio, id quod volo (relim) conor, consequor, eo quo volo peruenio, propositum assequor*; I attain the — of any thing, *eos res quarum causā alqd feci conficio*; I depart without having attained my —, *inseclis iis quae agere destinaceram proficiscor*; my — is wholly accomplished, if . . . , *impletum est omne consilium, si . . .* (Tac.); to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make any thing one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; to use any thing in order to attain one's —, *alqd ad propositum tradere*; without a specific —, *quod*

sine consilio fit or accidit (without a plan), *inutilis* (useless, fruitless), *supereraneus* (superfluous; *supereraneus* is unclassical), *comb. supereraneus et inutilis*; see *Purpose*, *Aim*, *Design*; (3) in grammar, — *res objecta*; in metaphysics, *quod in sensus cadit*. *Objective*, adj. *quod in sensus cadit* — case, (*casus*) *accusativus* (direct), (*casus*) *genitivus*, *dativus*, *ablativus* (indirect).

Object, v.intr. *contra dicere*, *in contrariam partem afferre* (to have something to say on the other side), *opponere alic* (with acc. and infin.), *occurrere alic rei* (to — to any thing in reply), *respondere* (to answer); you generally — against that point the following, *huic loco sic occurrere soletis*; to — entirely to any thing, to disapprove of it, *alqd improbare*; I have nothing to — against it, *nihil impedire, non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.); also *ne*, and after a negative *quoniam*, with subj.; but some one may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit, dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply at. *Objection*, n. *quod contra dicitur, altercatio* (when one makes an —, and another meets it, e.g. *altercationes et interrogationes*), *excusatio* (excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine mora, sine ulli dubitatione, haud cunctanter, non dubitantes*; to raise an —, *contra dicere, occurrere* (against any thing, *alei rei*); now we cannot set forth an —, *non jam potest dici*; I'll hear no —! *nihil audio!* (Com.); to make an —, take an exception, *exceptione uti, exceptionem opponere, excipere adversus alqm* (all Jct.); to make an — on account of any thing, *excipere de alqo re* (Jct.); to relate any one's —, *quae alqs contradicit refellere*. *Objectionable*, adj., *Objector*, n., render by *Object*.

Oblation, n., see *Sacrifice*.

Oblige, v.tr. (1) = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligare alqm alic rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare, obstringere* (strictly), *derincire* (so that we cannot escape it); I am —d to do thus, *hoc meum est*; the law —s us, *lex alligat*; also by *cogi*, e.g. he was —d (compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitā se ipsā praeiret*; the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egredi*; or by the active *cogere*, e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas*; but *cogi* cannot be used for — to express moral compulsion. In many instances — is not expressed, as the principal verb is sufficient, e.g. he was not —d to endure the whole punishment the law had imposed upon him, *hic legitimam penam non pertulit*; see *Compel*, *Constrain*; (2) = to do any one a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstringere* or *derincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to — any one very much, *per gratum or gratissimum facere alic*; to — one for ever by any thing, *alqm alqo re sibi perpetuum derincire*; to be very much —d to any one, *alei multum or multa beneficia debere*; I am very much —d to you (as answer), *satis benigne, recte*, (in the epistolary style) *valde te amo* (e.g. *de mancipis quod polliceris, valde te amo*). *Obliging*, adj. *humanus*; an — letter, *literae humaniter scriptae* or *humanitatis plena*; to write to any one in very — terms, *humaniter scribere ad alqm*; see *Kind*. *Obligation*, n. (1) = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, delictum, religio* (moral —), *portus* (what one's business or office requires); a pressing —, *onus*; to undertake an —, *assumere onus* or *in se recipere*; see *Duty*, and above; (2) — the binding force of civility, *officium*; I am under the —, *meum est, debere*; to impose the — upon any one, *imponere alic officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; to be under — to any one, *alei obnoxium esse*; to owe any one many —s, *multa debere alic*. *Obligatory*, adj., render by *Oblige*.

Obligate, adj. (1) = not free, not at liberty, opp. *rectus*; *obligatus* (Latin, opp. *rectus*), *fascigatus* or *fascigatus* (Latin, opp. *liber*); see *Under*

Incline; adv. *oblique, ex obliquo, in obliquum*; (2) as, — hint, see *Indirect*; (3) in grammar, — cases, *casus obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint. and Justin.). *Obliquity, n. obliquitas*.

Obliquate, v.tr. (1) = erase, *obliterare* (post-Aug. and rarely); see *Erase*, *Blot out*; (2) = efface (impressions), *obliterare* (often in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.); see *Efface*, *Destroy*.

Oblivion, n., *Oblivious, adj.*, see *Forgetful*.

Oblong, adj. *oblongus*, a little —, *oblongulus*.

Obloquy, n. *obloquium* (post-classical).

Obnoxious, adj. (1) = subject, *obnoxiosus* (anteclassical, Plaut.); *obnoxius* (perhaps not in Cic. and Cæs.); (2) = hurtful, *obnoxius* (found only once in this sense); see *Liable*, *Hurtful*, *Offensive*.

Obol, n. *obolus*.

Ob-scene, adj. *obscenus* (e.g. words, poems, pictures). Obscenity, n. *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*). See *Fifth*, *Fifthly*.

Obscure, adj. (1) lit. = without light; see *Dark*; (2) fig. = not easily understood, *non apertus ad intelligendum, obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *cæcus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*); *involutus* (involved), *perplexus* (confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermões, carmen*), *tinctus* (vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); — words, *verba obscura*; — ideas, *intelligentiæ adumbratæ, inchoatæ, cognitio indagationis indigens*; to render a matter —, *alci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere, lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alci rei offundere*; to render one's words —, *orationem occacare*; to be — (of ideas), *lucem desiderare*; to be quite —, *crassiss occullatum et circumfusus tenebris latere* (to be involved in total darkness), *omni intellectu carere* (quite unintelligible); see *Abstuse*, *Ambiguous*, *Indistinct*; (3) = not noted, *obscurus*; an — name, *nomen obscurus*; of — origin, *obscuro loco natus*, *obscuris ortus majoribus*; see *Low*; adv. *obscurè* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), *perplexè*; to speak —ly, *obscurè dicere, abscondite disserere*. Obscure, v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebras offundere, obducere* (fig. to make indistinct); see *Perplex*, *Confuse*, and above. Obscurity, n. *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum, generis*).

Obseques, n., see *Funeral*.

Observe, v.tr. (1) *servare, observare, asservare* (carefully), *animadvertere* (to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplare* (to — as a quiet spectator); to — the course of the stars, **observitare motus stellarum*; to — the stars, **sidera observare, considerare*; to — the sky and the stars, **cælum sideraque spectare*; to — the rising of a star, *servare ortum sideris*; to — any one's conduct, *servare quemadmodum sese alqs gerat*; to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (to spy out his plans), *quæ ab hostibus aguntur recognoscere* (to reconnoitre), *hostium itinera servare* (to watch the movements, marches); hence = to espy (e.g. an opportunity), *servare, observare*; (2) = to keep to, maintain, *servare, observare, conservare, custodire* (to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. *off. pratermittere*); to — one's duties and obligations, *officia et munera exsequi*; to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, iustitiam servare or conservare*; to — decorum very strictly, *nire custodire decorum*; to — silence, *silentium servare*; to be —d, *obeyed* (of laws), *exereri, calere* (to be in force). Observe, v.intr. = to remark, see *Notice*, *Remark*, *Mention*. Observer, n. *servator, observator* (post-Aug.; fem. *observatrix*), *custos* (guard, keeper), *comb. observator* et *custos*, *animadversor* (who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiis*, Cic.), *spectator* (a looker-on), *speculator* (who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque natura*; — of the sky and stars, *spectator cæli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception), *amuletæ naris homo* (lit. one who has blown his nose, in a jocular sense, Hor.); a conscientious —

of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*. *Observance, n. observatio* (act and result); without renouncing the — of old customs, *salvo more majorum*, see *Attention*, *Performance*. *Observant, adj.*, see *Obedient*, *Attentive*, and under *Observe*. *Observation, n. observatio, animadvertio* (act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *animadvertio nature*; to make an —, *observare, animadvertere* (to notice), *experiri* (to perceive from experience); to be open to every one's —, in *clarissima luce versari*; power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies* (acute-ness), *sagacitas* (sagacity). *Observatory, n. *specula astronomica, astronomici per gula*.

Obsolete, adj. *detritus* (e.g. *illa [verba] in agendis causis jam detrita*), *obsoletus* (lit. worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; fig. *verba*), *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus* (long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis temporibus repetitus* (far-fetched from by-gone times; both of words).

Obstacle, n. *impedimentum, obstaculum* (post-classical); see *Hindrance*.

Obstinate, adj. *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness, *pericacæ* (resolute), *obstinatus, affirmatus* (steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus perseverans, morbus longinquus* (long); the long and — indisposition of Titus, *longa et pertinax valetudo Titi*; an — battle, *prælium* or *certamen pertinax*; to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinere*; adv. *pertinaciter, pericaciter, obstinato animo, affirmatâ voluntate*. *Obstinacy, n. pertinaciâ, pericacitâ, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas affirmatoria*.

Obstipation, n. (of the bowels) *alvus astricta, or restructa*.

Obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus*; see *Noisy*, *Clamorous*.

Obstruct, v.tr. (1) = to block up, *obstruere* (with dat.), *interespere alqd* (to fence about), *inadificare* (to build up); to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alcis*; (2) = to retard (e.g. progress), see *Hinder*, *Oppose*. *Obstruction, n.*, see *Stoppage*, *Hindrance*. *Obstructive, adj. quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*; see *Impediment*.

Obtain, v.tr. *compotem fieri alcis rei, potiri alqre* (to get possession of), *adipisci* (to — what one desires), *assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nâncisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (to get what was requested), *obtinere* (to — and keep what we claimed; hence also = to carry one's point, with ut), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *exprimere* (to extort, e.g. money, *nummulus ab alqo*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (any thing from any one, *alqd ab alqo*); to try to —, *querere*; to — the victory, *victoriam consequi, adipisci, reportare*; to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*; this you may — without the least trouble, *hæc quasi virgula divinâ, ut aiunt, suppeditantur* (prov., Cic.); easy to —, *impetrabilis* (by asking). *Obtaining, n. adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested), *consecutio* (in this sense late); the — of property by possession for a certain time (by prescription), *usucapio*. *Obtain, v.intr.*; see *Prevail*.

Obtrude, v.tr., see *Intrude*.

Obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtusius, reclusus* (lit. blunted, of a sword, scythe; then fig. of things, e.g. *ingenium*; all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*), *comb. obtusus et hebes* (e.g. *scythæ, falx*). *Obtuseness, n.*, see *Dulness*.

Obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), **nummus aversus*.

Obviate, v.tr. *alci rei occurrere* (to obviate) or *obviam ire* (to prevent), *præcæere alqd* (to prevent by precaution); see *Hinder*.

Offend, v.tr. *injuriam alicui facere, inferre, iniungere*; *injuriam alicui officere* (to do an injustice to); *offendere* (to put a stumbling-block in a person's way); *laedere* (to wound the feelings); *colare* (to outrage); *pungere* (to sting); *mordere, insultare in alqm*; to — the eyes, *visum offendere, oculos colare*; to — the ears, *aures offendere* (used of things which make a bad impression); so still stronger, *aures concutere*; without offending your ears, *honos sit auribus*; (used in saying any thing unpleasant); to — with words, *verbis* or *ecce culinare* (to wound) or *colare*, *contumeliam alicui dicere*; not to wish to — a person, *alqm offensum nolle*; this offends me, *hoc mihi agere est*, *hoc dolere, hoc me mordere*; without offending you, *pax tui dixerim*; to be offended, *injuriam accipere, agere* or *violente ferre, pro indignissimo habere*; to have in it something which offends, *habere alqd offensivum*. Offended, *offensus, laesus, violatus*; the offended party, *is cui injuria inferitur*. Offendive, adj. *injuriosus*; that is more — to me, *id egrius patior*. Offence, n. *offensio, injuria*; incurable —, *injuria insanabilis*; to give —, *injuriam alicui facere* or *inferre* or *injungere*; to take —, in or ad *contumeliam decipere*; *alqd re se laesum* or *violatum putare*. See Insult, Displease.

Offer, v.tr. *offerre, proferri* (to propose voluntarily); *polliceri* (to promise; all *alci alqd*), *porrigere* (to offer with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, *assem*), *præbere* (to hold out, e.g. *manum*, *es*; then fig. = to proffer), *præstare* (to afford, e.g. *fovis* = a lighter kind of food, *ares leciorem cibum præstare*); to — one's services to any one, *alci operam suam offerre*; to — one's services in, at any thing, *ad rem* or in *alqd re operam suam proferri*; to — one's good will, *studium proferri*; to — anything to a person of one's own free will, *alqd alci ultro offerre* or *polliceri*; to — any one a girl (one's daughter) in marriage, *virginem (or filiam) conditionem alicui deferre*; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae* or *pugnandi*; to any one's post or situation to a person, *alqm in alcijs locum invitare*; to — hospitality to any one, *alqm invitare hospitio* or in *hospitium*; to — up, *offerre* (to bring as a contribution), *offerre*; to — up any thing to the gods, *tempo inferre*; to — a price, *promittere, polliceri* (for any thing, *pro alqd re*); to — one's self, *se offerre* (in general, e.g. *ad mortem parari*); to — one's self as security, *se sponsorum proferri* (publicly); to — one's self to do a thing, *proferri operam suam ad alqd*; to — one's self as a guide, *polliceri* or *promittere se ducem itineris*. Offer, v.intr. = to present itself, *offerri*, *dari* (of things, e.g. of an opportunity), *obici* (accidentally), *suppetere* (to be in store, at hand); an opportunity —, *opportunitas datur*; no opportunity — a just now for committing a crime, *causa peccandi in præsens minus suppetit*. Offer, n. *conditio* (also = an — of marriage, either alone or with *uxoria*); to make an — to any one, *conditionem alicui ferre, deferre* or *offerre* or *proponere*; to make an — of a situation to a person, *munus conditionem alicui deferre*; to accept an —, *conditionem accipere, ad conditionem accedere* or (after hesitation) *descendere*; to refuse an —, *conditionem repudiare, respicere, aspernare*. Offering, n., see Sacrifice. Offeritory, n. *offeritorium* (Ecc.).

Office, n. (1) *munus* — *ium*, n. (functions), *officium* (what one has to do), *portus* (particular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon one, particularly a public —), *sortis* (duty allotted to one), *locus* (appointment), *magistratus* (magisterial —, opp. *imperium*, a military command during war), *honos* (a honorary —); an honourable —, *munus magnificentum, dignitas, honos*; a public —, *officium publicum*; a municipal —, *officium civile*; an important —, *munus amplum* or *grave*; a low, menial —, *munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum*; to apply for an —, *petere honores, ambire magistratum*; to seek — for the first time, *ad rem publicam accedere, rem publ. capessere*; to try eagerly

to obtain an —, *inserere* or *operam dare honoribus*; I receive an —, *munus mihi deferitur, mandatur, muneri praeficio*; to enter upon the duties of an —, *munus* or *magistratum inire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere* or *accipere*; to discharge the duties of an —, *munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere* or *potestati praesse* (of a consul, prætor); to discharge the duties of one's — properly, *implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare officium suum*; to have held all the honorary and other —s of the state, *omnibus honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfunctum esse*; to undertake any one's —, *suscipere officia et partes alcijs*; to become exempt from the duties of an —, *vacationem muneris habere*; to hold an —, *munus habere, sustinere*; to hold a municipal —, *civili officio fungi*; to be in —, *esse in officio*; to be out of —, *vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio* or *ad omni reipublicæ administratione*; one who holds no —, *homo privatus, a republica remotus, a munere remotus*; to be discharged from one's —, *successorem accipere*; to decline an —, *munus deprecari* or *recusare*; to usurp any one's —, *partes alcijs sibi sumere, munus alcijs occupare*; that is my —, *hoc meum est*; that is not your —, *ha non sunt tue partes, hoc a te non exigitur*; in virtue of my —, *pro auctoritate*; being out of —, *vacatio publici muneris*; the filling up of an —, *ordinatio* (Suet.); oath of an —, *sacramentum* (to swear, *dicere*); emoluments of an —, *muneris commoda*; sneaking into an —, *ambitus*; succession in —, *successio*; right of appointing a successor in —, *ius successiois* (Imp. Rome); whilst he is in —, *dum fungitur munere*; the duty of an —, *muneris officium* (to discharge, *exsequi et fieri*); the seal of —, *præfectura signa*; dignity of an —, *dignitas*; (2) = building in which an — is discharged, *sedes præfecturæ* (place where business is transacted), *domus quæ ad habitandum semper ei qui quaestoris obtinet munus* (or, in the context, *quaestoris domus*; the house of a magistrate or public officer); *tractorium* (room for transacting business, etc.); see Shop; (3) = religious formularies, see Service; (4) as, a kind —, see Service. Officer, n. (1) = military —, *praefectus militum* or *militaris, praepositus militibus*; the superior —s, *primorum ordinum centuriones*; superior and inferior —s, *omnium ordinum centuriones*; —s wife, *praefecti militaris militæ*; —s commission, *praefectura militum*; to have the rank of an —, *ordinem ducere*; see Commander, Major, etc.; (2) = civil —, rendered by office (in general); for particular —, see their titles. Official, adj. = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *literæ publicæ*; to make an — report, *referre de alqd re, deferre de alqd re*; to send an — report, *literas publicas mittere*; adv. *publice, publicè auctoritate*; — seal, *muneris tuendi studium* or *cura*; fig. = too great severity, *severitas censoria*; to be led away by — seal, *ut scelerate censoris*. Official, n. = officer, render by Office or a special title. Officiate, v.intr. (1) render by Office, e.g. to — instead of another, *alcijs officio fungi*; see under Office. Officious, adj. (1) in *alqm officiosus, alcijs studiosus* (desirous of serving one); very —, *summo officio præditus*; adv. *officiose*; (2) in a bad sense, see under Intermeddle, Annoy. Officiousness, n. *studium* (towards one, *erga* or in *alqm*), *obsequium* (kind behaviour, complaisance).

Offing, n. *mare altum*.

Offshoots, n. *purgantia —orum*, n.

Offspring, n. *progenies, stirps*.

Oft, Often, adv. *sepe, sæpenuero* (often times), *compulsijs* (several times), *cerebro* (repeatedly), *multum* (many times), *non raro* (not seldom); both in the sense of *cerebro*, *multoties* (a very late word); to be — with a person, *multum esse cum alqd*; I do a thing —, *seco alqd facere*; also by the adjs. *cerebre* and *frequens* (see Frequent), e.g. he was — in Rome, *erat Romæ frequens*; he —

orders fires to be lighted, *crebros ignes fieri iubet*; in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs, e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*; more —, *sapius, crebrius*; very —, *sapissime, persape, creberrime, frequentissime, permultum*; too —, *nimium sape, saepius fusto*; how —, *quam saepe, quoties*; so —, *tam saepe, toties*; as — as possible, *quotiescunque*; — enough, *persape, sapissime*; pretty —, *satis saepe*.

Ogle, v.tr. **oculis limbis intueri or aspicere* (to look sideways at any one), *oculis fatentibus ignem* (or more prosaically *amorem*) *spectare aliquem*.

Oil, n. *oleum* (in general, but lit. = olive —), *olivum, oleum olivum* (olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; mixed with olive —, *oleatus* (late); old —, *oleum conditum*; fresh, new —, *oleum viride*; rancid —, *oleum fœtidum*; clarified —, *oleum purum*; impure —, *oleum sordidum*; bad —, *oleum corruptum*; — for eating, *oleum cibarium*; to prepare —, *oleum facere or conficere*, *tudicula oleum conficere*; to pour — into the lamp, *oleum luminis instillare*; prov., to add — to the fire, *oleum addere camino* (Hor.); manufacturing of —, trans. by *oleum conficere* (e.g. to speak of the process of manufacturing —, *de oleo conficiendo loqui*); — bags, *fraces, amura* (dregs of —); — bottle, *ampulla olearia* (of large size), *guttur* (of small size); — colour, *olei color, color oleaginus* (the colour of —), **pigmentum oleatum* (colour mixed with —); to paint with — colours, **pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei*; of the colour of —, *oleaginus, colore olei, colore oleagino*; — cask, *dolium olearium*; spot of —, **macula oleo facta*; — cruet, *vas olearium, vas olei*; smell of —, **odor olei*; smell like that of —, **odor oleaceus*; taste of —, **sapor olei*; taste like that of —, **sapor oleaceus*; — trade, **negotium olearium*; to be in the — trade, **negotium olearium exercere*, **oleum vendere or venditare*; — merchant, *diffusor olearius* (who hawks about —, Inscr.), *mercator olearius* (wholesale); like —, *oleaceus*, full of —, *oleosus*; abounding in —, *olei fertilis* (of a country); — painting, **pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*, **imago pigmentis oleatis picta*; — cellar, *cella olearia*; — cake, *linseed-cake*, **placenta oleo uncta*; dregs of — in shape of an — cake, **fraces in forum placentis redactæ*; — lump, *lucerna*; — painter, **pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur*; art of painting in —, **pictura quæ pigmentis oleatis imagines, regiones, ceteras res depingit*; ointment of —, *oleamentum, unctio oleo facta*; — grinder, *olearius*; — stone, rubber, *cos olearis*. To oil, v.tr. *oleo ungere, oleo perfundere* (all over).

Ointment, n. *unguentum, nardus* (of nard oil); — for the eyes, *collyrium*; perfumed with —, *unguento delibutus, unguentis oblitus* (contemptuously).

Old, adj. (that which has long been), *vetus, etatus, inveteratus, antiquus* (of old, ancient), *priscus* (primitive), *pristinus* (at the first), *obsoletus* (gone out of use), *ruinosus* (falling); in comparative, older (that which was before another thing), *prior, superior*, e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*. An old soldier, *veteranus miles*; an old evil, *malum inveteratum*; an old custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*. The old (those who lived of old), *retores, antiqui*; = forefathers, *maiores*. Adv. *vetuste, antique, etc.* Old (as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long), *grandis, comp. grandior* (with or without *natus*), *atate gravis* (weighed down with years), *decrepitu*. An — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus, ancula, vetula*; like an — wife, *anuliter*. Older (comp.), *major* (with or without *natus*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natus*; oldest of the family, *stirpis maximus*. To be old and worn, *atate et senio confectum esse*. To be of a certain age, *natus esse* (with the time in the accusative); *octo annos natus est*, he is eight years old, or *decem annorum est*; also *thēs, nonaginta annos tizit*, he

has lived ninety years (is ninety years old); to have passed such and such an age, e.g. *quadragessimum annum excessisse*; not yet twenty, *minorum esse viginti annis* (also *annos*); to be of the same age as, *æqualem esse alci*; to be older than, *atate antea, antecedere alci, atate præcurrere alci*; how old do you think I am? *quid ætatis tibi cideor?* to be of old or ancient blood (family), *antiquo genere natus esse*. See Elders, Ancient.

Olfactory, *quod ab odorem pertinet*; — nerves, **nervus odoratum*.

Oligarchy, n. *paucorum potentia or potestas or dominatio, tyrannus factiosa, paucorum administratio* (as form of government); *respublica quæ a singulis tenetur, respublica quæ paucorum potestate regitur, respublica quæ in paucorum ius ac ditionem concessit* (as a state). Oligarchical, adj., e.g. to become —, *in paucorum ius ac ditionem cedere*; to be — (of a state), *a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi, paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari*: in favour of an — government, *paucorum potentiam amicus*.

Olive, n. *olea, olea*; — tree, *olea, oliva, arbor olivæ* (trunk of the tree); the wild — tree, *oleastris*; what comes from the — tree, *oleaginus*; mount of —s, — grove, *olivetum*; — season, *oleitas, olivitas*; kernel of an —, *os oleæ*; — plant, **oleica planta*; — branch, *frons oleagina, ramus olivæ or oleæ* (thick), *ramulus olivæ, virgula oleagina* (slender); — leaf, *folium oleæ*; — oil, see Oil.

Omelet, n. *lagnum*.

Omen, n. *omen* (in general; a prognostic token), *ostentum* (a portentous prodigy); a good —, *omen bonum or faustum or dextrum*; a bad —, *omen infaustum or sinistrum or deestabile*. Ominous, adj. *ominosus*; to be —, *omen habere*.

Omit, v.tr. (1) = to neglect, *mittere or amittere alqd.*, or with inf.; see Neglect; (2) = to leave out, *omitte, prætermittere, præterire, silentio præterire* (to pass over in silence). Omission, n. (1) = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, office); (2) = leaving out, *omissio, prætermissio, dissolutio* (the — of copulative particles in discourse, *διαλυσις*), *elision* (elision in scanning, gram.).

Omnipotent, adj., see Almighty.

Omnipresent, adj. *ubique præsens*. Omnipresence, n. *omnipræsentia*; to feel God's —, *Dei numen et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire*.

Omniscient, adj. *cujus notitiam nulla res fregit* (who sees hidden things), *qui omnia videt et audit* (who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertens* (who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God); to be —, **scientia omnia complectens* (to embrace every thing in one's knowledge), *omnia videre et audire, omnia providere et animadvertere*. Omniscience, n. **omnium rerum scientia, scientia omnia complectens*.

On, prep., of place, in with ablat., e.g. in *saxo*, — the rock; in *terrâ*, — the ground (e.g. *fructus in terrâ est*); in *seniâ*, — the stage; in *capite*, — the head; in *equo*, — horseback; in *limite*, — the borders. "On" is sometimes rendered by *ex*, e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendere ex arbore*; as denoting time — is expressed by the abl. without a preposition, e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die*; a or ab often represents —, e.g. — the side, *ab ipso*; — the left hand, *ab lævâ*; — the wing, *a latere*, to be — any one's side, *stare ab alio* (to take part with one); bad — the part of (in) disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*. (Compare what is said under "In.") The essential difference between "on" and "in" lies in this, that while "on" implies superficial superimposition, "in" denotes internal superimposition; thus, the wine is in the bottle and the bottle is — the cake: both these relations are expressed by the Latin *in*. To speak — or upon any thing, *de alqd. re loqui*; to fall —, *inradere, opprimere, occupare*. On account of, *propter, ob, pro, de, pro, pro, causa, gratia, erga*.

Propter is properly = near (e.g. *qui propter te ardet*, he who is near you); thence = on account of, e.g. *propter timorem*, on account of fear (*pro-mel*); *propter pecuniam*, *propter hereditatem*, content in order, a strife arises = the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expellenda*, friendship is to be sought for on its own account; on account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mehi non licet*. For certain reasons, *certis de causis*; = account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *pro strepitu eix audiri potest*.

Once, adj. (as a numeral), *unus-a-um*; not used in Latin except for emphasis, e.g. the matrons mourned Brutus for a year, *Matronae annum Brutum luctabant* (which would become *unum annum* if used to contradict the mourning being for two years). In such phrases as "a Cato, a Gallus," etc., the Latins generally employed the plural, e.g. *numerosus puerulos, Ottones, Gallus*, let us enumerate "a Paulus, a Cato, a Gallus." A certain —, *quidam*, e.g. in *domu ejusdem*, *nomine Cameli*, in the house of a certain —, by name Camelus; some —, *aliqui*, *unus aliquis*; *aliquis ex vobis*, some — of you; *unus aliquis ex his*, some — of thy friends; *aliquis priorum regum*, some — of the former kings; any —, *quisquam*, e.g. *forsitan quisquam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; *iniquum se esse quisquam dicit*, any — will say that I am unjust; *so dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say; each —, *quisque*, e.g. *de captivis ut quisque liber aut servus erat, sine fortune a quoque supplicium sumptum est*, of the captives each was executed according to his condition, as each was a free man or a slave. After the particles *si*, *ubi*, *ne*, *nam*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional propositions, even without a conjunction, use *quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quisquam*, e.g. *ubi semel quis peccaverat, ei postea credi non oportet*, when once any — has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed. In negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, — any — is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and "any" alone as adjective by *ullus*, e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes in?* Is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? *so an est ullus res tanti?* Is there any thing so important? "As any —" is rendered *quum qui maxime*, e.g. *tam sum amicis reipublice quum qui maxime*, I am as friendly to the state as any —. No —, *nemo*. One = *alter* (when there are only two objects), e.g. *altero pede clavus, lame in — foot*. *Unus ille*, that one, e.g. *unum illud addaxi*, I will add only that — thing; *ne una haec res torquet*, this — thing torments not; *uno rerdo*, in — word; *uno tenore*, in — tone; not even —, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *id nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (both together); some —, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alter post alterum*, *alius ex alio*, *alii super alios*, *aliquatque alius*, *alios rebinde*; *singuli decemque* — by — in a series), *alternis* (so. *certibus*, when two sing alternately); — as much as the other, *alterque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — ... the other, *alter ... alter*, *hic ... ille*, *prior ... posterior*, *alii ... alii*; *alii ... prius (or pariter)*, *pars ... alii*, *quidam ... alii*; — the other, *alter alteri* or *alterum* (of two), *alios alii* or *aliam*, e.g. *alter alterum* or *alios aliam* compare, the — accuses the other; so *timeat inter se*, they fear — another; if "other" refers to a substantive, repeat the substantive, e.g. *manus manus lavat*, — hand washes the other; *so ciris ciris pariet* and *ex domo in domum migravit*, et — time — at another, *alios ... alios*, e.g. *alios dentium*, *alios niter*. The — this, the other that, *alios alios*, *alia alia*, *alios alios* (in different manners), *alios alio* (— way, another another), *alios alibi*, *alios aliam*; *alios aliamque* *per aliam* est (dances were seen from different quarters), *alios alia eam*, "the" may also be used with a kind of relative force, e.g. *hunc ele-*

phantis viret; did you not see — I please aderant elephantis; *num unus vidisti*. *Aliquis* also may be used in this way, e.g. *hi sunt tui libri; num aliquis ex his legisti?* here are your books; have you read any — of them! — and the same, *unus atque item, unus idemque*; *uno eodemque tempore*, at — and the same time; *itis* — and the same, *idem est*, *par est*; — and another, *aliud ... aliud*, e.g. *aliud est virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris*, it is — thing to carry off virgins, and another thing to — with men; *ejusdem coloris*, of — and the same colour; to be — and the same, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *res nihil interest*; to be always at — thing, *uno opere eandem incutenda diem noctemque timere*. Once, adv. (1) (as numeral), *semel*; — one is one, *unus semel posita multatorem facit*; — and for all, *semel* (e.g. *ut semel dicam*) — more, *iterum* (again, for the second time), *denovo*, *de novo* (anew, afresh); already —, *semel jam*; more than —, *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumque*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (not —, but often, e.g. *poti aliquid*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel, aut non saepe certe*; not more than —, *non plus quam semel*; not —, *non semel*, *ne semel quidem* (not even —); at —, all at once, *repente subito* (suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at — I quid repente factum?); *simul*; (at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor*, Liv.); to settle the matter at —, *rem uno impetu perstringere* (Cic.); to settle two things at —, *de eodem fidelis duos parietes dealbare* (Prov., Curio in Cic.); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (at the same time), *omnes universi* (together); one at a time (or at —), *singuli*, *unus post alterum* (one after the other); many at —, *multi simul*; (2) (of time), *aliquando*, and after *ne* or *si* simply *quando* (some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *num ex vo audistis aliquando?*), *quandoque* (some time or other, e.g. he will —, i.e. some time, remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii mei futurus est*; if — the enemy had invaded Italy, *quandoque hostis terre Italiae bellum intulisset*), *quondam* (some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *vis ista quondam in hac republica virtus*), *olim* (at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc*, *nuper*; hence in fables or narratives, = upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*, and simply *quando*, *quandoque* (suppose that —); *quum* (when); now since —, *quando*, *quandoquidem*. First, adj: *primus* (standing at the head of a series; *primus* is the superlative of *prior*, from the obsolete *pris* as seen in *priorem*, *prius pristinus*); he is said to have been the — to bind, *primus dicitur obligavisse*; in the poets and in post-Ciceronian Latin, *primus* often stands for *primus*, e.g. *rix prima inceptat castra* (Virg.), *spolia quae prima prima appellata* (Liv.); *primus* is also often used partitively, e.g. *prima nocte*, in the early part of the night (so *primo mensis*, *primus tumultus*, the beginning of the month, etc.), *principes* (*primus et cepit*, the first head or leader, hence our word "prince"); he went — into battle, *principes in praelium ibat*; *qui principes est in agendo*, he who has the lead; *principes Siciliae se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit*, was the first to; *principes* also signifies "chief," e.g. *Eudorus in astrologia principis* (so *principes civitatis*, *principes conjurationis*, the heads); the — men in the state, *principes* (—m, m.) *civitas* or *is civitate*. The — of two, *prior*; the — but one, a *primus proximus*; — of all, *ad, imprimis*; in the — place, *primus, primo*; — born, *natus maximus*; the — fruits, *primilia* (e.g. *armorum*; *tori*, of the nuptial couch; *ritus*; *spolia et primitiae*, the — fruits of the victory). Onetary, adj. *onerarius*, *sarcinarius*. Onerate, v. *onere aliquid*; see Load. Onerous, adj., see Oppressive.

Onion, *n.* *cæpa* (the plant), *bulbus* (bulbous root of an —, etc.).

Only, *adj.* *unus, solus, unicus, singularis* (also = distinguished); he was the — person, etc., who, *unum se ex omni civitate Eduorum, qui*; *adv.*, e.g. not — . . . , but also, *non tantum (solum)* . . . , *sed etiam*. See Single, Alone.

Onset, *n.* *incurtio*; see Attack, Assault.

Ontology, *n.* **ontologia* (technical term). Ontological, *adj.* **ontologicus* (technical).

Onward, *On*, *adv.* = in advance, *prorsum, prorsus* (forward), *porro* (further), *deinceps* (in the next place); = what follows or remains, *cetera* (not et cetera), *sic porro*; to go —, *pergere, procedere, progredi*; go —, *i præ* (sequar, I will follow).

Onyx, *n.* *onyx* (ὄνυξ - υξος, ὄ).

Ooze, *v.intr.*, perhaps *haurire, se subducere*. Ooze, *n.*, see Mud, Slime.

Open, *adj.* (1) = not closed, *apertus, adaperitus* (not shut, not cloaked or covered, *opp. clausus, involutus, patens* (standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), *comb. patens et apertus; propatulus* (lying —, free of access), *comb. apertus ac propatulus; hians* (wide —, yawning); an — door, *fores apertæ* (not shut), *fores patentes* (wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (in an —, public place), *in publico* (in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (*poet. aperta oceanii*, not surrounded by lands), *altum* (the high sea), **mare glacie solutum* (free from ice); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; I receive any one with — arms, *libens ac supinis manibus excipio alqm*; an — letter, *littera non obsignata* (not sealed), *epistola aperta* or *resignata* (broken —, unsealed), *epistola soluta, epistola vinculis laxatis* (unfolded, untied); any one keeps — house, **alci quotidie sic cæna coquitur ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat*; to be, stand —, *apertum esse, patere* (wide —; *fig.* his ear is — to the complaints of all, *patens aures ejus querulis omnium*; the ears of kings ought to be — to the complaints of all, *regum aures patere debent querulis omnium*); — bowels, *alvus soluta* or *non ascripta*, to have one's bowels —, *alvo esse solutū*; not to have one's bowels —, *alvo esse ascripta, ventre esse suppresso*; (2) = accessible, e.g. any thing is — to me, *patet mihi alqd* (e.g. a post of honour); (3) = manifest, e.g. to catch any one in the — act, *in manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifestā tenere*; (4) = candid, *apertus, adv. aperte*; to speak —ly to any one, *familiariter agere cum alqo*; see Clear, Evident, Candid, Ingenuous. Open, *v.tr.* (1) *aperire* (to uncover, unclose), *patrefacere* (to lay open; both *opp. to operire, reserare* (to unbolt, open; to obsear), *recludere* (to unlock, *opp. to occludere*; all these, e.g. of a door, gate, etc.), *pandere, expandere* (to expand, — wide; hence even *opp. to aperire*, e.g. *rosa florem aperire incipit solis ortu, meridie expandi, excolere, revolvare* (to unroll, e.g. a book), *insecare, incidere* (to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (*opp. digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, *oculos aperire*; to — any one's eyes, *alci oculos patrefacere* (i.e. to cause them to be and remain —), *meliora alqm docere* (to teach any one better); to — one's ears to flatterers (*fig.*), *aures patrefacere assentatoribus*; to — a vein, *venam secare, incidere*; to — a dead body, *corpus mortui aperire* or *insecare et aperire*; to — a shell, *conchum discutere*; to — the stores, magazines, **frumenta ex horreis diffundere* (in times of famine, etc.); to — the entrance to any thing, *aditum ad alqd patrefacere* (*lit. and fig.*); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro*; to — Italy to foreigners, *exteris Italiam revicare*; to — one's heart to any one, *se or sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patrefacere*; see Expand, Spread, Reveal, Disclose. Open, *v.intr.* *se aperire, aperiri* (in general,

also of blossoms), *patefieri* (of a gate), *pandi, se pandere, se expandere* (to — wide, to unfold one's self; also of blossoms), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (to burst —, of the earth); to — of itself (of a door), *se aperire* (suddenly, *subito*), *sua sponte reserari, sponte patere* (suddenly, *subito*); to — outside, *aperturam habere in exteriorum partem*. Opening, *n.* (1) as an act, *apertio* (*patefactio* only *fig.* = public announcement), *apertura* (the state of being —, *post-Aug.*), **sectio* (of a body; technical); the — of the hand, *digitum porrectio* (*opp. digitum contractio*); also rendered by verbs, e.g. at the — of the body, *in aperiendo corpore*; (2) = aperture, *foramen* (in general), *os* (mouth of a river, etc.); to make an — in any thing, *alqd aperire* (in general), *alqd perforare* (to make a hole through); to have an —, *patere* (to stand open), *hiare* (to yawn); see Hole, Breach, Fissure.

Opera, *n.* **drama musicum* or *melicum*; a little —, **drama melicum brevis*; — singer, **cantor dramaticus, *actor dramatici musici*; if a female, **cantrix dramatica*; — air, **canticum dramaticum*; writer of (the words of) an —, **dramatum melicorum scriptor*.

Operate, *v.intr.* (1) *vim habere ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; see Act; (2) in war, *rem agere*; (3) in surgery, to — upon, render by *secare alqm* or *alqd* (to cut a person or thing), *scalpulum admovere, adhibere alci rei* (to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb). Operation, *n.* (1) *res agenda, res gerenda* or *gesta* (an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); to perform an — quickly, *negotium celeriter conficere*; see Process; (2) in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); to interrupt the —, *rebus gerendis intervenire*; plan of —, *rei agenda ordo* (in general), *omnis or totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —, *rei agenda ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; (3) in surgery, **curatio quæ scalpellum desiderat*; see under Operate. Operative, *adj.*, see Practical; *n.*, see Workman, Labourer. Operator, *n.* (1) *ille or is qui (or id quod) vim habet ad alqd* (or in *alqd re*); (2) in surgery, **qui scalpello mactatur*.

Ophthalmy, *n.* *oculorum inflammatio, lippitudo* (as a chronic disease in the East); dry —, *oculorum sicca perturbatio, lippitudo arida*; to have the —, *oculos inflammatos habere, lippire*; affected with —, *lippiens, lippus*; to stop, cure the —, *lippitudinem depellere*.

Opate, *n.* *opium*.

Opinion, *n.* *opinio, sententia* (founded upon reason, and openly expressed), *persuasio* (conviction), *judicium* (decision), *autoritas* (— of the authorities; hence the proper term in speaking of the — of the senate), *dogma -ātis, n. (δόγμα)* and in pure Latin *præceptum* or *decretum* or (*post-Aug.*) *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc., see Maxim); a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (error); false —s, *opiniones falsæ, opinionum commenta* (dreams); a firmly rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting any thing, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; public —, **existimatio vulgi*; to fall in public —, *apud populum de existimatione sua deperdere*; condemned by public —, **existimatio damnata*; some one has fallen in public —, *male de alqo ab omnibus existimatur*; according to the general —, —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meū quidem opinione, (ex or de) meā sententia, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum equidem iudicare possum* (as far as I can judge); to have a false —, *falsa opinio me tenet, persuasione labi*; to have a false — of any thing, *falsam opinionem de alqd re habere, falsam sibi alci rei persuasionem inducere, male or perperam*

of opposing, *oppositio*; see *Resistantio*; = contradiction, *contradictio*; without —, *nemine obloquente*; (2) = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in general), *factio adversa* or *adversarii* (during a revolution; but *diversa factio*, of a party in a revolution, = different, though not of necessity hostile, faction).

Oppress, v.tr. *primere*, *opprimere*, *rezare*, *pnigere*, *cruciare* (the last three = to allliet, torment). Oppression, n. *rezatio*, *injuria* (injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*), *durum imperium* (cruel orders, e.g. of a government), *oppressio* (e.g. *libertatis*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*. Oppressive, adj. *moestus* (troublesome), *magnus* (great), *iniquus* (unjust); — cold, *frigorum vis*; — heat, *calorum molestia*; — taxes, *tributa acerba*; — government, *imperium acerbum*, *grave*, *iniquum*, *imperii acerbitas*; to be burdened with an — debt, *ere aliena premi*; to become —, *gravescere*, *ingravescere*; the acts of injustice were so —, that, etc., *tantaris erat injuriarum*, *ut*, etc., Oppressor, n. *oppressor* (e.g. of tyranny, *dominationis*).

Opprobrium, n. *opprobrium*; see *Ignominy*. Opprobrious, adj. *probrus* (disgraceful); see *Ignominious*.

Oppugn, v.tr. *impugnare*, *oppugnare*; see *Impugn*.

Optative, adj., the — mood, *modus optativus* (gram.).

Optic, n. **visus membrorum*. Optics, n. *optice*. Optical, adj. **opticus* (*ὀπτικός*); — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, **nervus oculorum*; — angle, *angulus opticus*. Optician, n. **optices gnarus*.

Option, n. *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas*, *potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (free-will); see *Choice*. Optional, adj., *render* by *alci rei eligendae optionem alci dare*, *alci permittere arbitrium alci rei, facere alci potestatem optionemque ut eligat, facere alci arbitrium in eligendo*.

Opulent, adj. *opulentus*; see *Rich*, *Wealthy*. Opulence, n. *opulentia*; see *Riches*, *Wealth*.

Or, conj. *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer — die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*; *aut* is also = “at least,” in descending to something less, and “rather” in more strictly defining a thing), *vel* (implies that it is indifficult which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = “even,” e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *re* (generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. merriness — laughter, *hilaritas risusque*; hence with numerals it is = “at most,” e.g. four — or five each, *quaterni quinqve*), *sive*, *seu* (arising from *vel* and *si*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu noverca*; he it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve*, e.g. there has never yet been a poet — orator, that, etc., *nemo unquam poeta neque orator fuit*, *qui*, etc.; laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nilil lori est somnitas neque somnitas*; — not, *neve*, *neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut alone*); *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (may even), or simply *aut*; either . . . , *aut . . . aut*, *vel . . . vel*, *sive . . . sive* with the distinction stated above), e.g. here, soldiers, we must either conquer — die; *hic (aut) vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*; they

thought either to induce the Allobroges by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sive vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut paterentur*, etc. (It was indiffernt to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretan leges, quans sive Jupiter sive Minos sancit, labyris eruditum juventutem*; respecting “or” in double questions, see *Whether*; as a connective particle at the beginning of a sentence, *igitur*, see *Now*.

Oracle, n. (1) *oraculum* (in general), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = — by drawing lots, then in general = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context (as answer to a question); — an — of the Delphic Apollo, *quod Apollo Pythius oraculum dedit, oraculum Pythium* or *Pythicum*, *vox Pythia* or *Pythica*; to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edere* or *fundere*; to pronounce any thing as an —, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question) *petere* (from some one, *ab aliquo*); to seek an — at Delphi (through ambae-adorn), *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; to deem any one's words as good as an —, *qua alqs dixerat oraculi vice accipere*; (2) = the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*; Apollo, god of the Pythian —, *Apollo Pythius*. Oracular, adj. *qui oracula edit*.

Oral, adj. *prærens*; see *Verbal*, *Word*.

Orange, n., sweet —, **malum aurantium* *Linnæus*; bitter —, **pomum aurantium*, *malum medicum*; — tree, *citrus aurantium*, *arbor medicæ* (L.); — flower, **flos citri aurantium*, — coloured, *colore luteo, luteus*; — peel, **pomorum aurantium putamen*. Orangery, n. **copia arborum medlarum*; house built for an —, **arborum mediæ arum hiberna* *quibus objecta sunt specularia* or (with us) *quibus objectæ sunt vitææ*.

Oration, n. *oratio*. Orator, n. *orator*. Oratorical, adj. *oratoricus*. Oratory, n. (1) *ars oratoria*; (2) = house for prayer, *ades sacra*. See *Speak*, *Lecture*, *Rhetoric*, *Bloquent*.

Orb, n. *sphæra*, *globus*. Orbed, adj. *in orbem circumactus*, *in orbem sinuatus*. Orbit, n. (1) in astronomy, *orbis* (not *circulus*); (2) in anatomy, = cavity of the eye, **cavum oculi*. See *Globe*, *Eye*, *Planet*.

Orchard, n. *pomarium*; to plant an —, **pomarium ponere* or *arere*.

Orchestra, n. (1) = the place, **suggestus canticum*; (2) = the music, *symphonia*, *symphonici*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

Ordain, v.tr. (1) see *Decree*, *Establish*, *Appoint*, *Institute*; (2) **in sacerdotum numerum recipere solenni ritu*. Ordinance, n., see *Decree*, *Edict*, *Edile*. Ordination, n. **ritus sollemnis quo alqs in sacerdotum numerum recipitur*; to receive —, *in sacerdotum numerum recipi solenni ritu*.

Ordeal, n. *divinum testimonium* (in the middle ages, **ordalium*).

Order, n. (1) *ordo*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum structura*; to set in —, *in ordinem adducere* or *redigere*, *alqd curare* (to take care of); to place in —, *disponere*, *digerere*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; to keep —, *ordinem servare*; to keep — in a thing, *ordinem adhibere alci rei* or *in alqd re*; in, according to —, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, *actum, disciplinam bonam*; love, spirit of —, *bona disciplina studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *rite institutum* or

rationem servare, a vitæ ratione non discedere; to live without —, *in diem vivere*; — in one's affairs, *rationum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to call any one to —, *alqm in ordinem cogere*; to keep any one in —, under strict discipline, *alqm severâ disciplinâ coercere*, *alqm in officio continere* (in submiss-ion); (2) = division, class, **ordo*; — in architecture, *genus columnarum*; the Doric —, *columnæ Doricæ*; see Class, Kind, Rank; (3) = fraternity (of knights or ecclesiastics), *collegium, corpus* (of priests), **classis tu malis* (of knight-); to establish an —, *collegium constituere*, **turmalen classen constituere*; to enter an —, **collegia accedere*, **classi tu malis ascribi*; persons of the same —, *eiusdem corporis homines*; insignia of an —, **iniqua classis turmalis* (in general), **temnus classis tu malis* (triband of an —); to wear the insignia of an —, *turmalis classis insigne gerere*, **tumalis classis insignibus decoratum esse*; member of an —, *fratr, ejusdem corporis monachus*, (of a female) **mulier collegio associata*; festival of an order, **dies collegio constituto* or *turmalis classis suæ*; rite, rule of the —, *mos collegii* or *turmalis classis*; priest of an —, *monachus* (late); law of an —, **lex collegii* or *classis turmalis*; dress, costume of an —, **vestis quam monachi gerunt* (of monks), **vestis quam equites gerunt* (of knight-); master of an —, **tumalis classis magister*, *turmalis classis præpositus*; knight of an —, **equus classis turmalis ascriptus*, **tumalis classis insignibus decoratus*; decoration of an —, *insigne turmalis classis*; to wear the decoration of an —, *turmalis classis insigni decoratum esse*; (4) in pl., clerical, holy orders, **ordo clericorum*; to take —, *ordini clericorum ascribi*; to be in full —, *consecratum esse*; (5) = command, *jussum*; to follow an —, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an —, *jussum spernere*, *abnuere*; to execute, accomplish —, *jussum efficere, patiare, peragere*; see Command, Decree, Precept; (6) in business, *mandatum, negotium*; see Commission. "In — to or that" is rendered, (a) by *ut* or *qui* with subj. (only in late writers by the fut. act. part.), e.g. we eat (in —) to live, but we do not live (in —) to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador (in —) to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; (b) by the fut. pass. part. and the gerund in *di* with *causâ* or in *dum* with *ad*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenius to his friends (in —) to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi causâ tres legiones misit*; I sit down (in —) to write, *pono ad scribendum*; Gracchus marched out with the legions (in —) to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandam Celtiberiam legiones* (in sentences like these also only later writers use the fut. act. part.); (c) by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion, e.g. they came to ask, *exierunt rogatum*; "in — not to," is rendered by *ne* with subj., e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commemorem*. Order, v.tr. (1) = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, disponere*; see above; (2) = to command, *jubere, precipere* (to enjoin), *imparare, præscribere* (to direct, pre-cribe); to — the army to any place, *exercitum in alqm locum inducere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam alci imperare*; he ordered his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis jussit, ne, etc.* (with subj.). Orderly, adj. (1) = well arranged (of things), *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (arranged with precision); an — life, *vita disposita*; adv. *composite, disposite, descripte* (opp. *confuse, Cic.*), *ordine, ordinatum* (but *ordinate* is not a very good word); to tell anything in an — manner, *alqd ordine narrare*; to arrange in an — way, *alqd componere* (e.g. the state, *republicam*), *alqd digerere* (e.g. a library, *bibliothecam*); to march —, *compositos instructosque procedere*; (2) = fond of order (of person-), *diligens* (in general), *attentus ad rem* (in domestic affairs), *fragi* (for *fragulis*, which is not used in

good prose; frugal; who keeps good hours, opp. *nequam*, esp. of slaves), *sobrius* (temperate), comb. *frugi ac sobrius*; adv. *diligenter, frugaliter, sobrie*; see Methodical.

Ordinal, adj., — number, *numerus ordinarius* (gram.). Ordinal, n. *formula sacrorum*.

Ordinary, adj. *usitatus* (usual); see Customary, Common, Regular, Usual. Ordinary, n. (1) see Judge, Chaplain; (2) = meal, *cena*; to dine at an —, *cenare*. Professor in —, **professor ordinarius*.

Ordnance, n., see Artillery, Military; master-general of the —, perhaps **præfectus rei tormentarie summus*.

Ore, n. *æs, æris metallum* (χαλκός).

Organ, n. (1) in anatomy; the — of the ear, *auditis membra aurium*, n.; — of the voice, *vox*; a good — (of the voice), *voxis felicitas*; — of respiration, *spiritus viscerum*; interior —s of the body, *intestina viscera*; (2) in general, the — of speech, *lingua*; see Meant, Instrument; (3) in music, **organum pneumaticum*; it is playing, *sonat*; one who plays an —, *organist, organædus*; bellows of an —, **foliis organi pneumatici*; — building, **organi constructio*, *organopæa*; — builder, **organi pneumatici artifex* or **qui organa pneumatica facit*; to play the —, **organo pneumatico canere*; works, pipe of an —, **organi pneumatici machina, fistula*. Organic, adj., e.g. — bodies, *animalia -ium*, n., or nascent -ium, n.; — disease, *vitium naturæ*. Organize, v.tr. *ordinare* (to arrange), *constituere, componere* (to arrange in a definite manner); to — a school, college upon a new plan, **gymnasii rationes de integro ordinare*; to — a state, *civilitatis statum ordinare*, *republicam constituere* or *componere*, *republicam legibus temperare*; a well-organized state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quæ commodus rem suam publicam administrat*. Organization, n. *temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; physical and mental —, *quæ corporis tum mentis temperatio*; — of the state, republic, *temperatio civitatis* or *republicæ, forma reipublicæ*; — of a school, college, **gymnasii rationes de integro ordinate*. Organism, n. *natura et figura alcy rei*.

Orgies, n. *bacchanalia -ium*, n.

Orient, n., Oriental, adj., see East, Eastern.

Origin, n. *origo, ortus, fons* (source), *principium* (first beginning), *causa* (cause), *unde fit alqd* (whence a thing arises); without an —, *nullo generatus ortu*; to derive its — from, *ortum* or *natum esse ab alqd re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animorum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see Beginning, Birth, Cause, Source.

Original, adj. *primus, principalis* (the first, e.g. cause, *causa*; meaning, *significatio*; *piimitivus* is late), *naturalis* (natural, e.g. barrenness, *sterilitas*); the — meaning of a word, *ea verbi significatio in qua natum est* (Aul. Gell.); adv. *primo, principio, primitus*; — deeds, **tabula veræ*; — genius, *ingenium illustre*; that man is an — genius, *nilhil æquale est illi homini*; — will, **testamentum verum*; — cause, *ultima causa, causa principalis*; — beginning, *primordium, prima origo* (first origin, e.g. *urbis ejus*); — faculty, in the context *principium* (Cic.); — source, *fons*; the — source of all that exists, *a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur*; — abode, *antiqua sedes* (e.g. *Læstrigynum*); —, primitive tongue, **illa prima lingua*.

Original, n. *exemplum primum* (— text, pattern; for which Cic. uses *ἀρχαῖος*), and *Pliny archetypum*, **verba scriptoris ipsa* (— text), *chirographum* (χαραγραφον, the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic idea). Originality, n., *render* in general by *Original*; — of genius, *proprietas* (peculiarity), *indoles nativa* (natural talent), *irreventionis felicitas* (fertility of invention); his orations show — of genius, but as yet little developed and quite uncul-

tiated, *orationes ejus signifi- cant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impositam et plane rudem*. Originate, v.tr., see Create, Produce, Begin; v.intr., to — in or from a thing, *orari* or *exoriri* ab aliqua re, emanare or fluere de or ex aliqua re, proficisci ab aliqua re (to proceed, spring from), *fieri* or *effici* or *sequi* or *consequi* ex aliqua re (to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *o ignem accepisse* ab alio.

Ornament, n. *decus* (adorned by its innate beauty), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), comb. *decus et ornamentum*; *insigne* (honorary decoration, of things), comb. *insigne atque ornamentum*; *lumen* (lit. light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), comb. *lumen et ornamentum*, or *decus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta sanctorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lumina civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen*; an — of virtue, merit, *insigne virtutis, laudis*; virtue is the only real —, *et cum decus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostri ætatis gloriam*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci* or *alti rei decori* or *ornamento esse*, *decus afferre alci* or *alti rei*. Ornament, v.tr., see Adorn, Decorate. Ornamental, adj., render by verbs.

Ornithology, n. **ornithologia* (technical).

Orphan, n. *orbis*, fem. *orba* (bereft of parents), *pupillus*, fem. *pupilla* (a ward); an orphan in respect of father, mother, *orbis (orba) patris, matris*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbati parvulus*; money belonging to — wards, *pecunia pupillarum*; asylum for —s, *orphanotrophium* (*ὀρφανοτροφείον*, late); master of an asylum for —s, foster-father of —s, *orphanotrophus* (*ὀρφανοτρόφος*, late). Orphan, adj. *orbus, orbatus, parentibus* or *batus* (bereft of parents).

Orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (*ὀρθόδοξος*, late, Jct.), in pure Latin **veram Christi legem sequens*, **veræ legis Christianæ studiosus* (both of persons), **veræ legi Christianæ conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). Orthodox, n. **orthodoxia* (*ὀρθοδοξία*, theological term), in pure Latin **veræ Christianæ legis studium*; to doubt any one's —, **dubitare num alius veram Christi legem sequatur*.

Orthoepy, n. **vera loquendi ratio*.

Orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (knowledge of —), *formula ratiocine scribendi* (as a system; both as circuml. for the Greek *ὀρθογραφία*). Orthographical, adj., render by *recte scribere*, e.g. — rules, **recte scribendi præcepta*.

Ossier, n. *salix tinnialis* (L.).

Ossify, n. **falco ossifragus* (L.).

Ossify, v.tr. in *os* (or in *ossa*) *transire*. Ossification, n., render by *Ossify*.

Ostentation, n. *ostentatio*; see Show.

Ostentatious, adj., see Vain, Haughty.

Ostensible, adj. *quod ostendi potest*. Ostensive, adj., render by *ostendere*.

Osteology, n. **osteologia* (technical).

Ostracism, n. *testarum suffragia quod Athenienses ὀστρακισμὸν vocabant*, or simply *testarum suffragia -orum*, n.; to be banished by —, *testarum suffragiis* *e civitate ejici*.

Ostich, n. *struthiocamelus* (*στρουθιοκάμηλος*; *struthius* is very late); from the —, *struthio-camelinus*.

Other, adj. *alter* (the —, one of the two, opp. *utroque*, both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas*; who does nothing for the sake of another, *qui nihil alterius causâ facit*), *ceterus*, *religius* (the —; *ceterus* and *ceteri* represent the — part as acting reciprocally with the first; *religius* or *religui* simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used), *secundus* (second), *diversus* (quite different), *alienus* (belonging to some one else,

foreign). Others, *alii* (*ἄλλοι*); the others, *ceteri*, *reliqui* (*οἱ ἄλλοι*). If — is = to one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* (only in the silver age, *altus*) or *novus*, e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another Camillus, *novus Camillus*; all —s, *omnes alii, ceteri* (all the remainder); all the — things, *ceterum omne* (which one possesses, *alia omnia*; many, several — things, *alia multa, alia plura* (not *multa alia*, etc.); on the — hand, *versus* (again), *e contrario* (on the contrary); in — words, *commutatis verbis* (to say, *dicere*); the — (i.e. the female) —s, *mulieres*; the — world, *orbi novus* + (newly discovered), *inferi*, *infera loca* (infernal regions); to put on — shoes and clothes, *calceos et vestimenta mutare*. See One, Another. Otherwise, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *alioqui* (in other respects), *quod nisi ita est* or *fit*, *quod nisi ita esset* (if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences). See Like.

Ought, v. aux., render by the fut. pass. part. by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see Must), or by *licet* (of persons), e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licebat hoc facere*; you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *hæc via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus enim contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; very often in this sense the perf. pass. part. is used after *oportet*, to imply that the action would yet have continued in its results, e.g. they — to have satisfied the wishes of the youth, *adulescentem morem gestum oportuit*. See Must, Oblige.

Our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostri* (those of — party, household, country, etc.), *nostri acies* (— countrymen); — Cicero (just mentioned), *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostrâ (or nostri) causâ, propter nos*; for our part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*). Ourselves, pron., see We, Self.

Out, adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, in, on the inside); out or outwards may be also rendered by *foris, foras, peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe out, *exspirare, respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to remain —, *non edicere*; to stay — all night, *abnoctare*; to break —, *ex loco, cinctus carceris impungere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum, iram effundere*; not to do so, *iracundiam cohibere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; a disease breaks —, *morbus, vis morbi eruptit*; tears break —, *lacrimæ erumpunt, prorumpunt*; to break — into laughter, *in risus (cachinnus) effundi*; to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; a breaking —, *eruptio*; to spread —, *pandere, expandere, sternere*; to be spread —, *diffundi per locum*; a tree spread —, *arbor patulus diffunditur ramis*; the vine spreads —, *vitis seipit multiplici lapsu et erratice*; to bring —, *efferre*; to put —, *extinguere*; to last —, *perdurare*; to draw —, *extendere*, a discourse, sermon longus producere; to think —, *excogitare*; to serve —, *emereri, stipendia conficere*; to twist —, *extorquere*; to thresh — (corn), *e spicis grana excutere*; to stretch —, *distendere*; to go —, *exire*; to run —, *excurrere*; to fall —, *cadere*; to fall — well, *bene, prospere cadere*; — ill, *male cadere*; to fall — = disagree, *rizari cum aliquo, inimicitias suscipere cum aliquo*; to flow —, *effluere*; to fight —, *discerere pro re, debellare*; they have fought it —, *debellatum est*; to fly —, *evolare, evolare*; to search —, *exquirere, perquirere*; to eat —, *exedere*; to carry —, *evahere, exportare*; to give —, *promere*; to pour —, *effundere, profundere*; to hold —, *perdurare*; in misfortune, **malis non cadere*; to cut —, *excidere* (a way through mountains, *iam inter montes*); to cut — a statue, *scalpere, exculpere*; to lift —,

emovere; to choose —, *legere, eligere*; to choose — soldiers, *delectum habere*; to hear —, *usque ad finem audire*; to come —, *exire, egredi*; to get — (= to be made known), *emanare in vulgus, efferi foras*; to let — (= to make known), *evulgare*; to set —, (= to start), *proficisci*; (= to display, as goods for sale) *proponere merces*; to scratch —, *eradere*; to find —, *expugnare, invenire*; to laugh — of, *deridere*; to let (go) —, *emittere foras*; to let — hatred, *iram effundere*; to run —, *excurrere, promittere*; as a promontory, *promontorium in mare excurrere*; to lay —, *exponere*, (= to spend) *pecuniam expendere pro algo*; to lend —, *mutuum dare*; *pecuniam alicui foras dare*; on good security, *certis (rectis) nominibus pecuniam collocare*; at two (three, four, five) per cent., *binis (ternis, quaternis, or quinis) centesimis*; at good interest, *grandi fenore*; to lend — on the land, *in solo collocare*; to make —, *interpretari, excogitare, exquirere*; to measure —, *metiri, dimetiri, admetiri*; to take —, *eximere, excipere*; to pump —, *exhaurire* (a vessel, *sentinam*); to tear —, *erellere*; to root —, *radicare, extirpare, radicibus exellere*; to root — a superstition, *superstitionem funditus tollere*; to root — a nation, *gentem excidere*; to root — a family, *stirpem interimere, domum vacuum facere*; to call —, *pronunciare, declarare, exclamare, conelamare*; to saw —, *serrā secare*; to say —, *edicere, iudicium facere, testificari, profiteri*; to suck —, *exsugere*; to suck the blood — of a wound, *exsugere vulnus*; to send —, *emittere*; to shoot —, *jaculari, ejaculari* (as a plant), *gemmare, pullulare*; the trees shoot —; *gemmae proveniunt*; to sleep —, *edormire*; to shut —, *excludere*; to shut — some one from the city, *menibus alqm excludere*; — from an office, *excludere alqm honore magistratus*; = to expel (as from a society), *a cætu alqm removere*; to deck —, *ornare, exornare*; to deck — a room with pictures, *cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare*; — the walls with marble, *parietes marmoreis excolere*; the heaven is decked — with stars, *distinctum et ornatum cælum astris*; to deck — your style, *orationem exornare*; — a narrative, *narrationem gratia exornare*; to cut —, *excidere*; = to prune —, *putare*; to write —, *exscribere, transcribere, transferre*; to shake —, *excutere*; to cry —, *clamitare*; to set —, *ire, contendere*; to pour —, *effundere, profundere*; to swell —, *sinuare*; to sweat —, *exsudare*; to see — (that is) to the end, e.g. a play), *fabulam ad finem usque spectare*; to put — (extinguish), *extinguere*; to put — goods for sale, *merces venales proponere*; to put — work to be done, *faciendum locare*; to put out, as in speaking, *interpellare, obloqui*; to stretch —, *tendere, distendere, pandere*; to spew —, *vomere, vomere*; to play —, *ludum ad finem perducere*; to spin —, *deducere, uberius disputare de re*; to speak —, *enunciare, clare, (magna) voce dicere, proloqui*; his face speaks — his joy, *luctus ejus prodit gaudia*; how, your love for me speaks — in your letter: *litteræ istæ quantum habent declarationem amoris tui* / to spring —, *exsilire, prosilire*; to fit —, *instruere, ornare re*; to stand —, *endure, pati, perpeti, ferre, sustinere rem*, (= not to yield) *non succumbere, durum (duriorem) or inextorabilem præbere se*; to die —, *funeribus vacuum fieri extinguere*; a family that has died —, *domus continuatis funeribus vacua facta*; to knock —, *exculere*; to knock — an eye, *oculum elidere*; to turn —, *excludere, expellere, ejicere*; to drive —, *extirpare, extrudere*; to drive any one — of a city, *alqm e civitate extirpare*; — into exile, *in exsilium ejicere*; to stretch —, *porrigere, protendere*; to stretch one's self — on the grass, *se abicere in herbâ*; to strike —, *delere, cradere*; to strike — a person's name, *nomen alicui eximere de tabulis*; to run —, *excurrere, vagari*; to fight —, *deligare, depugnare pugnam*; to scatter — or strewn, *spargere, dispergere, serere*; — the seed of discord, *serere causam discordiarum, discordias serere*; to study —, *excogitare, cogitatione invenire*; to carry —,

ferre, exportare; to be carried —, *trahere, gestari*; to tread —, *exculcare, calcando trahere*; to go — of the house, *foras ire*; to go — of the country, *peregre ahire*; to be — of doors, *foras esse*; to be — of one's mind, *an (mentis) non competere esse, non apud se esse, (from joy) letitia exsultare, efferi, (from anger) præ iracundia non esse apud se, (from fright) metu exanimatum esse*; to be — of condition to, *acquirere, non posse*; — of season, *alicio (haud opportunò) tempore, intempestive*. Out (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), e or ex (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go out of the ship; so *ex urbe, e civitate*; compare *extorqueere arma e manibus*; *ejicere alqm e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), de (e.g., *de civitate alqm ejicere*, to expel any one out of the city; so *de lecto decidere*, to jump out of bed), extra (properly outside of, opp. *intra*, within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen, ordinem, noxiam, ruinam, quotidianam consuetudinem, numerum*, etc.). Sometimes "out of" has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case, e.g. *an egredi*, to go out of the vessel (so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, e, ex, a, ab, ulco propter and præ (e.g. — of fear, *præ metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *merito coactus* (so *pudore adductus*); to be — one's mind, *sui or mentis non competere esse, non apud se esse*; to be — one's mind for joy, *letitia exsultare, efferi*; from anger, *præ iracundia non esse apud se*; from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*; to put a person — his mind, *perturbare alqm*; to be put — one's mind, *perturbari*; — time, *alio or haud opportuno tempore, intempestive*.

Outbid, v.tr. *licitatione vincere*; he who —, *penes quem licitatio remansit*.

Outbreak, n. *eruptio*.

Outcast, n. *qui ejectus est, exsul, exlorris*.

Outcry, n. *clamor, vociferatio, voces, exclamatio*.

Outdo; v.tr. *superare, vincere alqm*.

Outery, adj. (outward), *exterus* (exterior naves), *externus* (res eterna, Cic.; so *externi-orum*, n., outer things, opp. *intiora*); the — circle, *orbis exterior*. See *Exterior*, *External*.

Outface, v.tr. *impudenti vincere*.

Outgo, v.intr. *præcedere, præcurrere alqm*.

Outgrow, v.intr. *annis superare*.

Outlandish, adj. *externus, peregrinus*; (a foreigner), *adventitius* (an immigrant).

Outlast, v.tr. *dintius durare*.

Outlaw, n. *proscriptus, relegatus, exsul, exlex* (bound by no law); *Outlawry, n. proscriptio*. To outlaw, v.tr. *proscribere*. See *Proscribe*.

Outlet, n. *exitus*.

Outline, n. *lineamenta* (e.g. *lu operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the outlines of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare *antini lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*).

Outlive, v.tr. *superare alicui* (Justin.; so *expeditioni*, Florus), *superare (vita), superesse*. See *Survive*.

Outlying, adj. *extra jancens, longinquus* (far removed), *extexus*; comb. *exterus* (hostis) *alque longinquus*.

Outnumber, v.tr. *numero (numeris) or computatione superare, multitudine superare*.

Outpost, n. *propugnaculum* (scil. *navium, manuum*; *propugnaculum oppositum barbaris*; *propugnacula imperii*); to employ an —, *propugnaculo uti*.

Outrage, n. *atros injuria, contumelia*. To outrage, v.tr. *alicui offerre injuriam, alqm injuria or contumelia afficere*; *probris conficere, maledicta in alqm conferre*. Outrageous, adj. *ferox, inhumanus, furibundus, contumeliosus*; to be —, *furere, insanire, in maledicta effrui*.

Outride, v.tr. *equitando superare alqm*. Outrider, n. *apparitor*; place for —, *apparitorum*; the service of —, *apparitura*.

Outright, adv. *venitus, morosa, omnino*.

Outroar, v.tr. clamando alqm superare.
 Outium, v.tr. alqm cursu superare or vincere; fig. excedere. See Outstrip.
 Outsail, v.tr. nāvīgando superare alqm.
 Outshine, v.tr. fulgore superare or vincere alqm or alqd.
 Outside, adj. *exterior*; as a noun, the —, *externa-orum*, n. (opp. *interna*), *superficies* (the surface); e.g. *aquā, testudinum, corporum*), *forma externa*, species; on the —, *extrinsecus* (cf. *ab-*, opp. *intrinsecus*, ex or ab *interiore parte*).
 Outspread, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands, *supplicibus manibus*.
 Outstrip, v.tr. *præcurrere alqm, alci iter præcipere* (a good deal, *longius spatium*); to have outstripped a person, *alqm antecessisse* or *præcursum, alqm post se reliquisse, superavisse, prægressum alqm assequi*.
 Outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.
 Outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.
 Outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm prævertere*.
 Outward, adj. *exterus, externus*; adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; — advantages, *bona externa*; an — show, species; a ship — bound, **navis ad extra nationes destinata*. See Exterior, External.
 Outweigh, v.tr. *præponderare*; e.g. *ne æquitate turbatū mundus præponderet* (Sen.); *in alterum latus præponderans sarcina* (App.); so fig. *honestas præponderat*.
 Outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (to deceive), *astutiā vincere* (to surpass in cunning).
 Outworks, n. *munitiones exteriora*.
 Oval, adj. **ex longo rotundus, oratus* (like an egg). Oval, n. **figura ex longo rotunda* (according to Col.).
 Ovary, n. **ovarium* (technical).
 Ovation, n. *ovatio*; see Triumph.
 Oven, n. *furnus* (for baking); to heat the —, *furnum calefacere*; see Stove, Furnace.
 Over, prep. and adv. = immediately above, *super, supra* (*super*, opp. *infra*), e.g. *ensis super cer-vice pendet*, the sword hangs — the head (so *super nari turrim effectam*, Cæs.); used also of time, *nocte super mediā*, at midnight (so *super canā loqui*), also = about, concerning, *hac super re scribam ad te* (Cic.); *super tali causā missi* (Nep.). It is used with the acc. as well as the abl. (1) of place, e.g. *aqua super montium juga concreta erat* (Liv.); (2) of locality, *super flumen instruit aciem* (Liv.), *situs super flumen* (Liv.), *cubabat super regem* (Curt.); (3) of time = during, e.g. *super cænā* (at dinner), *super cinum* (so our “— your wine”); (4) = beyond, *famosissima super ceteras cæna*; *super omnia*, above all. *Supra* is used as an adverb and a preposition; as adv. (1) of place, e.g. *omnia hæc quæ supra et subter* (over and under) *unum esse* (Cic.); comparative *superius*, *piscina superius constructa*; (2) of time, *uti supra* (above or before) *demonstravimus*; (3) of a mass, *ager fortasse trecentis aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptus*; (4) = beyond or further, *dialogos confeci et absolve. nescio quam bene, sed ita accurate ut nihil posset supra* (Cic.); as prep. (1) of place, e.g. *ille qui supra nos habitat* (Plaut.); especially of geographical position, e.g. *Syene est supra Alexandriam*; fig. = to surpass, e.g. *supra alqm ire*; (2) of time, *supra septingentesimum annum*; (3) of masses, *supra milia viginti*; (4) = beyond, *supra modum* (so *vires, morem, humanum formam, humanam fidem, dominatio quæ supra leges se esse vult*, to be more powerful than). **Hostes supra caput sunt*, the enemy is — our head (that is, is very near, at our heels); to be — any one, *alci præcesse*. “Over” sometimes means to the other side of, *trans Apenninum colonias miserunt*, they sent a colony — the Apennines. “Over” = through, *per totam terram*, — the whole land. It is — all — with me, *actum est de me*. To look —, *oculis lustrare, contueri*; to think —, *cogitare* or *meditari de re*; — all carefully, *omnia diligenter perspicere*; to go —, *transire*; to send —, *trajicere*, *transmittere*, *transportare*; to fly —, *transvolare*; to run — in reading, *legendo percurrere*; to pass — (not to punish), *præterire silentio*; = not to mention, *medicam quod, etc.*; = not to leave a share of property to, *præterire alqm, repulsum dare alci*; = to desert, *ad hostes transire*; — to any one, *desicere ad alqm*; to hang —, *impendere, imminere*; to leap —, *transilire*; to get —, *alqm alqm re inducere, prævalere*; — yourself, *se ipsum (animum) vincere*; to read —, *cognoscere, recognoscere*; to deliver —, *tradere*; to hand — (as to the future), *litteris custodire*; to reckon or count —, *computare, ad calculos vocare*; to talk —, *persuadere alci*; to ride —, *equo procedere*; to run —, **currendo sternere*; to ship —, *transvehere, transportare*; rush —, *præcipitem ruere*; swim —, *transnatare*; sail —, **navigando superare*; leap —, *transilire*; boil —, *ebullire*; to shoot —, *traficere telum*; — a wall, *murum trajicere*. His anger was —, *ira consederat*; the fright being —, *pacore sedato*; when his passion is —, *quum defuerit ira*; the affair being —, *re confecta*; when he sees that the summer is —, *ubi videt æstatem jam exactam esse*; the rain is —, *pluere desit*; the matter is all —, *transacta est res*; all —, *totus*, e.g. *totus in amore est* (Ter.); he is all — in love (so *sum vester totus*). “Over” = too much, *nimis, nimium, nimium, ultra modum*; — easy, *justo facilius*; — and above; *super hæc, insuper*; to be —, *redundare, superesse*; — and over again, *iterum ac sepius*; — against, *ex adverso, e regione* (with dat., — us, nobis). “Over” is sometimes rendered by *in*, e.g. *pater habet potestatem in filiis*, the father has power — his children; so *nihil tibi in me est juris*, you have no power or jurisdiction — me.
 Overact, v.tr. **plus quam satis est facere, nimium esse in re*.
 Overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, absterre, coercere, comprimere*.
 Overbalance, v.tr. *præponderare*; see Outweigh.
 Overbear, v.tr. *alqm frangere, vincere, superare*.
 Overbearing, adj. *arrogans, insolens*. Overborne, *victus, fractus*.
 Overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.
 Overboard, adj. **de nave dejectus, *in mari*; to be —, **in mari esse*.
 Overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.
 Overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax*.
 Overburdened, adj. *prægravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.
 Overcast, adj. *obnubilus* (*obnubila tenebris loca*).
 Overcharge, v.tr. (1) = to put too high a price, **nimium imponere pretium, nimio vendere*; (2) = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se ingurgitare*; *se vino ciboque onerare*.
 Overcoat, n. *amiculum*; to put on an —, *superinducere alqd*.
 Overcome, v.tr. *vincere, devincere, superare, profligare*; not to be —, *inexpugnabilis, insuperabilis, invictus*.
 Overdo, v.tr. *nimio labore se fatigare* (yourself); to — a thing, **nimium laborem in rem conferre, nimium esse in re*.
 Overdress, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.
 Overdrink, v.intr. *nimium bibere, rino se obruere*.
 Overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implere*.
 Overflow, n. *inundatio fluminis, eluvio, deluvium* (post-Aug.); the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffuit, flumen alveum excedit*. To overflow, v.t. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit*; continual rains, —ing all the plains, *imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes*; v.intr. *redundare, exundare*, the fountain —, *fons exundat*.
 Overgrow, v.intr. *super crescere*; to be — with foliage, *frondibus contextum esse*.
 Overhung, v.intr. *imminare, impendere*.

Overhear, v. tr. *subaudire*.

Overly, v. tr. *incubando opprimere* or *suffocare*, to — with gold, *inducere* (e.g. *aureum ligno*).

Overload, v. tr. *nimis* or *nimium onerare*, *onus nimis grave alicui imponere*. Over loaded, *nimis oneratus*, *pondere nimis gravi oppressus*, to be — with business, *negotio obrutus esse*.

Overlong, adj. *prælongus*.

Overlook, v. tr. (1) = *oversee*, *certare*, *observare* (to watch), *custodire* (to guard), *præsece alicui* or *alicui rei* (to superintend), *inquirere in aliquid*, *scrutari aliquid* (to examine thoroughly), (2) = to pardon, *alicui rei* or *alicui aliquid rei* *inimam dare* or *condonare*, *alicui rei* or *alicui aliquid ignorare*, *committere in aliquid* (to shut one's eyes, wink at); see *Indulgence*. Pardon, (3) = to pass by inadvertently, non *videre*, *præterire negligentia* (by inattention in reading, etc.), *omittere*, *prætermittere* (to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished). Overlooker, n. *custos*, *curator*, *præses*, *præfectus*, *exactor* (one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister*, *rector* (instructor), *præfectus moribus*, *censor* (of morals), *superintendentis* (of the stable-boys), *curator curiarum* (surveyor of the public roads), *ordinis* (in Rome, superintendant of the public buildings and police), *exactor operis* (chief of the works); to appoint an —, *custodem ponere* or *apponere* or *imponere alicui rei*; to make a person —, *constituere*, *præficeri* or *aliquid curatori em* *alicui rei*, or merely *præficeri*, *præponere alicui rei*; the office of —, *custodia munus*; *cura*, *præfectura*.

Overly, v. tr. *plus quam debetur silecere*.

Overplus, n. *additamentum*, *auctarium*, *nimium* (too much).

Overpower, v. tr. *opprimere*, *frangere*, *præfigere aliquid*.

Overpress, v. tr. *aliquid opprimere*, *obruere*.

Overprize, v. tr. *plurius quam par est estimare*.

Overrate, v. tr. *nimis* in *alicui rei* *tribuere*; to — one's self, *immodicum sui esse aestimatores*. Overrating, n. *immodica rei estimatio*.

Overreach, v. tr. *circumvenire*, *circumscribere*, *dolis ductare*, *fraude capere aliquid*, he is overreached, *in foream decidit*.

Overrule, v. tr. = to be it down, *vincere*, *decernere*. Overruling Providence, *Providentia omnia administrans* or *gubernans*.

Overrun, v. tr. (1) = *outrun*, *cursu præterire*, (2) = to ravage, *populorum*, *castrare*.

Oversee, v. tr. *curare*, *procurare*. Overseer, n. *custos*, *curator*, *procurator*, — of the highways, *curator viarum*, — of the poor, *pauperum procuratores*. See *Overlook*.

Overshadow, v. tr. *obumbrare*, *inumbrire aliquid*.

Overshoes, n. *legumenta calciorum*.

Overshoot, v. tr. *jaculo*, or *agilitate scopum transgredi*, to — one's self, *consilium lala*.

Over sight, n. *error*, *erratum*, *incuria*; — of a business, *curatio*, *procuratio*.

Overskip, v. tr. *prætermittere*, *præterire*.

Over sleep, v. intr. *nimis diu dormire*.

Over spread, v. tr. *obducere*, *operire*, *conspicere*.

Overstock, v. tr. *nimis implicare*, *nimis emere*; to be —ed, *nimis redundare*.

Overstrain, v. tr. *nimis extendere*, *nimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*.

Overstudy, v. intr. *pace mori in literarum studiis*.

Overtax, adj. *apertus*, *manifestus*.

Overtake, v. tr. *asssequi*, *consequi*. Overtaken, *præventus*; to be — with sleep, *sono opprimi*.

Overtask, v. tr. *magis justo alicui primum injungere*.

Overtax, v. tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.

Overthrow, v. tr. (1) = to cast down, *præfigere*, *demolire*; (2) = to demolish, *diruere*, *subvertere*, *demolire*; (3) = to defeat, *decernere*, *prostrare*, *opprimere*. Overthrow, n. *clades*, *strages*.

Overtop, v. tr. *eminere*, *præeminere*, *supereminere*.

Overture, n. (1) *conditiones ad aliquid agendum*

proposita, — of peace, *pacis conditiones*, to make —, *conditiones ferre* or *proponere*; (2) to no opera, *amatus musici exordium*.

Overturn, v. tr. *exvertere*, *subvertere aliquid*.

Overvalue, v. tr. *nimium pretium statuere rei*; to — your power, *virtutum fiduciam ostentare*.

Overweigh, v. intr. *præponderare*, *propendere*.

Overwhelm, v. tr. *obruere*, *immergere*. Overwhelmed, part. *obrutus*, *merus*, *demersus*, — with grief, *dolore* or *tristitia* *oppressus*.

Otherwise, adj. *qui periculis cedere nulli, nuntius*; to be —, *nimium multum scire*.

Overworn, adj. e.g. — with age, *etate* or *senio confectus*.

Overwrought, adj. or part *nimis elaboratus* (wrought too highly), *laboribus confectus* (worn down by labours).

Overzealous, adj. *nimis studiosus*.

Owe, v. tr. *debere* (to be in debt; to any one, *alicui*); to — something; to a person, *debere alicui aliquid* (in general, of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, pecuniary; gratitude, *gratiam*, compensation, *miscricordiam*); to — much money, *esse alieno demersum* or *obrutum esse*; to — any one a great deal, *grandem pecuniam alicui debere* (lit.), *multa alicui debere* (fig.); to — nobody a farthing, *debere nummum nulli*, to — any one an answer, *nondum respondisse alicui* (to one who asks a question orally), *nondum ad epistolam* or *litteras alicui respondisse* (to a letter). Owning, adj., see *Due*.

Owl, n. *ulula*, *noctua* (both = screech —); like an —, *nocturnus* (e.g. *oculi*).

Own, adj. (1) = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus* *spatius*, etc., e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipsius* (or *sui* *spatius*) *manuscriptum erat*, *ipse scripsit at*; I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi*, *propterea vidi*, *huc oculis egomet vidi* (Com.), I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsa principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *mea culpa*; by my — exertions, *meo* (*suo*, etc.) *stude* (also with *ut dicatur* added, *proprio stude* should be avoided), (2) = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with *gen*, in other writers also with *dat*), *peculiaris* (what one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (relating to one's family or home), *comb* *domesticus* et *privatus* (e.g. *domesticæ et privatæ res*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicæ*), *privus* (belonging to any one individually); here also the possessive pron. are very often sufficient, to which *proprius* may or may not be added, e.g. to seal with one's — ring, *suo annulo signare*, to bewail one's — misfortunes, *calamitatem propriam suam queri*, one's — house, *res peculiares* (lit.); one's — servants, *mancipia*, *my*, *your* — people, *servants*, *mei*, *tui*, etc.; he has taken from us every thing that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quæ nostra erant propria*; they possess no land of their —, *privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est*; the rich man who sits in his — gallery, *dives quem ducit prava triformis*, (very rich has his — covet, *opercula sunt dolus pica*) made, written with my (your, etc.) — hand, *manu mea* (*tua*, etc.) *factus*, *scriptus*; a letter in my — handwriting, an autograph letter, *epistola quæ meâ manu scripta*, *litteræ autographæ* (Suet.); a letter written in his — handwriting, *litteræ ipsius manu scriptæ*, one's — handwriting, *chirographum* (*χειρογραφον*, e.g. verses in one's — handwriting, *res ipsius chirographo scriptæ*); I will write it in my — handwriting, *meo chirographo* (lit.); he built the temple of Æsculapius with his — hands, *Æsculapium ipse sua manu fecit*. Own, v. tr. (1), see *Acknowledge*, *Confess*; (2) see *Possess*, *Claim*. Own, n. *possessor*, *dominus*, *lawful*, — *dominus justus*; to be the — of any thing, *possidere aliquid*, to be the — of a house, *res peculiares habere* (lit.) Ownership, n. *dominium*, *auctoritas*, *res auctoritatis* (legal title to any thing, e.g. *auctoritas*).

tas fundi), *mancipium*, *jus mancipii* (right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

Ox, n. *bos*, *taurus*; ox-eyed, **oculus taurinus*; — blood, *sanguis taurinus*; — skin, *corium taurinum*; — fat, *sebum tauri*; — flesh (caro) *bubula* (beef); a dealer in oxen, *negotians boarius*; to trade in —, **bores venditare*; a driver of —, *bubulus*. See Bull.

Oxide, n. **oxygenium* (technical).
Oyster, n. *ostrea*, *ostreum*; belonging to —s, *ostrearius*; full of —s, *ostreosus*; bed of —s, *ostrearium*, *ostrearium* *citarium* (artificial); — bread, bread eaten with —s, *panis ostrarius*; — dealer, **ostrarius*; — shell, *testa*; to open an — shell, *testam discungere*; the hard white of an — or other shell-fish, *spondylus*.

PACE, n. *gradus*; *pussus* (the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet, calculated at 19" 10" per foot), *gressus* (the act of making strides, walk); of a horse when it puts down its feet, one after the other, *gradus solutis* (Varr. in Non.), *mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (Plin.); to keep — with any one, *aleis gradus aquare* (lit.), *parem esse alei* (fig., to be equal to any one); see Step. Pace, v. intr. *gradi* (to walk with an equal and bold step), *cadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere*, *ingredi* (to walk about); see March, Walk; v. tr. **pussibus metiri* alqd. Pacer, n. *equus solutarius* (Sen.), *equus cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (Plin.); to be a —, *tolutim incedere* (Lucr. in Non.).

Pacific, adj. by *pacies*, e.g. — propositions, *pacies conditiones*; see Peaceable; — Ocean, *Oceanus, mare Oceanum*. Pacification, n. *pacificatio*. Pacificator, n. *pacificator* (fem. **pacies reconciliatrix*), *pacies auctor* (Liv.), *pacies reconciliator* (Liv.); to act as a —, **personam pacificam tueri*; to employ any one as a —, *reconciliatore pacis et disceptatore de his quæ in controversia cum alio* (e.g. *populo Romano*) *sunt, uti alio*. Pacify, v. tr. *placare* (a man when angry); to — a country, *pacare* (to restore peace, e.g. to a province); see Appease.

Pack, v. tr. (1) *imponere in alqd* (to put or load into), *condere in alqd* or *alqd re* (to put into anything for the purpose of preservation, e.g. in casks, in *doliis*); to — in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere, alqd jungere alci rei* (to inclose in a parcel); to — one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri, vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to — up, *asca conclamare jubere*; to — goods, *merces in fasciculos colligere*; to — together, *colligere* (to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas, vasa*), *colligare, alligare, constringere* (to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *asca*), *stipare* (to — closely); to — together in bundles or bales, in *fasciculos, in fascies colligare*; — ass, *asinus clitellarius* (lit.), *homo clitellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge); — cloth, **linteum emporeticum*; packing-paper, *charta emporetica*; to be useful as packing-paper, *involucris usum præbere*; — horse, **equus clitellarius*; — saddle, *clitella*; (2) = to send in haste, *avêhere*. Package, n. *involucrum* (lit. covering, wrapper); see Parcel, Baggage, Luggage. — Packer, n. *basulus* (porter), *calo* (a soldier's slave, drudge), or by pack. Packet, n., see Parcel.

Pact, Paction, n. *pactio*, *pactum* (agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, the act; *pactum*, the terms of the agreement); see Contract.

Pad, see Cushion, Bolster.
Paddle, n. = the blade of an oar, *rudis, rudicula*. See Oar, Row, Splash.

Padlock, n., in the context *claustrum*.
Pagan, n. *epithecium* (ἐπίθεκος).
Pagan, adj. *ethnicus* (ἔθνικος), in pure Latin *gentilis* (Ecl.); see Heathen. Paganism, n., see Heathenism.

Page, n. (1) *puer ex aula*, *minister ex pueris regis*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regia cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer pedagogianus* (Imperial Rome), *puer eminentis* (late Imp. Rome); the —s at court, *puerorum regiorum cohors*, also *cohors regia*; to act, attend as a —, **pueri regii ministerio fungi* (in general), *ad regis epulas assistere* (at banquet); house for —s, **domus in qua pueri regii habitant, pedagogium* (Imp. Rome); governor of the —s, *puerorum regiorum* or *puerorum pedagogianorum magister*, *puerorum eminentium magister*; to be governor of the —s, **educationi puerorum regiorum præesse*; (2) in a book, *pagina*; number of the —, **numerus pagina*; to mark the number of the —, **libelli singulas paginas numerare*.

Pageant, n. *pompa* (also fig. of bombast in words), *apparatus magnifici* (great preparations at public processions, etc.); to hold a —, *pompam ducere*. Pageant, adj., see Splendid, Showy.

Pail, n., see Bucket, Milk.

Pain, n. *dolor* (in general, of body and mind), *mastitia* (grief), *desiderium* (grief for the absent or the dead); violent —, *cruciatu* (of body and mind); very acute —, *acer morsus*; with great —, *non sine magno dolore*; to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efflicere, afferre, commovere, excitare*, or *incutere*; to any one, *alei*); to cause great and bitter —, *magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere* (to any one, *alei*), *dolorem quam acerbissimum alei incurrere*; to cause acute —, *quasi morsu quodam dolorem efflicere*; to feel —, *dolores habere, doloribus affectum esse, conflictari doloribus* (with gen. of the part in, e.g. *capitis*); to feel a violent —, *ardere dolore, angere quodam præcipuo dolore*; when a violent — seizes him, *dolorum quum admoventur fauces* (Cic.), *quum quasi fauces doloris admoventur* (Cic.); he feels the — the least, who, etc., *minimum dolorem capiti, qui, etc.*; to have, feel — constant —, *dolorem continuum habere*; to feel grieved at any thing, *dolere alqd re* or *de alqd re*; to suffer — through any body, *dolorem capere* or *percipere ex alio*; to be free from —, *dolore carere*; the — abates, *dolores remittunt*; the — increases every day, *dolores indies accrescunt*; to give way to —, *dolori parere, dolori indulgere, dolorem fovere*; to succumb under the —, *dolori succumbere*; to almost die with —, *dolore tabescere*; to be unable to bear the inward — caused through parting, *desiderium discidium ferre non posse*; to shake off —, *dolorem abstergere*; to renew the —, *dolorem reficere*; to take away or soothe the —, *dolorem finire* or *sedare* (of remedies); without —, *painless, dolore vacuus* or *vacans, dolore carens* (free from —, of persons and things), *non* or *nihil dolens* (feeling no —, of persons); to be without —, *dolore vacare* or *carere, non* or *nihil dolere* (of persons only), also by *sine dolore*. Painlessness, n. *doloris vacuitas, indolentia, doloris privatio, non dolendi status* (all these terms used by Cic. as metaphysical technical terms), by circuml. with *dolore vacare* or *carere dolore*, or by *non dolere* or *nihil dolere*; e.g. Hieronymus declared — to be the highest [earthly] treasure, *Hieronymus dolore vacare summum bonum dixit* (Cic.), *Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolere* (Cic.); — is, according to the opinion of Epicurus, the highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere* (Cic.); entire —, *omnis dolor detractus, omnis doloris pri-*

ratio (Cic.), or by circuml. with *omni dolore carere*, e.g. Epicurus considered entire — to be the highest pleasure, *Epicurus placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem* (Cic.). Painful, adj. *vehemens* (causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil, a wound), *gravis* (serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (heartfelt, e.g. death); very —, *peracerbus*; — apprehensions, *acerbitates*; — sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quoquoque in loco quisque est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet*; it is very —, *valde dolendum est*; nothing more — could happen to me, *nilil acerbus or nilil ad dolorem acerbus mihi accidere potuit*; adv. *vehementer*, *gravior*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*; to lament —, *dolentius deplorare*; to feel any thing —, *alqd dolere or acerbe ferre, or dolere et acerbe ferre, alqd agere or molestie ferre* (but not *graciter sentire*), *alqd re laborare* (to feel affected at any thing, e.g. *alienus malis*), *desiderio alqis rei ang* (to feel the absence of any thing —); to feel any thing most —, *magnam molestiam trahere or alqd re, magnam molestiam affici ex alqd re, magnam molestiam desiderare alqd* (the absence of any thing). *Pains*, n. = toll, *opera* (of one's own free will), *virtum contentio* (exertion of power), *labor* (labour, trouble, as caused by the latter, never = *opus*, i.e. task, work), *comb. opera et labor* (see Labour), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.; then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble), *studium* (zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *exertione, viz* (hardly); with great —, *multa opera, magno labore, multo labore et sudore, multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virtum contentione, omni ope atque opera*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile, seldom facili negotio, generally nulla negotio or sine negotio*; carefully and with great —, *fide et opera*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare, nisi, eniti, contendere, ut, etc.*; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque opera or omni virtum contentione nisi (or eniti), ut, etc., contendere et laborare, ut, etc., eniti et contendere, ut, etc., eniti et efficere, ut, etc.*; to take useless —, *operam perdere, otium et operam perdere, operam or laborem frustra sumere*; to take much useless —, *multam operam frustra consumere*; to have to take great — over any thing, *operam sustinere in alqd re*; not to spare any —, *opera or labori non parcere*; see Toil, Trouble, Anxiety. Pains-taking, see Laborious, Industrious. Pain, v.tr. *dolere* (e.g. of the head, foot); it — (grieves) me, *doleo alqd or alqd re or de alqd re, agere or graciter or molestie ferro alqd*; any thing — me very much, *valde doleo alqd, acerbe ferro alqd, doleo et acerbe ferro alqd*; it — me to, etc., *doleo or agere (graciter or molestie) ferro* with acc. and infn.; this it is that — me, to, etc., or that, etc. (*hoc mihi dolet* with acc. and inf. or with *quod*); it — me if (or when), etc., *doleo si, etc.*; it — me very much if (or when), etc., *doleo si acerbe ferro, si, etc.*; see Distr., Afflict.

Paint, v.tr. (1) *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr., to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe), *effingere* (to portray, with the pencil); to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *simulacrum fingere ex vero*; to — any one's likeness, *alqm pingere, alqm coloribus reddere*; to — any one's likeness with a striking resemblance, *verum alqm imaginem reddere*; to — a dolphin in a forest, *apponere delphinum silvæ*; to — any thing in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate coloris alqd adumbrare*; (2) — to become with colour, *illuminare alqd alqd re, sublinere alqd alqd re* (to lay on a ground colour), *inducere*

alqd alqd re or alci rei (to daub with); to — over with a brush, *penicillo alci rei colorem inducere*; to — any thing with colours, *colore illinere alqd, colorem inducere alci rei*; with different colours, **coloribus distinguere or variare et distinguere*; to — blue, **colorem caruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons — their bodies with woad, *omnes se Britannii vitro inficiunt*; to — white (white-wash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polire albo* (e.g. *pillais, columnas*); to — with vermilion, *minio inducere* (e.g. *walls*), *minio illinere* (e.g. *faciem ulqis*); to — a house, *expolire domum*; see Colour, Describe. Paint, n. *pigmentum, color*; to colour with —, *colorem inducere alci rei*; see Colour, Dye. Painter, n. *pictor, pingendi artifex* (as artist); the greatest — of his age, *qui tum longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur*; academy of —, school of design, **pictorum schola*; a painter's or artist's studio, *officina pictoria* (or a painter's workshop); *Painting*, n. *pictura* (in general, also that which is painted), *ars pingendi or pictura* (art of —), also *pictura*; colour for —, *pigmentum, color*; the blood of crocodiles is used as a colour in —, *crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur*; pencil or brush for —, *penicillus*.

Pair, n. *par* (of two persons or things in close connexion), *jugum* (lit. a yoke of oxen; then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, Cic.), *hini* (two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos scyphos habebam*; *jubet promi utrosque*, I had a pair [of glasses]; I want this —), *utrinque* (this —, the — mentions it); by —s, *hini* (e.g. *ejunt binos inveniri, marem et feminam*, Plin.); perhaps a —, *unus et alter*; see Couple, Brace. To — together, *copulare cum alqd re*. *Pair*, v.tr. *jugere, conjugere*; v.intr. *jugi, conjugi, se jugere, se conjugere*; see Match, Couple.

Palace, n. *domus regia*, or simply *regia* (royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *turris* (like *τῑνος*, only very high building, hence also = palace, castle), *domus* (house in general, very often sufficient in the context); — yard, **area* (a free, open space) *arcis or domus regie*.

Palate, n. *palatum*; a fine —, *subtile palatum, doctum et eruditum palatum*; a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); a tasteless —, *palatum torpens*; see Taste, Relish; palatal sound, letter, **littera palati*. Palatable, adj. *jucundi saporis* (of pleasant taste), *suaris, dulcis* (sweet, pleasant), *apidus* (late); to make a thing — with any thing, *alqd condire alqd re*; see Savoury, Relish.

Palatine, n. **comes palatinus*; adj., by the genit. **comitis palatini*; the palace of the —, *domus palatina* (Imp. Rome). Palatinate, n. **palatinatus*.

Pale, adj. *pallidus, luridus* (black and blue), *cadaverosus* (cadaverous); of a —, almost cadaverous, look, *cadaverosa facie*; rather —, *subpallidus, pallens* (a little pale, pallish); very —, *perpallidus, exsanguis* (bloodless); — colour, *pallidus color, pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; his lips and nose are of an ugly — colour, *pallor labra et nares decolorat*; to become —, *pallescere, exspallescere, exalbescere* (to become white); he looked now red, now —, *modo erubuit, modo expalluit*; — blue, *subcaeruleus*; — yellow, *subflavus* (yellowish), *luteus* (dirty-looking yellow). *Paleness*, n. *pallor, pallidus color, macula alba* (a white spot).

Pale, *Paling*, n. *palus* (in general), *sudes* (a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes* (stem of a tree, used as a stake), *trallus* (pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., palisade); see Stake, Post, Jurisdiction, Territory. *Pale*, v.tr. (1) *al palum alligare* (persons and trees); — the vine, *vites palis adjungere* (to fasten with —), *vites palare, comb. palare et alligare, cinquem pedare, impedare* (to prop). *Paling* of a vine, *impedatio*; *paling-work*, *pali* (in general). See Inclose.

Palette, n. **discus colorum*.

Pallade, *n.* *vallus, palus*; to surround with a — *castro munito* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*.
Pallading, *n.* *vallum, vallē*. See **Pale**.

Pall, *n.* (1) *pullum* (see **Mantle**), *vestis talaris* (Cic.), *vestis quæ defuit ad duos pedes* (joined analogous to *Virg.* = long robe); (2) = covering thrown over the dead, *ferale amiculum* (cover the body), *tegumentum capuli* (over the coffin). **Pall**, *v.* *intr.* *transcrescere* or *fugere* (to become rapid, of wine, etc.); *v.* *tr.* *luxum reddere, fatigare, defatigare* (any one's ardour); see **Vapli**, **Inspid**, **Spiritless**, **Weaken**.

Pallet, *n.* = a small bed, *lectulus*.
Pallows, *n.* = *lectus stramentatus*; the ancients had — *antiquis torus stramentatus erat*.

Palliate, *v.* *tr.* (1) — any thing, *alqd involucri tegere et quasi velis obtendere*, also simply *velare alqd*; — any thing with, *præfendere alqd alqd rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd alqd re*, *crenulatione alqd rei tegere alqd* (to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, &c.); *alqd in alqd rei simulationem conferre* (to hide under pretence, &c.); to try to — a thing, *elamentum alqd rei quæere* (post-Aug.); to — any thing wicked, *honestâ præscriptiōne rem turpem tegere, rei deformi dare colorem* (both :: to colour a fault); to — one's guilt with fine words, *epitaphia verba præfendere culpæ suæ*; palliating, *speciosus* (siv. speciosus), *per speciem* (see **Cover**, **Conceal**, **Extenuate**); (2) of diseases, perhaps by *marhum scilicet modo tractare*. **Palliation**, *n.* *præscriptio* (pretence in order to palliate, &c.), *simulatio* (pretence, &c.); — of a disease, *res morbi curatio* (superficial treatment); see **Misgale**, **Alleviate**. **Palliative**, *n.* = *remedium epiritum proferendi*.

Pallid, *adj.*, see **Pale**.

Palm, *n.* (1) see **Hand**; (2) a plant, *palma* (— tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to gain the —, *palma accipere*; to prevent the — to any one (as token of victory), *dare alqd palmam*; one who has gained the — several times, *plurimum palmarium* (e.g. *gladiator*); adorned with —, *palmatus*; fruit of the — tree, *palma, palinula, dactylus* (*δάκτυλος*, date, late); producing —, *palma ferens* (poet. *palmifer*); grove of —, *palmētum, locus palmaris* (late); kernel of the —, *palmaris*; — oil, *oleum palmæum*; — Sunday, *altes palmæum*; — wine, *vinum palmæum, etvum palmaris expressum*; — branch, *palma, palma termes* (with leaves and fruit broken off from the tree).

Palm, *v.* *tr.* (1) in *palma confere*; (2) to — off upon any one, *centonem alqd carere* (Cic.), *honorare alqd* (absolute); to — lies upon any one, *onerare alqm mendaciis*; he has palmed any thing upon him, *verba illi dedit*; people upon whom we may — any thing, *creduli*. See **Impose**.

Palpable, *adj.* (1) *quod sentire possumus*, see **Perceptible**; (2) *quod manu tñdere possumus* or *possum*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prehenditur*, *quod comprehensum animis habemus, manifestus* (manifest), *evidens* (evident), *apertus* (open, clear), *compositus ac manifestus* (e.g. *oculus*); *adv.* *manifesto*, *palpabiliter*, *aperte*; it is quite —, *plane, manifeste apparet*; it is quite — to me, *alqd manifeste comperi et manu tenere, alqd deprehenditur a me, alqd perprehendo*; see **Gross**, **Coarse**, **Plain**. **Palpability**, *n.* *certum, certitudo vis*.

Palpitate, *v.* *intr.* *pulpare*; see **Beat**. **Palpitation**, *n.* *palpitatio, palpitatio* (only in the abl.).
Paly, *n.* *debilitas, clauditas* (in the feet), *torpor* (slowness in the limbs). See **Paralyze**.

Paltzy, *adj.*, see **Miserable**, **Despicable**. **Paltziness**, *n.* *teuilitas* (maddiness), *miseria* (misery), *infelicitas* (unhappy condition); *fig.* see **Empty**, *p.* see **Insipid** (worthless, silly things), *ingenue* (trifles), *stultitia* (foolish things).

Paraper, *v.* *tr.*, see **Perd**, **Glut**.

Pamphlet, *n.* *libellus, libellus memorialis* (memoir, post-Aug.); to issue —, *libellos dispergere*. **Pamphleteer**, *n.* = *libellorum scriptor*.

Pan, *n.* *sarcago* (for *maritima*), *seixorion* (frying —), *coquina* (dying-vat), *receptaculum putris*

pyrit (of a gun); *accubulum* (in anatomy, = pan in the joints of bones); — of the knee, *patella* (poet., *orbis genuum*, &c.).

Pander, *n.* *pandector* (Imperial Rome).

Pander, *v.* *intr.*, see **Gratify**, **Flatter**.

Pane, *n.* *vitreus orbis* (round, the reading in fact, but in the meaning glass-plate), *vitrum quadratum* (square, according to *Vopiscus*, who uses *vitrea quadratura*); to put in a —, *vitrum orbem* or *vitrum quadratum insere*; window —, *orbis vitreus* (round); *vitrea quadrata* (square).

Panegyric, *n.* *laudatio*, upon any one, *alqd* (speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus, laudes*, upon any one, *alqd* (praise); *elogium*, in this sense, and *encomium* (see **laud**); — upon one deceased, *laudatio mortui* (in general); in late writers, *panegyricus*, *laudatio funebria, laudes funebres* (funeral sermon, necrology, notice in an obituary); to pronounce a — upon any one or upon any thing, *alqm laudare, dicere de alqd laudibus, alqd or alqd rei laudes dicere*; in the course of conversation, *sermone cum admiratione laudem alqd instituit*; to pronounce a splendid — upon any one's deeds, *ornare re alqd dictis laudibus*; to write a — upon any one or any thing, *laudationem or laudem alqd or alqd rei scribere*; to publish a — upon any one, *laudes alqd edere*. **Panegyrist**, *n.* *laudator* (in general, *fm. laudatrix*), *prædicator* (loud and in public, *præco* (herald of any one's praise), *buccinator* (contemptuously, one who trumpet forth, e.g. any one's glory, *alqd exaltationis*); to be under one —, *se ipsum laudare, prædicare de se ipso, sibi ipsum prædicare*. **Panegyric**, *v.* *tr.* *laudare alqd, prædicare alqd or de alqd re*.

Pancl, *n.* (in architecture), *arca* (area; also shield, in heraldry), *lacuna* (a hollow), *interstitionem, intercolumnium* (square compartment, in the ceilings of rooms).

Pang, see **Sting**, **Anguish**, **Agony**.

Panle, *n.* *terror qui pavore appellatur*, or *terror etqd lymphaticus*; to cause a —, *obscure alqd terrorem, qui pavore appellatur*; see **Fright**.

Pannel, *n.* (1) see **Saddle**; (2) see **Spannelt**.

Pannier, *n.* *panarium* (bread-basket); a small —, *panariolum*.

Panoply, *n.*, see **Armour**.

Panorama, *n.*, perhaps *tabula in modum cunei picta*.

Pansey, *n.*, perhaps *niola tricolor* (Is).

Pant, *v.* *intr.* of the heart, see **Palpitate**, **Beat**; to — for breath, *agere ducere spiritum*.

Panther, *n.* *panthæra* (Latinized from *παῖς*) or *pardalis* (*παρδαλις*, both in general), *pardalis* (*πάρδαλις*, chiefly the male); the African —, *Africanus* (see *panthæra*); of the —, *pantherinus* (*παρδαλινος*); the — color, *panthæra eque*; — skin, *pellis pantherina*; spot on the — skin, *pardorum macula*; — stone, *pardulus* (*παρδαλινός λίθος*).

Pantomime, *n.* *pantomimus* (*παρδαλινός*, one that expresses his meaning by mute actions), *fm. pantomima*; to represent a —, *pantomimus agere*. **Pantomimic**, **Pantomimical**, *adj.* *pantomimicus*; to express any thing in a — manner, *alqd pæctuland* (post-Aug.); see **Mime**.

Pantry, *n.* = *armarium panis* (white bread is kept), *armarium promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

Pap, *n.* (1) *papilla, ubi*; see **Breast**; (2) = soft food for infants, *pala densior, pullula* (gruel); (3) of fruit, *caro*. To give — to any one, *carere* or *pullulam*, &c. *parare alqd, carere alqm* (to feed).

Papa, *n.* *pater*; see **Father**.

Papery, *n.* = *pontificatus*, *pontificia dignitas*, *papatus* (dignity of the pope), *pontificia Romana doctrina* or *lex* (popery); during the —, *apud pontificem*. **Papal**, *adj.* = *papisticus*, *pontificius*. **Papistical**, **Papistical**, *adj.* *papisticus*, *pontificius*. **Papistical Roman**, *ecclesia pontificia Romana instituta sequens*, *legis pontificia Romani studiosa*.

Paper, *n.* (1) as material for writing upon, *charta* (χαρτή, *βιβλίον*, properly made from the papyrus), then any kind of writing material; only poets use *papyrus* in this sense); *charta lintea* (made from linen rags), *charta papyracea* (from the papyrus; the two latter terms used at the present day, to distinguish the material from which the paper is made, in describing MSS.); coarse — *charta scabra*; glazed — *charta dentata*; — of larger size, *charta major*, *charta majore modulo*, *macrocollum* (the latter with regard to the — of the ancients, who used the following kinds, *charta hieratica* [i.e. *charta quoddam genus subtilius, religiosius tantum voluminibus dictatum, ab iis, sacer*], *Augusta*, *Liciana*, *Claudia*, the *ch. Cl.* being considered the best); — of a less size, *charta brevier*, *charta brevioris formæ*; — in oblong folio, *charta transversa*; post —, bank post —, letter — *charta epistolaris* (as in inscription to Martial, 14, 11); with the ancients, letter —, *charta Augusti*; packing —, *charta emporetica*; — unfit for writing upon, *charta scribendo inutilis*; a quire of —, *scapus* (τοῦτο βιβλίον, *fortasse quia olim in volumen [in a roll, volume] convolvuntur*, e.g. *stecantur sole plagulae, atque inter se junguntur, nunquam plures scapo quam vicens, Plin.*, i.e. a quire of 20 sheets, not of 24 as now); a sheet of —, *plagula chartæ*; a bit or scrap of —, *scida*, *scidula* (better than *scheda*, *schedula*); to commit to —, draw upon —, *litteris mandare* or *consignare alqd*; (2) = written on, *writing*, *charta, scriptum*; the — betrays us, *charta ipsa nos tradit*; to read off the —, *dicere de scripto, orationem* or *sermone ex libello habere*; to be written on —, *in tabulis inclusum esse*; this fleet exists only on —, *hæc classis non cursu et remis, sed sumptu tantum et litteris navigat*; papers (i.e. written —, *scripta, litteræ, epistolæ, libelli, tabellæ*; public —, *tabule publicæ*; small —, *chartula* (also = close writing); *scida* or *scidula* (see before); of —, *chartaceus* (lit., from — of the papyrus, e.g. *MS. codex, not papyraceus* = made of the papyrus); — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea, tessera nummaria* (in ancient times papers distributed among the people, on producing which they received money from the public treasury); — trade, *negotium chartarium*; to carry on —, *exercere*; — merchant, — dealer, *chartarius* (late); he is a —, *chartus vendit* or *vendit*; *papier maché*, *massa chartacea*; — manufacturer, *chartarius* (late); to be a —, *officinam chartariam exercere*; — mill, *officina chartaria*; little bits of —, *chartæ resgemini, scila* or *scidula* (see before); — hanging, *tapes -ilis, m. (vixit)*, or Latinized *tæpium*; maker of — hangings, *tæpetorum textor*. Paper-hanger, *n.* *qui conclarium parietes tapetibus ornat*. To paper, *v.tr.*, — a room, *conclaris parietes tapetibus ornare*; (2) = to inclose in —, by *illnere chartam alci rei* or *alqd charta*, also by *inducere alqd alci rei* or *super alqd*, or *ind. alqd alqd re*.

Pappous, *adj.* (in botany) *mollibus capillis*, poet. *mollissimus, lanuginosus* (of plants), or by *lanugo* (the soft wool upon fruit, leaves, etc.), or by *tilus* (βούλος, down of plants). Pappy, *adj.* *pulticeus* or (if the mass is thin) *tenui pulcritudine similis*. an atherom contains a thin — mass, *atheromati subest quasi tenuis pulcritudo*.

Papyrus, *n.* *pappirus*. See Paper.

Par, *n.* (in general), see Equality, (in commerce) by *æqualis*; — of exchange, by *circumstunties rei argentariae æquales*; *pecunia permutanda pretium æquale*; to be at —, perhaps by *virtutis esse æqualis*.

Parable, *n.* *parabola* (παράβολα) or (in pure Latin collatio (in which the simile is far-fetched), see Allegory, Simile. Parabolical, *adj.* per similitudinem collatione; to speak —, *ut similitudine utar*.

Parade, *n.* (1) in military affairs, **pompa militaris* (procession), **militum recensio* (review); to be marched up in —, *stare in armis*; (2) = show,

ostentatio; for the sake of —, *ostentationis causa*; to make a —, *magnifice incedere* or *se inferre* (to march about in a pompous manner, of persons), *conspicuum esse, omnes advertere* (to appear conspicuous, of things), *exultare* (to prance, of horses); to make a — with any thing, *conspici in alqd re* (to appear singular in consequence of any thing), *ostentare* or *præ se ferre alqd* (to boast of any thing); horse for —, **regali ornatu instructus equus* (equipped in a princely style), *equus phaleratus* (adorned with fine trappings); place where the — is held, **campus militibus recensendis*; in —, by *ornatus*, *tis*, *m.*, or by *ornatus, a, um* (e.g. to go to meet any one with the army in parade, *alci venienti obviam procedere ornato exercitu*). Parade, *v.*, see Array.

Paradigm, *n.*, in gramm., **vocabulum* or *verbum quod ad imitationem proponitur*; see Example.

Paradise, *n.* (1) garden of Eden, *paradisus* (Eccl.); God expelled men from —, *Deus eiecit hominem de paradiso*; (2) = a very delightful spot, *locus amantissimus*; (3) = the blissful seat after death, *sedes beatorum*; — apple, **mulum paradisiacum*; bird of —, **paradisæ* (L.). *Paradisæal*, *adj.* *paradisicus* (Eccl.). *amantissimus* (fig., very delightful).

Paradox, *n.* *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*, in the plur. *quæ sunt admirabilia etc.*, also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia quædam*. Paradoxical, *adj.* *mirabilis, admirabilis*; *adv.* *admirabiliter* (e.g. *dicere*).

Paragon, *n.*, see Pattern.

Paraglyph, *n.* *paraglyphus* (Gramm.), *caput* (section, e.g. the subject is divided into three —, *res habet tria capita*).

Parallel, *adj.* *parallelus* (παράλληλος, techn. term. in mathematics), in pure Latin *æquidistans* (late); to run —, *paribus intervallis inter se distare*; fig., I consider them as —, *juxta æstumo* (of equal value, etc.); — beams, *trabes paribus intervallis distantes inter se*; — a line, *parallelus linea*, in the plur. *paræleloi linea*, **linæ æquis intervallis inter se distantes*; (2) fig., to draw a — between two cases, *alqd conferre cum alqd re*; — between two persons, *alqm æquare alci*; — a passage, **locus congruens verbis et sententiis*; see Compare, Comparison. Parallelogram, *n.* **parallogrammon* (παράλληλον γράμμα).

Paralogism, *n.* (in logic) **falsa ratio*; to make a —, *çtiosè concludere*. See Sophism.

Paralysis, *n.* *paralysis* (παράλυσις), in pure Latin *nerorum remissio* (of either side of the body; however, in the time of Celsus, by *paralysis* was understood any kind of apoplexy); see Apoplexy. Paralytic, Paralytical, *adj.* *paralyticus* (παράλυτικός), *membris extortus fractusque*; in the hands, *chiragricus* (χειρουργικός); in the feet, *podagricus* (ποδάργικος); in hand and foot, *manibus pedibusque articulari morbo distortus*; in all one's limbs, *membris omnibus captus ac debilis*. Paralyse, *v.tr.*, see Lame (to make); fig., *incalidum reddere*.

Paramount, *adj.* and *n.*, see Chief, Superior.

Paramour, *n.*, see Lover, Mistress.

Parapet, *n.* *pluteus, lorica*.

Paraphernalia, *n.*, see Dress, Ornament.

Paraphrase, *n.* *circuitio*, *circuitus eloquendi*, *circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio* (all used by Gramm., acc. to Cic., for the Greek περιφρασις); a poetical —, *circuitu locutio poetica*; if we have no proper word for it in our language we must have recourse to a —, *si non reperitur vox nostras, et pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enunciativa est*; to use a long —, *alqd copiosè loquaciter circumire*. Paraphrase, *v.tr.* and *intr.* pluribus *alqd exponere* or *explicare* (Cic., Quint.), pluribus *verbis* et *per ambitum verborum, alqd enunciare* (Suet.), *circuitu plurium verborum ostendere alqd* (Quint.). *circumscribere* with and without *verbis* or similar nouns (= explain, determine, define, etc.).

Parasite, *n.* *parasitus* (παράσιτος), *sem. parasiti* (a trencher friend), *caviarum donarum assecutor*

(who tries to get a good dinner at another's expense), *scurra* (a buffoon, at the table of the rich), *balatro* (on the stage and in daily life, hence = a worthless fellow), *studiosus culinae* (who likes to go where there is good living, *Ilor.*) Parasitic, Parasitical, adj. *parasiticus* (παράσιτος), *studiosus culinae*; adv. *ut parasiti in comediis*. Parasitism, *n. parasitatio, ars parasitica* (Com.)

Parasol, n. umbella.

Parcel, n. (1) see *Part, Portion*; (2) see *Quantity, Mass*; (3) = package, *fascis, fasciculus* (a bundle, containing several things together), *sarcina* (burden, carried by a man or a beast); a — of letters, *fasciculus epistolarum* (inasmuch as they are sent to different places), *volumen epistolarum* (collected by degrees, and preserved as a whole); they are bringing a — of letters, *affertur fasciculus epistolarum*; he carefully preserves a — of letters received from a friend, *volumen epistolarum amici servet diligentissime*; a — of books, *fascis librorum*; a small —, *fasciculus*; see *Number*. *Parcel, v. tr. comminuerē* (in general, to divide into small parts), *dissecare* (to cut, dissect), *consecare* (to cut into small pieces), *condidere in partes*, or simply *condidere* (to chop into small pieces). *Parceling, n. consectio, concisio* (e.g. *verborum*).

Parch, v. tr. adurere (to set on fire), *amburere* (to burn all about, half-burn), *siccare, exsiccare* (to dry), *orefacere* (to make dry), *torrefacere* (to roast, scorch), *urere, exurere* (to deprive of the juice, fertility, e.g. a field; the former, of plants, etc.; the latter, of the sun); to — anything in the smoke, *fumo siccare aliquid*; parched with thirst, *siti extinctus* (see *Dry*); *v. intr. siccare, exsiccare, siccescere, exsiccescere, aferri, ascerere* (the latter two = to become dry), *torrescere* (to become scorched, *flammis*, *Lucr.*) *Parching, n. siccatio* (in a transitive sense), *siccitas* (of the body), *ariditas* (of fields, the latter two in an intransitive sense); see *Burn, Dry*.

Parchment, n. membrana, charta pergamena (*Isid. Orig.*); from —, *membranēus* (late); — cover, *tegumentum membraneum*; — maker, *qui membranas facit*.

Pardon, v. tr. ignoscere alci rei or alci alqd, veniam alci rei dare alci; to — an oath, *iurjurandi gratiam alci facere, solvere alqm sacramento* (to free from the obligation) to — a debt, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*; = to remit taxes, *negligalia omittē*, — for three years, *tributa populo pro triennio remittere*; to — a part of the rent, *alqm partem mercedis remittere*; to — a part of a whole, *remittere alci de summa, ex summa pecunia demere*; to — nine parts of the fine, *destrahere multae partes novem*; to — the performance of a duty for two years, etc., *vacationem* (e.g. *militiae*) *biennii, triennii* (or in *biennium, triennium*) *dare, concedere*; to — the obligation, *immunitatem muneris alci dare*; to — a punishment, *penam remittere, multam condonare*; — of a crime, *delicti gratiam facere*; to — one his sins, *peccata or delicta alci ignoscere or concedere*. *Pardon, n. remissio* (the foregoing of a payment), *remissio tributi*; to ask —, *remissionem petere, veniam propteritorum precari*; to obtain —, *impunitatem peccatorum assequi*. See *Forgive, Indulgence, Overlook*.

Pare, v. tr. secare, descare, reserare (to cut off in general), *subsecare* (to cut off a little), *circumcidere* (to cut off all round); to — fruit, see *Peel*.

Parent, n. (1) see *Father, Mother*; (2) *pl. parentes* (in general), *procreatores* (procreators. opp. *qui procreati sunt*), by circuml. *propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspicimus* (to whom we owe our existence, *Cic.*); to take the place of a — to any one, *alqm in liberorum numero habere*; any one acts for me in the place of a —, *omnia parentum beneficia ab alqo habere*. *Parentage, n.*, see *Extraction, Birth*. *Parental, adj.*, with the

genit. parentum, e.g. — love, *parentum amor*; = becoming parents, *parentum more or modo* (after the manner of —), *ut parentes solent* (as — generally do), *ut parentes decet* (as it beboves —). *Parenticide, n. parricida* or by circuml. *is qui parentes necavit*; to be a —, *parentes necasse*. *Parentless, adj. orbatus* or *orbis parentibus*, in the context simply *orbis*; to become —, *orbati parentibus*.

Parenthesis, n. interpositio, interclusio (quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, *Graeci* *παρὰθεσιν* vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus interrenit, *Quint.*); to put any thing in —, **alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponere*. *Parenthetical, adj. *uncis inclusis, insertus alci rei, inclusus alci rei*.

Parhelion, n. parelion (παρήλιον), in pure Latin sol alter or imago solis (*Sen.*); the sun with a —, sol geminatus, duo soles, *hini soles*; the sun and two —, *tres soles, terni soles*; there is to be seen in the sky the sun with a —, *soles hini apparent caelo*.

Parietal, adj. parietalis, parietarius, parietinus (all after the classical age; *parietinae, arum, Cic.*, = ruined walls, by circuml. with *paries*; see *Wall*).

Parish, n. parochia (παροικία, whence the mutilated form *parochia*, *Ecel.*); — church, **edes sacra parochia* (not *parochia*); at the expense of the —, *publice*; adj. *quod ad paraciam pertinet*. *Parishioner, n. *sacro caetui ascriptus*.

Parity, n., see *Equality*.

Park, n. (1) *septum venationis* (hunting-ground), **scpes circumdata silva* (preserve), **stabulum ferarum* (stock of deer), *vivarium* (a place where beasts, birds, or fishes are kept), *leporarium* (place for keeping hares); (2) in the common acceptance, *nemus manu consitum*, in the context also simply *nemus* (a plot of pasture-land and woodland made into a resort for pleasure), *silva* (inasmuch as it is laid out in woods, *Nep.*), *horti* (inasmuch as it is laid out as a garden).

Parley, v. intr. colloqui alqd cum alqo, generally *colloqui de alqā re* (to speak with another about), *conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqā re, communicare cum alqo de alqā re* (to communicate about any thing), appropriately *agere, disceptare cum alqo de alqā re* (to confer with on some point of mutual concern), *viva voce, coram conferre alqd*; (in a military sense) to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum or legatos de conditionibus urbis tradendae mittere*; see *Capitulate*. *Parley, n. colloquium, sermo*; see *Conversation, Discussion, Conference*.

Parliament, n. (in England), **senatus Britannicus*; to convolve the —, **senatum Britannicum vocare or convocare*, **senatum Britannicum cogere* (to cause the individual members of — to be called together); an act of —, **senatus Britannici consultum*; house of —, **curia Britannica*; member of —, **senator Britannicus*. *Parliamentary, adj. *quod est senatus Britannici*.

Parlour, n. (1) in monasteries, **porticus*, in *guā admissiones fiunt*; (2) hence with us, *salutatorium cubiculum* (according to *Plin.* = presence-chamber), *atrium* (in ancient Rome, where the rich people received visitors); in inns and hotels, *cubiculum hospitale, hospitium* (for guests in a private dwelling-house; in the pl. also simply *hospitalia* —um, n.), **conclave decessorii* (in an inn); = large family sitting-room, *cubiculum* (for rest or retirement), *habitation* (for sitting in).

Parochial, adj. quod parochia est, ad sacerdotium pertinens (what refers to the duties of the minister); (—) *tithe, *decimæ sacerdoti dandæ or concessæ*.

Parody, n. (of a poem), **poëta verba et veritas ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta*. *Parody, v. tr.* (a poem) **poëta verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque*.

Patole, n. (In military affairs), *fides data* or simply *fides*; see **Word**; (2) a word given out every day, the watchword, *tessera* (the tablet upon which it is written, then the — itself), *signum* (the sign, the — itself, *Cæs.*, *Tac.*, e.g. *tacitum dat tessera signum*, *Sil. Ital.*); to demand the —, *signum petere*; to give out the —, *tesseram, signum dare*, to any one, *alci* (not *significationem dare*, which in *Cæs. B.C.*, with *fumo* added, and, in *Cæs. B.G.*, where *ignibus* is added, means "to give a signal"); the soldier who receives the — from the commanding-officer in order to make it known amongst the troops, *tesserarius*; see **Watchword**.

Paroxysm, n. *febris accessio* or *accessus* (beginning of fever), *febris impetus* (violent attack of fever).

Paricide, n. *parricida* parentis sui, in the context simply *parricida* (said both of males and females), or by circumlocution, *qui patrem occidit* or *neccit*; if of a mother, see **Matricide**. **Paricidal**, adj. *paricidalis* or *parricidalis*; — plans, *consilia paricide*.

Parrot, n. *psittacus* (*Ψιττάκος*); green like a —, *psittacinus, colore psittacino*.

Parry, v.tr. and intr. (1) in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *eludere, cavere, cavere et propulsare*; also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem designationem et corpore effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cavere*; to try to —, or to — any one's thrust with the shield; *ad alci conatum scutum tollere*; to — and strike again, *cavere et repelere*; parrying; *ictus propulsatio*; (2) fig. to — an evil, blow, etc., *amovere* (to avert), *depellere, repellere, propellere; propulsare, defendere* (to ward off), *deprecari* (lit., by intreaties; then in general to try to avert any thing, e.g. a misfortune, *deprecari a se calamitatem*); see **Fence**, **Avoid**.

Parse, v.tr. *explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discernere*; to — words, *notare singula verba, syllabas resolvere*. **Parsing**, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*.

Parasimonious, adj. (generally in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure; opp. *nivius*, who goes too far in any thing, *Plin.*), *restrictus* (who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus, tenax* (tight; opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax, restrictus et tenax*; *malignus* (niggard, who grudges every thing, opp. *effusus*, e.g. in *laudandis discipulorum dictionibus nec malignus, nec effusus*, *Quint.*, all, in good prose at least, only of persons); adv. *parce, maligne* (too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, *Hor.*); see **Penurious**, **Sparing**. **Parsoniany**, n. *parsonia alci rei* (being careful with any thing, then — in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsonia temporis*; but *parcitas* is only used after the classical age); too great —, *tenacitas* (being close, never coming out with any thing, *Liv.*), *malignitas* (niggardliness); see **Sparing**.

Parseley, n. *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (*ὀρεοσέλιον, πετροσέλιον*).

Parship, n. *pastinacea*.

Parson, n. *sacerdos*; to become a —, *sacris procurandis praefici*; to be a —, *sacris procurandis praesse*; to make any one a —, *alci sacra procuranda tradere*; office of a —, *sacerdotium* (to hold; gerere); to confer on any one the —, *alci sacra procuranda tradere*; to have the —, *sacris procurandis praesse*; —'s fees, *pura stolae, nicalterd*; —'s child, *sacerdotis filius*, *filia* (daughter); in the pl. *sacerdotis liberi*. **Parsonage**, n. *domus in qua habitat sacerdos*, *domus quae ad habitandum semper datur ei qui pugi or oppidii sacerdotium exercet* (the house, in which the minister of the places resides).

Part, n. *pars* (a — of a whole, but — separate from it), *partio* (— of a whole, inasmuch as somebody has a claim upon it; the share any one has

to receive or to bear, e.g. of the taxes; however, in good prose we find it only with *ex, ex portione*), *membrum* (limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (important passage, point in a science, treatise); the "middle, furthest, lowest, highest —" of any thing is rendered by *medius, extremus, infimus, summus*, in the same case as the thing itself, e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the furthest — of the table, *mensa extrema*; the lowest, highest — of the mountain, *mons infimus, mons summus*; for the most —, *magnum partem, plerumque* (in most cases; as regards time); the greater —, *aliquantum* with *genit.* (e.g. *cic*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars, partim . . . partim* (also with *genit.* or with the prep. *ex*), *pars or partim . . . alii — a, alii — a . . . alii — a* (all of persons and things); partly —, *partim . . . partim* (but these latter particles can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quā . . . quā* (on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et, quum . . . tum, tum . . . tum* (both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem, equidem* (if I must give my own opinion, etc.); for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*, *pro mea parte* (according to my power); to divide into —s, in *partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of any thing, *partem alci rei accipere*; to have a — in any thing, *alci rei partem* or *in parte* or *in societate alci rei esse, partem* or *societatem in alga re habere* (in some good act), *alci rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alci rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad, e.g. in a crime, *facinori*); to take — in any thing, *partem alci rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administranda reipublica*), *in partem alci rei venire, interesse alci rei* (to be present at any thing, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugna*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of any thing), *commoceri alga re* (to feel any thing along with others); to have no — in any thing, *alci rei expertem esse, partem alci rei non habere, non contulisse ad alga* (not to have given a contribution to any thing); to allow any one to take a —, *alga in partem vocare*, in any thing, *alci rei* (see **Divide**); to allow any one to take a — in consultations, *alga in consilium adhibere* or *ad consilium admittere*; in —, partly, *per partes, particulatim* (inasmuch as the whole is not taken at once, but one — after the other, opp. *summam*, i.e. in a general review, or *opp. totus*, i.e. whole), *carptim* (in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [i.e. in partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [conceive] *mallent*, *Liv.*; *carptim placere*, *Plin.*, i.e. to please when it is given in parts), *ex parte, alga ex parte* (in —, when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc., opp. *totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte capere*; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *alga ex parte commutari*), *nonnulla parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summotis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnulla parte propter terrorem in oppidum impulsis*); to break — of a bridge, *partem pontis rescindere, pontem recidere*; to make a payment in —, in *intecessum dare* (*Sen.*); to receive —, in *antecessum accipere* (*Sen.*); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, in *alci partes transire, transgredi, alga — dare, pro alci salute propugnare* (the latter = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against any one, *stare eum alga adversus alga*; to take in good —, in *bonam partem accipere*; to act a —, *agere alga* or *alci partes*; *alci personam tueri* (but not *alci personam agere*), *simulare alga* or with *acc.* and *int.* (to pretend as if one were so and so; never in good prose in this sense, *ludere alga*; *exhibere alga* is not Latin at all); to discharge one's — well, *partes explere* (*Or.*, *Trajan.* in *Plin.*); on the — of . . ., *ab alga* (e.g. on his —

nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil agitur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alejs* verbs, *alejs* nomine, in any one's name, see Name); a music-piece, **modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, **complurium vocum cantus*. Part., pl., in these —, *hac regione, hic*; — of speech, see Speech. Part., v.tr., see Divide, Separate; v.intr., see Separate, Leave.

Partake, see Participle. Partaker, n. socius; — of or in any thing, *particeps* or *socius alejs rei*, *affinis alejs rei* or *alei rei*; fem. *societa*, in any thing, *particeps* or *societa alejs rei*, *affinis alejs rei* or *alei rei*.

Partial, adj. *alterius partis studiosus*, in *alterius favorem inclinat* (in favour of one party, opp. to neutral), *cupidus* (acting under the influence of one's passion, opp. to impartial), *ad gratiam factus* (what is done to insinuate one's self; e.g. a — appointment, *lectio ad gratiam facta*); a — judgment, verdict, **iudicium cupidus factum* (in which one is ruled by passion), **sententia ad gratiam dicta* (for the sake of gaining favour); adv. *cupide*. Partiality, n. *partium studium*, or simply *studium* (the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimen gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidius agere*; to approve any thing through —, *studio quodum comprobare alqd*.

Participate, v.intr. and tr., by *particeps alejs rei* (any one who receives a share of any thing or takes part in any thing, e.g. *par. ejusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratio*; — in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *socius alejs rei* (who has joined with others, e.g. *sor. sceleris*), *affinis alejs rei* or *alei rei* (in any thing, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *aff. facinori, noxae, culpae*), *compos alejs rei* (who possesses any thing, is in the possession of, e.g. any thing pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise, a wish, comp. *consulatus, laudis, voti*), *alejs rei potens* (who possesses a thing and is the master over it, e.g. the government, *regni*); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *comitem fieri alejs rei*, *potiri alqd re* (to become master over any thing), *consequi alqd* (to obtain); to make any one — in a thing, *alqm participem* or *comitem facere alejs rei*, *participare alqd cum alqo*, *innotiri alqd alqd*, *communicare alqd cum alqo* (see Divide); to — in a crime, *se alligare alqd re* or *alejs rei* (e.g. in a wicked deed, *scelere*; in a theft, *furti*), *se obstringere alqd re* (e.g. in a wicked deed, in a parricide, *scelere, parricidio*); to promise to — in any thing, *capessere partem alejs rei* (e.g. *belli*); to offer to — in, *offirre se in societatem*. Participation, n. *societas, communicatio*; in any thing, *societas alejs rei* (joint — in, e.g. *belli*); in certain schemes, *consili*; in a crime, *sceleris*, *contagio alejs rei* (the having assisted in the perpetration of, e.g. in a crime, *criminis, sceleris*).

Participle, n. *participium* (gramm.).

Particle, n. (1) *particula* (in general), *frustum, frustulum* (a little bit), *crusta* (a little piece of marble, etc.), *trunculus* (a small piece cut off, e.g. such as the tail, ears, etc., of a pig, *trunculi suis*); see Piece; (2) in gramm., *particula*.

Particular, adj. *separatus*; every one has his own — place and his own table, *separat singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa*; adv. *separatim*; = peculiar to any one, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *praecipuus* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others, exclusive), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind), *singularis* (single, isolated), *specialis* (in special cases, opp. *generalis*, i.e. general, post-Aug.); adv. *proprie, specialiter*, = excellent, *singularis* (the only thing of its kind, extraordinary), *praecipuus* (excellent), *eximius* (exceeding, see Excellent); = strange, wonderful, *singularis, novus* (new, what was never seen before), *mirus*

(striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus*; see Peculiar, Exact, Singular; to be — in any thing, *in alqd re diligenter esse*; a — friend, see Intimate, Private. Particulars, n., in the pl.; to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare* (to tell every thing as it happened); see Detail. Particularize, v.tr. *nominare* (to name), *enumerare* (to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (to mention several persons by name); see Specify. Particularly, adv., by *quod cura* or *coris est* (not *quod cure cordique est*), *gravis* (important), or with the advs. *sedulo* (assiduously), *studiose* (with zeal); *diligenter* (with care), *cupide* (eagerly), *impense* (urgently), *vehementer* (vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (with all one's mind), *etiam atque etiam* (over and over; the five foregoing expressions chiefly with verbs of intreating, exhorting, etc.), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam*; to court any one's friendship most —, *cupidissime alejs amicitiam appetere*; sometimes it may also be expressed by connecting two synonyms, e.g. most — to take care of any thing, *alei rei prospicere ac providere, prospicere atque consulere, providere atque consulere*; see Separately, Distinctly.

Partition, n. (1) see Division, Separation; (2) a — in a house, **paries transeius*, or *parus* (wall), *septum* (place pale in), *partes intergerinus* (common walls between neighbouring houses); in music, **summa omnium vocum*, **cocum* (musicum) omnium designatio.

Partitive, adj., in gramm., e.g. the — article, perhaps **articulus divisionis*.

Partner, n. (1) lit., by verbs, see Partaker, Associate; (2) in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense), *consors socius, socius qui se in negotio conjunxit*; *re et ratione conjunctus* (in business). Partnership, n. *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic), *socii* (persons associated together), *corpus* (e.g. *maris ladi iacti*); to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with any one, *alqm sibi socium adungere, voluntariam societatem contrahere cum alqo*; to be in — with any one, *alejs socium esse, re ac ratione cum alqo conjunctum esse*.

Party, n. (1) *pars, partes* (in general), *consensiois globus*, or simply *globus* (a number of persons united together and who entertain the same views), *factio* (lit., any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in general; seldom of political —, in a state); the opposite —, see Opposition; the parties in a trial, *litigatores*; the different — in a state, *aliorum alias partes foventium factiones*; to belong to any one's party, *alejs partis* or *partium esse, alejs partes* or *causam sequi, alejs sectam sequi, cum alqo facere, ab eo cum alqo stare, alejs rebus studere* or *favere, alejs esse studiosum*; to belong to the other —, *aliunde stare, alterius* (or *alii*) *rebus studere* or *favere*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrum partis* or *multius partis esse* (see Neutral); to favour different — (of several), *aliorum* (alias) *partes favere*; to get any one over to one's own —, *alqm in suas partes trahere, ducere*; to divide into two — in *duas partes discedere, in duas factiones scindi*; to be divided into two —, *in duas partes esse divisum*; — zeal in the contest, *studium*; — leader, *dux* or *principes partium, principes* or *caput factionis*; in the context also simply *dux, caput*; they were trying to find a — leader, *studii sui querebant alqm ducem*; — spirit, *partium studium*, in the context also simply *studia*; — struggle, — dispute, in the state, *certamen partium* or *factionum*, *arises, oritur*; — fury, *partium studium*; devoted to a —, *partium studiosus*; (2) = company, *aliquot* (a few, in an indefinite sense), *complures* (a larger number); a large — invited, *capta, multitudo*; a pleasure —, e.g. into the country, *excursio*; on the water, *navigatio*; to be one of the —, *una esse cum alijs*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (who joins), *comes*

(companion); to be one of the — invited by any one, to go with a — somewhere, *alci comitem se addere* or *adjuvare*, *rus excurrere* (in order to go into the country, but not *rus ex urbe exolare* in this sense), *navigare* (by water); a card —, *lusus (game)*; see Cause, Company.

Partridge, *n. perdix*.

Paschal, adj. **quod ad festos dies paschales pertinet*; the — lamb, *agnus paschalis*.

Pasquin, *n. libellus famosus* (a libel); if a letter, *littera contumeliosa*, *convicium* (Petron., e.g. *perlegissa totum convicium*; see Libel); if a poem, *carmen probrosum* (what brings any one in disgrace), *carmen famosum* (which brings into bad repute); *carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumque alteri* (whereby any one loses his character), *carmen maleficum* (containing verbal insults), *carmen refertum contumeliis alijs* (full of verbal insults against any one), *elogium* (verses written at any one's door, Plaut.); a — upon any one's voluptuousness, *versus in alijs cupiditatem suam*, to make a — upon any one, **carmen probrosum facere* in *alqm*, *carmen ad infamiam alijs edere*, *malum in alqm carmen conderet*; to make a very obscene — upon any one, *cereus obscenissimus in alqm dicere*; to circulate —, *carmina probra vulgare*; they write — upon my door with coal, *implentur meae fores elogiorum carbonibus*.

Pass, *v. intr.* (1) *ire* (to go), *transire*, *transgredi* (to go past), *ire* or *centire per alqm locum* (to — through a place), *alqm locum intrare* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (to enter into a place, of persons), *importari*, *invehi* (to be imported, of things), *alqo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari*, *exhi* (to be transported away from a place, of things), *alqm locum transire* (to — through a place, in general), *alqm locum transcendere* or *superare* (to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); difficult to —, *difficili transire*; to — through the gate, *porta exire* (in going out), *porta intrare* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *transigere* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across —, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen transigere*; not to allow any one to —, *alqm aditu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *alqm egressione prohibere*, *alqm egressu arce* (in going out); to allow any one to — backwards and forwards, *sed aditu nec reditu alqm prohibere*; he may —, let him —, **aditum* or *transitum licet*, **porro ire* potent; see Go, etc.; (2) see Come, Fall (in comb. with possession); (3) of the time, *transire*, *praterire* (to — by), *abire* (to go away), *circumagi*, se *circumagere* (to come round), *exire*, *praterire* (to elapse, e.g. *indivisiuum dies exit* or *praterit*); the time — unnoticed, *etate labitur* (but not *elabitur*); the time — quickly, *tempus fugit*, *etate colat*; not one day — with them without cases of drunkenness, and none without some extraordinary crime, *quorum nullus sine ebrietate, nullus sine insigni flagitio dies exit*; (4) *timere* (of an opinion, opp. *cine*), *calere* (of an opinion, a law, a plan; *obtinere* and *obtinere* not classical), *perferri* (to be carried, of a law); see Enact; (5) to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *alqd non plane improbare* (not to disapprove altogether), *alqd ferre* (to bear); see Allow, Permit; (6) to be considered, *haberi alqm* or *pro alqo* (the latter if we consider any one to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi ditalem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro ditale* (if considered as such); (7) to come to —, *accidere* (see Happen); (8) in fencing, *petere*: as I passed along, *in —*, *in transitu*, *transiens*, *prateriens* (also *fle* — by-the-by; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug., but *quasi prateriens* in Cic.), *strictim* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also obiter); to touch upon any thing in —, *in transitu* or *lecidere alqd attingere*; to mention in —, *mentionem alijs rei includere* (Liv.); to — by, *praterire* or *praterire*; a place, *alqm locum*, *transire alqm locum* (to go beyond a place); to let none — by, go past,

numquam pratermittere; — to cease, *abire*; *Al*, *limi*, *praterire*, *transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with acc. of the place), *percurrere*, *penetrare* (pen. = to penetrate), *transire*, *exhi per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel), *solent transire* (of a star that — through the sun); an army passing through, *exercitus transiens*; the ball has — through his shoulder, **glans plumbea per humerum penetravit* or *aducta est*; see to Go through, Pass, v. tr. (1) = to — over a ground, from one end to the other, *percurrere*, *percurrere*, *percolare* (to fly through, as it were, = to hasten over; both of a place, i.e. to run about in it, and a certain distance, i.e. to go over it, etc., quickly), e.g. *decem horis nocturnis* etc. *et quinquaginta milia passuum percolat citius*, *discurrere alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* (in different directions, to run about everywhere, of several), *decurrere* (to run down, to go down a distance running, e.g. *septingenta milia passuum esse decursa blatio*, Cic.), *enclari* (to measure a ground by walking as it were, to pace it); to — over the strings with the thumb, *pollice percurrere chordas*; see Move, Go, etc.; (2) = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *alijs rei*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country), *terminus egredi* (fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; (3) see Surpass, Excel; (4) to — over, any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praterire* with or without *silentio* or *tacitum*, *relinquere*, *comb. praterire ac relinquere*, *mittere*, *omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omisso jurisdictionem contra leges sententiae consulto*; *relinquo cordes*; *libellina praterito*), *pratermittere* (with intent or through carelessness); only in the silver age we also find *transmittere* or *transire silentio* or simply *transire*; to — over, *fluit*, etc., *ut omittam*, *quod*, etc., *ne dicam*, *quid*, etc.; passing over all these circumstances, *omisso hi rebus omnibus*; to — any one in making an appointment, in a will, etc., *praterire* (in general), *regulam dare alci* (to reject any one when he has applied for an office); to be — over, *prateriri* (in general), *regulam ferre* or *accipere* (to be rejected, in the election for an office), see Neglect; (5) of time, *degere*, *agere*, *transigere* (e.g. *diem*, *vitam*, or *etatem*); with any thing or with a person, *ducere alqd* re (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem suavis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *conterere alqd* re or in *alqd* re (in a good or bad sense), *absumere alqd* re (to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*; the day with trifling things, *diem frigidis rebus*), *extrahere alqd* re (when we talk instead of acting), *fallere alqd* re (to while away impetuously, e.g. *horas sermonibus*); to — one's whole life in literary occupation, *totam vitam in studiis litterarum contere* or *consumere*, *etatem ducere in litteris*; to — whole days by the fire-side, *totos dies furtim suum ignem agere*; to — the whole night without sleep and in great anxiety, *noctem agere perpetua vigilis et cum magno animi motu*; — in fear, *metu noctem agere*; — in reading, *noctem contere legendo*; — at a certain place, *praterire alqo loco*, *manare alqo loco* (to remain any where during the night), e.g. in a tent, in *tabernaculo*; in the streets, *inter vias et rias* (generally with the idea that a person was not able to continue the journey or find shelter any where); — at a person's house, *pernolare cum alqo* or *apud alqm*; see Spend; (6) to — an examination, *satisfacere* (to satisfy), *probari* (to be considered competent, by any one, *alci*, e.g. at an examination), *stare* (not to fall through, in carrying out any thing); very honourably, *pulcherrime stare*; in a disgraceful manner, *turpem inveniri*; (7) of a business, see Terminate, Settle, Divide; (8) = to allow to —, *transitum dare alci* (a person),

transmittere (a thing); (9) see *Admit*, *Acknowledge*; (10) to — a bill, see *before*; (11) = to put through a narrow hole, *trajicere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the key-hole); — thread through a needle, *flum in acum inserere* or *conficere*; (12) = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon any one, *judicium facere de algo* (e.g. *optimum*); to — sentence of death upon any one, *alqm capitis damnare*; (13) to — the compliment, etc., see *Compliment*; (14) to — any one or any thing off on any one for so and so, any one or any thing, *dicere* (to say), *perhibere* (to call by a pretended name), *ferre* (to bring round), *mentiri* (to say falsely); to — any one off, report as being dead, *faslum nuncium mortis alqje afferre*; — any thing as one's own, *suum esse alqd dicere*; — as truth, *verum esse alqd dicere*, *simulare alqjs rei veritatem*; — any one as one's father, *patrem sibi alqm assumere*; — any one (falsely) as the author of any thing, *alqm auctorem esse alqjs rei mentiri*; — any one by a false report as the founder, *alqm conditorem famae ferre*; — one's self for, *se ferre alqm* (to report up and down), *se profiteri alqm* (to declare one's self to be so and so), *ementiri alqm* (falsely to pretend to be such a one), *simulare, assimulare* (to personate one's self), *alqm se esse velle* (he will have it that he is so and so); to — one's self off as a captain, *centurionem ementiri*; as a prince, *regis stirpis originem mentiri*; as a Philip and of royal blood, *se Philippum regis stirpis ferre*; as a friend, *amicum simulare*; as any one's paternal friend, *paternum amicum alqjs assimulare*; as a physician, *proferri se tenere medicorum scientiam*; as a king, *regis titulum usurpare*; as being versed in physics, *physicum se (esse) velle*; as being very handsome, *formosum se jactare*; as being very rich, *verbis locupletem se facere*; see *Impose*; (15) to — a trick on any one; see *Deceive*, *Trick*. *PASS*, n. (1) = a narrow passage, *aditus* (access in general), *angustiae locorum*, or simply *angustiae* (narrow — in mountains, a hollow, etc.), *fauces* (narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus* (woody mountain-pass; e.g., near Thermopylae, *Thermopylarum*); to go through a —, *superare angustias*; (2) see *Passage*, *Road*; (3) = an order to —, *libellus qui mihi aditum aperiat*. *Passable*, adj. (1) *peritus, tritus* (much frequented); a road that is —, *via munita* or *silice strata* (paved); to make — (a road, etc.), *munire* (to make hard, in general), *silice sternere* (to pave with stones), *repurare* (to clean again, to repair); the road is —, *per hanc viam transire potes*; (2) *penetrabilis, peritus* (where there is a road through, opp. *inritus*). *Passage*, n. (1) = the act of passing, *transitus, transvectio* (transit of goods); to grant a — to any one, *dare alci transitum* or *iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines suos ire pati, alqm per fines regni transire suere* (to an army, to a general with the army through a country), *dare alci viam* (to a single individual, e.g. through an estate, *per fundum*); to refuse a —, *alqm ab transitu prohibere* or *arceere*; to block up —, *alci transitum claudere*; (2) = the place, road itself, which forms the —, *transitus, transitio pervia* (through houses, courts), *Janus* (arched portico, etc., over a gate, in the forum, through which one entered into the streets), *vadum* (a ford); a forum with —, *forum transitorium*; a house with —, *domus transitoria*; a — across, *transitio, transitus, transgressio, transgressus, transmissio, transmissus, trajectio, trajectus* (with this difference, the subst. in . . . to express the act, those in . . . as the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*, in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantâ pecuniâ regiâ in Italiam trajiciendâ*; during the — of the victorious army, *in victore exercitu transportando*; (3) = way, road, *via, aditus*; a heavy —, *locus celebris, in celebris*; there is a heavy — here, *multi huc conuegunt*; the — is closed; *omnis aditus inter-*

clusus est; (4) = intellectual admittance, by *mo-vere alqm* or *alejs animum*, in *alejs pectus descendere*; see *Entrance*; (5) to pay money for —, by *pro vecturâ solvere portorium*; (6) — of a book, *locus qui afferri potest*, or simply *locus, caput* (chapter); this — I have verbally taken from *Dicaearchus*, *istum ego locum totidem verbis ex Dicaearcho transtuli*; to take a — (on board a vessel), *conscendere* (with and without *nauten*); I take my — to Italy, *conscendo naue*, or simply *conscendo, ut in Siciliam transmittam* (Cic.); but not in *Siciliam conscendo*, which is a false reading in *Liv. xxxi. 29, 6*; — of the urine, *statura urinae* or *urinalis*; bird of —, see *Migratory*; — boat, *narigium, quod merces ad nundinas desert*; see *Kerry*; (7) in music, *modulatio*. *Passenger*, n. (1) on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); (2) after he has arrived, *hospes*. *Passing*, n. (1) see *Passage*; (2) in commerce, *permutatio* (exchange), *venditio* (sale). *Past*, adj. (1) *præteritus* (*præterlapsus* and *elapsus* are barbarous), *anteactus* (done before), *prior, superior* (last, e.g., last week); the —, *præterita* (orum, n.); the — time, tense, *tempus præteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia præteriterum, verum præteritarum* or *ante actarum oblitio*; the — years, *anni præteriti* (all the — years, e.g., since one's birth, etc.), *anni priores* (the last few years); during the — year, *priore* or *superiore anno*; during the time —, *tempore præterito* (the whole of it), *prioribus annis* (during the last few years); during, in the — night, *nocte priore* or *superiore*; adv. *præter* (generally only in comp. with verbs; when in Latin we form compounds with *præter* and *trans*, *præter* denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, whilst *trans* expresses the direction from a certain point through another point to the furthest end); to hurry —, *prætervolare*; to drive —, v.tr. *prætervehere* or *transvehere*, any thing, *præter alqd*; v.intr. *præterehi* or *transvehî*, any thing, *alqd*; v.driving —, *præterecire*; to fly —, *prætervolare*; to flow —, *præterfluere*; to lead —, *præterducere* (Plaut.), *transducere*, any place, *præter alqm locum*; to go — a place, *præterire* or *transire alqm locum*; to let go —, to allow to pass, *prætermittere* (sit., persons and things, then fig. = not to avail one's self of, through carelessness, e.g., an opportunity for, *occasionem alqjs rei*; the day appointed, the term, *diem*), *transitum alqjs rei exspectare* (to wait until any thing is over, e.g., a storm, *tempestas*), *non gustare de alqd re* (of any thing, at table, etc., not to taste of, according to Suetonius), *omittere* (fig., to lose, e.g., an opportunity, *occasionem*), *dimittere* (fig., to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g., an opportunity, *occasionem, occasionem fortuni datum*), *amittere* (not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; the favourable moment, *tempus*), *intermittere* (to pause; e.g., not a moment, *nullum temporis punctum*; not a day, without, etc., *nullam diem, quin, etc.*), *desse* (not to be there, e.g. *occasionem*), *alqd re non uti* (not to make use of, e.g. the time, *tempore*); not to let —, *transitu prohibere* (a person), and by the foregoing phrases with *non*; the letting go —, *prætermissio*; to run —, *transcurrere*, by; etc.; *præter alqd* (of living beings; *prætercurrere* only in *lato* writers), *præterehi* (of vessels), *præterferri* (of things), *præterfluere*, *præterlabi* (of water), all by any thing, *alqd*; to be obliged to go —, e.g. he must go —, *prætereat* or *transcat necesse est*; to rush —, *cum strepitu præterfluere*; to travel — a place, *alqm locum prætergredi, alqm locum non attingere* (not to touch at a place), *alqm locum prætervehî* (on horseback, by coach, in a sedan chair); to ride —, *præterequitare, equo præterehi*, a place, *alqm locum*; to hurry —, *transcurrere*, by *præter*, etc. (only late *prætercurrere*); to move, march —, *prætergredi*, a place, *alqm locum*; to — all —, *præterehi* (of those who sail —, and of the ver-

vel; a place, *alqm locum*, *præternavigare* (of those who sail —), a place, *alqm locum*, *superare alqm locum* (to sail beyond, of those who sail —); and of the vessel); to — quickly, swiftly —, *transcurrere* (of those who sail —), a place, *alqm locum*; to sail — the shore, *orari præterecki* (— it, and away from it), *orari legere* (to sail along, keep near the coast, shore); the sailing —, *præternavigatio*; to be gone —, *præterisse*, *transisse* (also fig., of the time), *abisse* (of the time); but *effluisse* = to have gone by, without having been made use of); to carry —, *præterferre*, any thing, *præter alqd*, *transcere*, any thing, *præter alqd* (from one point to another); to drive —, *præteragere* (Hor.); a place, *præter alqm locum*; viintr. *præterferri*, a place, *alqm locum*; to proceed —, *præterire*, a place, *alqm locum*, *transrehi* (on horseback, e.g. of the knights), a place, *præter alqm locum*.

Passion, n. (1) *perpassio* (*passio* is quite barbarous), *toleratio* (Cic., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); Christ's cross and —, *perpassiones et mortes Christi*; see Suffering; (2) = excitement, *animi concitatio*, *animi impetus*; stronger, *animi perturbatio*, *motus animi turbatus* or *perturbatus* (violent emotion in general; *animi affectio* = disposition; *affectio* of the mind; *animi motus*, *commotio* or *permotio* = mental excitement in general), *cupidas*, *libido* (chiefly = sensual desire), *studium*, *flagrans* (ardent zeal), *temeritas* (rashness), *intemperantia* (want of moderation, licentiousness; opp. *egritas*); violent —, *accirimus animi motus*, *vehemens animi impetus*; disorderly, unruly —, *libidines*; through —, (*animi*) *perturbatione incitatus*, *cupiditate incensus*; in a —, *animi quodam impetu*, *studio flagrant*; without —, *animo animo*; to put any one into a —, to rouse, any one, *aleis animum impellere* (in general), *aleis libidinem excitare* (of sensual desire); to rouse the — of the people, *animarum impetus impellere* (opp. *an. imp. reflectere*); to soothe, calm, quiet any one's —, *aleis animum vehemementiore motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatos animi motus cohibere*, *cupidas coherere*, *cupiditatem imperare*, *continenter esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione vacare*, *omni animi perturbatione liberum* or *liberatum esse*; to act under the influence of —, *cupide agere*; to do any thing in a —, *impetu quodam trahi ad alqd*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic efferi*; his speech shows less — and partiality, minus *cupiditatis* ne *studii oratio habet*; — flower, *passiflora* (L.); the history of Christ's —, *perpassiones et mortes Christi*. Passionate, adj. *cupidus* (greedy, eager), *concitatus*, *incitatus* (excited), *ingotus* (one who cannot master his —, always with the genit., e.g. *ira*, *celitum*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *celitum*, *postulatum*), *vehemens*, *ardens* (eager, ardent), *iracundus* (hot-tempered, hasty), *avidissimus* — *aleis rei* (very much given to any thing); a — huntsman, *venandi studio insignis*; to be a — hunter, *venandi studio insignem esse*, *magno venationis studio teneri*; adv. *cupide*, *cupidissime* (eagerly), *studiose* (with zeal), *vehementer*, *ardenter*, *studio flagrans* (with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (hastily), *calidus* (too warmly), *effuse* or stronger *effusissime* (beyond all bounds), *animose*, *animosissime* (with regard to buyers and sellers, = *cupide et quoque pretio*, i.e. eagerly and at any price, in this sense only post-Aug., e.g. — to buy old pictures, *animosissime* but in more classical language *cupide et quoque pretio*) *tabulas antiqui operis comparare*, Sueton.); to affirm —, *cupidius alqd contendere*; to be — fond of any thing, *aleis rei effuse indulgere* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, convivia), *aleis rei esse studiosissimum*, *magno aleis rei studio teneri* (to be a great admirer of any thing), *aleis rei maxime delectari* (to be quite delighted in); to love any one —, *effusissime alqm diligere* (as a friend, etc.), *aleis amore insuare*

(as a lover). Passionateness, n. *animi ardor*, *furo* (in a high degree); — in contending for any thing, *ira et studium*. Passive, adj. *affectus* (= male *affectus*, suffering from ill health, etc.; then in gen., affected by an evil, e.g. of the republic, etc.), *passibilis* (in a metaphysical sense = having aptness to feel or suffer, Cic.; opp. *actius*, *Lactant.*), *passivus* (a bad word); to be —, *male affectum esse* (on account of ill health), *acceptum et quasi patiendi vim habere* (to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habere et efficiendi*, Cic.); to remain —; *quiescere*; in any thing, *alqd patienter*; under an insult, *accepta injuria ignoscere*, *non persequi*; one who remains —, *quiescens*; in a — sense, *passivus* (late gramm.); adv. *passive* (late gramm.); = verb, *verbum patiendi* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aul. Gell.); *paciendi* *modus* (Quint.), *verbum passivum* (late gramm.).

Passover, n., see Easter.

Passport, n. *syngraphum* (*συγγραφον*); to demand a — from the prætor, *syngraphum rogare*, *sumere a prætore*; to give any one a —, *dare alicui syngraphum*.

Paste, n. (1) (in bookbinding), *gluten* (the general term for glue, etc.), *farina quæ chartæ glutinantur* or simply *farina chartaria* (for pasting paper together); see Glue; (2) in numerology, *gemma vitrea* or *facilius* (as a particular species), *imago vitreo Obsidiano expressa* or simply *imago Obsidiana*; — board, *charta densata*; to bind a book in —, *librum charta densata includere*; work in —, *opus e charta densata factum*; worker in —, *qui opera e charta densata facit*; binding in —, *tegmentum e charta densata factum*. Paste, v. tr. *farinâ glutinare*.

Pastil, n. (1) = a roll of paste, to make crayons, *zerographum*; to paint in —, *aridis coloribus pingere*; — colour, *pigmentum aridum*, *color aridus*; — painting, *pictura pigmentis aridis facta*; the art, *zerographia*, *ars coloribus aridis pingendi*; — painter, *zerographus*, *pictor qui pigmentis aridis utitur*; (2) in pharmacy, *conulus odoratus*.

Pastor, n. (1) — see Shephord; (2) *qui animos regit ac moderatur*, *animorum servator*, *sacerdos*; see Parson, Preacher. Pastorship, n., see Ministry. Pastoral, adj. *quod ad sacerdotem pertinet*; — theology, *saceris recte instituendi precepta*.

Pastery, n. *panificium*, *opus pistorum*, *pistorum opera* (in general), *opus dulcitarum* (from sugar, etc.); = meat-pie, *artocreas* (Pers.); — cook, *qui artocreas facit*.

Pasturage, n. (1) = business of feeding cattle, *res pecuarii*, or *peccaria*; to carry on —, *pecuariam facere*; one who —, *pecuarius* or *qui pecuariam facit*. Pasture, n. *pascuum*, *locus pascuus* (in general), *ager pascuus* (— land); common — land, *ager communis*; to be good — land, *pecori alendo bonum esse*; = grass for feeding, *pabulum*, *pastus*; good —, *pastus latus* or *pinguis*. Pasture, v. tr. *pascere* (lit. and fig.); viintr. *pastum ire*, *pabulari* (to graze), *pasci* (to feed), in different places, *pastus diversos pererrare*; right of —, *jus pascendi*, *jus consuecuium* (on a common, &c.); time of —, *tempus pascendi*.

Pat, n. to give a —, *manu pulsare* (also as a mode of correcting), *plaga levis*.

Pat, adv. in tempore, opportune; see Fit, Convenience.

Patch, n. *lacinia* (also = a very small portion of earth); to put a — on a shoe, *laciniam assuere calceo*; a cross —, *homo pro posteris*; see Piece. Patchwork, n. *cento* (a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

Patent, adj. (1) e.g. a — leaf, see Open, Spread; (2), see the noun. Patent, n. a letter —, (1) = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edictum* or *edictum proponere*, with ut (when any thing is commanded) or with ne (when any thing is prohibited); (2) for some new invention, *libellus quo beneficium aliquid datur* (e.g. *dare alicui bene-*

otum salta vendendi). Patent, v.tr., with dare; see *Bate*.

Paternal, adj. *paternus* (e.g. *agri, libri, equi, ades*), *patrius* (motherly); — property, *res paterna, bona paterna, patrimonium*; — disposition, *animus paternus in alqm* (so *animus materius, fraternus*); — love, *amor paternus or patrius*; to love with —, *patriâ caritate alqm diligere*; — name, *nomen patris, nomen paternum*. See *Father*.

Path, n. *via* (way in general), *semita, trames* (by-road), *callis* (foot— through a wood); the — of life, *via vitæ*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de viâ decedere*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtuti operam dare*; to lead any one away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in general), *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (to lead to extravagances). Pathless, *invis* (but not *devis* = leading away from the right —); see *Way*, *Passage*.

Pathetic, Pathetical, adj. *grandis* (of a speech and the speaker), *grandis verbis, grandiloquus*, in a bad sense with *usque ad vitium* (of the speaker); — in one's manners, *gesticulatio molestus*; — demeanour, ways, *incessus magnificentiæ* (of mode of walking), *gesticulatio molesta* (of gesticulation); adv. *grande*; to speak —, *grande aliquid dicere*.

Pathologist, n. **medicus qui veleritudinis genera novit*. Pathology, n. **pathologia* (technical term).

Pathos, n. *grande dicendi genus*.

Patience, n. *patientia* (the firm will and disposition to bear disappointments, calamities, etc., without murmuring, as Cic. says, *patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa, rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio*), *tolerantia* (strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with *genit.*, e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great, in the pursuit of a certain object, *pers. est in ratione bene considerata stabilitas et perpetua permansio*), *æquus animus, æquitas animi* (a quiet mind, not disturbed by any thing); — in listening, *aures patientes*, to have — with any one, *alqm and alejs moros or naturam patienter ferre*, or simply *alqm ferre*; to resign one's self in —, *patientia uti*; to put any one's — to a test, *patientiam alejs tentare*; to show — in any thing, *patientiam adhibere alei rei*; my — is at an end, *patientiam rumpo or abruptum* (but not *patientia mihi rumpitur*); —! i.e. wait, *expecta! mune!* see *Perseverance*. Patient, adj. *patiens, tolerans*, in any thing, *alejs rei, placidus* (good-natured); to be —, *expectare, manere* (to wait), *quiescere* (to be quiet); adv. *patienter, toleranter, modè* (with moderation in our moral character), *æquo animo* (with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with any thing); to look at a thing —, *æquo animo spectare alqd*; to endure —, *patienter or toleranter ferre alqd, patienter atque æquo animo ferre*, and with *paci ac ferre, pati et perferre, perferre ac pati, perferre patique alqd*; see *Perseverance*.

Patriarch, n. *patriarcha* (Eccl.). Patriarchal, adj. *patriarchalis* (lit., Eccl.), *patriarchicus* (late), **more patriarcharum institutus* (e.g. a banquet); adv. **more patriarcharum*. Patriarchate, n. **patriarchatus*.

Patrician, adj. *patricius* (opp. *plebeus*); to pass by adoption from a — into a plebeian family, *patricius exire*; — pride, *patricii spiritus*. Patrician, n. *patricius*; the patricians, *patricii, principes* (the nob est families in the state).

Patrimony, n. *hereditas* (inheritance), *pars hereditatis* (part of the inheritance), *patrimonium* (what is inherited from the father); the glory of virtue and of celebrated actions is the best — which a father can leave to his children, *optima hereditas a patribus traditur illis omniæ patrimonio præstantior olei in furnis rerumque gestarum*.

Patriot, n. *patrîæ or reipublicæ amans*, *reipublicæ amicus* (who loves his own native country); *civis bonus* (a brave citizen, in general); in the sing. not *bonus* alone), *fautor optimatum* (who belongs to, is on the side of the aristocratic party); the —, *boni* (in general, the brave citizens of the state), *optimites* (citizens of aristocratic principles); a zealous —, *acerrimus civis*; to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de re publicâ sentire*; to be on the side of the (aristocratic) —, *optimatum partium in civitate esse*. Patriotic, adj. *patriæ or reipublicæ amans* (but only of persons); a — society, **societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratulâ*; to act in a — manner, **patriæ salutî consulere or prospicere*, **patriæ rebus consulere*. Patriotism, n. *patriæ amor or caritas* (love of one's own country), *pietas erga patriam*, in the context generally only *pietas* (the duty which we have towards our own native country), *reipublicæ studium*, **patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas* (zeal to serve one's country, to promote its welfare), *reipublicæ defendendi studium* (in defending it from all injustice); if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelestum est patriam amare, pertuli puniarum satis*; out of —, *patriæ caritate ductus*; to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de reipublicâ sentire*.

Patrol, n. *circitores* (late). Patrol, v.intr. *circumire stationes* (to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire vigiliâs* (to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (to go round the town).

Patron, n. (1) = protector, *patrônus, fautor, cultor, amator*; — of the learned, *doctorum cultor*; (2) = a superior, as a feudal lord, *dominus feudî*, or holder of church property, **patrônus*; a — god, *deus præses*. Patronage, n. = the system of patron and client, *patronium, patronatus* (late), *honos patronatus* (late Inscr.). See *Client*, *Feud*, *Guard*, *Protect*.

Patronymic, adj. and n. *patronymicum nomen* (Prisc.).

Patten, n. *ligneæ soleæ* (mere wooden soles, tied under the feet), *sculponeæ* (a kind of higher wooden shoe).

Patter, v.intr. *crepare, crepitare, crepituri dare* (to clatter), *strepere, strepitum dare* (to rattle), *sonare* (to make a loud noise). Patter, n. *crepitus*.

Pattern, n. = sample, (1) for embroidering, **exemplum quod ad imitationem acui piægenti proponitur*; (2) any thing cut out as a —, *forma*; — book, — card, paper of —, *mercis exemplum —orum*, n.; to show the —, *exempla ostendere*.

Paucity, n. *paucitas, exiguitas*.

Paunch, n. *abdomen* (proper term), *venter* (stomach in general).

Pauper, n., see *Poor*. Pauperism, n., see *Poverty*.

Pause, n. *mora* (delay), *respiratio, interspiratio* (interval in speaking, in order to take breath), *distinctio* (in music, Cic.), *intervallum* (interval, e.g. to make a — in speaking, *intervallum dicere*, e.g. *distincta alias et interpuncta intercalla, moræ respirationsque delectant*; but as regards music = stop), *intermissio* (recess, when any thing stops for a while, e.g. active life has often its —, *ab actione sæpe fit intermissio*, Cic.), *intercapitulum* (interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, *intercapitulum scribendi facere*; hence also a — during an opera between the acts would be better called *intercapitulum canendi*; see *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Suspense*. Pause, v.intr. *moram facere* (to make a delay), *interstare* (to stop for a while, during a speech, etc.); to — in any thing, *moram facere in alqd re* (in paying, in waiting), *interstare alqd* (to discontinue for a time), *alqd faciendo intercapitulum facere*; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, *nulla pars nocturnis temporibus ad idorem intermitto*; to — in speaking, *intervallum dicere* (by ceasing to speak alto-

gether for a while), *respiare* (during the time that one takes breath); — see *Cease*, *Intermit*.

Pave, v.tr. *lapide* or *silice sternere* or *construere* or *persternere* (in general), *munire* (to make a road), to — with free-stones, *sazo quadrato sternere*. *Pavement*, n. *strata viarum*, *via strata*, *via strata lapides*; to tear up the —, *viam stratum dolabrīs discipere*; money for paving, *pecunia viaria*. *Pavior*, n. *siliarius*; paving, *stratura*; paving-beetle, a rammer, *fistuca*; paving-stone, *lapis* *vis sternendæ utilis*; the pebble is a —, *silice* *vis utitur*; a stone from the pavement, *lapis via strata*.

Pavilion, n. *porticus* (porch), *papilio* (a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late, hence the French *parillon*), *ala* (wing of a house).

Paw, n. *pes* (foot), *ungula* (claw).

Pawn, n. (1) see *Pledge*; (2) at chess, *latrunculus*, *latro*; — broker, *pignerator* (fem. *pignetrice*).

Pay, v.tr. *solvere*, *persolvere*, *exsolvere*, *dissolvere*, *pendere*, *dependere* (to weigh out), *pensitare*, *numerare*, *numerato solvere* (in ready money); not to be able to —, *non esse solvendo* or *ad solvendum*; to — cash, *præsenti pecuniâ solvere*. *Payment*, or *Paying*, n. *solutio*, *pensio*, *numeratio*; to make —, *solvere*, *dissolvere*; the second —, *alteram pensionem solvere*; the creditors do not — at the fixed time, *qui debent non respondent ad tempus*; I will not go till payment is made, *nisi explicatâ solutione non sum discessurus*; the — is stopped, *scutulo impedita est*; to ask for a delay of —, *rogare de die*; — for longer than a year, *plus annuâ die postulare*; to take an oath of being unable to pay, *donam copiam jurare*; to require payment, *pensionem exigere ab alio*; to make great payments, *magnas pecunias solvere*; power to pay, *facultas solvendi*; day of —, *dies solvendi*, *dies pecunie*, *dies*; to ask a year's grace, *annuum spatium postulare*; to give —, *alci solvendo annuum diem finire*; — a few days, *alci paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare*; the sum to be paid, *pensio*; in six equal payments, *sex pensionibus equis*. *Paymaster*, among the Romans, *tribunus ærarius*, in the army, *quæstor*; the office of —, *munus tribuni ærarii*, *munus quæstoris*. See *Number*, *Reckon*.

Pea, n. *pisum*, *cicer* (chick-); of —, *pisinus*; as large as a —, *magnitudine pisi* (Plin.); *ad pisi magnitudinem* (Veget.); the colour of a —, *color orobinus*; of the colour of —, *colore orobino*; —'s haulm, *stramentum pisinum*.

Peace, n. *pax*, *otium* (leisure), *concordia* (agreement); in peace, in pace; to treat for —, *agere de pacis conditionibus*; to enter on —, *inire pacem*; to make —, *facere pacem*; to keep or preserve —, *pacis fidem servare*; to break —, *turbare*, *frangere*; to have no —, *turbari*, *exari*, from some one, *ab alio*; to leave a person in —, *alqm non turbare*; to dismiss in —, *alqm cum pace dimittere*. *Articles of —*, *pacis leges*, *conditiones*; to bring —, *ferre*; to prescribe —, *dicere*; to accept —, *accipere*; to refuse —, *dimittere*; a herald of —, *pacis nunciu*; rupture of —, *publica violatio fidei*, *fides pacis non servata*; peace-festival, *sollemnia pacis restitutæ*; desire for —, *studium pacis*; an envoy to seek —, *orator pacis petendæ*; embassy for —, *legatio pacificatoria*; the goddess of —, *Pax*; messenger (bringer) of —, *pacis nunciu*; to announce —, *pacem nunciare*; a peace-judge or arbitrator, *arbitrator*, *irenarches*; a conclusion of —, *pax comparata*; a peace-producer, *pacificator*, *pacis reconciliator*; to act the part of a peace-maker, *personam pacificam tueri*; a peace-breaker, *pacis turbator*, *homo turbulentus*; a female —, *perturbatrix pacis*; the breaking of the —, *pax turbata*; peace-conference, *colloquium de pace*, *coll. de pacis legibus*, *actio de pace*; to ask for —, *pacis conditiones postulare*; to treat on —, *de pacis conditionibus*; to break up —, *infestâ pacem dimittere*; a mediator of peace, *pacis arbitrator*; a mediator for —, *pacis arbitrium*; the work of —, *opus pacis*; token of —, *pacis signum*;

love of —, *pacis amor*; one who studies —, *pacis amans*. *Peaceable*, adj. *placidus*, *placabilis*, *concor*. *Peaceful*, adj. *pacatus*, *quietus*, *tranquillus*. *Adv. quietly*; to act quietly, or be quiet, *quiescere*; see *Treaty*, *Truce*, *War*.

Peach, n. (*malum*) *persicum*; — tree, (*arbor*) *persica*; — kernel, *nucleus persici*; the hard —, *os persici*.

Peacock, *pavo* (in general), *pavo musculus* (*pavus* is not classical), in distinction from a peahen, *pavo femina* (*pava* is not classical); like a —; having the colour of —, *pavonaceus*; —'s eye butterfly, *papilio* (L.); — hen's egg, *ovum pavoninum*, *ovum pavonis*; plur. *ova pavonina*, *ova pavonis* or (of several) *pavonum*; a —'s feather, *penna pavonina*; — tail, *cauda pavonis*; eye in the —, *oculus caudæ pavonis*.

Peak, n. (1) generally by *summus* or *extremus* (the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus montis jugum*); see *Summit*, *Top*; (2) the end of any thing that terminates in a point, *pars prior* or *antica*.

Peal, n. *sonitus campanarum* (of bells); — of rain, *repentina et præceps pluvia*, *subitus imber* (see *Shower*); — of hail, *vis creberrimæ grandinis*; — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausus clamores*.

Pear, n. *pirum*; domestic —, *pira generosa*; wild —, *pira silvestria*; — tree, *pira*; — vinegar, *acetum quod fit or factum est de piri*; juice of —, *succus piri expressi*; dried —, *pirum divisum et purgatum granis*, *quod est in sole stocatum*; — stalk, *pediculus piri*; — wine, *vinum quod fit (factum est) de ore piri*.

Pearl, n. *margarita* (*μαργαρίτη*, in general), *unio* (round —), *elenchus* (*ἐλέγχος*, large, oblong, like a pear; also = a syllabus; the — were worn three together in the ear), *tympanum* or *tympanum* (*τρυπανον* or *τρυπανον*, in the shape of a drum); a purse with —, *sacculus in quo sunt margaritæ*; a purse embroidered with —, *sacculus margaritis distinctus*, *crumenus margaritis distinctus* (as money-purse); — fisher, in the context, *urinator* or *urinator* (i.e. diver); — fishing, *margaritarum conquisitio*; to carry on —, *margaritas conquirere*; like a —, *margaritæ similis*; — trade, *negotium margaritarum*, to carry on, *exercere*; — dealer, *margaritarius* (late), if a female, *margaritaria* (late); wreath, crown of (or set with) —, *corollamargaritis distincta*, *diademamargaritis distinctum* (of a royal crown); — coast, *ora ubi margaritæ or uniones reperiuntur* or *inveniuntur* or *nascuntur*; — shell, *margaritarum concha* (in general), *mys* (a small shell with reddish —); mother of —, *unionum concha* (or *conchæ*); set with mother of —, *unionum conchis distinctus*; ornament of —, *ornatus margaritarum*, or by circuml. *ornamenta in quibus margaritæ insunt* (in general), *baccatum monile* (necklace of —); file or string of —, *linea margaritarum*; a necklace made of one —, *monoluminum*; of two —, *dilinum*; of three —, *trilinum*; — type, *literarum formæ minutissima*, *typi minutissimi*; to print with —, *typis minutissime describere*; = white speck of film growing on the eye, *glaucoma*, *itis*, n. (*γλαυκωμα*).

Peasant, n. *agricola*, *agri cultor*, in the context also simply *cultor* (countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, *ruricola*), *rusticus* (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to *urbanus*, a refined civilian), *agrestis* (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners; the *rusticus* merely acts contrary to the rules of refined life, the *agrestis* violates the rules of common decency), *rusticanus* (brought up in the country), *paganus*, *vicanus* (villager, opp. *oppidanus*); to live like a —, *rurari* (to live in the country for the sake of pleasure), *rusticari* (to perform rural labour); you are a —, *rusticus es*; he is a real —, *merum rus est* (Com.); —'s wife, countrywoman, *rustica*;

a —'s cottage, *casa agrestis*; in the context also simply *casa*; out of a — can spring a great man, *potest ex casu vir magnus exire*; —'s farm, country-farm, *prædium, fundus, ager*; a small —, *prædium*; a — house, *villa rustica*; belonging to a —, *villaticus*; a — dog, *canis villaticus*; a —'s work, *opus rusticum*, to perform, *facere*; riot of the —, *tumultus rusticorum* or *agrestium*; the revolt of the Gallic peasantry, in the time of Diocletian, against the tyrannical governors, and which was suppressed at last by Maximian, *Bagaudici rebellio*; to cause a rising of the —, *manum agrestium excitare*; there arises a revolt of —, *rusticani tumultum concitant*; a —'s smock-frock, *amiculum agreste*. Peasantry, *n. rusticitas* (a —'s rank in society), *rustici universi* (the — as a whole), *vila rustica et agrestis* (rural life); see Country.

Peat, *n. *turfa, *humus turfa* (L.).

Pebble, *n. silex, lapis silex, lapis siliceus, saxum silex, saxum siliceum*; from —, *siliceus*; it rains —, *lapidibus pluit*.

Peel, *n.* perhaps *semodius*.

Peck, *v.tr. rostro tundere* (to strike) or *cadere* (to wound) *alqd.*

Pectinate, Pectinated, *adj. *in pectinis formam redactus*; *adv. pectinatim*.

Pectoral, *adj. pectoralis*; — vessel, **vas pectorale*; — fever, **febris catarrhalis*.

Peculation, *n. argenti circumductio, suppressio judicialis, peculatus publicus*; to commit —, *pecuniam auferre*; to be accused of —, *peculatis accusari*. See Embezzle.

Peculiar, *adj.* = belonging to a person, *proprius* (both what belongs to any one as his property and what is — to him, in Cic. only with gen.), *meus, tuus, suus* [= *proprius*], *comb. proprius et meus, proprius et proprius* (particular and —), *peculiaris* (what any one possesses as his own, esp. of any one's own earnings), *comb. peculiaris et proprius, prius* (what belongs to any one as his own property, opp. *publicus*), *singularis* (what belongs to any one as his characteristic feature); this failing is not merely — to old people, *id quidem non proprium senectutis est vitium*; it is — to man, etc., *est natum a se generatum hominis vis*, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *ejusque hominis est* (e.g. to err, *errare*, Cic.); he has his own — failings, *laborat alijs vitiis*; a habit common to all, or at least — to you in particular, *consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria*; what is — to any one's style of writing, *quod orationi alicui eximium inest*; it is a — feature of freedom and liberty, that any one may live as he likes, *libertatis proprium est vivere ut velit*; to possess nothing — to him, *nil peculi habere*; the matter has a — feature of its own, *rei est natura propria et sua*; that is — to me, *hic meus est mos*; sum natura ita generatus; *adv. proprie, peculiariter*; see Belong, Appropriate, Particular, Special. Peculiarity, *n. proprietates* (= nature of any thing, also in the pl. e.g. the — of the climate and soil, *caeli terræque proprietates*), *natura* (natural state, characteristic feature); what is a — in his style, *quod orationi ejus eximium inest*; every one should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime decet, quod est ejusque maxime sumum*.

Pecuniary, *adj. pecuniarius*; a — present, *munus pecunie*; *præmium pecunie* or *rei pecunie* (= reward); *jactura* (as a loss on the part of the giver); *congrarium* (among the people or soldiers); also for learned men and artists, *corollarium nummorum* (a kind of gratuity which was paid to the collector of taxes in the provinces), *collatio* (taxes granted to the emperor, and which were paid by every Roman citizen); to make large — to any one, *munera pecunie magna alicui dare, præmia rei pecunie magnæ alicui tribuere*; — assistance, *auxilium argentarium*. See Money, under Monetary.

Pedagogue, *n.*, see Educate, School. Pedagogy,

*n. *disciplina pedagogica*; as a manual, *de liberis educandis*. Pedagogic, *adj. *pedagogicus*, **ad disciplinam pedagogicam pertinens*; — writings, *works*, **libri in quibus præcepta formandi etiam juvenutis et mores proponuntur*; *adv. *ex disciplina pedagogica*.

Pedal, *n. *pedale organi*.

Pedant, *n. homo ineptus* (the proper meaning of an homo in, we read in Cic., ex omnibus Latinis verbis hujus verbi vim et maximam semper putavi; quem enim nos ineptum eorum, is mihi videtur ad hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus, id. que in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet; nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinuus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur; and further he states that the Greek has no word to express this idea: Hoc vitio cumlata est crudissima illa Græcorum natio; itaque quod vim hujus mali Græci non vident, ne nomen quidem ei vitio imposuerunt: ut enim quibus omnia quomodo Græci ineptum appellant, non reperies. Omnium autem ineptiarum, quæ sunt innumerabiles, hæc sola non ulla sit major quam illorum qui solent, quocumque in loco, quocumque inter homines visum est, de rebus aut difficillimis aut non necessariis argutissime disputare, homo putidus (who tries the patience of his hearers or readers to the utmost, through his pedantic manner), homo molestus (affected in his style of writing), homo tetricus (who treats even the most trifling things with an air of the greatest importance and solemnity), ambitiosus (who is guided by ambitious motives), homo pertinax (who perseveres from obstinacy), homo horridus, durus (a puritan), homo morosus (fastidious in requiring the observance of certain habits), calumniator sui (who feels never satisfied with any thing he does), doctus homo de schola (a pedantic schoolmaster). Pedantic, *adj. ineptus, tetricus, putidus, molestus, insolens, ambitiosus, pertinax, morosus, horridus, durus*; to have nothing —, nihil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum; *adv. inepte, putide, moleste, insolenter, ambiciose, pertinaciter, morose, horride, dure*. Pedantry, *n. ineptia* (in general), *jactatio putida* (idle ostentation), *molestia* (affection), *molesta* or (stronger) *molestissima diligentia perperstas* (unnecessary care and trouble, as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestia*.

Pedestal, *n.* (of a column, etc.), *basis* (Basis), *stylobates* (στυλοβάτης), the — in its continuation).

Pedestrian, *adj. and n.*, a —, *pedit*; — tour, *iter pedestre*; to begin a —, *iter pedibus ingredi*; to make a —, *iter pedibus facere, conficere*.

Pedigree, *n. stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (στέμμα, post-Aug.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab ævo alicui atavo proferre*; to write out the — of a family, *familie originem subtexere*; see Descend, Lineage, Genealogy.

Peel, *v.tr.* *putamen alicui rei detrudere* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *corticem arbori in orbem (a round) detrudere, decorticare a bark, or delibare arborem* (*decorticare* = to — off the outer bark, *delibare* = to — off the inside bark, both also of other things); to — off the outside bark (by mistake), *summum corticem desquamare*. Peeling, *n. decorticiatio*; *cortex* (bark); then, also the outside shell of a turtle, of nuts, acorns, etc.; *cortex* (the echnated capsule of the chestnut, rind of fruit, etc.), *cutis* (skin, e.g. of the farnel), *putamen* (skin of nuts, beans, egg, fruit), *testa* (of shellfish, also of eggs), *folliculus* (husk of cereals and of vegetables), *tunica* (husk of a grain of corn).

Peep, *v.intr. prospicere*; to — forth, *emittere, emicare* (to shine), *apparere, conspici, conspiciu*

are (to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous).

Peer, *n.* *magas* - *litis*, *m.* (late Inscr.); see Nobleman. *Peerage*, *n.* *dignitas magnitudo*.

Peevish, *adj.* *quem facile offendit alqd*, stomachous; see Sensitive, Irritable. *Peevishness*, *n.* *murositas*, *asperitas*, or by male affectum esse.

Peg, *n.* *paxillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *daculum* (stick), *epigrus* (a wooden nail for driving into something); clothes —, *fibula*, *confibula*. *Peg*, *v.tr.*, see Fasten.

Pell, *v.e.* *n.* *pallium pelliceum* or *ex pellibus factum* (of fur), **pallium pelle intus munium* (lined with fur); see Cloak.

Pell-mell, *adv.* *promiscue* (promiscuously), *confuse*, *permiste* (without order); lying there —, *promiscuus*, *confusus*, *permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per*, e.g. to mix —, *miscere*, *permiscere*, *commiscere*, everything, *miscere omnia ac turbare*; to throw down —, *miscere* (to mix), *confundere* (to scatter about), *turbare* (to confuse).

Pelt, *v.tr.* *jacere* (e.g. *lapides*).

Pen, *n.* *penna scriptoria*, *penna* (not in use till the 8th century), *calamus scriptorius*, *stilus* (of metal); to make a —, **pennam* (*calamus*) *finde*; to mend —, *pen*, *temperare*; to point —, **pen*, *exacquare*; to dip —, *pen*, *intingere*; to take the —, *calamus* (*penna*) *sumere*, *stilum* *prehendere*, *ad scribendum se conserere*; I can write with any —, *quicumque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo utar* (tongum bono); to guide the —, **pennam regere*; — one's hand in writing, *scribendis manum suam superimpositam regere*; the — gives no ink, **crassum atramentum pendet calamo*; to set no —, *nullam litteram scribere*; to dictate to another's —, *dictare alicui alqd*; to write from dictation, *dictata calamo excipere*; with a stroke of the —, *und significatione litterarum*. See Write. *Pen-knife*, *n.* **scalprum librarium*; a pen-case, *theca calamarum*.

Penal, *adj.*, by *Punish*; — law, — code, **lex pœnam sanciens*. *Penalty*, *n.* *pœna pecuniaria* (Jet.), *damnum*, *multa* (the two latter = the — inflicted upon any one, *damnum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved), *lis*, *lis æstimata* (inflicted by the judge after the trial), *pecunia multatitia*, *argentum multatitium* (fine); condemnation to —, *condemnatio pecuniaria* (Jet.); to impose a — upon any one, *pœna pecuniaria* (or *multa* *et pœna* or *penam*) *multare alqm*; to fix a —, *multam alicui dicere* or *irrogare*; to incur a —, *multam committere*; not to be able to pay a —, *multam sufferre non posse*.

Penance, *n.* *satisfactio* (for injury done, murder, etc.), *nulla* or *multa* (penalty), *pœna* (in general), *penalty* paid by any one), *piaculum* (atonement), *penitentia* (repentance), *morum* (rite) *mutatio* or *emendatio* (the leading of a better life); to order any one to do —, *piaculum* *al* *aliquo exigere*. *Penitence*, *n.* *penitentia* (in general), **dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus* (in a theological sense), **animus acerbissimus penitentia afflictus*; see Repentance. *Penitent*, *adj.* *penitens* (repenting), *penitens* (ready to repent); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus rix a se abstinuit, tanta rix erat penitendi*. *Penitential*, *adj.* **quod tuncquam piaculum exigitur a nobis*. *Penitentiary*, *n.*, see Prison.

Pence, *n.*, see Penny.

Pencil, *n.* (1), see Painter; (2) for writing, *stilus* (see Pen); stroke of a —, in the context *linea*; a thin —, *linea tenuis*; very thin, *linea summe tenuitatis*; to make a —, *penicillo* (ex colore) *lineam ducere*. See Draw, Paint.

Pending, *adj.* (1) in law, by *res delata est ad iudicem*, *lis ad forum deducta est*; the matter is still

—, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*; (2) in commerce, *non dum expeditus or confectus*.

Pendulum, *n.*, perhaps *perpendiculum*; — clock, **horologium, de quo perpendiculum dependet*.

Penetrability, *n.*, by *Penetrable*, *adj.* *penetrabilis*, *percus* (where there is a road through, *opp. intrus*).

Penetrant, *adj.* *penetrans* (what penetrates), *acer*, *acerbus* (sharp for the ear, fig. acute, sharp, as regards the understanding), *gravis* (falling heavy upon the ear; then of what has a strong smell, e.g. smell, *odor*; fig. = important); a — voice, *vox peracuta*; a — spirit, *acumen ingenii*, *perspicuitas*; to possess a — spirit, *penitus acriter esse ingenio*.

Penetrate, *v.tr.* *penetrare*, *permanere in with acci*; *pervadere per* or simply with *acc.* (to — all parts of the body); heat — the whole universe, *calor peritnet per omnem mundum*;

poison — every limb of the body, *venenum cunctos artus pervadit* or *in omnes partes perminat*; the draught — the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); the pain penetrated every part of the body, *dolor omnia membra pervagabatur*;

penetrated (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus*, *ictus*, *percussus*, *perfusus*; *v.intr.* (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a —, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum usque*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exardiri*, *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *transcurrere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perlabi* (as far as any one, *ad alqm*, e.g. of a rumour), *perferri in alqm locum* (to spread as far as, in which sense we may also say *penetrare*, e.g. of a cry, a rumour); to — into, *penetrare ad* or *in* or *per alqm locum* (with force, irruere, irumpere in *alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqd* (to descend down to —, of persons and things, e.g. the sword did not — deep into the body, *ferrum hand nite in corpus descendit*); the sword — into their flanks, *ferrum in illis descendit*); the moonlight — through the windows, *luna per fenestras se fundebat*; the cry — into their ears, *clamorem exaudiri*; the cry — into the camp, *clamor in castra perferitur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarum esse*; to — into a country, *progre*, *procedere*, *prorumpere* (the latter = to rush forth with violence).

Penetrative, *adj.* *gravis*, *vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see Impressive. *Penetrativeness*, *n.*, the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorum ac forenses* (Cic.).

Peninsula, *n.* *peninsula*. *Peninsular*, *adj.*, by circuml. with *Peninsula*.

Penny, *n.* *nummus*; not a — (I give, etc.), *ad nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, consent); to pay to the last —, *ad aemem salvere*; see Money.

Pension, *n.* *annua salaria* — *orum*, *n.*, *congiarium* (in this wider sense under the Roman emperors, see Present), *præmium* *alicj beneficio tributum* (a donation), *beneficia tributa* — *orum*, *n.*, or simply *beneficium*, *commodum* *emerita militum* (in the Jet. simply *emeritum*, for long military service); see Salary, Stipend, Rent. To receive a — of 250,000 sesterterii (i.e. if we calculate 1,000 sesterterii or nummi, or one sesterterium, at £7 16s. 3d. = £1,053 2s. 6d.) from the king, *ducenta quingenta HS annua mercede mihi sunt apud principem*.

Pension, *v.tr.*, any one, **alqm cum commodis emerita militis dimittere* (of a soldier), **alqm cum annuis prebendis dimittere* (of a public functionary). *Pensioner*, *n.* *miles missicius* (of soldiers).

Pensive, *adj.* in *cogitatione defixus*; to fall into a — mood, in *summa incidere agilitudinem*; see Gloomy, Melancholy. *Pensiveness*, *n.* *summa agilitudo*.

Pentagon, *n.* *pentagonium* (*πεντάγωνον*, late), in pure Latin **quinguanqulum*. *Pentagonal*, *adj.* *pentagōnus* (*πεντάγωνος*); in pure Latin **quinguanqularis*.

which any one stands among the great mass of the people), *opinio vulgi* or *imperitiorum*; — party, *populares* (opp. *optimates*), *factio quæ populi causam agit* (opp. *factio quæ optimatum causam agit*); — speaker, *orator populi*; — religion, *sacra publica -orum*, n. Popularity, n. (1) = condescending manners; *communitas* (XOYBOS); (2) of any thing made intelligible to a common understanding, e.g. *oratio ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accomodata*; (3) = popular favour, *populi favor*, *gratia popularis*, *aurea popularis*, *ventus popularis* (the breeze or wind, as it were). — Populate, v.tr. *frequentare* (*incolis*); to — a place with settlers, *colonium* or *colonus deducere*, *mittere aliquem* (the former if the person himself lead a colony anywhere). — Population, n. *colonomum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established anywhere), *multitudo* (multitude), *frequentia* (large multitude), *civium* or *incolarum numerus* (number of resident inhabitants); the town has a sufficient —, *urbis frequentia suppetit*. Populous, adj. *frequens* (large —, opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*), *frequens accolis* (where there are many inhabitants all over or along, e.g. of rivers); to be —, *nimiam frequentiam populi superfluere*. Populousness, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance), *nimia superfluentis populi frequentia* (overgrowing population).

Pepper, n. *piper*; black —, *piper nigrum*; white —, *piper candidum*; Indian —, *siliguastrum*, *piperitis*, **capsicum annuum* (L.); seasoned with —, *piperatus*; — plant or tree, *piperis arbor*; berry of the —, *piperis bacca*; —ed sauce, any thing seasoned with —, *piperatum*; — cruet, box, **pyxis piperis*; a little paper with —, *cucullus piperis*; a cucumber pickled with —, pickled cucumber, **cucumis aceto macestratus et piperatus*; — corn, *piperis granum*, *piperis bacca*; — mill, **mola piperi molendo*. Peppermint, **mentha piperata* (L.). Pepper, v.tr. *piperi condire*; peppered, *piperatus*.

Per, a Latin prepos., which, as a prefix in English, means (1) thorough, thoroughly, which see; (2) = by; *per annum*, a year, see Annual; — week, a week, see Weekly.

Perambulate, v.tr. *transire*, *proficisci*, *iter facere per* (to travel through), *peragere* (to wander through, in general), *obire* (through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), *lustrare*, *perlustrare* (in order to look about), *percursare* (quickly, also p. *celeriter*), *decurrere*, *percolare* (to pass through a certain part, *per*, in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *peragari* (with an object in view), *pererrare* (without any particular object in view); to — the whole town, *totâ urbe discurrere*; to — all the fairs, *ad mercatoium proficisci*, *obire nundinas*. Perambulation, n. *lustratio*, *peragatio*, *transitus* (passage through, etc.).

Perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest*, *sensibilis* (what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv., *vox . . . aëris iclu sensibilis auditu*, for the ear), **quod rim sentiendi habet*. Perceive, v.tr. *sentire*, *sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in general), *auribus percipere*, *audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere*, *videre*, *cernere* (to see); *cernere* = to see more distinctly); to — the course of the stars, *cursus stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animadvertere* (to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the acc. and inf. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscere* (to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of any thing), *sentire* (to feel, to see, *aliquid de aliquid re*), *videre* (to see, understand); to — clearly, *perspicere*, *considere* (to behold), *observare* (to observe), *intelligere* (to comprehend), *suspiciari* (to suspect, suppose); I — something, *subole mihi aliquid* (lit. I can smell); to — beforehand, *aliquid præsentire*; to — very well,

placere aliquid intelligere; to let any — so and so, *aliquid præ se ferre* (to show outwardly), *significare*, *ostendere*, generally with acc. and inf. (to give to understand); not to let any one —, *aliquid dissimulare*; not to let any one — at all, *nullam dare aliquid rei significationem*; to do any thing, and at the same time not to let another — it, *dissimulanter facere aliquid*; I don't let him — that I am angry, *dissimulo iram*; I let him — that I am angry, *iratum me sentit aliquid*. Perceptibility, n., by Perceptible, adj. *insignis* (only post-Aug. *notabilis*), *conspicius* (conspicuous), *manifestus* (manifest). Perception, n., generally by verbs, by *percipere*; see Sensation, Notion, Idea. Perceptive, adj., by verbs.

Perch, n. (1) a measure of length = 5½ yards, *decempeda*; (2) for hens, *peritica gallinaria*; (3) a fish, *perca*. Perch, v.intr., see Roost.

Perchance, see Chance.

Percolate, v.tr. *cribrare*, *percribrare*, *per cribrum cernere*, *cribro excernere*, *succernere*; percolated, *filtratus*, *crenus*, *succrenus*; v.intr. *percolari*, *excidere* (to fall down through any thing, through a filter), *perfluere* (to flow through); the earth lets the rain —, *terra imbres percolat et transmittit*, *terra imbres transmittit*. Percolation, n., by verbs.

Percussion, n. *guassatio*, *conguassatio*.

Perdition, n. *exitium*, *interitus*, *perditionis*; (in a theological sense) *pœna quâ aliquis post mortem afficitur*; see Ruin.

Peremptory, adj. (1) a *testis*, day, **dies disceptationis perimende dicta* or *constituta*; (2) fig. positive, of opinion, *definitus*; to give — orders, *definite præcipere* or *diligenter mandare aliquid*; (3) in pronouncing a judgment, *iudicium plenum arrogantia*; to judge in a — manner, **arrogantius iudicare*; or by qui (quæ) *prins dyediceat*, *quàm quid rei sit sciat* (Ter.), *confidens*; adv. *definite*, *arroganter*, *confidenter*; see Absolute, Positive, Decisive.

Perennial, adj. *perennis*, or by *perennare* (*διαίρεσθαι*, to last for many years, of animals and plants; if only lasting for one year, by *perannare*, *διακρίσθαι*, as in Suet. of a girl).

Pererration, n., by *pererrare*, *pervagare*, *huc illuc cursare*.

Perfect, adj. *plenus* (in general of any thing that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size; also = corpulent, stout), *integer* (not mutilated, complete), *absolutus*, *perfectus*, comb. *absolutus et perfectus*, *perfectus atque absolutus*, *expletus et perfectus*, *perfectus cunctatissimeque*, *perfectus completissimeque* (having the highest perfection, completed), *verus*, *germanus* (real, genuine); quite —, *absolutus omnibus numeris*, *perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus*; a — philosopher, *philosophus absolutus*; a — speaker, *orator perfectus*, *homo perfectus in dicendo*; a — Stole, *perfectus Stoicus* (in whom there is nothing to blame), *germanissimus Stoicus* (whose views deviate in no wise from the Stole philosophy); to make any thing —, *aliquid abolere* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium*, kindness), *cunularare aliquid* (to crown, fig. c.e. the pleasure, *gaudium*); adv. *perfecte*, *absolute* (without mistake), *plane*, *prosumus*, *omnino* (quite); very often also with the superl. in the sense "quite," e.g. — right, *rectissime*; see Finished, Complete, Consummate. Perfect, v.tr. *excolere* (to develop further, e.g. an invention, *inventum*; the art of oratory, *orationem*; the science of medicine, *medicinam*); to — any one in knowledge, *augere aliquem scientiâ*; you will — yourself in Latin composition by reading my works, *orationem Latinam efficiens legendis nostris plavorem*; — in an art, **artem accuratius discere*; — in a language, **linguæ scientiam paullo subtilius excolere*; see Complete. Perfect, n., in gramm., *tempus præteritum* or *perfectum* (late gramm.). — Perfection, n. *integritas* (completeness), *absolutio*, *perfectio*, *absolutio perfectioque* (highest degree

of —; — of virtue, *virtus perfecta cumulataque*; moral —, *perfectum honestum*; to arrive at —, *ad perfectionem pertinere, ad summa venire*; to bring any thing to —, *aliquid adhibere or perficere*; capable of —, *quod excoli potest*.

Perfidious, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (who breaks his promise, and therefore injures the rights of another; *perfidiosus* is in particular one who is in the habit of acting in that way), *infidelis* (faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*); adv. *perfidie, perfidiose, infideliter*; to become —, *fidem violare or frangere or lacerare, in fide non manere*; see Treacherous. *Perfidy, n. perfidia* (faithlessness, with which any one breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (want of faith, with which a person acts towards one, with whom he should act in an upright manner, e.g. *Labienuum quum Commium conperisset sollicitare civitates et conjurationem contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimi posse*); to show —, *perfidie or fraudulenter agere*.

Perforate, v.tr. = to bore through, *terebrare* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebrare* (with the borer), *perforare* (to make holes in, in general); of worms, *perrodere* (lit. and fig.).

Perform, v.tr. *agere* (to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *gerere* (to be the support of any thing as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (to undergo), *fungi* or *perfungi aliquid* (to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (to administer), *exsequi* (to carry out; all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); I have nothing to —, *non habeo quod agam*; to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for any one (at any one's request), *negotium alicui procurare*; to — the duties of a king, *regis officium et munera exsequi*; to — every thing one's self, *omnia per se obire*; to — the functions of nature, *necessitati or naturæ parere*; see Do, Execute, Accomplish, Discharge, Fulfil; v.intr., see Do, Act (a part). Performance, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (the administering), *confectio* (the accomplishing); — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (business), *officium* (duty), *ministerium* (service); any one's —, *negotia alicui, partes alicui, officia alicui*; a consul's —, *actio consularis*; the — of the functions of nature, *naturales corporis actiones*, see Execution, Completion, Undertaking, Action, Deed; a — on the stage, *actio* (as action), *fabula* (the piece played); to give a —, *fabulam dare* (but not *fabulam docere*). Performer, n. (1), by Perform; (2) *artis musicae peritus*, or, in general, *alicui rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alicui rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*), *acroama* (lit. a concert, then also the person that gives it, singer, minstrel, player); see Actor.

Perfume, n. *suffragamentum, odores* (perfuming smell in general), *olfactorium* (smelling water), *odor* (smell); *unguentum* (ointment); — (as an article of trade), *merces odorum*. Perfume, v.tr. *odoribus imbuere or perfundere* (with sweet smells), *unguento perficere* (to rub with ointment, oil); — one's self, *se odoribus imbuere, se ungere, caput et os suum unguento perficere*; to be —, *unguenta olere*; strongly, *unguentis offluere*; perfuming pan, *thuribulum* (not *acerra*, = censer). Perfumer, n. (1) who —, by verbs; (2) *qui merces odorum vendit*.

Perhaps, adv. *fortasse, forsitan* (*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in general, as *forte* can only be used after *si, nisi, ne* [not after *nam*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*), *hæud acio an, nescio an* (I don't know whether, etc., to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus, nemo, numquam*, whilst according to the English, — "some one, etc., or I don't know whether any one, etc.," we might be led to say *ullus, quisquam, umquam*); whether — some one,

somebody, after the verbs "to ask (*querere*)" and "to search, explore (*percunctari*)", by *æquis* (or *æqui*), *æquæ* (or *æqua*), *æquid* (never by *si quis*, etc.), e.g. you ask whether — there be any hope? *quis est æqua spes* *ait*? let me know; whether — you will come, *fac sciam, æquid venturi estis*; — some one, — any one, *forsitan quispiam, aliquid forte*; — may also be rendered by *aliquid* (sometimes, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *ciriter, fere, or ferme* (in approximative estimations as regards time and numbers, see Almost; *fere* and *ferme* also in general when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, *in hanc fere sententiam locutus est*); unless —, *nisi forte, nisi si*; if —, *si forte, si qua*; not — mere depredations, etc., *non populatio, neque, etc.*; — because, etc.: *an quod, etc.*? — not? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question; which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*; if — in stating any number is = three or so, etc., we use *aliquid*, e.g. you may send me three or five books —, *mihi mihi tres aliquos aut quinque libros*; I am quite willing to publish the speech, if otherwise you should — coincide with me in my mistake, *ad editionem non abhorreo, si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris*; and — the poor man in no wise adds, by what he says, to the service which he means to have rendered, but rather makes it less, *neque vero verbis angel suum munus, si quo forte fujit, sed etiam extenuat*.

Pericardium, n. **pericardium* (**περικάρδιον*, technical term in medicine).

Pericarp, n. **pericarpium* (L.), *gluma, tunica, vasculum seminis*.

Perigee, n. **perigæum*.

Perihelion, n. **perihelium* (*περίηλιον*, technical term).

Peril, n., see Danger, Risk; at my, at your —, *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte* (on my own account; *proprio Marte* is barbarous); at my own — (I did this), *meis propriis periculis*. Perilous, adj., see Dangerous.

Period, n. (1) in astronomy, *ambitus, circuitus, circulatio*; the — of the moon is a month (i.e. the moon performs her revolutions round the earth in a month), *orbis lustrationem luna menstruo spatio complet*; (2) = a portion of time, *tempus* (time, space of time in general) or *tempora, tempestas* (a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *etas* (age), *spatium temporis* (space of time); no — of my life, *nullum ætatis meæ tempus*; (3) in chronology, see Time, Epoch; (4) in grammar, *periodus* (*περίοδος*), in pure Latin (as a kind of attempt which Cic. makes to render the Greek *περίοδος*, see Cic., Or. 61, 204) by (*verborum*) *ambitus*, or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus*, or (*verborum*) *comprehensio* or *circumscriptio* or *continuatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis orbis*, or *circuitus* or *quasi orbis verborum*, also *compositio*; the links of a —, *compositionis pedes*; a short —, *brevis periodus*, *brevis comprehensio* or *ambitus verborum*; too long a —, *nimis longa sententiarum continuatio*; a well-sounding, concise, and rounded —, *argutus artusque et circumscriptus verborum ambitus*; a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; structure of the — (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.), *numerus* (proportion, harmony in the mode of forming one's phrases and periods in writing); the art of connecting the —s together, *componendi ratio*; see End, Conclusion, Length, Duration. Periodical, adj. (1) what returns at stated intervals, e.g. — diseases, *morbi tempore cæto recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides* (see Journal); — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*; (2) of a well-rounded style of writing, etc., *compositus, circumscriptus, numerose cunctis*; — style, *verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, circumscriptus verborum ambitus, oratio structa* or *apta* or *cincta* (opp. *oratio soluta* or *dissipata*); his mode of speaking is —, *oratio bene cuncta et volutur*; to speak periodically, *apte dicere*.

Periosteum, *n.* *periosteum*.

Periphery, *n.* *peripheria* (*περίφωεια*, Martiani Capella, about A.D. 500), in pure Latin *extrema linea circinatiois* or *linea circumcurrens*.

Periphrasis, *n.*, see Paraphrase. Periphrase, *v.tr.* e.g. who — Caesar. **Grævus Cæsaris interpres*, **qui Commentarios Cæsaris Græce reddit*.

Perish, *v.tr.* *perire* (e.g. by illness, morbo), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation), *cadere* (to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfici*, *neari* (to be killed, see Kill); to — in the war, *bello cadere*, in *bello occidere*; to — with or through any thing, *perire aliquid*, *neari aliquid* (to be killed through any thing, both e.g. through poison, hunger, veneno, fame), *absumi aliquid* (to be swept away through, etc., e.g. fame, veneno; through illness, through pestilence, morbo, pestilentia); to — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsi*; many soldiers — from the intense cold, *intoleranda eis frigoris multos milites absumpsi*; to allow nothing to —, *omnia in suum usum convertere*; see Die, Decay. Perishable, *adj.* *fluxus* (inconstant, e.g. gloria), *fragilis* (frail), *comb. fluxus* (or *atque*) *fragilis*, *caducus* (ready to fall), *comb. si agilis* or *caducus*, *infirmus* (weak), *comb. caducus* et *infirmus*, *brevis* (short, e.g. omnia que habent speciem gloriæ cœtem, brevitas, fugacitas, caduca existunt, Ctc.); every thing under the sun is frail and —, *infra lunam nil nisi caducum* et *mortale*. Perishableness, *n.* *fragilitas*, *brevis* (shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmilas* (weakness).

Peristyle, *n.* *porticus*.

Peritonæum, *n.* *peritonæum* (*περιτόναιον*, late; for which Veget. uses the circuml. *membrana que intestina omnia continet*).

Periwinkle, *n.* (1) a plant, **vinca* (cotton-weed, L.), **semperperium* (teetorum (house-leek; L.), *hedera* (ivy); (2) a snail; **turbo littoreus* (L.).

Perjure, *v.tr.* *falsum jurare* (in general), *pejorare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. Perjury, *n.* *falsum iuramentum* (in general), *perjurium*. Perjurious, *adj.* *perjūrus*, *perfidus* (faithless, in general) *adv.* *perfidè*.

Permanency, *n.* *perpetuitas* (without interruption), *perennitas*, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas* (for a length of time); Permanent, *adj.*, by *permanere*; see Constant.

Permeability, *n.*, Permeable, *adj.*, see Penetrante.

Permissible, *adj.* *licitus* (allowed), *concessus* (granted); to be —, *licitum esse*, *licet* &c. Permission, *n.* *concessio* (concession), *permissio* (admission), the subts. *concessus* and *permissus* only in the abl. sing.; *potestas*, *copia* (power given any one), but *tenia* is never — in itself, but only = indulgence, grace), *arbitrium* (free-will to do a thing), *licentia* (entire liberty to do what one likes); to give any one —, *veniam*, *potestatem*, *licentiam* *alci dare*, for or to, *alcis rei* or *aliquid faciendi*, *potestatem* *alci facere*, *concedere*, *licentiam* *alci concedere*, *licentiam* *alci permittere* *ut*, etc., *permittere*, *concedere* *alci*, to, *aliquid* (see Permit); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam dare*; to give any one absolute —, *infinitam licentiam* *alci dare*; to ask —, *veniam petere*; to receive —, *veniam accipere*, *impetrare*, *datur* *alci potestas* (or *copia*), *sit* *alci potestas*; to have the —, *habere potestatem*, *concessam licentiam*; *mihi licet*; *permissum*, *concessum est*; with your —, *permissu et concessu tuo*, *si per te licitum erit*, *pucella*, *pæce quod fuit tui*, *bona venia tui licet*, *bona venia me audies* (if any one wishes to speak); without my —, *me non concedente*, *me non consulto*; without any one's — (to do a thing, etc.), *in jussu alcis*; contrary to my —, *me invito*; I wish to say with your —, *bona hoc tua venia dixerim*, *sit venia erudo*, *sit honos auribus*, *tuis honos sit habilis auribus* (the former if we speak candidly, the latter in using any indecent expression); to such words

as those we should add "with your —," *hæc cœcubula cum honoris præfatione ponenda sunt*. Permissive, *adj.*, by verbs. Permit, *v.tr.* *concedere* (to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repuignare*), *permittere* (to allow any thing to be done, opp. *vitare*), *largiri* (out of kindness and to oblige any one), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere alcis rei*, *permittere* *licentiam ut*, etc. (when any one is empowered, enabled to —), *alcis rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (to show indulgence in anything); see Allow.

Permutation, *n.* (1) in commerce, *permutatio* (e.g. of goods, *mercium*); (2) in general, *mutatio*, or by verbs; see Exchange.

Perniceous, *adj.* *perniciosus* (ruinous, e.g. illness, war, peace, plan, law), *exiliosus* (leading to a tragical result, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis*, *exitialis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical result, e.g. war), *funestus* (bringing grief over a great man), e.g. *tribuneship*, *damnosus*, to any one, *alcis* (causing injury, e.g. bellum); to be —, *perniciet esse*, *nocere* (to injure); see Destruction, Injurious, Mischievous. Perniciousness, *n.* *ris nocendi*, also by circuml. with *nocere*, who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere*?

Perpendicular, *adj.* *directus ad perpendicularum*, also *directus* (opp. *pronus* or *pronus ac sustinatus*, Cæs.), only late writers use *perpendicularis*; a — line, *linea quæ cathetus dicitur*, also *cathetus* (*hædæros*, see *ypapuzi*); to draw a straight line — to a given straight line from a given point without it, *lineam*, *quæ cathetus dicitur*, *demittere* in with abl.; *cathetum demittere* in with abl.; to be —, *directum esse* or simply *esse ad perpendicularum*; to be drawn — to, etc., from, etc., by *deorum delatib* *ad perpendicularum* or *ratione perpendiculari* or *ad lineam* or *directo*.

Perpetrate, *v.tr.* *delictum committere*; see Commit. Perpetration, *n.* *exerccitatio* (e.g. of virtues, of a crime). Perpetrator, of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circuml. *qui*, *quæ facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit*; *qui*, *quæ facinus* in *se*, *admissi*, *ad quem*, *ad quam maleficiam* pertinet.

Perpetual, *adj.*, see Continual, Everlasting, Eternal. Perpetuation, *n.* *eternitas*. Perpetuity, *n.*, see Duration, Eternity.

Perplex, *v.tr.* (1) of matters, see Confuse; (2) of persons, *alcis mentem animumque perturbare*, *in perturbationem conjicere*; *consternare*; *percutere* (not *percellere*); with talking, *oratione differre*; see Embarrass, Distract, Tease, Plague, Vex. Perplexity, *n.*, see Intricacy, Entanglement, Embarrassment (from doubt, etc.); — of mind (soul), *angor animi*, *conscientia* *angor* or *solicitudine*; to feel —, *angore conscientia* et *solicitudine agitari*, *terari*, *conscientia animi exerceri* (very great), also *conscientia animi terret aliquid*; great — arises in any one, *peccatum ex conscientia timor* *alcis exoritur*.

Perquisite, *n.* by *reditus extraordinarii*, *pecunia extraordinaria*, or, in the plur. *pecunia extraordinaria* (of a public functionary; Ctc.).

Persecute, *v.tr.* *persequi* (to follow, pursue, with eagerness and perseverance, sometimes in a good, but generally in a bad sense; also fig. = to carry any thing with perseverance to the last, to try to bring to an end), *prosequi* (usually to follow part of the way, generally in a good sense, but also to pursue to a certain distance with an evil intention; then also fig. = to continue with any thing), *consectari* (to follow indefatigably, in order to overtake; then also = to oppress in general), *insectari* (to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (to pursue close at one's heels), *insistere* or *instare* *alcis* (constantly to be at any one, to pursue and press hard, stronger than *insequi*, also fig. = to push a matter on with all earnestness), *urgere* (to urge, violently to insist; also fig. = to carry on with vigour), *exagere* (to vex, to tease unceasingly), *exsequi* (fig. to follow to the very last, to try to

a accomplish), to — with ardour, *acriter insequi*; courageously, *fortiter instare alicui*, violently, *vehementius premere* or *exare alicui*, to — distinguished men in an insolent manner, *bene de republica meritos viros proferre consecrari*; to — the Christians, **Christianam religionem insectari*, *populum Christianum excere*; — with reproachful terms, *aliquem verbis rethementiosis persequi*, — with insults, *aliquem verbis contumeliosis prosequi*, *aliquem maledictis* or *contumeliosis insectari*, *aliquem probris et maledictis exare*, see *Vex*, *Afflicto*, *Harass*, *Molest*. Persecution, *per. insectatio* (pressure), *exatio* (vexation), the — of the Christians, **Christianam religionem insectatio*, *populi Christiani vexationes*, by verb, see before. Persecutor, *per. insequens*, *instans* (lit. the pursuing enemy), *exator* (who vexes), *alicui infestus* (having hostile feelings against any one, *persecutor* never used in good classical prose), the — of the Christians, *Christiana religionis exator*, **populi Christiani exator*, a fanatic —, **Christiani nominis infestissimus*.

Perseverance, *per. perseverantia* (not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permanens* (also fig. in *sententia*), *constantia* (consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (assiduity), *pertinacia* (pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *pericacia* (utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain the victory), *obstinatus*, *obstinatio voluntas*, *obstinatus animus* (firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed, in a bad sense = obstinacy), *patientia* (patience, e.g. in one's work, *laboris*), *labor* (in enduring fatigue), *virtus* (in undergoing trouble in general), to possess mainly —, *inest alicui virtus patientia*, — of the mind, *animi firmitas*, firm — in defending his opinion, *perpetua in sententia sua permanens*, *obstinatio sententia*; a person who is — in submitting to disappointments, *inimice resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens alicui est*. Persevere, *per. intr. perseverare* (proper term), *constare* (with and without *sibi*, to be always the same), *perstare*, *consistere*, *persistere* (to insist upon), *manere*, *permanere* (to remain firm in, all these generally in *aliqua re*), to — in the assurance once given that, etc., *perseverare* with ace. and infin.; to — in one's maxims, *stare suis iudiciis*, — in one's mode of living, in *vita perpetuata sibi constare*, — in a project, *perstare in incipio*, — in one's determination, *perseverare in proposito*, *sinira consilium*, *consilium non mutare*, *sibi constare*. Persevering, *adv. perseverans*, *constans*, *firmus* (firm), *obstinatus* (stronger than *firmus*), *assiduus* (who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alicui rei* (clinging fast to any thing), *perlinax*, *pericax*, *obstinatus* (see the difference before), — in his undertaking, *firmus proposito*, *tenax propositi*; *adv. with pers. perseveranter*, *constanter*, *simuliter*, *affirmato animo*, *perlinaciter*, *pericacius*, *obstinato*, *obstinato animo*, to be — in danger, in *periculo constanter agere*, to be — in the endurance of pain, *constanter ferre dolorem*.

Persist, *v.intr.*, see Persevere. Insist. Persistence, *n.*, see Perseverance. Firmness. Obstinacy.

Person, *n.* (1) *persona* (lit., the mask of the dramatic actor; then the part which he acts, *pers.* never = the individual); heroic —s (i.e. characters), *heroica persona* (Cic.), *my* — (as statesman, etc.), *mea persona* (e.g. in your —, *ex tua persona*), by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, *nomen est, quod unicuique persone apponitur, quo suo quoque propria vocabulo appelletur* (Cic.); sometimes they gave to every three — in a family each one of the first names in a certain order, sometimes alternately to the one and the other, *mox continuaverunt unum quodque personam perternas personas, mox alternaverunt persingulas* (Suet.), but this passage does not prove that we may render "there are three — there," by *adsumt tres persone*, but *tres homines*, the king's royal — dis-

appears among the Persians under the splendid outward appearance of his majesty, *apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occurrunt* (Just.), to introduce an important —, *gravem personam inducere*; to undertake something against any one's —, in *aliqua persona aliquid facere* (as in Cic. *at regis persona multa fecit asperius*), or in *aliquid efficere aliquid* (as Cic. *quid in P. Scipione efficerent*), to speak against the —, and not against the cause, in *personam*, *non in rem dicere sententiam* (Seneca), I for my —, *ego quidem*, *egudem*, to hate any one as far as his — goes, *suo nomine aliquem odire* (Cic.), for my own —, *privatum* (i.e. in my own interest, opp. *publicum*), *mea sponte* (for my own free-will, opp. *coactus*), *pro civis parte* (as much as falls to my own share, but never = as far as lies in my power), in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (he himself), *præsens*, *coram* (he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *præsentem* or *coram* *adesse*; hence in a wider sense = man in general, *homo* (in this sense never *persona*), *corpus* (the body, = the individual, especially with regard to his freedom as a citizen, in every thing where life and death are concerned), — of higher rank, *homines nobiles*, a hand-maid — (woman), *nudus formosa*; a — of small size, *homo humilis statura*, — of royal blood, *principes* (in general, post-Aug.), *reges* (descended from a royal family); to deal free a free — a slave, *liberum corpus in servitutem addicere*, that — was the cause of our victory, in *alio corpore posita est victoria nostra*, = tall size, *(corporis) statura* (size of body), *(corporis) forma*, *corpus* (shape), *species* (exterior in general); to be a — of small size, *humilis statura*; to be a — of a tall size, *statura esse proceræ*; of a considerable size, *liberali forma esse*, of a fine exterior, *pulchra esse specie*, *esse formosum*; to know any one by —, *aliquem de facie nosse* (opp. *aliquem non nosse*, *aliquem aliquid faciem ignorare*), = a — represented on the stage, *personatus* (lit. marked), *partes* (part), to appear in the — of, *aliquid personam ferri* or *insinuat*, *ei tueri* (not *agere*), *aliquid partes agere*, *obtinere* (all lit. and fig.), he plays well in the — of, *personam susceperam bene tuetur* (lit. and fig.); animals appear in fables as —, *bestia in fabulis personas tenentur*, to introduce vices as —, *virtus personas deferre*, = — (in grammar), *persona* (e.g. *tertia*, *Quint*), the — in attendance, *comites* (attendants), *comitatus*, the — belonging to an office, an institution, *ei qui collegio accipit sunt*; — to a school, *magistri et ministri scholæ*; — to a theatre, *actores*; see *Individui*, *Man*, *Character*. Personage, *n. homo nobilis*. Personal, *adv.* *personalis* (with its *adv.* *personaliter*) is a word framed by the lawyers and grammarians in the time of Imperial Rome, as a technical term; e.g. a — kindness, *beneficium personale* (Paul. Dig.); a — verb, *verbum personale* (grammar); to use a word in a — sense, *verbum personaliter dicere* (grammar), in other instances than these we must render it by *ipse*, *ipsum*, *per se* (himself), or by *præsens*, *coram* (present, in his own person, opp. *per litteras* [by letter] and such like), or by *proprius* (not in common with others, opp. *communis*), or by *privatus* (referring to one's private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*, I have a — interview with any one, *ipse* or *præsens cum aliquo colloqui*; I pay to any one a — visit, *præsentem alicui*; Cæsar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Cæsar, sicut ipsius dignitas et rationum eius amplitudo postulabat*; to know any one —, *aliquem ipsum nosse*, *aliquem de facie nosse*, not to know any one —, *aliquem non nosse*, *aliquem aliquid faciem ignorare*, to appear — at a term, *radionum per se obire*, to view anything —, *coram præspeci* or *cernere aliquid*, not to mind — offence, *omittere privata officiosa*; — occupation, *studia privata* (opp. *opera publica*), to conceive — hatred against any one, *suo nomine aliquem odire*,

to entertain no — hatred against any one, *nullo proprio reri in aliquo odio*; prejudiced against any one by feelings of — hatred, *proprio ira officio alicui*; there existed no cause for — enmity, *proprie similitudinis nulla causa erat*; any one's — character, *alicui persona*; — and temporal circumstances, *personarum alique tempora*; — brave, *manu fortis*; — privileges, *jux personarum*. Personality, n. (1) any one's individual character and person, *alicui persona* (c.f. *personam occisi contemplantur*, Just.); it = "existence as a person" or "the person itself," it must be rendered by circumst. e.g. in our days people deny the — of the devil, *recentiores diabolum naturam esse personam negant*; he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper prædicat*; (2) = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *contumelia*, *privatae offensiones* (personal offences, insults). Personate, v.tr. see Represent, Counterfeit, Feign, Deceivable. Personification, n. *prosopopæia* (*προσωποποιία*), pure Latin *conformatio*, or *personarum fictio* or *confictio*, or *ficta alienarum personarum oratio*. Personify, v.tr. a thing, (a) in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem in personam constituere*, *rem loquentem inducere*, *rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam*, *alicui rei orationem attribuerre ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam*, *rem ipsam loqui* or *agere fingere*; (b) to represent as a human being, *humani specie inducere*.

Perspective, n. (the science) *scenographia* (scenographia, theatrical drawing, Vitruv.), where he explains it, *frontis et laterum obsecutionum adiumentis ad circinque centrum omnium linearum responsus*; picturing —, *ea ars pictoris quæ efficit ut quædam eminere in opere, quædam recessisse credamus* (Quint.); Democritus and Anaxagoras have likewise written on this subject, I mean on —, Democritus et Anaxagoras de eadem re scripturæ, quænamadmodum oportet ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituta, lineas ratione naturali respondere, uti de incerta re certæ imagines adfectorum in æternarum picturis redderent speciem, et quæ in directis, tanquam frontibus sint figuratæ, aliæ obsecutionis, aliæ prominentiæ esse videtur (Vitruv., as detailed description of theatrical —); — painter, *scenographus (scenographos). Perspective, adj. *scenographicus (scenographicus); adv. *scenographicæ; to paint in —, *ita pingere, ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituta, lineæ ratione naturali respondere* (Vitruv.).

Perpicacious, adj., lit. *acute cerams, acris cisu*;
— In be —, *acule cerams*; very —, *acerrimo esse*;
cisu; fig. *perpicax* (who can see every thing at
one glance), *agax* (sagacious). — In making con-
jectures, *agax ad suspicandum*; — in dangers,
agax ad pericula perspicendi. *Perspicacity*, n.
acris oculorum, cisu acer; great —, *acerrimus*;
cisu; fig. (with regard to the understanding),
perpicacia, prudencia perpicax, acies or arumen-
gentis, ingenuum acris or acutum; a man of great
—, *vir acerrimus*. — *Perspicuity*, m., see *Clearness*.
Perspicuous, adj., see *Clear*, *Intelligible*.

Perspirabile, adj. *andorem emittens* (e.g. fort).
 Perspiration, n. *sudor, sudatio* (sweating); cold
 — *sudor frigidus*, to get into a —, *andore consistere*
 (not classical in *sudorem ire*), *erumpit mihi sudor*,
 to be in a —, *sudore, mihi rem consistere*, to be in a
 great —, *multo sudore nungare, sudore madere* (all
 general), *multo sudore differe corpore* (fall over
 of persons); to be in a cold —, *frigidus andore*
sudare; every part of my body is in a cold —, *fri-*
gidus sudor mihi artus occupat (Orell); to cause,
 produce —, *sudorem erare* or *are* or *movere* or
effluere or *eructare*, *sudorem* or *andorem facere*; to
 stop the —, *andorem sistere* or *excidere* or *reprimere*
 or *sudare* or *inhibere*. *Perspire*, v. intr.
sudare (also fig. — to work hard), *andorem emi-*
tere (ill.); I —, *sudor mihi erumpit*; to — a great
 deal, *multum sudare* (with fear), *multo sudore*;
sudare, sudore madere (to drop with —); to —

very much, *ingentem sudorem effundere*; I—in some parts of my body, *corpore circa aliquas partes insudat*; dropping with —, *sudore multo fluens*; drop of —, **sudoris gutta*; his forehead drops with —, **fronte nullo sudore maris*.

Persuadeo, 1. r. {1} to convince by argument, *persuadere alicui ad aliquid*, or with acc. and infin. {the acccus. alone can only be used with *persuadere* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc, illud, nihil*}; he can easily be —, *facile adducitur ad credendum* (but not *facile persuadetur*) {2} = to influence by entreaty, etc., *communis verbis detentur*, ut, etc. {to talk over}, *persuadere* {with *ut* when we want to state the intention; with the infin. alone or with the acccus. and infin. when this is not the case; with the acccus. alone simply, when it is a pronoun}, *aliqui pellere*, ut, etc. {to compel any one to, etc.}, *aliqui impellere* {to urge} or *adducere* {to bring} or *inducere* {to induce} *ad aliquid* or with *ut*, *alici antequam eade alicui* or with *ut* {to cause any one to}; they — me to it, *persuadetur mihi* (not *persuadeor*); to allow one's self to be —, *persuaderi sibi pati*; to be — by any one to do a thing, *quod uictore aliquid facere*; to — any one to believe a thing, *fidem alicui rei facere alicui*, *aliqui adducere ad opinionem*; to be easily — to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum*; I am not easily — to believe, *non adduci possum, ut credam* (barbarous *non persuaderi ut credam*); see *Convince*. Persuasion, *a. persuasio*; the goddess of —, *persuadendi Dea* (Quint.); — was not difficult, *non difficilis persuasio fuit*; gift of —, *virtus ad persuadendum accommodata*, *vis persuadendi*; see *Conviction*, *Belief*. Persuasive, adj., by verbs; n., by circuml. with the verb.

Pertinere, v. intr. = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad aliquid, spectare ad aliquid, referri, aliquid pertinere* (to be his of right); with the genitive, *nullius est artis*, it pertains to no art; *proprium est*; what pertains to this, *quod pertinet ad hoc*, or *refertur, or referendum est*.

Pertinacious, adj. obstinatus, perterax, perterax, p. a. fiatus, contumax; a — man, (homo) qui nimium sui juris sententiaque est; adv. obstinatim, pertinaciter, praefracte (e.g. nimis praefracte aerarium defendere, Cic.); to act — in any thing, obstinato animo agere aliquid. Pertinacity, n. animus obstinatus, obstinatio, in a thing, ajeis rei (obstinacy, contumacy), perteraxia, animus perterax (great perseverance), pertinacia (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), animus praefractus (stubbornness), contumacia (contumacy).

Perturbate, v.tr., see Disturb, Confuse. Perturbation, n., see Agitation, Disturbance, Disorder, Commotion.

Perusal, n. *lectio, perfectio*. Peruse, v. tr. *perlegere, percolere, percolutare* (the latter two = to — cursorily).

Peruade, v.tr. (1) lit., sed. Pass; (2) fig., see Penetrate.

Perversus, adj. *perversus* (lit., diverted; fig., not as it ought to be), *perposterus* (fig., said or done at a wrong time, and of persons), *præus* (fig., contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, views, opinion); adv., fig. *perversè*, *præposterè* (e.g. *ordine, tempore*), *perperam* (not right, opp. recte); see Obstinate, Stubborn. **Perverseness**, *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*).

Pestis, n. (1) lit., see *Pestilence*; (2) fig., of any thing or person - very obnoxious, *pestis, perniciēs*, comb. *pestis ac perniciēs* (Lucas and Comira cannot be used in this fig. sense); he is the - of youth, *pestis et adolescentiæ*; - house, **edificium, ad pestilentiam contagia prohibenda constructum*.
Pester, v. tr. see *Trouble*, *Disturb*, *Annoy*.

pestilencia, n. (1) *lit.* *pestilencia* (as an epidemic disease); *luz* (as obnoxious matter likely to spread disease); *verruco pernicioso* (dangerous blines); *grasía* not used in good classical prose in the lit. sense; the — breaks out in the city, *pestilential incideit in urbem*; a town is attacked by the —, *pestilential urit urbem*; to have the —, *pestilential*

(not philosophicæ scriptiões), *libri qui sunt de philosophiâ; — precepts, philosophicæ or philosophorum præcepta; that is not a common, but a — term, quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum; adv. philosophorum more, ut philosophi (late Latin philosophicæ, in Lactant. about A.D. 315.) Philosophize, v.intr. philosophari (lit.), argumētari, ratiocinari (to argue), disputare (to expound); a — ing mind, mens et intelligentia.

Phlegm, n. (1) pituita, phlegma —ātis, n. (technical term); (2) = dullness, tarditas ingenii or animi, also merely in the context tarditas, patientia (indolence), inertia (inertness), dissolutus animus, lentitudo (indifference). Phlegmatical, adj. (1) = abounding in phlegm, phlegmaticus (technical term); (2) tardus, patiens, iners, dissolutus, lentus.

Phrase, n. locutio (Aul. Gell.), vocabulum (one single word); these are mere —, verba sunt. Phraseology, n. *collectio locutionum.

Physic, n., see Medicine. Physic, v.tr., see Purge, Cure. Physical, adj. = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. naturæ (if we speak of nature) or corporis (if we speak of the animal body; for physicus and physice refer only to natural philosophy); — complaints, mala naturæ, mala quæ natura habet (in general), vitia corporis (bodily defects); — strength, vires corporis; adv. also by natura or corpus; to be of good — constitution, corporis valetudine uti bonâ; an excellent — apparatus, *egregia physicorum instrumentorum suppellex; to make — experiments, *facilis periculis naturarum rerum exquirere. Physician, n., see Doctor.

Physiognomer, n. physiognomon (φυσιογνώμων), in pure Latin by qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere (Cic.), qui se naturam cuiusque ex forma perspicere proficitur (Cic.). Physiognomics, n. *physiognomia (φυσιογνωμία), in pure Latin by *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscenti, or by *ars naturam cuiusque ex forma perspicendi; to study —, mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quiddam de oris et vultus ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque habitu seiscitari (Aul. Gell., as definition of the Greek φυσιογνώμειν). Physiognomy, n. oris habitus, lineamentorum qualitas (shape of the features), lineamenta —orum, n. (features), comb. habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et vultus ingenium (natural shape of the countenance), os cultusque, os et vultus (countenance and features), facies (face in general, e.g. a noble —, fac. liberalis; a pleasing —, fac. grata).

Physiology, n. naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσιολογίαν appellavit, or naturarum quæ Græce φυσιολογία dicitur. Physiological, adj. *ad naturæ rationem pertinens; adv. *naturæ ratione.

Pick, v.tr. and intr. rostro tundere or cedere alqd (of birds); to — off, see Pluck; to — a bone, by rodere alqd; to — one's teeth, dentes spinâ perfodere (with a tooth — of wood, silver, etc., Petron.), os fodere lentisco (with a — made of mastich-wood; Mart.), dentes pennâ levaro (to clean them with a pen); to — one's pocket, see Rob; to — a hole in one's pocket; desiderare or requirere in alqd; to — out, see Select, Choose; to — up, legere, colligere, see Gather. Pick, n., a tooth —, see Tooth; — axe, dolâbra; — hammer, *malleolus rostratus; — lock, clavis adulterina; a — pocket, sector zoniarius. Picking, n., see Choice; in the plur. see Remains.

Picket, n. = guard, statio; to post — (in front of the army), stationes disponere; to be on —, in statione esse.

Pickle, n. (1) salsura; — for fish, salsamentum, muria; (2) any thing prepared in —, pickles, by sale indurare; — herring, maccus, sardinio (buffoon). Pickle, v.tr., to — fish, pisces muria condire.

Picnic, n. *cena symbolis or symbolâ parata (a

meal), sodalitas, sodalium (a — party); to have a —, to —, edere or cenare de symbolis.

Picture, n. pictura, tabula picta; picture-gallery, pinacotheca; picture-frame, *forma in qua includitur pictura; picture-writing, hieroglyphics, literæ hieroglyphicæ (Ægypticæ); picture-book, *liber imaginibus distinctus; picture-Bible, *libri divini imaginibus distincti; to deal in pictures, tabulas pictas venditare. Picturesque, adj. graphicus (γραφικός, very beautiful; as if it had been painted), amenissimus (delightful; chiefly of landscapes); to be —, graphicam in aspectu efficiere delectationem (Yitr., to present a most beautiful aspect); adv. graphice, amene (in a romantic, — country, e.g. habitare); to describe any thing in a — manner, lectis verborum coloribus depingere alqd (Aul. Gell.).

Pie, n., meat —, artiocræs; see Tart, Pastry.

Piece, n. (1) part of a whole, pars (part in general), fragmentum (poet. fragmen, a — broken off), segmen (a — cut off), frustum (a — fallen off, a bit, crum, hence in Plaut. in a jocular manner, you bit of a lad, frustum pueri), truncus (a — cut off or struck off, as mutilated part of a whole; a — of a pig, truncus suis; a — of the same stone, truncus ejusdem lapidis), crusta (a piece of marble cut off, for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, pannus; a pretty large — of any thing (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), aliquantum with genit. (e.g. of land, agri; it is a good — of work, est aliquantum negotii); a very large — (i.e. = much), multum with gen.; to cut into —, in partes considerare (in general into parts), minuite ex minutum or minutim considerare, minutulum considerare (into small parts), in frusta desecare (into little bits); to cut marble into —, marmor in crustas desecare (for mosaic work); to break into small —, minutim frangere; to tear into —, dilacerare, dilaniare, discerpere (see Tear); in a contemptuous sense, a — of a man, homunculo, homulus, homunculus; a — of a scholar, *homo literis vix imbutus; (2) a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, (a) in general, res (thing in general); pars (part, e.g. plura de extremis loqui pars ignavia est, Tac., n — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, nummis (a single coin), alqd nummorum (an indefinite sum of money); a — of wood, lignum; made out of one —, or into one —, solidus (not interrupted, solid, massive, e.g. ring); a boat made out of one — of timber, linter ex unâ arbore exccatalus; (b) in particular, an artificial production, opus (in general), tela (a — of woven cloth), pictura, tabula (a picture), fabula (a theatrical —), cantus (a — of music), tormentum (a field —); a very small —, a bit of any thing, particula (in general), frustum, frustulum (bit, crumb), crusta (— of marble, etc.), trunculus (e.g. of a pig, the tail, ear, etc.); a — of meat, caruncula; a — of land, agellus; a very short — of music, cantinulecula; in pieces, by piecemeal, minutatim (lit., in small —, then also fig. = by degrees), frustatim (in little bits), membratim (lit., limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, enumerare, i.e. to enumerate), carptim (by detached parts, fig. = partly), pedetentim (one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by singuli (if = the single things); — work, res imperfecta, opus imperfectum (res manca could not be said in this sense); all our knowledge is —, *non omnia scire possumus. Piece, v.tr. consucere; to — a garment, by assuere alci rei; see Patch, Mend.

Pier, n. (1) pila pontis, see Pillar; (2) moles opposita fluctibus, moles lapidum (mole).

Pierce, v.tr. (1) originally, see Thrust, Drive; (2) = to — through, transfigere, see Stab; (3) see Enter, Force (a way), Penetrate.

Piet, n. pietas erga Deum (reverence and love to God), religio (religious feeling), sanctitas (holiness of life), sanctimonia (virtuous sentiment, innocence): to cultivate —, deas (Deum) pie colere.

to have the reputation of great—, **magnâ pietatis ac sanctitatis laude florere*; a pretender to—, hypocrite, **pietatis erga Deum simulator*; a scorner of —, *qui res divinas deridet*; false or excessive —, *nimia et superstitiosa religio*, **pietas erga Deum simulata* (hypocrisy). Pious, adj. *pius* (general feeling of veneration); *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam, parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (conscientious), *sanctus* (approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque, sanctus et religiosus, religionum colens, diligens religionum cultor*; *castus* (chaste, spotless), *integer* (blameless, as *integer vito*), *integer castusque*; too —, *superstitiosus*; to perform a — office, *fungi pio munere*; to be —, *pie Deum colere, pietatem erga Deum colere*; very —, *Deum summâ religione colere, omnia quæ ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractare*.

Pig, n. *porcus* (Eng., pork); a small —, *porculus*; a sucking —, *nefréns*; a castrated —, *maialis*; pig's flesh, or pork, *caro suilla*, or merely *suilla*; — fat, *adeps suilla* (lard); a dealer in —, (*negotiator*) *suarius*; trade in —, *suaria*; to carry on —, *suariam facere*. Piggish, adj. *suillus*, *porcinus*. Piggishness, n. *spurcilia, spurcicies*.

Pigeon, n., see Dove; —'s egg, *ovum columbinum*; — hawk, *milvus*; —'s feather, **penna columbina*; — house, *columbarium, columbarii cella* (in general, a place of resort), *turris, turricula* (— tower); —'s dung, *stercus columbinum*; cock —, *columbus, palumbus*; — keeper, *pastor columbarius*, or merely *columbarius*.

Pike, n. (1) *hasta*, see Lance; (2) a fish, *esox*, **esox lucius* (L.).

Pilaster, n. *parastâta* (*παραστάτης*) or *parastas* (*παράστας*).

Pile, n. *strues* (of things collected in an elevated form), *acervus* (heap of things, in general); a — of wood, *strues lignorum*; *rogus* (funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see Edifice; a — driven into the ground (for building on); *sublica*; a bridge built on —, *pons publicus*; to drive down —, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes demittere, defigere*, at a place, *alquo loco palos (stipites, etc.) defigere, alqm locum palis (etc.) configere*, with a machine, *sublicas machinis adigere*; a — driver, *machina quâ palis (stipites, sublicas) adiguntur*; see Heap, Stake. Pile, v.tr., see Accumulate; to — up, *facere struem aleis rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *exstruere* (e.g. *rogum*).

Pilfer, v.tr. and v.intr., see Steal.

Pilgrim, n. *viator* (traveller in general), **qui in loca sacra migrat* (— in particular); if a female, *viatrix* (late), **in loca sacra migrans*; —'s dress, **vestis in loca sacra migrantium, vestis quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt*; —'s staff, **baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt*, or, in the context, merely *baculum*; —'s pouch, **pera quam in sacra loca migrantes gerere consueverunt*, or in the context merely *pera*. Pilgrimage, n. *iter* (journey in general), **migratio in loca sacra, peregrinatio sacra*; to make a —, **in locum sacrum migrare, religionis causâ peregrinationem suscipere* or *peregre abire*; of a whole community, **publice religionis causâ peregre abire*.

Pill, n. *catapotium* (*καταπότιον*), that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pilula* or (later) *globulus* (ball); fig. to give one a — to swallow, *alqm tangere* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *hec concocit*.

Pillage, n. *direptio* (implying destruction of property), *expilatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depoptatio* (laying waste). See Plunder.

Pillar, n. *columen* (fig. foundation, e.g. *columen republicæ*), *pila* (a beam of timber pointed at the end), *columna* (column); see Column, Post.

Pillory, n. **pallus*; to punish with the —, **alqm ad palmum in aliorum exemplum alligare*.

Pillow, n. *cerecia*.

Pilot, n. **dux maris peritus* (in general one who knows the sea), **nauta qui infestantia naves cædâ demonstrat* (who points out where the water is sufficiently deep).

Pimpernel, n. **pimpinella* (L.); essence of —, **pimpinellæ succi*.

Pimple, n. (on the face) **varus*, **ionthus* (on the skin in general), *pustula*.

Pin, n., in general *acus* (the ancients had no pins or hair —; to fasten their garments they used a *fibula*, i.e. a clasp). Pinnaker, n. *acurius*; curling-pin, **acus crinalis* (in the modern sense), *acus discriminalis* (to part the hair with). Pin, v.tr. **alqd acu affigere*; to — up a garment, *estem colligere*; — the hair, *capillos in nodum colligeret*; see Fasten, Join.

Pincers, n. pl. *forceps* (used by surgeons; also claw of a crab, lobster, etc.), *uncus* (a hook).

Pinch, v.tr., any one's cheeks, **malas alci blandè comprimere*; my foot (or my shoes) —, **calcei urunt pedem*; see Press, Squeeze. Pinch, n. (1) by the verb; (2) see Distress, Pressure, Oppression; (3) a — of snuff, **mica medicamenti sternutatorii*; to take a —, **medicamento in sternutamentum efficacii uti*.

Pine, n. *pinus*; — branch, *frons pinæ*; *pinæ silvæ, pinetum* (plantation of —); of — wood, *pinestus*; — wood, *lignum pinum*; — cone, *aur pinæ*, or merely *pinæ*; — apple, **ananas sativus* (Schultes) or *bromelia ananas* (L.).

Pine, v.intr. and tr., see Grieve.

Pinion, v.tr. (of a convict) *manus religare, manus illigare* (or *religare*) *post tergum*; see Bind, Confine, Chain.

Pink, n., a flower, **dianthus* (the whole plant, L.), **flos dianthi* (the blossom); bed of —, **arcola dianthi consita*; flowering of —, **flos dianthorum*; — eyed, **oculis pusillis*.

Pink, adj., perhaps by *candore carnosus, carnosus, ex rubro pallens* (of a pale red colour), *helveticus* (of a yellow red colour).

Pinnacle, n. *pinna*.

Pint, n., perhaps *sextarius*, dimin. *sextariolus* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a pint, *hemina*.

Pioneer, n. *munitor, cunicularius* (as miner); see Forerunner.

Pious, adj., see Piety.

Pip, v.intr. *pipire, pipare*.

Pipe, n. (1) *fastula* (for conveying water, etc.; also a shepherd's —), *tibia* (in the form of a flute); see Tube; (2) for smoking, **fumisugium, stubulus*; — clay, *terra Samia, argilla apyra* (Waller); lid of a —, **operculum*; bowl of a tobacco —, **cas fumisugii*; mouth-piece of a —, **fastula fumisugii extrema*; stem of a tobacco —, **fastula fumisugii*. Pipe, v.intr. (on the pipe), *fastula* or *tibia canere*; a song, **canticum fastula* or *tibia canere*; prov., to dance as another pipes, *totum se fingere et accommodare ad aleis arbitrium et nutum* (Cic.), *se totum ad aleis nutum et voluntatem conecrere* (Cic.); see Whistle. Piper, n. *fastulator* (on the —), *tibicen* (on the flute).

Piquant, adj. *acutus* (lit., stimulating to the senses, to the nose or tongue; then also fig., e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit., seasoned with salt, — in taste; then fig. pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); adv. *acute, salse*. Pique, n. *simulatio*; see Anger, Irritation. Pique, v.tr., see Offend, Irritate, Exasperate; to — one's self, *jaculare alqd, gloriari alqd re*.

Piracy, n. *piratica* (*παραπικία*), or in pure Latin *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *piraticam facere, latrocinio maris ritam tolerare* (to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navidus piraticis; latrocinis et prædationibus infestare mare*. Pirate, n., see Corsair. Piratical, adj. *piraticus* (*παραπικός*); — state, *gens latrocinis assueta* (accustomed to piracy), *gens latrocinis infamis* (famed for —), *gens navigiorum spoliis quæstiosa* (enriching itself by —); see Rob.

Pistil, n. *pistillum*.

Pistol, n. **scelopetus minoris modi* (*scelopetus me-*

choice as regards the —, e.g. *alqd in arario*), *collocare* (to put every thing in its proper —, e.g. *suo quidque in loco*), *disponere* (in different localities according to a regular plan, e.g. guns on the walls, *tormenta in muris*; guards at gates, *stationes portis*; then = to arrange, e.g. *libros*), *ordinare*, *instruere* (in line of battle, e.g. *militēs, copias, aciem*); to — any thing round a thing, *cingere alqd alqd re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — any thing before, *alqd apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *propinare alqd alci rei* (e.g. *igni*); to — one's self at, near a spot or any thing, *consistere in alqo loco* (at a spot, e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near any thing, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door); — upon any one, *alci insistere* (e.g. upon those that lay on the ground, *jacentibus*); — upon one's head, *capito pronum in terram insistere*; — before any one, *accedere ad alqm* (to go to), *alqm corpore suo protegere* (to protect any one with one's own body); to — openly (where every one can see), *poneret*; to — or spread (out) nets, *retia tendere, poneret*; *plagas tendere, disponere* (of sportsmen, snares); to — one's money with any one; *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm*; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthabere* or *postferre alqd alci rei*, *posteriorem alqm rem ducere alci rei* (to put after).

Placid, adj. *placidus*; see Gentle, Quiet, Calm.

Plagiarism, n., by *auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcijs scripta furantem pro suis predicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass one's self off as the author of such a passage, etc.). Plagiarist, n. *qui aliorum scripta compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat, fur* (thief, used in the sense of a literary thief), *plagiarius* (a kidnapping manstealer; in the sense of a literary thief, only in Martial, l. 53, 9, where he compares his writings to an emancipated slave, so that the word *pl.* in that passage still retains its original meaning of "manstealer;" hence — should never be rendered by *pl.*).

Plague, n. (1) lit. (as the disease) *pestilentia*, see Pestilence; (2) fig., *malum* (evil in general), *incommodum* (trouble, adversity), *molestia* (unpleasantness, anxiety), *veratio* (vexation by others), *labor* (labour, e.g. *operis labore fessus*, Liv.), *erumna* (great, unavoidable trouble, calamity). Plague, v.tr. *vezare* (to let any one have no peace), *torquere, cruciare* (to torment, stronger than *vezare*), *exercere* (to keep any one busy); — any one with hand-work, *alqm operibus exercere*; with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogitando*; with long letters, *alqm obtundere longis epistolis*; any one to do, etc. (to bother), *alci instare de alqd re* or with *ut*; to — one's self, *se magnis in laboribus exercere*; with any thing, *magnum laborem insumere in alqd* or *impendere alci rei*.

Plain, adj. *planus*; = simple, *directus* (lit., straight, e.g. hair, *capillus*), *simplex*; = of one colour, *unius coloris, unicolor*. Plain, n. *planities* (every —, also the plane surface of a mirror); —, as an open country, *planities, agnus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aquor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); = a locality made into a —, *aequata planities, exaequatio*; what is, grows, has its abode, is situate in the —, *campesiter* (e.g. *campestris urbs*); the Egyptians and Babylonians lived in — that extended far and wide, *Aegypti et Babylonii in camporum patium aquoribus habitabant*; into the —, in *regnum*, in *planum* (e.g. to descend, to lead the troops down into the —). Plainness, n., see Candour, Simplicity, Clearness.

Plaint, n., see Lamentation, Complaint, Action.

Plaintiff, n. *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *qua*) *accusat* (accuser in general, who brings any one up before the court, more particularly in a criminal prosecution; if there were several *accusatores*, he who was chosen as the party to conduct the case was called *actor*; hence comb. *actor accusatorque*), *petitor*, *qui* (or *qua*) *petit* (who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against any one, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another —, *subscribens accuso alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provoocat*. Plaintive, adj., see Complain.

Plait, n. (1) *sinus*, see Fold; (2) = a braid of hair, *gradus*. Plait, v.tr. (1) see Fold; (2) — the hair, *comam in gradus fermare* or *frangere, comere caput in gradus* (but not *capillos colligere in nodum*, i.e. to pin up the hair).

Plan, n. (1) a sketch drawn on paper, *figura, species* (a draught), *imago* (outline), *designatio* (design), *forma rudis et impolita* (rough sketch), *descriptio, ichnographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of any thing, *speciem operis deformare, imaginem* or *formam operis delineare*; of a building, *imaginem operis deformare lineis*; (2) in idea, *consilium, consilium institutum* (final determination after deliberating with one's self and with others), *coquatio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as any thing first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (= and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (the order in which a thing is to be done); the — of a building, *edificandi descriptio*; — of an operation, *rei agenda ratio*; a — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositio* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nulla ratione*; to draw up, make a — for any thing, *instituire rationem alcijs rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alcijs rei* (e.g. *belli, edificandi*); to arrange any thing according to a certain —, *alqd ad rationem dirigere*; to build any thing according to a stated —, *alqd ratione edificare*; to do every thing according to a certain —, *modo ac ratione omnia facere*; to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *intre alqd faciendi* or with inf. or with *ut*, in *animum inducere* (to get an idea into one's head), *constituere* (to fix), both with inf. or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *intre de alqd re*; to make, conceive a — of one's own, *consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis*; to have great —, *magnum moliri*; to pursue a —, *rationem alcijs rei insistere*; to give up a —, *rationem omittere*; to have a — which is pernicious to any one, *pestem machinari in alqm*; this is contrary to my —, *haec sunt a proposita ratione diversa*; something prevents me from carrying out my plans, *consilia alci agitantii interveni alqd*; to be opposed to any one's plans, *alcijs cogitationibus obstare* (of things, and also of persons); to upset all his —, *alci conturbare omnes rationes*; death put an end to all his — and expectations, *omnem spem atque omnia sibi consilia mors pervertit*. Plan, v.tr. (1) = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alcijs operis lineis deformare, formam alcijs operis lineis describere, imaginem alcijs operis delineare*; see Design; (2) in idea, *rationem alcijs rei describere* or *designare* (e.g. *belli*).

Plane, n. (1) in geometry, *arce, planum*, or, as a figure, *forma plana* (*pl.* and *forma pl.* Cic.); a figure, called by Aul. Gell. *area*; (2) a plant; — tree, *platanus*. Plane, v.tr., see Smooth.

Planet, n. *stella errans, sidus errans*; in pl. also *stella quae errans et quasi eam nominantur, astrum non re sed vocabulo errantia*; the five —, *quinque stellae eodem cursu constantissime ferantes* (*planetae* [*planetes*, *πλανήτης*] is not found in good prose); the course of the —, *cursus et orbis stellae errantis* (for several, use the pl.); the

planetary system; **stellarum errantium ordo*. See Comet, Constellation, Star.

Planke, n. *tabula* (board, only late *planca*), *sepes* (a wall of —); to surround with a —, *alqd sepi munimento cingere*; see Board.

Plant, n. *planta* (that which has been planted), *herba* (herb in general, in opp. to trees); to set a —, *plantam ponere*; to pluck up a —, *eximere plantam*; to transplant a —, *plantam transferre*. Plant, v.tr. *plantis serere*, or in the context simply *serere* (to set —, e.g. parsley, opp. *semine serere*), *ponere*, *deponere* (to set a —; *plantare* for *serere* is not classical); to — oaks at a place, *locum quercu arbutare*. Planting, n. *satio* (the act of —), *satur* (when any thing is being —; *plantatio* is barbarous). Plantation, n. *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium* is barbarous), *locus consitus* (a place covered with — or trees, opp. *locus incultus*); — of vines, *vitarium*; a description of —, *plantarum descriptio*; bod of —, **arcola plantis consita*; abounding with —, **herbis abundans*; juice of —, *herbarum succi*. Planter, n. *sator*, *qui serit* (*plantator* or *qui plantat* are both barbarous).

Plaster, n. (1), see Cement, Mortar; — stone, **lapis gypsi*, **lapis e quo gypsum coquitur*, *gypsum* (syn. var.); made from —, *e gypso factus* or *expressus* (only late *gypseus*); to cover with —, *gypsare*; — cast, *forma gypsi*; to take a — from any one's face, *hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa exprimere*; — figure, *imago gypso* (or *e gypso*) *expressa*, *simulacrum e gypso expressum*; — model, *exemplar e gypso factum*; work in — of Paris, *stucco-work*, *opus e gypso factum*. Plasterer, n. *plastes* (ἀστέρας, in —, late); = who whitewashes the walls, *tectus, dealbator* (late); (2) plaster, in pharmacy, *emplastrum* (to apply, *imponere*), *splenium* (πλάσιν, lit. = spleenwort, then also a patch, a —). Plaster, v.tr. (1) *trullissare parietem*, *arenatum inducere parieti*, *tectorio inducere* (to cover with —, *dealbare* (to whitewash)); (2) in pharmacy, see before. Plastering, n. *opus tectorium, arenatum* (mortal), *arenatio* (a cementing with mortar), *trullissetio* (a laying on mortar with a trowel); see Plint.

Plastic, adj. *plasticus* (πλαστικός); a — artist, *plastes* (ἀστέρας), or in pure Latin *fictor* (in general one who makes images of wax, clay, or melted metal), *torcetes* (τορκεσις, one who embosses, chases, or engraves in relief or rising work), *sculptor* (engraver, sculptor); — art, *artes quæ in effecta posita sunt, artes effectivæ, plasticæ* (πλαστικæ), *ratio plasticæ* (as theory of — art).

Plate, n. (1) *tabula* (board, e.g. of a table), *bractea*, *lamina* (lit. a thin piece of metal; the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, any thing veneered); a copper —, **lamina Cypria* or *cinea*; a broad —, a *platter*, *lanx*; (2) = a copper — print, **pictura linearis* or *imago per ceneas laminas expressa*, *figura aenea*, or in the context merely *imago*; (3) a — at table, *catillus*, pl. (heteroclitically) *catilla -orum*, n. (a smaller one, made of clay), *discus* (a larger one, upon which the dishes were served, a dish); to lick the plates, *dishes*, *catillare* (who does this, a glutton, *catillo*, lit. one who is dainty; *parasitus*, *scapeceitor*, a parasite); (4) collectively, — used at table, *mnæa casa -orum*, n., *repositoria -orum*, n. (a board on which the dishes were placed when brought to table); — glass, see Glass. Plate, v.tr., to — with silver, *argento cooperire* (Jct.).

Platform, n., see Elevation.

Platina, n. **platinæ*.

Platonic, adj. *Platonicus* (pertaining to Plato, Πλάτωνος), *Academicus* (pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the Platonic philosophy); the — philosophy, *academicus* (ἀκαδημαίος); the New Academy, *adulescentior academia* (Cic.); — love, **Socraticus amor*; to love any one with —, *alqm Socraticè fide diligere*. Platonist, n. *Platonicus philosophus*;

the —s, *academici* (the followers of the Academy).

Plausible, adj., to make any thing — to, *probare* or *approbare alci alqd*, *persuadere alci alqd*.

Play, v.intr. and tr., — an instrument of music, *canere* with the abl. of the instrument played (of persons who —, e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidiibus*), *psallere* (ψάλλειν, on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb. *cantare et psallere*, *canere voce et psallere*, to sing to the sound of —); = to amuse one's self, *ludere* (either absol. or with the abl. of the play, e.g. the boys — outside the town, *pueri ludunt ante urbem*; the fishes — in the water, *piscis in aqua ludunt*; to — at dice, *lessuris* or *talis ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pila ludere*; to — for any thing, *ludere in alqd*, e.g. for money, in *pecuniam*, (Jct.); to be fond of —, *lusionibus delectari* (in general), *alea indulgere*, *studiosissime aleam ludere* (to be fond of — at dice, of game of hazard); to be fortunate in — at dice, *prospera alea uti*; to be eager at dice —, *calfacere forum aleatorium*; to — a game for amusement, *ludere with acc.*, e.g. to — at chess, *ludere proelia latronum* (Ov.); to — at things, *ludere duceat et imperio* (Suet.); to — at soldiers, **ludere militiam*; to give the boys letters of ivory to — with, *eburnæe litterarum formas in lusum offerre*; = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes*, *alcjs personam tueri* (but not *alcjs personam agere*), *simulare alqm* (or with acc. and inf. (to pretend to be such a one); *ludere alqm* in this sense not to be found in good prose, and *exhibere alqm* would not be Latin at all); to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere* (but not *fabulam docere*, i.e. to exhibit a —, only of the author); not to let the actors — any longer, *lustrionibus scenam interdicare*; they don't — to night (in the theatre), **lustriones in scenam hodie non prohibuit*; to — the submissive slave, *obnoxiium agere*; = to accomplish any thing, e.g. to — the fool with any one, to — any one a trick, *alqm ludere* or *ludificare*; to — the rogue with any one, *fraudem* or *fallaciam alci facere*, *dolum alci necere* or *confingere*. Play, n. = amusement, *ludus* (game, see the word), *lusus* (playing), *lusio* (the act), *ludicrium* (sauce for amusement), *ludibrium* (the carrying on a joke with any one; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (a theatrical piece, inasmuch as it interests the audience); to leave the children outside the town for the sake of — and of exercise, *pueros ante urbem lusis exercendique causâ producere*; mere —, *ludus* (also = an easy thing), *jocus* (joke, also = easy thing); that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus* or *jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustia*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo exultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, late *ragari posse*; to give full — to his schemes, *cogitationibus lazamentum dare* (Liv.); — money, *pecunia aleatoria*; — fellow, — mate, *cum quo ludo, collator* (both of boys and of hazard-players), *sodalis* (companion, comrade, — mate in general), *equalis* (if of the same age); — ground, **locus quo pueri ludendi causâ tenent* (where boys —), *gymnasium* (γυμνάσιον, gymnasium, cricket-ground); — things, *lusus, delicia* (delightful amusement), comb. *lusus et delicia* (both also of living beings, e.g. of a sparrow), *oblectamenta puerorum* (things which please children); bells, castanets, any — which makes a rattling noise, *crepundia -orum*, n. (other — things of this kind we find enumerated in Plaut. *Rud.* 4, 4, 110, sqq.); — debts, *damna aleatoria -orum*, n., or in the context merely *uamna -orum*, n.; — hours, **tempus ludendi*. Player, n. (on a musical instrument), *canens* (both male and female), *psalles* (ψάλλων), in pure Latin *fideion* (on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psallira*, ψάλλειρα, in pure Latin *fidecina*), *citharista*, *citharædus* (κιθάριστις, κιθαριστός, the latter *citharædus*, if he sings and accompanies himself; a female, *citharistria*, κιθαριστρια, or, in the Inser.

eitharada; the latter if she accompanies herself, *lyristes* (Ἀρπάρης, on the lyre; if a female, *lyra canens*), *cornicen* (who blows a horn or cornet), *tibicen* (a — on the flute, a piper), *tubicen* (a trumpeter); to be a very good — (on a stringed instrument), *fidibus scite canere*; for amusement, (a) in general, *lutor*, a female, *ludens*; (b) = gambler, which see; — on the stage, *actor* (a female, **quæ agit fabulam*; see *Actor*); a bad —, *malus actor* (a female, **quæ male luctur partes suas*). Playful, adj. *lascivus*, *petulans*.

Plea, n., defendant's —, *defensio*, *oratio pro se* or *alio* *habita* (a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se*, *se defendere*, *causam dicere* (for one's self), *orare et dicere pro alio*, *defendere alium* (for some one); in a general sense, see *Lawsuit*, *Cause*, *Apology*. *Plead*, v. intr. (1) in general, see *Argue*; (2) in law, *causam agere*, see *Action*, *Lawsuit*; v. tr., see *Defend*, *Allege*.

Pleasant, or *Pleasing*, adj. *acceptus* (that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (very —, *pergratus*, of value to us), comb. *gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus* (very —, *perjucundus*, that which gives pleasure; the news of a father's death may be *gratus* or even *acceptus* [welcome], but could not be *jucundus*; e.g. *amor tuus gratus et optatus*, *dicerem jucundus*, *nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem*, Cic.), *suavis* (lovely), *dulcis* (attractive), *mollis* (gentle), *carus* (dear), *gratiosus alci* and *apud alium* (in favour with), *urbanus* (polite), *lepidus*, *facetus*, *festivus* (humorous, witty), *lactus* (joyous), *amoenus* (charming, of place), *voluptuarius* (delightful), *commodus* (suitable, e.g. *mores*); — conversation *sermo festivus*, *venustus et urbanus*; — places, *loca amena* or *voluptuaria*; — weather, *tempestas lacta*; a — life, *vita amena*; to be —, *jucundum esse*, *placere* (both of persons and things without life); — very —, *habere multum suavitatis*, or *jucunditatis* or *leporis*, *suavitate refertum esse*; to be — to the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures mulcere* or *permulcere*, *auribus blandiri*; — the senses, *sensus titillare*, *fovere*, *voluptate permulcere*; your arrival will be — to every one, *carus omnibus expectatusque venies*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*; by these things he lately became very — to me, *his rebus mihi nuper jucundissimus fuit*. *Pleasantness*, n. **res voluptuaria*; to enjoy the — of Syracuse, *amanitate Syracusarum frui*. Adv. *jucunde*, *perjucunde*, *suaviter*, *lepidè*, *festive*, *facile*, *amene* or *amantèr*. See *Agree*.

Pleasure, v. intr. *placere*; to — very much, *perplacere*; to be pleased, *delectari*, *gaudere re*; to be displeased, *abhorre re*; I am pleased with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*; this displeases me, *dispicet mihi hoc*; you are pleased to say, *libet (libet) tibi dicere*; to please yourself, *gratificari sibi*; — another, *gratificari alci*, *morem gerere alci*, *ad alci arbitrium se fingere*, *auribus alci blandiri*; eagerness to please (another), *inmodica placendi cupiditas*; eager to —, *studiosus placendi*; eagerness for —, **tenatio voluptatis*; to be influenced by —, *alci rei studio caplum esse* or *teneri*, *appetere* or *concupiscere aliquid*, *alci rei studio flagrare*; to kindle — in a person, *alci cupiditatem rei incutere*; — great —, *aliquid rei cupiditate incendere*.

Pleasure, n. *libido*, *voluptas*; = will, *arbitrium*; by his —, *eius gratia*; according to —, *ex libidine*, *ex arbitrio ejus* (or *suo*); to do his —, *gratum facere alci*; = inclination, desire, *studium*, *appetitus*, *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *libido*, *desiderium* (a sense of the loss of); gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates*, *libidines*, *corporis voluptates*; to give yourself to —, *libidinibus se dare*; to bridle or restrain —, *cupiditatis imperare*. Public pleasure, *voluptas populi data*; a journey of pleasure, *gestatio*; to take — in the country, *excurrere rus*; pleasure-gardens, *horti*; a party of pleasure, *excursio*; to walk for pleasure, *ambulare*; a pleasure-ground, *locus amantus*, *locus quo homines voluptatis causa conveniunt*.

Plebeian, n. *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*; the —, *plebeii*, *plebs*; the house of a —, *hominis plebeii ædificium*; the houses of the —, *plebeii generis ædificia*; the order of the —, *ordo plebeius*, *plebs*; from the order of the —, *de plebe*, *plebeii generis*, *plebeius*. *Plebeian*, adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*); adv. *ut plebeii solent*.

Pledge, n. *pignus*, *hypotheca*, *arrhabo*, *arraha*; — of friendship, *pign. amicitie*; to give a —, *pignus dare*; to consider as —, *aliquid pignori habere*; to lend money on —, **dare pignoris acceptis mutuas pecunias*; to forfeit your —, *pignus deserre*; to redeem a —, *pignus liberare a creditore*. *Pledge*, v. tr. *oppignerare aliquid*; — your word, *fidem interponere*; — yourself, *se oppignerare*, *animum pignerare* (fig.). See *Bail*, *Mortgage*.

Plenary, adj., see *Full*, *Entire*, *Complete*.

Plenipotentiary, n. *cur rerum agendarum licentia data* or *permissa est*, *qui mandata habet ab alio* (who is authorized, commissioned), *publicæ auctoritate missus*, or merely *legatus* (the foregoing two = ambassador), *procurator* (lit., who acts in the name and for another, then = attorney); —ies arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis*.

Plenteous, *Plentiful*, adj., see *Abundant*, *Copious*. *Plenty*, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of any thing, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (abundance, more than we wish), *magna vis* (great quantity); to have — of any thing, *abundare aliquid re*; to give —, *affatim dare*; to have — of every thing, *circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere* (Cic.).

Plethora, n. **sanguinis abundantia* (πληθωπία; technical term). *Plethoric*, adj. **plenus sanguinis*, **sanguine abundans*, **plethoricus* (πληθωικός; technical term).

Plot, v. intr. *omni ope atque operâ eniti*, *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare*, *sudare et laborare* (at any thing, in *aliquid re*); see *Toil*. *Plotting*, adj. *esse industriâ singulari* (of persons).

Plot, n. (1) *loculus* (a small, little place), *locus*, *agellus* (a small — of land); (2) *hortus*, *horti* (garden), see *Plantation*; (3) see *Plan*, *Sketch*; (4) *consensio*, *consensus*, *conspiratio*, *consensio* or *conspirationis globus* (in general), *conjunctio* (conspiracy), *societas*, *socialitium* (mischievous combination of individuals, also the persons themselves who take part in it), *coitio* (a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *consensiones* or *coitionem facere*; *conspirare*, *societatem coire*, against any one, in *aliquid conspirare*, *contra aliquid conjurare*, *ad aliquid opprimendum consentire* (in order to oppress any one); the — is thwarted by something, *consensio globus aliquid re disjicitur*; see *Design*, *Conspiracy*; (5) = contrivance (which see), *machina*; (6) in dramatic writings, **nodus fabulae*; see *Intrigue*. *Plot*, v. tr. and intr., see *Plan*, *Devisè*, *Contrive*.

Plough, n. *aratrum*; to drive the —, *aratrum circumducere*; not to go straight, *prævaricare* (i.e. to go crooked or make a balk in ploughing); to find any one at the —, *aliquid in opere et arantem inventire*; to fetch any one away from —, *aliquid ab aratro arcescere*; — man, *arator*, *bulbuleus* (who tends the oxen); share-beam of a —, *dentale*; — ox, *bos aratorius* (Jct.), *bos arator* (post-Aug.), *bos ad arandum aptus* (fit for —), *bos operarius* (in general an ox used for farming purposes); — horse, **equus aratorius*, *equus arator* (according to Suet., where *bos ar.*, as the ancients only used oxen for —); — wheel, **rota aratri*; — raker, *callum*; — share, *vomere* (different from *dens*, i.e. coulter); — handle, *stipa*; turning of a —, *versura*. *Plough*, v. tr. *arare* (absol. and with acc.), *inurare* (e.g. *semen*, to cover by —), *exarare aliquid* (to dig up, to —), *aratro subigere* (to break up, to till), *subvertere aratro aliquid* (to overturn with the —); to — a field after it has been laying fallow, *proscindere*, to — a second time, *iterare agrum*, also *offringere terram* (to break the clods by ploughing).

a second time across); to — a third time, *tertiare agrum*; to — deep, *sulcum altius imprimere*; to — shallow, *sulco tenui arare*. Ploughing, *n. aratio* (in general), *proscissio* (a breaking up of unploughed ground), *tertiatio* (a second tilling or earing), *tertiatio* (doing any thing the third time, both the foregoing with and without *arationis* being added).

Pluck, v.tr. (1) *vellere* (to tear up or away), stronger *vellicare* (also, fig. = to rail at); to — any one by the beard, *barbam alicui vellere*; to — out a hair, *pilum vellere*; to — a bird, *avi pennas vellere* or *auferre*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*; see Tear. Pluck, n. (= hearts, liver and lights of a sheep, etc.), *intestina-orum*, n.

Plug, n. *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον), in pure Latin *obturamentum*.

Plum, n. *prunum*; — tree, *prunus*; kernel of a —, *os pruni* (if hard), *nucleus pruni* (if soft).

Plumage, n. *penna*. Plume, n. *pluma*; see Feather. Plumy, adj., *plumis obductus*, *plumatus*, *pennatus* (winged, also of an arrow); *plumiger* and *penniger* are both poetic.

Plumber, n. *artifex plumbarius*.

Plump, adj. (1) lit., *informis* (shapeless, ill-formed), *rusticus* (owing to its extraordinary shape, height, breadth, etc., e.g. an animal, a person); adv., *vaste*; (2) fig. *vastus*, *agrestis* (clownish, awkward), *insipidus* (insipid, e.g. a lie, *mendacium*), *liberalis*, *rudis*, *rusticus*; see Fat. Plump, v.intr. = to fall suddenly, *crepitem dare*. Plumpness, n. *species informis* or *vasta*.

Plunder, v.tr. *diripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as technical term representing warfare), *compilare*, *expiare* (to rob by —), *spoliare*, *despoliare*, *exspoliare* (in general to rob), *nudare* (to strip), *depeculari* (to embezzle, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaurire*, *exinanire*, *nudum atque inane reddere* (to clear a house, etc.), *evertere* et *extergere* (to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of — completely, stripping; a temple, *fanum*, Cic.), also by the following comb., *spoliare* *expiareque*, *nudare* ac *spoliare*, *spoliare* *nudareque*, *nudare* et *exinanire* or *exhaurire*, *spoliare* et *depeculari*; to order to be —, *diripiendum* or *prædæ dare*, by any one, *alici*; to — the treasury, *ærarium* *expiare*, *depeculari*, out and out, *ærarium* *exinanire*, *exhaurire*; see Ransack, Strip. Plunder, n., see Booty, Prey, Spoil. Plunderer, n. *director*, *epoliator*, *populator*, *prædator*.

Plunge, v.tr., — into, *mergere* in *alqd* or in *alqd re* or merely *alqd re* (into any thing liquid, e.g. into the water, in *aquam*, *aquâ*; into the sea, in *marî*), *demergere* or *submergere*, into, in *alqd* or in *alqd re* or sub *alqd re*; to — a dagger, etc., see Thrust; to — any one, a state, into difficulties, see Precipitate, Throw; v.intr., into, *se mergere* in *alqd* or in *alqd re*; into the water, *se mergere* in *aquam*, *subire aquam* (in general); fig., see Rush.

Pluperfect, Preterpluperfect (see tense), n., in gramm., *tempus plusquam perfectum*.

Plural, adj. (in gramm.), the — number, *numerus pluralis*, *numerus multitudinis* (better than *pluralitas* and *numerus pluralitatis*); a noun in —, *nomen plurale*; to express any thing in —, *alqd pluraliter dicere*; to use words in the — that are generally used in the singular, *singularia pluraliter efferre*; not to be used in —, *pluraliter non dici*, *indigere numeri amplitudine*; to be found only in —, to have no singular, *singulari numero carere*; to speak of one person in the —, *de uno pluraliter dicere*. Plurality, n., by More, which see.

Pneumatic, adj., *pneumaticus* (technical term). Poach, v.tr., e.g. eggs, perhaps *mitigare* (to make soft), *igne molire* (to make soft through

heat); see Boil, Cook; v.intr., **furtim feras interceptare*. Poacher, n. **prædo ferasum*.

Pock, see Pox.

Pocket, n. *pæra* (a satchel, a knapsack), *marsupium* (purse or bag for holding money, worn round the body; hence for *zona*, *cingulum*), *crumēna* (a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders), **funda cæstis* (a small bag inserted in garments, — in the ordinary sense; *funda* by itself, as in *Macrobi*, denotes a small money-purse). The ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds of their toga, *sinus* (lit., bosom, then that part of the toga where it made folds, generally about the bosom), for carrying things; hence our word —, in the ordinary sense, whether in coats or trowsers, must be rendered *sinus*, or, if we speak of carrying money, it may also be rendered *marsupium* or *crumēna*; e.g. to come home out of town with the —s full of money, *sinum æris plenum* or *marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare*; to put one's hand into the —, *sinum expédire* (in general, in order to take something out), *manum in crumenam* or *in fundam demittere* (to put one's hand into a purse, in order to take out money); to put any thing into one's —, *alqd in sinum ingerere*, **alqd in fundam cæstis demittere*; to put every thing into one's —, *omnia in sinum congerere*; to search my one's —, *alcis sinum ponderare* (to examine the weight of the fold of the *sinus* with one's hand, in order to form an idea as to its contents, as in *Prop.* a girl searches the *sinus* of her lover), *alqm* or *alcis cæstem scrutare* (= to shake any one's toga, so that if any thing should be concealed in the *sinus*, it must fall down, with us = to turn one's — upside down); — book, *pugillares* (tablets covered with wax), **liber minoribus plagulis descriptus* (book of smaller size in general); — size, m., **minoribus plagulis descriptus*, **formâ minori*; — almanack, **calendarium formâ minori*; — money, **pecunia in sumptum pecuniarum data*; to give — money every month, **quot mensibus alicui pecuniam præbere, his quidem verbis, ut habeat unde sumptus pecuniarum toleret*; — knife, **cutter plicatilis*; mirror, perhaps *speculum minutum*; — handkerchief, perhaps *sudarium* (lit., a cloth for wiping off the sweat, but which the ancients used for various purposes besides; *orarium* and *mucicinium* are terms used only in mediæval Latin); a — dictionary, **lexicon formâ minori*. Pocket, v.tr. *alqd domum suam avertere* or *convertere* or *ferre*, or merely *alqd avertere*.

Pod, n. *siliquâ*; to get —s, *siliquam facere*; see Husk, Peel.

Podagra, n. *podagra*, *podagræ morbus* (πὸδᾶγρᾱ, as illness), *podagræ* or *pedum dolores* (as pain); to have —, *ex pedibus laborare*, *pedibus ægrum esse*; to be very much plagued with —, *pedibus graviter ægrum esse, maximis podagræ doloribus cruciari*, *podagræ doloribus ardere*; to be so much plagued with —, that, etc., *tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut*, etc.; to get the —, in *podagræ morbum incidere*; to cause the — (by any thing), *podagram creare*; one who suffers from —, *podagricus* (πὸδᾶγρικός), in pure Latin *pedibus æger*. Podagrical, adj. *podagricus*, *pedibus æger* (of persons), or by the genit. *podagræ* (of things; — pains, *podagræ dolores*).

Poem, n. *versus* (verses in general), *carmen* (a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the Odes of *Horace*; *oda* is barbarous), *poëma -itis*, n. (*ποίημα*, a longer —, such as *Virgil's* *Æneid*; also written in prose); to make a —, *carmen (poëma) facere*, *pangere*, *ingere*, *scribere* (in general), *carmen (poëma) condere* (to construct, in its first outline); *carmen (poëma) componere* (to compose, to finish it), *carmen fundere* (to make verses extempore, with ease); to make a — upon any one, *carmen scribere in alqm*; I understand how to make a —, *possum versus facere*; a short —, *poematum* (ποίημάτων), or in pure Latin *versiculi* (*Plin. Ep.*,

where he calls his little — modestly *ineptia*, *nugæ*; *odarium* is barbaious); in the form of a —, *poëticis numeris* (*inclusus*). Poet, n. *poëta* (*ποιητής*), in pure Latin *carminum auctor*, *scriptor*, *conditor*, *uates* (inspired —, in the poets); a natural —, *ad carminum concandâ natus*; prince of all —, *poëtarum princeps*; band or company of —, *chorus eatum* (Hor.); genius of the —, *spiritus poëticus* or *divinus*, *ingenium poëticum*. Poetaster, n. *ceresificator* (maker of verses; *poëtilia*, which we read in some editions of Plautus, Truc. ii. 6, 4, is a mere conjecture; *poëstasia* is barbarous). Poetess, n. *poëtria* (*ποιητριά*). Poetical, adj. *poëticus* (*ποιητικός*), *poëtarum similis* (like —, e.g. *oratio*); adv. *poëticè*, *poëtarum more*; to be — (of words, etc.), *poëtarum more dictum esse*; to use a word in — sense, *poëtarum more verbum dicere*; — genius, *vena* (vein), *ingenium poëticum*, *virtus poëtica* (— talent), *poëtica quedam facultas* (gift); great —, *vena dives* (Hor.); — license, *luculentia* or *libertas poëtica*; — enthusiasm, *afflatus divinus*; — laurel, *laurea Apollinariis* (Hor.); to crown any one with —, to make any one poet-laureate, *alqm laureâ Apollinari coronare*; to obtain —, *laureâ Apollinari donari*; — language, *sermo poëticus*. Poetry, n. *poësis* (*ποίησις*, opp. *oratio*, i.e. prose), *carmen* (a poem); reading of —, *lectio carminum*; (as art) poetical skill, *ars poëtica*, or merely *poëtica* (*ποιητική*, sc. *τέχνη*), *poësis* (*ποίησις*), *carminum studia* (study of —), *poëtica quedam facultas*, *carmina et versus* (Tac.); to study —, to devote one's time to —, *poëticen attingere*; to feel no inclination for —, *alienum esse a poëticè*; to make, write —, *carmen condere*, *scribere*, *componere*; *versus facere*, *fundere* (*fund.* = with ease and in great quantity); to — for any one, *pro algo versus facere*.

Point, n. (1) *acumen* (in general, of any thing, naturally or artificially, e.g. of the scorpion, a cone, etc.), *cuspis* (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *muco* (of a dagger, sword; terminating in a point, pointed, *mucronatus*, e.g. a leaf), *spiculum* (head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile*; shaft), *aculeus* (the sting, terminating point of the arrow), *acus -eris*, n. (the — as it were of the husks of corn), *acumen*, *culmen*, *fastigium*, *vertex* (the highest — of any thing, also by *summus*; see *Summit*); (2) of land, *promontorium*; see *Cape*; (3) in writing, see *Stop*; (4) a small particle (as regards space or time), *pars* (part in general), *locus* (spot), *punctum temporis* (minute); the earth is a small — in the universe, *terra est exigua pars mundi*; to draw the troops together at one —, *copias in unum locum contrahere* or *cogere*; they throw themselves upon one — (of soldiers), *in unum locum se omnes inclinant*; the highest point of the mountain, *summus mons*; I am on the — of, etc. (I am about to, etc.), *in eo est*, *ut*, etc. (not very well *in eo sum*, *ut*, etc.), *prope est*, *ut*, etc. (the time is near at hand when, etc.); to be on the — of conquering, *prope in manibus victoriam habere*; (5) = a circumstance, *res* (in general), *locus* (a single subject of which we speak, the principal — in any thing, substance of a system of mental philosophy), *caput* (principal part, one particular portion, e.g. *a primo capite leges usque ad extremum*), *nomen* (an item in an account, outstanding debt), *lex* (one particular condition, e.g. to differ about one — in an agreement, *legem fœderis non accipere*); in this particular —, *hac in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (Plaut.); to touch upon a knotty —, *ulcus tangere* (Ter.); an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti*, *res gravissima*, *caput rei*; one — after the other, *singulatim* (severally); a — (one subject as part of an inquiry), upon which much may be said, *locus latus* (Cic.); to pass over, omit — (in the illustration, etc.), *locum prætermittere*; merely to allude to a —, *tantum locum attingere*. Point, v.tr. and intr. (1) of sharp instruments, *cuspidare*, *spiculare*, *acuminare alqd*

(to make an iron — to it, *hastile*); see *Sharpen*; (2) with the finger at any one or any thing, *digito monstrare* or *demonstrare alqd* or *alqm*, *digito intendere ad alqd* or *ad alqm* (to stretch, hold out, etc.), *digito demonstrare alqm conspicuumque facere* (in order to attract the attention of the people; the previous phrases may also be used in that sense); they — at him (as a great man), *digito monstratur alqs*; see *Notice*; (3) to put stops, ** punctis notare* or *distinguere*; see *Show*. Pointer (dog), ** canis avicularis* (L.).

Poison, n. *venenum* (also = alluring remedy, Greek *ῥόη*; meton. = poisonous draught; fig. of any thing secret and seductive, but injurious to any one or any thing), *virus* (poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid, *φάρμακον*; e.g. *decoquitur virus cognitis antea venenis capidum*, *toxicum* (to dip the arrows in, *τοξικόν*, which Plin. calls also *venenum cerarium*); poet. = any kind of —), *cicuta* (hemlock potion, *καύερον*, e.g. *dira cicuta sorbitio*, Pers.), *pestis* (fig. any thing pernicious); dipped in —, *venenatus*, *veneno illitus* (besmeared with —), *veneno infectus*, *tinctus* (dipped in —); a — that operates quickly, *venenum præsens* or *velox* or *repentinum* (opp. *venenum lentum*); to prepare, boil a draught of —, *venenum coquere*, *virus decoquere*; to mix —, *venenum parare*; to put — into a cup, *poculum veneno miscere*; for any one, *aleis occidendi causâ venenum parare*, *aleis necandi causâ venenum conficere*, or merely *alei venenum parare*, *venenum in alqm comparare*; to take —, *venenum sumere* or *haurire* or *bibere* or *potare* (in general), *veneno mortem sibi consciscere* (to kill one's self by —); to administer — to any one, to —, *alei dare venenum* (in general to give — to any one, and so cause any one's death), *veneno alqm necare* or *occidere* (to kill by —), *veneno alqm tollere* or *interimere* or *intercipere* (secretly to get rid of any one by —); to try to administer — to, to try to — any one, *veneno alqm tentare* or *aggreddi*, *alei venenum parare*, *venenum in alqm comparare*; to be killed by taking —, to be poisoned, *veneno absumi* or *occidi* or *interimi*; to die by —, *veneno potu mori*; to receive — from any one (i.e. to be poisoned), *venenum accipere ab algo* (Tac.); any one receives bread containing — through any one, *alei venenum datur in pane per alqm*; to put — into the dishes or beverages, *venenum cibis* or *potionibus indere*; fig. *venenum*; the sweet — of idleness, *blandum venenum desidat*; the party-strife between the different orders is — to this city, *discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus*; to breathe forth; to vent one's — and wrath, *spumare ex ore seelus*, *anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem* (cruelty); but *virus acerbitalis suæ evomere apud alqm*; Cic., is to vent one's wrath against any one); like —, *venenosus* (*ῥόηος*); a cup containing —, *poculum* or *scyphus veneni*, *poculum veneno mixtum*, *calix venenatus* (post-Aug.), in the context always by *poculum illud mortis* (Cic. Clu.), or by *poculum illud mortiferum* (Cic. Tusc.), *cicuta* (hemlock-potion); to empty —, *poculum veneno mixtum haurire*, *exaurire illud mortis poculum*, *cicutam sorbere* (since Pers. says *sorbitio cicute*); box of —, *pyxis veneni*. Poison, v.tr., any thing, *algo veneno inbuere*; to slay many, to — many, *multos ferro, multos veneno occidere*; to strangle the wife and — the mother, *laqueo uxorem interimere matremque veneno*; fig. to — the minds of the young, ** animos adolescentium inficere malis libidinibus*; to promise any one to — a person, *alei necem alqs per venenum promittere*. Poisoned, adj. *venenatus* (dipped in —, mixed with —, e.g. an arrow, *javelin*, *telum*, *sagitta*; meat, *caro*), *veneno necatus* or *absumptus* (killed by —). Poisoner, n. *veneficus* (if female, *venefica*), in late writers also *venenarius*; a famous —, *homo veneficis infamis*; a far-famed — (of a female), *mulier veneficis infamis*; to be sentenced as a —, *veneficii damnari*. Poisoning, n. *veneficium* (mixing —, as *regula* occupation, and as a crime), *seelus veneni* (as

crime); to carry on —, *venena facere* (as trade), *hominis necandæ causâ venenum conficere* (to mix — in order to kill any one, on one occasion); to accuse any one of —, *ingere crimen veneni*. *Poisonous*, adj. *venenatus* (in general), *veneno inhiatus* or *infectus* or *tinctus* (dipped in —), *veneno illitus* (besmeared with —); — serpent-, *venenati serpentes*; — animals, *positera animalia* (in general dangerous); a — plant; *planta venenata*, *herba venenosa* (venomous plant, as a species, late); — mushroom; *toadstool*, *fungus*.

Poke, v.tr. and intr., lit., — *huc illuc ira pedibus prætentantem iter* (in the dark); see *Ecce*, *Thrust* (a stick), *Stir* (the fire). *Poker*, n. (to — the fire with) perhaps **ferramentum* (iron tool) *quo ignem excitamus*.

Pole, n. *axis*, *cardo* (both *polus* and *vertex* are poet.); the south —, *axis meridians*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis*. *Polar*, adj., the — star, *septentrio*; — bear, **ursus maritimus* (Erst); the — height, *altitudo cœli* (Vitr.); their — increases, *altiores habent distans aut mundum* (Vitr.).

Polemio, adj. *pugnax* et quasi bellatorius; a — writer, **qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione facit*. *Polemics*, n., in theology, **theologie ex pars que se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione facit*; to be fond of —, of controversy, **de discrepantibus opinionibus disceptare*.

Policee, n. *res publica* (in general the commonwealth), *disciplina publica* (public morals), *morum præfectura* (inspection over the public morals), *publica securitatis cura* (care for the safety of the public), **magistratus quibus morum præfectura et publica securitatis cura delata est* (— officers); secret —, — officers in private clothes; **homines qui sunt in speculis et observant, quemadmodum esse unusquisque gerat, quo agat; quibuscum loquatur (spies), delatores* (informers, post-Aug.); — inspector, **discipline publicæ custos, præfectus morum*; a — officer, **discipline publicæ administrator*; a detective, *inquisitor* (who tries to find out suspicious characters); superintendent of the —, *irenarcha* (εἰρηναρχία), in pure Latin **discipline publicæ præfectus*; — law, **lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans*; — regulations, **edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia*; L. place any one under the inspection of the —, *alei custodes pono, ut que agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possim*; to offend against the — regulations, **contra disciplinam publicam se gerere*; matter belonging to the —, *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinet*; to act as a spy of the —, *delationes facit*; knowledge of the — regulations, **publicæ securitatis tutelanda doctrina* (as a science) or *scientia* (in a subjective sense).

Polley, n. *civilitas* (the art of governing a free state, Greek πολιτεία, which does not exist in Latin), fig. *prudencia*, *calliditas*, *consilium*; cunning —, *consilia callida*, *artes*; through false —, *consilio temerario*, *parum prudenter*; see *State*, *Political*.

Political, adj. (1) referring to the state, *civilis* (as translation of the Greek πολιτικός, which does not exist in Latin, = referring to the state or to state affairs; e.g. *oratio civilis*); but in most cases it must be rendered differently, e.g. — storms, *tempora turbulenta*, *turbulenta in civitate tempestates*; a — discussion, *sermo de republicâ habitus*; — writings, **scripta que ad republicam tractandam pertinent*; to explain the historical writers in a — point of view, **civili ratione historicos interpretari*; from — reasons, *reipublice causâ*; to consider, examine any thing in a — point of view, *aliquid ad reipublicæ rationes referre*; — economy, **œconomia ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio*; — science in general, *ratio civilis*, *reipublice gerendæ ratio* et *prudencia*, *reipublice constituendæ et tuendæ ratio*, *civitatis constituendæ sapientia* (practically); *civilitatis constituendæ doctrina* (theoretically); see *State*. *Politician*, n. *civem civilium peritus*, *civem gerendæ civitatis peritus* or *sciens*. *Politics*, n., see *State*.

Poll, n. (1) see *Head*; (2) = register of loads, perhaps *index nominum*; (3) = entry of the names of electors, see *Vote*, *Elect*, *Register*.

Pollute, v.tr. *polluere*; see *Defile*, *Profane*, *Corrupt*. *Pollution*, n. *pollutio*; see *Defilement*, *Impurity*, *Guilt*.

Polygamy, n. **polygamia* (πολυγαμία), in pure Latin *matrimonium multiplex*; to live in a state of —, *solvere plures uxores habere* (of a man), *plures uxores nuptam esse* (of a woman); — prevail, *plures uxores singulis viribus nuptæ sunt*; *singulis viris aliquot simul conjuges sunt*, *uno uxor pluribus viris nupta est*.

Polygon, n. **polygonum* (πολύγωνον); the field has the form of a —, *ager plurium angulorum formam exhibet*. *Polygonal*, adj. *polygonius* (πολύγωνος, Vitr.), in pure Latin *multangulus* (Luer.); to be —, *plurium angulorum formam exhibere*.

Polypus, n. *polypus* -ēdis, m. (πολύπους, as animal), and as tumour (in the nose), **sepiæ octopodia* (as animal, L.).

Polytheism, n. **multorum deorum cultus*, **polytheismus*.

Pomatum, n. *capillare* (in general, Mart.), *adipes contra capilli defurtum tenaces* (for the preservation of the hair, Pl.).

Pomegranate, n. *malum granatum* or *Punicum*; — tree, *arbor Punica*; blossom of the —, *balaustrum*.

Pommel, n., of a saddle, **umbo sella*.

Pomp, n. *pompa* (also fig. in speech), *apparatus magnificus* (great preparations at public processions); = show of magnificence, *renditatio*, *reclutatio* atque *ostentatio* (boasting, swaggering); vain —, *inania sum*, n.; — in the outward appearance, *cultus factatio*; — of words, *inanis verborum strepitus*, *quædam species atque pompa*; to speak with a show of —, in dicendo *adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*; without —, *sine renditione*; see *Magnificence*, *Splendour*. *Pompous*, adj. *magnificus*; adv. *magnifice*. *Pomposity*, n., by *magnificus*; see *Ostentation*, *Boasting*.

Pond, n. *stagnum* (any stagnant pool of water, also fish —), *piscina* (fish —), *lacus* (= a lake, whether by nature or artificial); — fish, **piscis in stagno editus*, *piscis stagnantis* (late); grass in a —, *ulca*; water in a —, *aque stagnantes*.

Ponder, v.tr. and intr. *ponderare*, *secum reputare*; see *Consider*.

Pontiff, n., see *Priest*, *Pope*.

Pontoon, n. *pontio* (a floating bridge used in transporting cavalry, etc., across deep rivers, Jct.), *monoxylus linter* (a boat constructed of one entire piece of wood); a maker of —, **faber qui pontones jungit*.

Pony, n. *equulus* (a little, young horse), *mannus*, *mannulus* (of Gallic race).

Poodle, n. *canis aquaticus* (L.).

Pool, n. *palus*, *lacuna* (body of stagnant water), *colutabrum* (a muddy place in which swine delight to roll), *æstuarium* (estuary).

Poop, n. *puppis*.

Poor, = in kind or nature, deficient in its proper qualities, *malus*, *vilis* (of small worth), *corruptus* (having lost its natural attributes), *deterior* (less good, superl. *deterimus*), *peior* (superl. *peissimus*); a — poet, *maius poëta*; — living, *tenuis victus*; — speech, *oratio jejuna*; — cottage, *casa exigua*; = barren, *inops alcijs rei* (or *alga rei* or *ab alga rei*), *sterilis* (unproductive), *prius* or *spoliatus alga rei* (robbed of); a — tongue, *inops lingua*; — in words, *inops verborum*; — in mind, *ingenii sterilis*; an age — in virtues, *seculum virtutum sterile*; = not rich, *pauper* (πενος, opp. *dives*), *tenuis* (σπάνιος, of small means, opp. *locuples*), *egens*, *indigens* (ἰδένει, needy; wanting necessities, opp. *abundans*), *tenuis atque egens*; *inops* (πρόπος, without resources, opp. *opulentus*), *mendicus* (πρωτός, a beggar); somewhat —, *pauperculus*; very —, *perpauper*, *egentissimus*, *pauperulus* *reus egens*, *omnium egenus*, *cui nihil nila est*;

—man, *vtr pauper, pauper quidam*; the —, *pauperes, non habentes* (opp. *ditites, habentes*), *tenues ritae homines* (having a slender income), *capite vni* (so called, because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers [polls] without regard to property), also *proletarii* (from *proles*, offspring, because they only provide their children to the state); = wretched, pitiable, *misar, misellus, infelix, miserandus*; a — follow, *homo misellus*; — fellow I & c, no (to) *miserum!* Poverty, *n. paupertas, angustia rei familiaris* (narrow means), *difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (want), *inopia* (destitution), *mendicitas* (mendicancy), *Incombi, egestas ac mendicitas*; to be in —, *in egestate esse* (*versari*), *etiam in egestate degeat, vitam inopem colere*; — very great —, *in summe egestate esse* (*versari*), *in mendicitate esse, omnium rerum inopem esse*; to become poor, *egentem fieri, ad inopiam redigi*; I have become —, *res mihi ad rastrof (inko) redit* (I must break stones); to make —, *egestatem alci afferre, ad inopiam alqui redigere, ad mendicitatem detrudere*; to throw yourself into poverty, or detrude in mendicitatem; to bear —, *paupertatem perferre, tolerare, mendicitatem perpeti*; to relieve —, *paupertatis onus alci levare*; to rise out of —, *ex mendicitate emergere*; to make a poor man rich, *egentem ditem facere, locupletem ex egentis efflicere, tenuiorem locupletare*; poverty gives pain, *paupertas mordet*; — leads to every thing, *paupertas omnes artes perdet*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenuitas*; — of words, *ecceborum inopia, inopia ad festinatis, sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egestas patriae sermonis*; — circumstances, *res pauperum, angustia rei familiaris*; see *Bad, Base, Tivl, Ueli, Wealth*.
Popo, *n. pontifex Romanus, *papa*. Popl — adj., **papietien*.

Poplar, *n. populus*; white —, *populus albus*; black —, *populus nigra*; of the —, *populus a* as a name of —, **ambulatio utrinque populi conf.*; grove of —, *populitum*; branch of a —, *sal, populi*.

Poppy, *n. papaver*; like —, perhaps *papavertus* (*papaveron*); leaf of a —, *papaveris folium*; — head, *papaveris caput*; the — heads, *papa* (the *capita*); — oil, **papaveris oleum*; — seed, *culturis semen*; juice of the —, **papaveris thym*, (*opium*).

Popular, adj., *Populate*, *v.tr.*, see under *Stop*.
Port, *n. porticus*; in a temple or church, *in templo* (*ἐκκλησία*).

Porcupine, *n. hystrix* (*hystrix*).

Pore, *n. foramina intractibilia corporis* (Cels., passages of perspiration; in modern anatomy, **pori* as technical term). Porosity, *n. raritas*. Porous, adj., *fistulosus* (full of holes, like a sponge), *spongiosus, rarus* (*spongy*), *comb. spongiosus et fistulosus caris humanis* (e.g. lungs).

Pore, *v.tr.*, to be poring over a book, in *libro aliquid haurire*; — over, *totum se abdere in aliquid*.

Pork, *n. (caro) suilla* or *porcina*.

Porphyry n., *porphyrytes*.

Porridge, *n.* see *Broth, Soup, Oatmeal*.

Port, *n. portus*; see *Harbour*.

Portable, adj., *quod portari or gestari potest* (both *portabilis* and *gestabilis* are of late origin, yet correctly formed, and may be used if necessary).

Porter, *n.* (1) = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (female, *janitrix*), *a janua* (both male and female), *ostiarium*; see *Door-keeper, Gate-keeper*; (2) = one who carries burdens, *gerulus* (in general, *port-Aug.*; if a female, *gerula*, post-Aug.), *basilius, humeri* is *ovra portans* (lit., one who carries the burden on his back); to act as —, *ecturas onerum corporis suo facilitare* (Aul. Gell.); (3) see *Beer*.

Portico, *n. porticus*.

Portion, *n. pars, portio*; see *Part, Share*. *Portion*, *v.tr.*, see *Divide*.

Portmanteau, *n. arceta* (cloak-bag carried behind a horse, late Imperial Rome; a horse that carries it, *arcetarius*), *mantica, hippopoda* (a smaller —, laid across a horse, Hor.).

Portrait, *n. effigies ad iconum expressa*; full-length —, *simulacrum coniectum*; any one's —, **effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*; *vera alius imago or effigies* (inasmuch as it is an exact likeness); — painter, **pictor qui homines coloribus reddit*; — painting, **pictura id genus quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimuntur*. *Portrait*, *v.tr.*, see *Describe, Paint*.

Position, *n. collocatio* (mode in which any thing is placed, e.g. of the stars, *sidrum, Ciel.*), *status, habitus*; *positio, positus, positura* (the lying, and the mode in which it lies, the former two also of the situation of a place; but all three foreign to the prose-writers of the golden age, who used *positum esse*); to put any thing into a proper —, *aliquid (aple, etc.) ponere, collocare*; to be placed in a proper —, *(aple, etc.) positum, situm esse*; to restore any thing to its former —, *aliquid rei altum revocare* (Virg.); *fig.* = circumstances, *status* (state in which any thing is), *conditio* (condition, rank in society, circumstances), *locus* (— in which a person is placed, Cæsar.), *causa* (lit. — caused through various circumstances), *tempus, tempora* (causes, change in one's circumstances which from time to time takes place; hence often = bad, difficult circumstances), *res* (affairs, etc., in general), *fortuna* (outward circumstances, fortune), *dignitas* (dignity, rank); an upright —, *status erectus or celsus*; to live according to one's —, *pro dignitate vivere*; to turn any one out of his —, *aliquem statu or gradu movere*; *aliquem de statu or gradu demovere or deiecere, aliquem de gradu deponere* (all of one that fights, and *fig.* of a political career), *depona* see *State, Circumstances*; in grammar, any one, to —, *utitur*.

give — to any one, and to *et, lex scripta* (opp. *lex venio* *aliquem necare or occidere* (opp. *ius naturale*), *nemo aliquem tollere or interimere* (to (opp. *natura*, (secretly to get rid of any one by —); to; to know minister — to, to try to — any one, *venemur; tentare or aggredi, aliquid venenum parare, venenitatem in aliquem comparare*; to be killed by taking — also be poisoned, *veneno absumi or occidi* (inter).

due by —, *veneno pota mori*; to recover again him, any one (i.e. to be poisoned), *venenare*, in *posse aliquid* (Hæc.); any one recover (vintem), *tendere* (to — through any one, *alci, tenes, possides*), *aliquid re per aliquid*; to put — in; *ornatum, or affectum esse venenum sula withi, incense alci or in aqua, esse in the*; with est and genitive, *virtus est in virum, virtute possessiones strength* (so *virtus est tantum virum ut, etc.*), or with the ablative, e.g. *Horatius erat tanta memoria ut, etc.* If possessed such a memory that, etc.; — participatively, *alci rei participem esse*; all men cannot — all things, *non omnes omnium participes esse possunt*; not to —, *carere re*; — unwillingly, *desiderare aliquid*; — not at all, *alci rei experient esse*; — richly, *aliquid re abundare or valere*; — self-conceit, *aliquid re*. *Possession*, *n. possessio*, a taking —, *occupatio*; the object possessed, *possessio*; to have great —, *magnas possessiones habere, agros or latifundia habere*. *Possessor*, *n. possessor, dominus, possessor* (f.). See *Acquire, Have, Hold, Keep*.

Possible, adj., *quod fieri or effici potest* (what can be done), *quod per rerum naturam admitti potest* (what is admissible according to the nature of things, a circumst. used by Paul. Lent. for the barbarous word *possibilis*, which Quint. calls *re appellatio dura*, and which can perhaps only be tolerated as a technical term in metaphysical treatises), *potia, pote* are not adjs., but advs., and are only found in the com. (and even then only seldom in Cæsar, more freq. in the Com.), *potia est and pote for potest or potest esse or fieri*; a — case, *conditio quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest or simply conditio* (Cæsar.); it is —, i.e. (a) it can be, *esse potest*, or merely possible, e.g. it is — that others think so, *potest ad alii statu arbitratu*; (b) it can be done, *fieri or agi or effici potest*; also often simply *potest* (just as of *fieri potest*, e.g. seeing it at this time not —, *ut enim id non potest*; how is it —? *quis, test?*

if it is, were —, if —, *si potest, si posset*; as much as —, *quantum potest (poterit, etc.)*; it is — that, etc., *fiat potest, ut, etc.*; that this is quite —, *id facile fieri posse*; both at the same time are not —, *utrumque simul agi non potest*; (c) = it may have happened, *factum esse potest, accidisse potest*, is it —? i.e. (a) = you don't say so? *quid ais?* (b) what do you think? *avis?* *tu?* it is not — otherwise than by my, etc., *fiat non potest, ut non oī quā, etc., facere non possum, ut non iūst, etc.*, any thing is — for me, *alcy rei facendae facultatem habeo, possum alqd facere*; if it is at all —, *si ullā ratione efficere possum (potes, etc.)*, *si illo modo fieri poterit*; as much as it is —, *quoad fieri potest or poterit*; as . . . as —, *quam with superl.*, e.g. as early as —, *quam maturime*; as quick as —, *quam celerrime, quantā maximā alqs potest celerare*; as short as —, *quam brevissime*, he joined his colleague with his army in as rapid marches as —, *quantis maximis poterat itineribus exercitum ducebat ad collegam*, I will make it as short as —, *quam quam brevissime potero*. Possibly, adv. *fiat potest ut, etc.* or by force (esp. with *putare, expectare, polliceri, etc.*), e.g. what a spectacle can we — picture to ourselves, i.e., *quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum, etc.* (Cic.); every possible, *omnis quem (quam) possum, omne quod possum*; generally merely *omnis*, e.g. I render every — honour to any one, *alci omnes, quas possum, honores habeo*; to use every — care in order to, etc., *omnem curam adhibere, ut, etc.*; by every — promise (to induce any one to, etc.), *omnibus pollicitationibus*; all — kinds of torture, *omnia exempla cruciatibus*; in every — way, *quācumque ratione, also omnibus rebus*. Possibility, n. also the — of a thing, *possibilitas* (late Latin, hence it can only be tolerated as technical term in metaphysical treatises), *conditio* (= case, Cic.), *potestas* or *facultas* or *copia alqd facienti* (possession; *pot.* as permission, power; *fac.* and *cop.* the opportunities), *aditus alcy rei or facienti or ad alqd faciendum* (opportunity, judging from outward appearances), *locus alcy rei or alqd facienti* (opportunity given through circumstances, e.g. to do injury, *locus nocendi*; to reprove any one, *locus vituperandi*), chronological —, *temporum in alqd cōsensus*; there is no —, *nulla datur potestas*; but when — means that a thing exists, we must render it by *esse posse*, e.g. he denies the — of this idea, *negat esse posse hanc notionem*; also when — implies that a thing can be done, by *fiat or effici posse*; e.g. they deny the — of any thing, *alqd fieri posse negant*, not to conceive the — of any thing, *non intelligere alqd fieri posse or quā ratione alqd fieri possit*; if there is a —, *si potest* (sc. *fiat*); any thing —, *res quae fieri potest*, e.g. he only talks about —, *loquitur de his tantum quae fieri possunt*.

Post, n. (1) *postus* (of a gate, etc.); plur. *arrectaria -orum*, n. (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria*); (2) = military station, *locus* (place in general), *statio* (outpost, guard), *praedidum* (any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); (3) = office, *locus, munus, pariter*; to appoint any one to a high —, *alqm collocare in alto dignitatis loco*; to occupy a —, *muneri praesse*, to fill one's —, *omnes muneri partes explere*; (4) = office, *res vehicularia* (the whole institution, Imperial Rome), *res vehicularia curatores* (the persons connected with it), *domus in qua res vehicularia administratur* (the building, the general —), *cursorum publicorum mansio* (provincial —, station); (5) = messenger or letter-carrier, *cursor publicus* (in general, public conveyance for carrying letters), *cursor publicus, cursores publici*, *rei vehiculariae ministri*, *tabellarii publici, tabellarii publici* (all these terms = our — man, Imperial Rome); *ind* —, *vehiculum publicum, vehicula publica* (= diligence, Imperial Rome), — official, *res vehiculariae curatores*; — master general, *toti rei vehiculariae praefectus*; — master, *cursum publicum praepositus*

(Inser. in the time of Imperial Rome); to send through the —, **alqd per cursores publicum mittere*; to put into the —, **alqd cursori publico perferendum committere*; to hear through the —, **alqd cognoscere literis tabellario publico datis*. *Postman*, n. *cursor publicus* (in general, Imperial Rome), *recedarius* (courier, Imperial Rome), *tabellarius publicus* (carrying a mail-bag), post-horse, *equus cursualis* (in general), *recedus* (for couriers, never = draught-horse, both Imperial Rome); — free, to send any thing **alqd mittere cectura, pratio solute*; to send a letter — paid, **epistola perferenda mercedem persolvere*, — paid (as being on the outside of a letter) **ectura praemium solutum est, *epistola perferenda merces soluta est*. Postage, n. **ectura pretium*, to pay the —, *pro ectura solvere*.

Posterity, n. *posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for progenies or stirps).

Postmeridian, adj. *postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus*, *post meridiem* (opp. *ante meridiem*), *tempore pomeridianum, horis pomeridianis*.

Postpone, v.tr. *differe*; see *Defer*. Postponement, n. *delatio*; see *Delay*.

Postscript, n. *pagella extrema* (Cic.), *pagellae extremae transversus versiculus* (Cic.), (at the end of a letter), perhaps *omissa -orum*, n.

Posture, n. *gradus, status*.

Pot, n. *olla*, a small —, *ollula*; belonging to a —, *ollarius*.

Potash, n. **sal alcalinus*.

Potato, n. — the plant, **solānum tuberosum* (L.), the bulb, **fructus solani tuberosi, *tuber* or *bulbus solani*; cultivation of —, **solanorum tuberosorum cultura*, — crop, **perceptio bulborum solani* (the act of obtaining), we have had a very good —, **magnum bulbi solani proventus annus hic protulit*; — field, *ager solanorum*.

Potter, n. *figulus*; a —'s work, *opus figlinum, opera figlina*, n. pl. (of several pieces), — vessel, earthenware, *opus figlinum* or merely *figlinum* (one piece), *opera figlina*, n. pl. *figularia -ium*, n. also *figlinarum opera*, n. pl. (several pieces), —'s trade, **ars figuli* (the art); to carry on —, *figlinas exercere*; —'s oven, **fornax figuli*; —'s wheel, *rota figularis* or *figuli*, —'s workshop, *figlina*, — melter, *fusor ollarius* (Inser.).

Poultice, n. *cataplasma -itis*, n. (*καταπλάσμα*, in general), *malagma* (an emollient —), *fomentum* (application to soothe pain); warm —, *cataplasma callida*, to make —, *fomenta parare*; to put on —, *fomenta alcy rei admoovere*; to have a — on, etc., *malagma impositum habere*.

Poultry, n. *pecus volatilis, aves cohortales* (kept in the yard), *altiles -ium* (kept for feeding, esp. fowls, which see).

Pound, n. *libra, libra fondo* (in weight, of hard substances), *libra mensura* (of liquids), *as*, for — in general, is seldom used, and should therefore be avoided; generally speaking, when we state the weight of any thing, we leave out *libra*, and use simply *pondo*; e.g. a golden crown weighing a —, *corona aurea libram pondo* (sc. *talens*); a bowl the gold of which weighs five —, *patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo*, to weigh a —, *libram pondo valere*, weighing a —, *libralis, librarum*; half a —, *seibra, seibra pondo*, by the —, **ad libram*; a — weight, *pondus librale*.

Pour, v.tr. *fundere*; — into, *infundere in alqd*; — upon or over, *superfundere alcy rei*; — out of, *effundere ex alqd re*; — wine into glasses, *vinum defundere* (not *diffundere*, to bottle).

Poverty, n. *see Poor*.

Powder, n. in general, *pulvis*, as medicine, **pulvis medicatus*, to take a —, **pulverem medicatum sumere*, gunpowder, **pulvis pyrrus*, explosion of —, **fulmen pulveris pyrrus*; like —, **pulvis similis*; made of —, *pulverculus*; — magnesia, **cella or horreum pulveris pyrrus, *cella pulvere pyrrus repleta*, grain of —, **granum pulveris pyrrus*, — mill, **pulvis pyrrus officina*; — manu-

factor, **pulcris pyrii opifex*; sample of —, **pulcris pyrii exemplum*.

Power, n. if internal, *potentia* or *virtus* (strength); if external, *vis* (force) or *potestas* (authority from office), or *violentia* (unjust force); by power or force, *et*; to apply —, *ut agere*; to do any thing by —, *per vim facere alqd*; to possess —, *vim habere*; to compel any one by —, *manus inferre alicui*; it is in my —, *in mea potestate positum est*; — of life and death, *potestas vitae necisque*; — over persons or a nation, *potestas, imperium* (military power or command); unlimited —, *dominatio, summum imperium, summa rerum, despotismus*; to have in you —, *imperare rei*; one who holds — (*potestas*), *dominus*; a female —, *domina*. Powerful, *validus, viribus pollens, robustus, vehemens, violentus*; with a — voice, *magis voce*. See Force.

Pox, n., small —, **variola* (technical term); pox-marks, **cicatrix variolae*; marked with —, **cicatricibus variolarum insignis* (of the face), **ore cicatricibus variolae insigni* (of a person).

Practicable, adj. *quod fieri or effici potest, facilis* (easy, opp. *difficilis*); any thing is —, *res facilitatem habet*; it is not —, *fieri or effici non potest*; if it should be —, *si res facultatem habitura sit*. Practicability, n. *facultas, potestas*. Practical, adj. in *agendo positus, activus, administrativus* (of arts and sciences, which have a — bearing, *πρακτικός*, opp. *contemplativus* [*θεωρητικός*], post-Aug.), *usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus, ad cuius scientiam usus accedit, usus habens*; — knowledge, *usus*; to have a — knowledge of any thing, *alqd usu cognitum habere, alqd usu didicisse, alicui rei usum habere*; — use, *utilitas, usus popularis et civilis* (as regards public life); — advice, *praeceptum quod ad institutionem vitae communis spectat*; adv. *usu, ex usu*; to learn a thing —, *usu discere alqd*; I study a thing —, *alqd ita tracto ut id ad usum transferam*; to apply any thing —, *alqd in usu habere*. Practice, n. (1) = exercise, etc., *usus, usus rerum* (exercise and experience; *experientia* not classical), *prudentia* (insight); to have more — than theory, *minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse*; (2) = carrying out any thing in —, *usus, usus et tractatio*; we must combine theory and —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*; the — of an attorney, *causarum actio*; of a physician, surgeon, **medicinae usus et tractatio*; to have —, (a) of an attorney, in *causis agendis* or in *foro versari* (to plead), *nullas causas agitare* (to have a large —); (b) of a medical man, *medicinam exercere, facillare* (to follow one's —), *a multis consuli* (large); to give up —, (*causas*) *agere desinere* (of a lawyer), *curandi finem facere* (of a surgeon); to lose the —, **ex causidicorum ordine remotari omnique causis agendi tenia privari* (of an attorney who is forbidden to act), **omni curandi tenia privari* (of a doctor). Practice, v.tr., see before, also Committ, Perpetrate.

Praise, v.tr. *laudare* (in general), *laudem alicui tribuere, laudem alicui impertire* or *laude alicui impertire*, *laude alicui officere* (to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *dilaudare* (very much, almost too much), *prædicare alicui or de alicui* (aloud and openly); to — one's self, *se ipsum laudare, de se ipsum prædicare*; any one to his face, *aliqui coram in os laudare* (Ter.); — very much, *valde, vehementer laudare, laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre, laudibus celebrare* (of several), *plena manu alicui laudes in astra tollere, pleniori ore or utroque pollice laudare, eximia laude ornare, decorare, divinis laudibus exornare, miris laudibus prædicare*; — too much, *nimis laudare, in majus extollere*; to — any thing more than it deserves, *supra meritum alqd circumferre prædicatione*; — any thing in a worthy manner, *alicui laudes verbis consequi*; not to be able to — any one as much as he deserves, *aliqui non satis pro dignitate laudare posse*; to dislike hearing other people —, *alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere*; I — you (I approve of your doings), *te laudo et probō*;

it is for this reason that I — you, *bene fecisti*; his name be — now and for ever, **eius nomen unum secula laudibus ferant*. Praise, n. *laus* (in a subjective and objective sense), *laudatio* (a laudatory oration, subjective and objective, the act and the — itself), *prædicatio* (the act of recommending one for a meritorious deed, esp. openly and in public, e.g. *quæ prædicatio de mei laude prætermissa est*); to earn —, *laudem consequi, assequi, laudem sibi parere, comparare*, by any thing, *laudem habere de or ex alicui re*; to endeavour to deserve the — of every body, *omnium undique laudem colligere*; to have deserved —, *laudem habere, in laude esse, laudari*; — great —, *laudibus effrui, laude celebrari*; — universal —, *ab omnibus laudari*; to give — to any one, *alicui laudem tribuere, alicui laudem or aliquid laudem impertire, aliquid laudem officere*; — very great —, exceeding, *aliquid laudibus ornare, illustrare*, (of several) *celebrare, aliquid eximia laude ornare, decorare*; — his due —, *aliquid ornare veris laudibus*; to strive after —, *laudem querere, petere, laudis studio trahi*; to give any one — for any thing, *alicui aliquid laudi ducere or dare, aliquid in laude ponere*; you deserve — for, by *alicui laudi est*; to diminish any one's —, *laudem alicui imminuere, obtinere, verbis extenuare*; they give — and thanks unto the gods, *diis laudes grætaque agunt*; — be unto God (or the gods) *Deo* (or *diis*) *laudes et grates agantur*; desire after —, *laudis cupiditas or studium*; desirous of being praised, *laudis cupidus or avidus*, comb. *appetens glorie atque avidus laudis*; to be —, *laudis cupidum esse, laudis studio trahi, laudem querere, petere*. Praiseworthy, adj. *laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, collaudandus, prædicandus*; to be —, *laudi esse*; to be considered —, *laude dignum dici, laudi duci*; adv. *laudabiliter*. Poem in praise of, **carmen in quo alicuius laudes celebrantur*, **laudes alicui in carmine celebrata*; song of —, in honour of the Deity, *hymnus* (*ὑμνος*, in general), *psalm* (*ψαλμ*, in honour of a god); to sing a — upon any one, *alicuius laudes cantu prosequi*.

Prate, Prattle, v., see Babble, Chatter. Pray, v.intr. and tr. *precari, preces or precationem facere* (generally; more poet. *preces fundere*, *supplicare* (humbly, upon one's knees); to God, *precari Deum or ad Deum, orare or invocare Deum* (to invoke), *Deo supplicare* (to entreat humbly); to — unto God that he, etc., *precari a Deo, ut*, etc.; for any thing, *vota suscipere or nuncupare pro alicui re*; on account of any thing, *precari aliquid a Deo*. Praying, n. *precatio, preces, supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*. Prayer, n. *precatio, supplicatio, preces* (the formulæ, book of common —), *votorum nuncupatio* (in which we make promises); to offer up a —, to say one's prayers, *precationem facere, precatone uti* (poet. *preces fundere*), *vota facere or suscipere* (making solemn promises); *preces dicere*, in the morning, *matutinas*; to finish one's —, *precationem peragere*; to hear the —, *precationem admittere*; form of —, book of common —, — book, **liber precatonum* (— book), *verba solemnnia, carmen sacrum or solenne precatonis carmen*, in the context also merely *carmen* (in general), *præfatio* (before a ceremony takes place, before a sacrifice is offered); the reading of —, *nuncupatio verborum solemnium*; to read —, *carmen præfari, verba (solemnia) præire* (before); to any one, *alicui*; see Request, Entreat.

Preach, v.tr. and intr. **orationem* (sacram) *habere*, **e* (sacro) *suggestu dicere*, **in actu Christianorum verba facere*, **de rebus divinis dicere*; — about, in the context, *dicere de alicui re*, **oratione explicare aliquid*; fig., to any one or about any thing, *inceptare aliquid or aliquid*; to — the truth, *verum crepare* (Hor.). Preacher, n. **orator a sacris*; — to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus*; if a female, **oratrix a sacris* (who preaches).

Preamble, n. *ædionium*; see Introduction.

Prebendary, *n.* *beneficiarius*.

Precarious, *adj.* *incertus*.

Precaution, *n.* *cautio*; see Caution, Warning.

Precede, *v.tr.* *anteire*, *antepredi*, *antecedere*, *præire*, *prægradi* (the latter two = to go before any one, first). Precedence, *n.* *prior locus*; to have the — before any one, *alci antecedere*; to let any one have the —, *alqm priore loco ire jubere*, *alqm eo loco ire quo ipse consuevit jubere* (out of respect for a person of rank, *Nep.*). Preceding, *adj.* *antecedens*, *præcedens*; = last, prior; superior; = the one immediately before, *proximus*. Precedent, *n.*, see Example.

Preceptor, *n.*, *præcantor* (late); to act as —, *numeris præire* (*Col.*).

Precept, *n.* *præceptum* (beforehand, what and how it is to be done), *præscriptum*, *præscriptio* (rule, made by a higher authority, and which we have to follow, e.g. *natura*, *rationis*; the former the — itself, the latter the act of prescribing), *lex* (made into law, e.g. of medical men).

Preceptor, *n.* *magister*; see Teacher.

Precincts, *n.* *ambitus*; see Limit, District.

Precious, *adj.* *magnificus*, *spendidus*, *viregius*, *eximius*, *pulcherrimus*, *jucundissimus*, *suavissimus*.

Precipitate, *v.tr.* *præcipitare* (from, *ex* or *de* *alqo loco*, into, etc., in *alqm locum*, headlong, lit. and fig., e.g. *alqm in foream*, *deicere*, from, *alqo loco*, *ab* or *de* *alqo loco*, into, in *alqm locum* (e.g. from the wall, *alqm muro* or *de muro*, any thing into the sea, *alqd in mare*), *decurbare*, from, *de* or *ex* *alqo loco*, into, in *alqm locum* (e.g. any one from the stern of the ship into the sea, *alqm a puppi in mare*; the enemy from the wall, *hostes de vallo*); — one's self, *esse præcipitare*, or merely *præcipitare* or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *præcipitari*, from, etc., *alqo loco*, *de* or *ex* *alqo loco*; into, in *alqm locum*; over, *super alqm locum* (headlong, the foregoing two also of rivers, e.g. into ruin, in *exitum*), *se deicere*, *se abicere* (to throw one's self down, e.g. *de muro se dej.*; from the wall into the sea, *o muro in mare se abi.*), *inferri* or *se inferre* in *alqd* (to rush into, e.g. in *flammas*, in *medios ignes*, also fig., e.g. *se inf. in capitis periculum*). Precipitous, *adj.* *præceps*, *præcipitatus*.

Precise, *adj.* *pressus* (concise), *subtilis* (accurate in the choice of words); *adv.* *presse*, *subtiliter*, *plane*; see Exact, Accurate. Precision, *n.* *subtilitas*, *proprietas verborum*; see Accuracy.

Preclude, *v.tr.*, see hinder, Exclude.

Precocious, *adj.* *præcox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. of talents); see Premature.

Precursor, *n.* *præcursor*.

Predecessor, *n.*, in office, *decessor* (antecessor only by *Jct.*); he is my —, *succedo ei*; every one of his —, *quilibet superiorum regum*.

Predestination, *n.* *prædestinatio* (*Ecol.*), or **salutare Dei de æternâ hominum salute decretum*.

Predestine, *v.tr.* *prædestinare* (*Liv.*; in a theological sense, *Ecol.*); *præstituerè*, *præfigurè*.

Predicate, *n.* *attributio*, *res attributa*, *id quod rebus* or *personis attribuitur* or *attributum est* (attributed), *id quod loquimur* (what we say); only in Quintilian's time *accidens*, *accidentia rerum* or *personarum*; (as title) *titulus*, *cognomen*.

Predict, *v.tr.* *prædicere*; see Prophecy.

Predominate, *n.*, by *præcûlere*. Predominate, *v.intr.* *præcûlere*.

Preceminence, *n.*, by *eminere*, or by the *adj.* *excellens*; see Superiority, Excel.

Preface, *n.* *proœmium* (introduction), *præfatio* (in disputation, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then, written — to a book); — to a book, *proœmium libri* (not *ad librum*), *proœmium libro additum*; to make a —, *proœmiari* (*proponere*, *scabari*), *præfari* (both to write one and to make one in speaking), *præfationem dicere* (in speaking), *proœmium scribere* (to write); to make a short —, *pauca præfari*; to write a — to a work, *libro*

proœmium addere or *affigere*; to premise (as a —), *præfari* with *acc.* and *inf.* (*Liv.*); I will not stop long over the —, *omitto proloqui*; see Introduction.

Prefer, *v.tr.* *præponere*, *anteponere*, *præferre*, *anteferre* (in gen.), *alqm potissimum diligere* (to esteem very highly), *rem alqd re potiorè habere* (to consider as more important, *Cæs.*); *præferre* with *inf.* (to wish rather); *mallo* with *inf.* (to wish rather, e.g. *morì maluit*). Preference, *n.* *principatus*; = the first place, *prior locus*, *prioris* or *primæ partes*; = excellence, *excellencia*, *præstantia*; to give any one the —, *primas* or *priorès partes* or *principatum alci deferre*, *primas alci deferre* or *tribuere* (before others), *alqm antepōnere* or *anteferre* (to prefer in general), before any one, *alci*, *alqm potissimum diligere* (to esteem highly); to have the — before any one, *alqm antecedere*, *alqo potiorè* or *præiorè esse*; in any thing, *alqd re præstare alci*, *alqm alqd re cedere* or *superare*, with any one, *priorès partes apud alqm habere*; to give the — to any thing, *alci rei principatum dare*, *alqm potissimum probare*, *alqd mibi potissimum probatur*; before any thing, *alqd antepōnere* or *anteferre*, or *præponere* or *præferre alci rei*, *alqd alqd re potiorè habere*.

Pregnancy, *n.* *prægnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, *Cic.*). Pregnant, *adj.* *pregnans* (in general, of women and animals, fig. full of any thing), *gravidus* (in a more advanced state), *gravidatus alqd re* (fig. impregnated, e.g. *terra seminis gravidata*); a woman who is —, *mulier prægnans* or *gravidâ*; to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnantem esse*, *centrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*; to have been — ten months, *decem mensibus esse prægnantem*, *centrem ferre decem menses*; to be — by any one, *gravidam esse ex alqo*; to be — with child, *prægnantem alco continere*; to become —, *gravidam* or *prægnantem fieri*; by any one, *gravidam fieri ex alqo*.

Prejudice, *n.* *opinio præjudicata*, *alqd præjudicati*, *opinio præsumpta* (preconceived; *præjudicium* would be barbarous in this sense); *opinio prava* (wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (a false opinion), in the context often simply *opinio* (= erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (fanciful dream); a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata*; to have a — against any one, *male de alqo opinari*; to come any where with a —, *alqd præjudicati afferre*. Prejudice, *v.tr.* *alqm* or *aleis animum alienum reddere* or *alienare ab alqo*; to become — against any one, *ab alqo alienari* or *abalienari*; to be —, *ab alqo alienatum esse*, *ab alqo animo esse alieno* or *averso*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*.

Prelude, *n.*, in music, perhaps **prælusio cantus*; *v.tr.* **prævidere cantu*.

Premature, *adj.* *præmaturus* (lit. and fig.), *præcox* (lit. and fig.), *immaturus*; a — birth, *abortus*; *adv.* *præmature*, *immature*.

Premeditate, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *ante considerare*. Premeditation, *n.*, with —, *consulto*, *iudicio* (considering), *de industria* (on purpose).

Premier, *n.* **principes amicos* *unus regis*.

Preparation, *n.* *præparatio* (in general), *apparatio* (a getting ready every thing), *præmeditatio* (premeditation, e.g. *futurorum malorum*), *meditatio* (the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (the thinking over any thing, e.g. a play, a speech); — for a war, *apparatus belli* or *bellici*; to make the —, *quæ opus sunt præparare*; careful —, *diligentem præparationem adhibere in alqd re*. Prepare, *v.tr.* *præparare* (for a future object), *parare*, *appardere* (to get every thing ready), *instruere* (to provide every thing necessary); to — one's self for, *se parare* and *se præparare ad alqd* (in general), *parare* or *appardere alqd* (to make — for), *animum præparare ad alqd*, *se* or *animum*

componere ad alqd (to — one's mind), ante meditari *alqd*, *premeditari alqd* (to think over, a lesson, etc.), *commentari alqd* (to think over, e.g. a plan, a sermon); to — for war, *se parare ad bellum*, *bellum parare* or *apparare*, *belli apparatus* *instruere*; to — a lesson, **res in scholâ explicandâ meditari* (of the teacher), **que in scholâ audiendâ sunt prædiscere ac meditari* (of the pupil); to — for the University, **se præparare ad studia academica*; to — any thing carefully, *diligentem præparationem adhibere in alqd re*; we greatly lessen our affliction if we are — for it, *multum potest prævisio animi et præparatio ad minuendum dolorem*; to — any one for any thing, *alqm præmonere de alqd re* (to remind, warn), *alcjs animum ad alqd componere* or *præparare* (any one's mind); I am — for it, *alqd mihi non imparato accidit* (it does not happen unexpectedly to me), *animo sum ad alqd paratus* (my mind is —); time allowed for lessons, etc., *tempus meditationi datum*.

Prepossess, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (to pre-occupy, to get the start of any thing, to cause it to be in one's favour), *deletinere*, *permutare* (to win over); to — any one's mind for any one, *animum alcjs conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*.

Preposterous, adj. *præposterus*; see *Perverse*.

Presbyter, n., see *Pastor*, *Priest*, *Church*.

Prescribe, v.tr. *præscribere*, *præcipere* (to give directions); see *Direct*.

Presence, n. *præsentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in any one's —, *coram alqo*, *alqo præsentem* (but *apud alqm* when addressing any one, e.g. *dicere*, *loqui*, *verba facere apud alqm*). *Present*, adj., *render* by circumloc., *as qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*; the present Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*; my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus, nunc amicus*; the present state of things, *hic rerum status*. *Præsens* may be used to denote that which prevails and continues now in contrast with that which prevailed or will prevail at another time, e.g. *te quidem magnum hominem et præsentis iudicio et reliqui temporis expectatione scito esse*, know that you are a great man both in present opinion and in the expectation of the future. *Instans* may be used for "present" when you wish to signify that which is imminent or at hand, *present* in opposition to what will be, *veniens* or *futurus*, thus *bellum instans* is a war that is at our doors. Commonly "present" is represented by *hic*, *hæc tempora*, the present time; *qui nunc vivunt* or *sunt*, or *ii homines qui hodie vivunt*, the men of the present time; *Capua quæ nunc est*, *Capua* of the present day; *qui nunc regnant*, our present rulers; his present rank is, *gradus in quo nunc est*. According to the present silly custom, more *hoc insolso*. At present, in *præsentia*, in *presenti*. To be present, *adesse*, *interesse*. The present time, *præsentia*. Presently, adv. *statim*; see *Soon*, *Immediately*.

Present, v.tr., — arms, *telum erigere honoris causâ*; — to any one, *telum erigere alcj*; see *Give*, *Offer*, *Introduce*, *Induct*. *Present*, n., see *Gift*.

Presentiment, n., *præsentio*, post-Aug. *præagium* (absolute or with gen.) and *præagitio* (absolute, as a faculty within us); see *Forebode*.

Preserve, v.tr. *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in general to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by, *alqd re*; *servare*, *conservare* (to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, rem familiarem cons., = to save), *tueri* (to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), comb. *tueri et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing; then in general to keep), comb. *alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*, one's health, *valetudinem tuam*; see *Keep*, *Save*. *Preserver*, n. *servator*, *conservator* (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*, *altor* (fem. *altrix*). *Preservation*, n. *conservatio*, *tuitio* (the act), *salus*, *incolunitas* (safety); desire of self —, *conservandi sui custodia* (Cic.), also *corporis nostri caritas* (Sen.); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animati*

primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (Cic.), *omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit ut se conservet* (Cic.), *generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se vitam corpusque tueatur, declinet, que ea quæ vocitura videantur, omniaque, quæ ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et parat* (Cic.), *omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas* (Sen.), *omnibus ingenuis animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam*.

Preside, v.intr. *præsidere*; — at, *alcj rei præsidere*, *alcj rei præesse*. *President*, n. *præses* (who presides), *princeps*, *caput* (head); — at a trial, *qui iudicio præest*, *qui iudex præest questioni*.

Press, v.tr. *premere* (lit., then fig., to — any one hard); in the lit. meaning also *pio* or *tormento* *pr.*; *urgere* (fig. to press hard); to — sailors, **navitas ei comparare*, **remiges in supplementum extrahere*. *Press*, n. *prelum* (lit. a machine for —, then whole —, of any kind), *tormentum* (clothes —, Sen.; late *pressorium*); a book that has just come from the —, **liber adhuc museus*. *Pressure*, n. *pressus*, *pressio*, *pressura*, *compressio* (lit.), *impetus*, *vis* (the natural — of any thing that weighs).

Presume, v.tr. and intr. *susplicari*; see *Suppose*, *Conjecture*, *Suspect*. *Presumption*, n. *arrogantia*; see *Arrogance*, *Conceit*. *Presumptuous*, adj., see *Conceit*.

Pretence, n. *verba -orum*, n. *simulatio*. *Pretend*, v.tr. and intr. *simulare*, *prætendere*; they — they wanted to go out a hunting, and went out of the town, *per speciem venandi ubi egressi sunt*; he — something else, *fecit se alias res agere*. *Pretender*, n. *emulus regni*; the —, **qui de regno inter se contendunt*. *Pretension*, n., see *Claim*, *Arrogance*.

Preterite, n. *tempus præteritum* or *perfectum* (gramm.).

Pretext, n. *causa* (causes, feigned), *præscriptio*, *titulus*, *nomen* (title, false name), *simulatio* (the pretending of something, also these = excuse for concealing the truth, only post-Aug., also *prætextus*), *species* (when we make any thing bad appear as if it was something very innocent, only post-Aug. *obtentus*); under the — of, *per causam alcjs rei*, *nomine* or *simulatione* or *simulatione* *alcjs rei*, *nomine alcjs rei*, *per simulationem alcjs rei*, *simulâ alqd re*, *specie* or *per speciem alcjs rei*; under the — that, etc., *causâ interpositâ* or *illatâ* with acc. and inf., *causatus* with acc. and inf.; to invent a —, *causam fingere* or *reperire*; to make a —, *causam interponere* or *interescere*; to conceal a bad cause by a —, *honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere*; to take the — away from any one, **causam præcidere*.

Pretty, adj. *bellus* (proper term), *pulchellus* (rather —, both of persons and things), *formosus* (well-shaped, of persons), *lepidus* (neat, of persons and things), *venustus* (charming, of persons and things), *festivus* (graceful, elegant), *bonus* (not inconsiderable, of a quantity), *honestus* (of the outward appearance, more than —, = impu-ing); to possess a — large number of books, *habere festivum librorum copiam*; a — share, *bona pars*; adv. *belles*, *venuste*. *Prettiness*, n., see *Beauty*, *Neatness*, *Decency*.

Prevail, v.intr. *calere*, *prævalere*, *pollere* (to be in force, e.g. *tantum valuit error ut*, etc., so far did the mistake —); *morbus exest*, the disease —; to — on, e.g. one's self, *se ipsum vincere*; I cannot — on myself to, etc., *a me impetrare non possum ut faciam*, etc. (so non possum adduci ut credam, I cannot be — to believe); to — over, *superare*, *vincere*; to be prevailed upon by entreaties, *precibus flecti* (Liv.); a prevailing or prevalent opinion, *opinio vulgata*. *Prevailing*, adj. *efficax*, or with genitives, as *multorum*, *omnium*, *humani generis*, or with *per*, e.g. *opinio per totam civitatem divulgata*. *Prevalence*, n. *vis*, *efficacia*, *virtus*.

Prevaricate, v.intr. *deverticula* or *deverticula*

flexionesque querere, tergiversari. Prevaricator, n. by omnia detorque.

Prevent, v.tr. *impedire*; see *Hinder*.

Prievous, adj., see *Proceeding*.

Prey, n. *præda*; see *Robbery, Spoil*.

Price, n. *pretium*; to fix the —, *eloqui* (of buyer and seller, Cic.), *pretium facere, indicare* (of the seller, opp. *promittere*, i.e. to bid, Plaut.; the — asked with *indie*, and the abl., e.g. *centum nummi*); what is the —? *quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis?* (when we ask the seller); *quanti hoc constat?* (what does that cost! when we ask a person the value of any thing); I shall agree with him about the —, *convenit mihi cum algo de pretio*; the — of any thing falls, *pretium aleis rei retro abit*; — has fallen, *pretium aleis rei jacet*; to raise the —, *pretium aleis rei efferre or augere*; to sell any thing according to its —, *alqd suo pretio vendere*.

Prick, v.tr. *pungere; compungere* (proper term, both of persons who pierce any one or any thing with a sharp instrument, and of any thing that stings; also generally of sharp pain), *stimulare* (with a sharp pointed stick, of men, e.g. *bovem*), *mordere* (to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly), *foedere* (lit., to dig, then to —, to punch, e.g. *stimulo, calcariibus*; also of very acute pains, but only poet. for *transfodere*, to stab), *serire* (to thrust and hit, also in general to cause a pricking pain), *verere* (to cause a burning pain); to — with a needle, *acu pungere or compungere*; to — one's hand with a needle, *acu sauciare manum*; to — one's ears, *aures erigere or arrigere* (only poet. *aurem substringere*, Hor.).

Pride, n. *superbia* (haughtiness), *spiritus* (high spirit), *insolentia* (arrogance, insolence), *contumacia* (saucy behaviour towards our superiors; a noble —, *libera contumacia*), *arrogantia* (arrogance), *fastidium* (when we treat those around us with contempt), *fastus* (behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse), *animi sublimis*, generally merely *animi* (proud spirit), comb. *superbia et fastidium*, *superbia et insolentia*, *insolentia et superbia*, *superbia et arrogantia*.

Priest, n. *sacerdos* (in general, also = priestess), *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *fl. Dialis, fl. Martialis, fl. Quirinalis*); high —, *pontif, maximus sacerdos* (the *pontifex maximus* stood at the head of all the —, the highest functionary among the —); to propose any one as —, *alqm sacerdotem or flaminem nominare*; to appoint a —, *sacerdotem or flaminem creare, flaminem legere or capere or prodere, sacerdotem cooptare*; to consecrate a —, *sacerdotem or flaminem inaugurare*; to become —, *sacerdotium inire*; to be a —, *sacerdotium habere, sacerdotio præesse*; marriage of a —, *sacerdotium matrimonium*, *connubium sacerdotale* (the right of a — to get married). Priestly, adj. *sacerdotalis*, or by the gen. *sacerdotis or sacerdotum*; order of the —, *sacerdotum classis*, in the context merely *sacerdotes*; consecration to the office of a —, — orders, *inauguratio sacerdotis* (the act); a clergyman who is not yet in —, *sacerdos designatus*; to be ordained a —, *inaugurari*.

Primate, n. *archiepiscoporum princeps*; — ship, *archiepiscopatus primus*.

Prime, adj. *primus*.

Primitive, adj., see *Original*. Primitive, n. *verbum nativum, vocabulum primitivum* (gramm.).

Primogeniture, n. *etatis privilegium* (Just., in *modern Lat. primogenitura*).

Prince, n. *adolescens or juvenis regii generis, adolescens or juvenis regio semine ortus, puer or juvenis regius* (a young man of royal blood); son of a king, etc., *filius principis, filius regis or regius*; a young —, *puer filius regis*; the — (besides the preceding expressions), by *principis liberi*; men of royal blood, *reges*; tutor of a —, *principis or principum educator præceptorque*; to be —, *educationi filii or filiorum principis præ-*

esse, principis or principum pueritiam moderari. Princess, n. *principes femina* (a woman of royal blood, post-Aug.), *mulier regii generis, mulier regio semine orta, regia virgo*; daughter of a king, etc., *filia principis, filia regis or regia*; the —s, also *reginæ*; the — of the Roman Empire, *Cæsaris filia* (post-Aug.).

Principal, adj. *primus, princeps, principalis*. Principality, n. *terre principis imperio subjecta, terra principatus*.

Principle, n. *dogma -ätis, n. (δῶμα)*, or in pure Latin *decretum or* (post-Aug.) *placitum or scitum* (dogma, views of a philosopher), *ratio* (in any one's mode of action; in this sense *principium* would be bad), *consilium* (a rule to act upon, and which is based upon sound reasoning), *præceptum* (precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor., different from *præceptio*, the act of prescribing), *institutum, institutio* (what has become a — through habit), comb. *ratio et institutio mea*, plur. *præcepta institutaque philosophia, sententia* (opinion founded upon reason, respecting any thing, also of a philosopher), *judicium, or jud. animi* (the conviction we have arrived at from our own judgment), *regula aleis rei or ad quam alqd dirigitur* (never without gen. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis que honestatis est regula*), *lex* (law; e.g. *primam esse historia legem*); the highest moral —, *summum bonum, ultimum or finis bonorum*; — and precepts that are self-evident, *naturæ judicia* (opp. *opinioni commenta*); — of common sense, *integra certaque ratio*; the — for our conduct through life, *ratio vite, ratio ac vita*; the — which every one has, *quid quisque sentit (sentiat)*; firm —, *ratio firma stabilisque*; a man of firm —, *homo constans* (true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon — and according to what is right and lawful); a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo severus*; a man of unsound, bad —, *homo impurus*; a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui iudicii* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *ratione* (according to the adopted —), *judicio, animi quodam judicio* (from a certain conviction), *doctrinâ* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *naturâ*, from a natural feeling); mindful of your —, *memor propositi tui*; always to remain true to one's —, *rationem et institutionem suam conservare, sibi constare*; to one's former —, *obtinere eandem antiquam rationem* (in our line of conduct), *in pristinis sententiis permanere* (as regards our opinions); to change one's —, *mutare animi iudicium*; to abandon one's —, *a re desistere*; to adopt any one's —, *aleis rationem suscipere* (also of a philosopher); to have —, *sentire* with an adv., e.g. *recte* (rightly), *bene* (well), *male* (bad); *humiliter demisseque* (modest), *temere* (undecided, not firm); I have made it a —, *stat sententia or stat mihi, or merely stat*; during the whole life it is a —, that, etc., *omnis vitæ ratio sic constat, ut, etc.*; my — is this, *mea sic est ratio*; to be guided by a — in any thing, *sequi alqd or nonnulli in alqd re*; the Stoics assert as their —, that all sins are equal, *placet Stoicis, omnia peccata esse paria*; this —, in the context often merely by *hoc, illud* (e.g. *tum, quam late hoc patat, intelliges*).

Print, n. = an impression, *impressio*; to print, *exprimere alqd alqd re or in alqd re*; — a book, *librum typis describere, exscribere, exprimere*; a book is in the press, *liber exercet prelum*; a (printed) copy or impression, *exemplar typis descriptum*; to publish a book, *librum edere*; to put to press, *librum prelo subicere*; a sheet, *plagula typis exscripta*; to get a book printed, *librum formis describendum curare*; a printer, *typographus*; a —'s workmen, *operæ typographica*; printing-house, *officina typographica*; the art or business of printing, *ars typographica*; a printer's apprentice, *officina typographica alumnus*; a — press, *prelum typographicum*;

printers' ink; *atramentum typographicum. See Book, Inpression, Write.

Prior, adj. prior; see Early, Before, Preceding.
Prior, n. *prior (technical term), *cænobii antistes or magister. Priorate, n. *cænobii magistrum. Priorress, n. *cænobii antistita or magistra.

Prism, n. *prisma -itis*, n. (late). Prismatic, adj. *prismaticus.

Prison, n. *custodia* (lit., act of guarding; then the place), *carcer* (a public —, for malefactors), *ergastulum* (a place commonly below ground, where slaves were made to work in chains), *vincula -orum*, n. (chains); then the place where there are prisoners in chains, *robur* (lit., not —, but, as Festus says, *robur in carcere dicitur is locus, quo præcipitatur malefactorum genus, quod ante arcis robustius includebatur*); the public —, *publica custodia*; to cast into —, in *custodiam* or in *vincula* or in *ergastulum* *mittere*, in *custodiam* (or in *vincula*) *mittere*, *tradere*, *condere*, *conicere*, in *custodiam* (or in *carcerem*) *dare*, *incluere*, *custodiam* or *vinculis* *mandare*, in *carcerem* *conficere*, *destruere*; — into the deepest —, in *inferiorem carcerem* *demittere*; cast into the deepest —, *clausus in tenebris*; to take to —, in *custodiam* or in *vincula* *ducere*, *deducere*; in *vincula* *abripere* (to drag); to be (continued) in —, in *custodia* *esse* or *servari*, *custodia* *leneri*, in *carcere* or in *vinculis* *esse*; to breathe his last in the darkest —, in *robre et tenebris* *expirare*. Prisoner, n. *captus -a* (in general), taken — (in war), *bello captus*, *captivus -a*; by the police, *comprehensus -a*; see Guoler.

Privacy, n. *vita solitaria* (solitary life), *vita composita* (virtuous life); see Secrecy. Private, adj. *privatus* (referring to a single individual, etc., opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (only referring to the person himself, not to all, opp. *communis*), *domesticus* (domestic, opp. *forensis*), *comb. domesticus et privatus*, *secretus* (secret, without witnesses, opp. *apertus*); adv. *privatim*, *domi*, *secreto* or *clam*; my own — intention, *consilium privatum*; to have one's own —, **consilium privatum* *sequi*, *suam utilitatem* *sequi*, *suas rationibus* *consulere* (to consult one's own interest); — devotion, **precationes intra privatos parietes* *facere*; — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica* or *domestica et privata*; — interview, **admissio secreta* (with regard to him who grants it), **aditus secretus* (to whom it is granted), **colloquium secretum* (interview without witnesses); to grant to any one —, **secreto cum alio colloqui* or *agere*; to request —, *petere ab alio ut sibi secreto cum eo agere liceat*; confession in —, **confessio intra privatos parietes* or *secreto* *facere*; — purse, funds, *privatum aleis* *crarium*, *loculi* *peculiares* *aleis*; *pecunia privata*, *privatorum* *pecunie*; the emperor's privy purse, *fiscus* (opp. *crarium publicum*, public treasury); — theatre, *domestica scena*; — gentleman, *homo privatus*; — property, *res privata*, *res privata*; any thing is — of any one, *res est aleis privata* (Cic., *res ea quæ ipsius erant privata*), or *res est aleis privata ac sua* (e.g. *Cæsar omnia habet, fiscus ejus privata tantum ac sua*); — education, *institutio domestica*, *disciplina domestica*; to receive a —, *disciplinam habere domesticam* or (of several) *disciplinas habere domesticas*; to give a — to any one, *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes discentem continere* (Quint., opp. *alqm scholarum frequentia et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere*); — enemy, *inimicus* (opp. *hostis*); — enmity, *inimicitia privata*; there exists a — between, etc., by *privatas inimicitias cum alio habere*; — dwelling-house, *privata domus*, *privatorum domus*, *edificium* or *lectum privatum*; — animosity, *odium privatum* or *proprium*, *propria similitas* (differences); I feel a — against any one, *meo nomine odi alqm*, *est mihi cum alio privatum odium*; I entertain no —, *nullum privatum mihi cum alio est odium*, *nullo in alqm sum proprio odio*; there was no reason for —, *proprie similitatis nulla causa erat*; — interest, *utilitas privata* or *domestica* or

mea (opp. *utilitas publica*), *commodum meum* (my own interest, opp. *utilitas civium*), *compendium privatum* (one's own profit), *necessitates* or *necessitudines* *privatæ* (— connexion), *aviditas mea* (selfishness, opp. *salus communis*, Cic.); to make one's — a secondary consideration, to neglect, *rei familiaris commoda negligere*; to sacrifice one's own — for a cause, **utilitates privatas alei rei remittere*; to study one's —, *suæ utilitati* or *suis commodis* *servire*, *suas rationibus* *consulere*; to look in every thing to —, *omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre*; to lead a — life, in *otio vivere* (retired from business), in *umbrâ degere* (to live in retirement and in ease), in *republicâ quiescere* (not holding any public office), at a place, **alqo loco otiosum vivere* or *degere*; — ground, *ager privatus*, *agri privati*; a — life, *vita privata* (in general), *historia vitæ privatæ* (history of one's —), *vita otiosa* (having no business to attend to), *vita umbratilis* (easy life in retirement); a quiet and —, *vita privata et quieta*; to retire into —, in *privatum vitam concedere*, a *negotii publicis* *se removere* *ad otiumque* *perfugere*, *privatum fieri*, *ejurato magistratu se privatum facere* (of a public functionary); to change — life for public life, *ex umbratili et otiosâ vitâ in solem et pulcrum procedere*; — tutor, teacher, **præceptor privatus* (opp. *præceptor publicus*, Quint.); to have any one taught by —s, *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes continere* (Quint.); — individuals, *homines privati*, or merely *privati*, *ii qui suam negotiorum gerunt otiosi* (opp. *ii qui ad rempublicam se contulerunt*); — right, *jus privatum* (Jct.), *jus urbanum* (civil law, according to which the *prætor urbanus* in Rome administered justice; with the Jct. called *jus prætorium*); — matter, *res* or *causa privata*; domestic —, *res domestica*; — establishment, **scholæ præceptoris privati*; to send any one to —, **alqm præceptoris privato in disciplinam tradere*; — pupil, **discipulus qui intra privatos præceptoris parietes instituitur*; — lesson, instruction, **schola privata*; to give — to any one, *alqm abm et intra privatos parietes instituere*; to engage masters for —, **alqm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere*; to take — lessons of any one, **institutione aleis privatâ uti*; — of any one in an art, *aleis artis adispicendæ otium habere apud alqm* (Tac.); — circumstances, *res privatæ* (concerning the single individual, not the state), *res domestica*, *res familiaris* (at home); one's own — opinions, **sententia hominis privati*, or in the context merely *existimatio* (after weighing over all the circumstances, opp. *judicium atque potestas*, verdict, sentence of the court, e.g. *audor non modo ab illis quorum judicium atque potestas est, sed etiam ab illis quorum tantum existimatio est*); — intercourse, *rationes quotidianæ* (daily), *necessitates* or *necessitudines* *privatæ* (connexion); — fortune, *res privata*; the father's —, *privatum patrimonium*.

Privilege, n. (1) a particular right, *privilegium* (granted by special authority), *beneficium*, *commodum* (any right, whereby a person derives a particular benefit; *benef.* when it is granted, *comm.* when it has been obtained; all three post-Aug. technical terms), *jus præcipuum* (a special — in general, Cic.), *jus paucorum* (right possessed by a few, e.g. *respublica in paucorum potentium jus concessit*), *patrocinium* (protection granted to anybody or any thing); to grant any one a —, *alei privilegium dare*; — for, *alei privilegium*, *beneficium aleis rei dare*; to have a —, *privilegium habere*, *præcipuo jure esse*; to have the — to do a thing, *privilegium alqd faciendi habere*; to take the — from any one, *alei privilegium* or *beneficium aleis rei adimere*; to be supported by a —, *patrocinio quodam jvari* (Quint.); (2) = exemption from a burden, *immunitas*; to grant to any one the —, etc., *alei immunitatem aleis rei dare*. Privileged, adj. *privilegiatus* (post-Aug., technical term; *privilegiatus* occurs nowhere in the ancient writers); = exempt from, *immunis*.

Privy, adj., see **Private**, **Secret**. **Privy**, n. *sellu familiarica*, or merely *sellu* (in general), *forica* (if for the accommodation of the public); to go to the —, *alium exonoratum* i.e. *re quo saturi solent* (jocular, in *Plant.*); he writes poems to be read in the —, *scribit carmina quæ legunt eacantest*.

Prize, n. *præmum*, *præmium certaminis* (at public games, etc.), *laus* (praise); to fix a —, *præmum proponere*; for the winner, *præmium ponere*; to carry off the —, *præmium accipere* or *auferre* (lit.), *palmam accipere* or *ferre* (the palm of victory) as a —; then fig. = to obtain the preference, to award the — to any one, *alci præmium deferre* or *dare* or *tribuere* (lit.), *alci palmam deferre* or *dare* (the palm of victory); then fig. = the preference; to award the first — to, *alci primum præmum tribuere* (lit.), *alci primas* or *priores deferre* (primas in speaking of several, priores in speaking of two competitors only, lit. and fig.); — the second —, *alci secundum præmum tribuere* (lit.), *secundas alci deferre* or *dare* (lit. and fig.); — question, *questio cum præmio proposita*; — speech, *oratio de præmio præposito certans*; — essay, **scriptum de præmio proposito certans*, **dignum quod præmio* or *netur scriptum* (deserving the —), **scilicet præmio ornatum* (that has gained the —), see **Reward**.

Probable, adj. *probabilis*; see **Likely**.

Probe, n. *speculum*. **Probe**, v.tr., see **Examine**.

Problem, n. *questio*.

Proboscis, n. *rostrum*, *proboscis* — *Idis*, f. (*proboscis*), in pure Latin manus (of an elephant).

Proceed, v.intr. (1) *progređi*; (2) = to come from, *oriri*; (3) = to act, *agere*, *facere* (see **Act**). **Proceeding**, n. *ratio*, legal —, *actio*; to commence —, *actionem alci intendere*. **Proceeds**, n, see **Income**, **Amount**.

Process, n. *ratio*.

Procession, n. (1) in gen. *pompæ*; at a funeral, *pompæ funebres*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*; in —, *pompæ solemn*; (2) among the Roman Catholics, **sacra commota-orum*, n.

Proclaim, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *munera*), *edicere* (lit. of authorities, to make known a law, etc., but also = to decree in gen.), *promulgare* (to make generally known, a law, etc.), *proponere* (to placard, e.g. *edictum*, *fastus populo*, etc.), *predicare* (through the herald, *κηρυττειν*, *ἀνακηρυττειν*), *pronunciare* (to announce publicly, or through the herald, a decree, an order for the army, a bulletin, etc., *παράγγελαι*). **Proclamation**, n. to any one, *eroticatio alci* (the act), *libellus* (a written —); to issue —s, *libellos dispergere*.

Procrastinate, v.tr. *procrastinare*; see **Delay**. **Procrastination**, n. *procrastinatio*; see **Delay**.

Procure, v.tr. *parare*, *comparare* (see that any thing is ready, for one's self or for others, also money, e.g. *auctoritatem*, *gloriam*, *servos*), *afferre* (to bring, also of things, e.g. *auctoritatem*, *utilitatem*, *consolationem*), *acquirere* (after great difficulty, e.g. *quod ad vitam usum pertinet*, *dignitatem*, *opes*, *divitias*), *subministrare* (to administer, to tender, afford, e.g. *pecuniam*, *occasiones alqd faciendi*), *conciliare* (to collect together, e.g. *legiones pecunias*, *sibi benevolentiam alci*, *alci favorem ad vulgus*), *expedire* (to manage to get, e.g. *pecunias*), *prospicere* (provide for, e.g. *alci habitationem*, *alci matum*; see **Get**, **Gain**, **Obtain**). **Procuring**, n. *comparatio*, *conciliatio*. **Procuretor**, n. *procuretor*; see **Manage**, **Manager**.

Prodigal, adj., see **Extravagant**. **Prodigality**, n. *effusio*, *profusio* (as act), *sumptus effusus* or *profusus* (as luxury), *profusa luxuria* (great luxury); see **Extravagance**.

Prodigious, adj. *ingens*; see **Enormous**. **Prodigy**, n. *res mira* or *mirabilis*, *miraculum*; see **Wonder**, **Monster**.

Produce, v.tr. (1) to bring forward, *proferre*, *proferre*, *edere* (to publish); (2) = to bring into existence, *creare* (to create, of nature; then fig. =

to cause), *procreare* (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), *gignere*, *generare* (to bring forth, of living beings; e.g. *calas quæ nihilum ipsa ex se generare potest*), *ferre*, *efferre*, *fundere*, *effundere* (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; *fund.*, *eff.* always with the idea of abundance), *sucre*, *efficere*, *gignere* et *creare* (with the hand, by art and skill). **Produce**, n. of the earth, *quæ terra gignit* or *parit*, *ea quæ gignuntur e terrâ* (in general), *terras fruges*, by care, *id quod agri efferunt* (of the fields). **Product**, n. in arithmetic, *summa quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est*. **Production**, n. *opus* (work); of art, *opera* et *artificia*; whether this is a — of nature or of art, *sive est nature hoc sive artist*. **Productive**, adj. — *genius*, *ingentis* vis.

Profane, v.tr. *profanare*, *profanum facere* (in classical language only = to treat that which is sacred and divine on an equal footing with human affairs and ordinary things, opp. *sacrum esse velle*; only in late writers = to violate in general); see **Disecrate**. **Profane**, adj. *profanus*; — history, **historia rerum a populis gestarum*; — writers, **scriptor rerum a populis gestarum*.

Profess, v.tr. *profiteri*; — the Christian religion, **Christum sequi*, **doctrinam Christianam sequi*; — to belong to a certain school, *persequi* with accus. (e.g. *Academicam*); see **Declare**. **Profession**, n. (1) *officium*, *munus*, *partes*; see **Declaration**; (2) see **Calling**, **Employment**. **Professor**, n. (1) see **Profess**, (2) *professor*; — of eloquence, *eloquentia professor*; — of philosophy, *pr. sapientia*; — of civil law, *civilis juris professor*; to become —, **professoris munus adire*; to be — of a science, *profiteri* with acc. of the science; to be — of history, **historiam publice auctoritate tradere*; — ship, **munus* or *partes professoris*; — of a science, *professio alci disciplina* (but *professio* alone would be bad); to enter upon the duties of —, **alci disciplina professionem auspicari*.

Proficiency, n, see **Progress**. **Proficient**, adj., by **Progress**.

Profile, n. *faciei latus alterum* (one side of the face, according to *Quint.*), *imago obliqua* (likeness in —, opp. to *imago recta*); in the pl. also by the technical term *catagrapha-orum*, n. (*κατάγραφα*); to paint any one in —, *imaginem alci obliquam facere*, *imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere*.

Profit, n., see **Gain**. **Profitable**, adj. *fructuosus* (yielding much), *quæstuosus* (bringing in much, advantageous); not very —, *sterilis* (barren, of the soil, etc.).

Profligacy, n. *animus perditus*, *perdita nequitia*; see **Vice**. **Profligate**, adj. *nefarius*, *impus*, *nefarius* impusque, *sceleratus*, *improbus*; see **Impious**. **Profligate**, n. *homo malus*, *improbus*; *homo sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *consceleratus* (one who has committed crime), *homo perditus* or *perditus* (incorrigible), *homo nefarius* et *impus* (wicked), *homo sine religione ullâ ac fide* (without faith, who breaks oaths, etc.); a great —, *profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus*, *homo omnium sceleratissimus*.

Profound, adj. *profundus*. **Profundity**, n. *profunditas* (only late, but may be used if necessary).

Profuse, adj., see **Extravagant**, **Lavish**.

Progeny, n. *progenies*; see **Offspring**.

Programme, n. *libellus* (in general, a small pamphlet in which any thing is announced, e.g. an auction, *Cic.*, or in which the public, friends, etc., are invited to be present at a ceremony, *Cic.*, *Tac.*).

Progress, n. *progressus*, *progressio* (lit. and fig.), *processus* (fig.).

Prohibit, v.tr. *vetare*; see **Forbid**, **Hinder**. **Prohibition**, n. *vetitum* (opp. *jussum*), *interdictum* (what has been prohibited).

Project, n. *consilium* (plan), *inceptum*, *ceptum* (intention), *propositum* (proposal), *institutum* (what one wishes to accomplish), *cogitata-orum*, n., *quod cogito* (ideas); my —, *res quam paro*, in-

stitutum meum; to betray any one's —, *consilium* or *cogitata patefacere*; to carry out —, *consilium exsequi*, *in opusculum peragere*.

Prolific, adj., see *Fruitful*.

Prolux, adj. *latus* (broad, detailed, opp. *contractus*, of persons and things), *longus* (long, opp. *brevis*, of persons and things), *copiosus* (full), *verbosus* (making too many words; *prolixus* would be barbarous in this sense); see *Long*. Proluxity, n. *verbositas* (of too many words, late), *anfractus*, *ambages* (winding story).

Prologue, n. *prólogos* (πρόλογος).

Prolong, v.tr. *prorogare* (e.g. the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*; the command, *imperium*; *prorogare* is not Latin), *propagare* (to — the time of, e.g. *imperium in annum*, hence to continue, e.g. *bellum*), *producere* (to draw out in length, e.g. *convitium vario sermone*), *extendere* (to extend, e.g. *alqd ad noctem*, *ad medium noctem*), *continuare* (to continue, e.g. *militiam*, *alci consilium*, *magistratum*), *trahere* (to — more than we should or than we are able, e.g. *bellum*; different from *bellum ducere*, i.e. to — intentionally, so as to weary the enemy, avoiding a decisive battle), *proferre* (to put off, e.g. *diem*), *prolatere* (to protract, e.g. *comitia*); to — any one's life, *alci vitam producere* (e.g. a beggar's by charities, Pl.), *alci vite spatium prorogare* (one who was doomed to die, e.g. a convict, Tac.), *alci spiritum prorogare* (by remedies, e.g. the life of a sick person, of the doctor, Pl. Ep.), *vitam alci longius producere* (e.g. of an author, i.e. to suppose that he lived at a later period than is generally thought, Cic.); to — one's life through, **vitam sibi producere alqd re*, *vitam prorogare alqd re*, see *Delay*. Prolongation, n. *productio* (lengthening of a syllable, e.g. *urbi*, opp. *corruptio*; then prolonging), *prorogatio*, *propagatio* (e.g. *vite*), *prolatio* (e.g. *diei*).

Prominence, n. *prominentia*, *eminentia* (a standing out), *procursum*, *excursus* (a running forward). Prominent, adj., by *prominere* (to jut out; fig. = to extend until, etc., in . . . *usque*; never = to excel), *eminere* (to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish one's self, e.g. *inter omnes*), *exstare* (to stand out, lit., e.g. *capite solo ex aqua*), *prosilire* (to leap forth = to be —), *procedere* (to step forth = to be —), *excellere* (fig., to excel in, *alqd re* or *in alqd re*; before all, *inter omnes*; before others, *alios*); *superare alqm alqd re* (fig., to be superior in, e.g. *teporis urbanitatis ceteros*).

Promiscuous, adj. *promiscuus*; see *Mix*.

Promise, v.tr. *promittere* (in consequence of an agreement, and in opp. to immediate fulfilment), *alci alqd* or *de alqd re*, *polliceri* (generally of one's own free will; the *promittens* gives us cause to hope, the *pollicens* shows his readiness to do any thing, e.g. *neque minus ei prolixae de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri*) *alci alqd* or *de alqd re*, *pollicitari* (repeatedly) *alqd*, *appromittere* (to — besides, when likewise — what another has already — in my name) *alqd*, *in se recipere*, or merely *recipere* (to guarantee), *comb. recipere et ultro polliceri*, *spondere*, *despondere* (formally, by being legally bound; *desp.* to express the object in making such a —, e.g. *promitto, recipio, spondeo alci alqd*; also *comb. promittere et spondere*, *proponere* (as reward, e.g. *servis libertatem*), *pronunciare* (publicly, at a meeting, etc., solemnly, e.g. *vocatus ad concionem certa praemia pronunciat*); "I — that" or "I — to" rendered in Latin by the acc. and inf., generally the fut. inf., seldom the pres. inf., e.g. *promitto* or *pollicor me hoc facturum esse*; to cause any one to —, *stipulari* (to bind formally, i.e. with legal formalities), *restipulari* (mutually); to make one — firmly, *fidem postulare*; — for certain, *pro certo polliceri et confirmare*; to make large —, *prov. montes auri* or *maria montesque alci polliceri* (Ter., Sall.); to — to dine, etc., with so and so, *promittere ad alqm* (not *condicere alci* or *condicere ad cenam*, i.e. to invite one's self); = to afford hope, *promittere, spem*

facere, dare alci rei; he — to be an eminent speaker, **promittit oratorem*; the earth — water, *terra promittit aquam*; the year — a good harvest, **segetes largam missem sperare jubent*; a man — much, *alqs alios bene de se sperare jubet, alu de alqd bene sperare possunt*. Promise, n. *promissio*, *pollicitatio* (the act), *fides* (word), *promissum* (the thing —); to give any one a — to, etc., *alci promittere* or *polliceri* (but not *alci promissum facere*), with acc. and inf.; a firm — that, etc., *firmius promittere*, with acc. and inf.; with regard to any thing, *alci promittere* or *polliceri de alqd re*, *alci fidem dare de alqd re*; to make — with regard to the damage done, *promittere damni infecti*; he makes fine — (ironically), *satis scite tibi promittit* (Com.); to make many —, *multa alci polliceri*; a great many —, *alqm promissis onerare*; to make false —, *falso promittere*; to persuade any one by great —, *alqm magnis pollicitationibus sollicitare*; to persuade any one by great — that he, etc., *alqm multa pollicendo confirmare, ut, etc.*; to keep, redeem a —, *promissum facere* or *efficere* or *præstare* or *servare* or *solvere* or *exsolvere* or *persolvere*, *promissio stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promisi* or *pollicitus sum* or *quod promissum est servare* or *observare* or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi fidem præstare*, *fidem servare* or *præstare* or *solvere* or *exsolvere*; the — are not kept, *promissa ad irritum cadunt*; ah! you have kept your — (ironically), *fidem exsolvesti* (Com.); to be bound by a —, *promissio teneri*; one who makes —, *promissor*, *sponsor*.

Promontory, n. *promontorium*.

Promote, v.tr. *juvare* or *adjuvare alom* or *alqa*, *adjuvamento esse alci rei*, *adjuvatore* or (in the fem.) *adjuvatriæ esse alci rei* or *in alqd re* (in gen., to give any assistance); *alci rei esse ministrum* or *administrum* (in a bad sense, to be an abettor), *augere* or *adaugere alqm* or *alqd* (to increase), *alci* or *alci rei favere, fovere alqd* (to favour), *alci* or *alci rei consulere*, *prospicere* (to take care of), *alci prodesse* (to be of use), *consilio*, *studio*, *operâ adesse alci* (to assist any one by advice and by acting); to — any thing eagerly, *studiose adaugere alqd*; to — any one's interest, *seu in alci commodis, rebus* or *rationibus alci consulere, prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicæ consulere*, *republicam juvare, tuere, reipublicæ salutem suscipere* (to try to —); to — the study of literature, etc., *studiis favere, studia concelebrare* (by being eagerly devoted to them, of several); = to — in office, any one, *tollere, augere, attollere* (any one's reputation among his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), *ornare, exornare* (to distinguish), *gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *comb. augere atque ornare, augere et adjuvare, fovere ac tollere, sustinere ac fovere* (all these = to favour, to help on any one through one's personal influence), *producere ad dignitatem* (to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad* or *in munus* or *ad locum* (to — to an office, Imperial Rome; not very well *promovere* alone), *muneri perficere* (to appoint to an office, to set over); to — any one, *promovere alqm ad* (in) *amphorem gradum* or *ad ampliora officia* (in general), *transducere alqm in amphorem ordinem* or *ex inferiori ordine in superiorem ordinem* (a military office); to — any one to the highest posts of honour, *alqm provehere ad amplissimos honores*; to be —, *honore augeri, muneri præfici*; to be — to a higher rank, *promoveri ad* (in) *amphorem gradum* or *ad ampliora officia*, *ascendere* (ad) *altiorum gradum*, *procedere* or *honoribus* (in general), *in amphorem ordinem* or *ex inferiori ordine in superiorem ordinem transducere* (of military officers); to be — by one, *augeri adjuvante ab alqo, auctum adjutumque ab alqo ascendere gradum alqm*; to be — by one to a higher rank, etc., *auctum adjutumque ab alqo ascendere altiorum gradum, in altiorum locum ascendere per alqm, alci beneficio altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi*; to be — from a lower to a

higher situation, *promoceri ab humili ordine ad altiores gradum*; to be — gradually from post to post to the highest power, *efferi per honorum gradus ad summum imperium*, to be — to the highest place of honour, *ad summos (or amplissimos) honores protehi*; to — any one to the consulship, *aliqui ad consulatum evehi* (Imperial Rome); to — any one to the rank of a centurion of the first division of the triarii, *aliqui ad primum pilum transducere*; to — any one to the highest office (i.e. in the Roman sense, to the dignity of a senator), *aliqui promovere in amplissimum ordinem*; to the highest dignity, *perducere aliquem ad summam dignitatem*; he wished to — all his own connexions, *suos omnes per se ampliores esse volebat*. Promotion, n. *favor* (favour), *suffragio* (recommendation by voting in favour of any one); — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrarum rerum*; in office, *locus, munus, officium, provincia*; — to a higher office, *promotio* (Imperial Rome), *dignitatis accessio, officium amplius*; to prevent any one's —, *aditum ad honores alios intercludere*; to have no more hope for —, *honores desperare*; with hope of —, *spe procedendi honoribus* (of the civil service), *spe ordinis superioris* (of military officers).

Prompt, adj. *promptus*; see Ready, Quick. Prompt, v.t. *subiicere, suggerere* (at recitations), also *admonere* (on the stage). Promptitude, n., see Quickness, Readiness.

Promulgate, v.t. *promulgare*.

Prona, adj. *inclinator ad aliquid, pronus in or ad aliquid* (pr. in the writers before Tacitus only of bad tendencies).

Prong, n. *dens* (of a fork).

Pronoun, n. *pronomen* (gramm.).

Pronounce, v.t., letters, etc., *appellare* (Cic.), *enunciare, efferre* (the foregoing two, to express with the voice; not *pronunciare*, which means rather to recite, and only in Aul. Gell. is used in this sense), *dicere* (to utter with the voice); to — the words too broad, *voces distrahere*; to — the letters in an affected manner, *putidius exprimere literas*; to — the words distinctly and with the proper sound, *exprimere verba et suis quasque litteras sonis enunciare*; to — the words, letters, indistinctly, *verba, litteras obscurare*; — wrong, *aliquid perperam enunciare*; — in a somewhat rustic manner, *sono subrustico persequi aliquid*; to — a syllable short, *syllabam corrumpere or brevare*; — long, *syllabam intendere*; several verses in one breath, *efferre multos versus uno spiritu*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; not to be able to — the letter R, *litteram R dicere non posse*; = to utter formally, *pronunciare* (to announce viva voce, distinctly), *eloqui, verbis exprimere* (in suitable words), *enunciare, verbis en.* (to declare, enounce), *proloqui* (to speak out, esp. any idea kept secret), *effari* (also to speak out; an archaic term, in religious matters, and poetic; see, however, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153), *explicare, explanare verbis* (to explain in words), *edicere* (to make known); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere* (of the judge), *sententiam pronunciare* (to announce the verdict after the judges have given their opinion); any one — it as his opinion, *dicat aliquid quod sibi videatur*; not to be able to — any thing, *complexi oratione or exprimere verbis non posse*; who can — this? *quis hoc efferre poterit? (when the pronunciation is difficult); it is difficult to —, *haud facile dictum est*; to — a form of an oath word for word after a written form, *concipere verba iurandi*; see Speak, Utter, Declare. Pronunciation, n. *appellatio* (the — of a letter, etc.; not *pronunciatio*, which is always = *actio*, i.e. the whole recitation; nor *prolatio*, which is only a false reading in Liv. 22, 13, 6; see the commentators), *locutio* (the act of speaking, whilst we — the word), *os* (mouth, the language uttered with the mouth), *vox* (the voice of the person that speaks), *comb. os et vox* (a distinct, clear uttering of syllables, with a full voice), *voce sonus*, in the context *sonus* (the tone of the voice); a pleasant

—, *suavis appellatio litterarum, litterarum appellandarum suavitas, os jucundum, suavis vocis or oris ac vocis*; a mild —, *lenis appellatio litterarum*; a correct, good —, *emendata locutio*; a correct (good), pleasant and clear —, *emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio* (Quint.); a broad —, *latitudo eborborum*; through a broad —, *valde dilatandis literis*; the short — of a syllable, *correctio* (opp. *productio*, lengthening); a good, correct —, *voce sonus reclus*; a bad —, *oris praevaritas*; a clear —, *os explanatum or planum*; an indistinct —, *os confusum*; an elegant —, *os urbanum*; an easy —, *os facile*; a harsh —, *asperitas soni*; an unrefined —, *sonus vocis agrestis, oris rusticitas*; a somewhat unrefined —, *sonus subrusticus*; a foreign —, *sonus peregrinus, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum, os in peregrinum sonum corruptum* (broken, as when an Englishman tries to speak French); to have a pleasant —, *voce suavi esse, suaviter loqui, suaviter legere* (in reading); to have a very pleasant and fine —, *summa in aliquo est suavis oris ac vocis, excellenter enunciare literas*; plain, distinct, *plane loqui, also alci est os planum or explanatum*; distinct and pure, *exprimere verba et suis quasque literas sonis enunciare*; affected, *putidius exprimere literas* (in a disgusting manner); indistinct, *litteras negligenter obscurare* (to slur over letters in a careless manner); broad, *litteras dilatare* (as regards the letters), *voces distrahere* (as regards the words); clumsy and foreign, *pingue quiddam sonare atque peregrinum*; very unrefined, *sub-agreste quiddam planeque subrusticum sonare*; strong, loud, *voce plentore esse, magnâ voce bonique lateribus esse*; weak, **exile quiddam sonare*; we should spell the words according to their —, *perinde scribendum est ac loquamur*; sic scribendum quidque iudico, quomodo sonat; not to spell the words according to —, *verba aliter scribere quam enunciantur*; every word which he utters, and his —, shows that he lives in a town (and not in the country), *verba omnia et vox hujus alumnus urbis olent*.

Proof, n. = the act of examining, trying a thing or person, *tentatio, testamen* (trial); the former the act of trying in general, Liv., the latter the condition of any thing whilst it is being tried, only in Ovid; but it was no doubt also common in prose, *experimentum* (experiment), *periculum* (experiment, if attended with risk); see Evidence, Trial; = the act of proving, *probatio* (also proof given in a court of justice), *demonstratio* (a strict — of any thing; also in mathematics), *argumentatio* (by giving clear reasons); the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatum*; the matter needs no further —, *non opus est disputatione*; = that by which any thing is proved, sign in general, *signum, indicium, documentum, specimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, example, sample; but *spec.* never in the plur. in ancient writers), *testis* (witness, evidence); to give a — of any thing, *dare signum alci rei* (e.g. of any one's natural abilities, *ingenii sui*), *significationem alci rei dare or facere* (e.g. *litterarum*, of what any one knows; *probatis*); to serve as a —, *signo, indicio, documentum esse*; = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (reason founded upon facts; the — that, etc., *argumentum quo demonstratur* with the nom. of the thing proved), *ratio* (reasonable grounds); decided proofs, *argumentorum momenta*; to have the — in one's hands, **argumenta in promptu sunt*; to give —, *argumenta or rationes afferre*; to reject a —, *rationem rejicere, refutare*; to take one's — from, *argumenta ex aliquid re ducere, sumere, erui*; to adhere to a — once given, *argumentum premere*; to serve as a —, *argumento esse*; to accept as a —, *argumenti loco sumere*; to bring forward many — for the existence of a supreme Being, *multis argumentis Deum esse docere*; very often *argumentum* is left out in Latin when an adj. is used in English, e.g. the strongest — is, *firmissimum hoc offerri videtur, quod, etc.*; see Evidence, Demonstration; — sheet, **plagula exempli*

casu typis expressa; — impression, **typorum exemplum*; what is —, *experimento probatus* (in general tried), *igni spectatus* or *perspectus* (fire —; also fig., of friendship, of a person). Prove, v.tr. = to show, *significare, ostendere* (to cause to be seen), *declarare* (to make manifest; both the foregoing stronger than the first), *probare, comprobare* (so as to convince others of the truth of, etc.), *præstare* (to perform what we are expected to do); to — any thing by one's actions, *alqd præstare re, alqd comprobare re*; to — one's self as, etc., *se probare alqm, exhibere alqm* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civem*), *se præstare alqm* (to — one's self really to be, etc.); = to show by reasoning, *docere*, generally *docere argumentis* (to illustrate by reasons), *demonstrare* (to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), *firmare, confirmare*, generally *jur. (or conf.) argumentis* (to assert, affirm by reasons), *probare alci alqd* (to — to any one the possibility of a thing), *efficere* (logically to — that any thing can be done), *vincere, evincere* (to — beyond all doubt); to — to any one by giving instances, *cum alqo auctoritatibus agere*; this is — by showing that, etc., *cui rei testimonium est, quod*, etc.; this — nothing, *nulum verum id argumentum*; the result — it, *exitus apparuit*; the mode of — any thing, *probationis genus, argumentationis genus* (mode), *via, ratio probandi* (way in which any thing can be —), *argumentatio* (argumentation), *ratio* (manner in which we proceed in proving any thing, Cic.); what can be —, *quod argumentis* or *rationalibus firmari potest, quod argumentis doceri potest, quod probari potest*; quotation made for — any thing, **locus qui afferri potest*.

Prop, n. *fulcrum*; see Support.

Propagate, v.tr. (1) applied to plants, *transfere, transponere* (*pertranslatare*); only in very late writers *transplantare*; to — by layers, *propagare* (also to — the human race); (2) fig. = to hand down to others, *tradere*; to — to posterity, *propagare posteritati, prodere posteritati* or *ad memoriam posteritatisque* (e.g. the memory of any thing, etc.); to be —, *per manus tradi* (e.g. of an error that is handed down). Propagation, n. *translatio*; by layers, *propagatio*.

Propel, v.tr. *propellere* (e.g. *pecus, navem remis*).

Propensity, n. *proclivitas* or *animus proclivis ad alqd*; see Inclination.

Proper, adj. *proprius* (peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (true, real, opp. *falsus*), *germanus* (genuine), comb. *verus et germanus, justus* (legitimate); if we add —, in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipsi Argentini*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp. *verbum translatum*); — name, *nomen proprium*; to denote any thing by the — term, *alqd verbo proprio declarare*; the — Metellus, *verus et germanus Metellus*; adv. *proprie*; to use a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; I did not hear it —, *non plane audivi*; I can't get to know it —, I don't know it —, **hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*; or — speaking, merely by rel.; more — than, etc., *verius quam* (e.g. *Liquores latrones verius quam iusti hostes*). Property, n. *dominium* (the — or the legal title to any thing, different from *possessio*, possession), *patrimonium* (patrimony); also fig. with *tangam* before it, of mental, etc., qualities), *peculium* (the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private —), *possessiones, bona —um*, n. (landed —), *fortune* (effects); we may also render it by *res* (plur.) in a general sense, e.g. *moveable —, res moveables, res quæ moveri possunt*; or by *proprius a —um*, also comb. with *pos.* pron. *proprius meus* (*tuus*, etc.), and often by *pos.* pron. alone, e.g. that is my —, *hæc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est*; to consider any thing as one's —, *sum alqd ducere*; to want to consider every thing as my own exclusive —, *alqd eicet proprium meum esse atque a me possi-*

deri volo; to give any thing to any one as his own —, *alqd proprium alci tradere*; to be, to become any one's —, *aleis esse, aleis fieri*. Proprietor, n., see Owner.

Prophecy, n. (1) as the act, *prædictio* (e.g. *terum futurorum*), *vaticinatio* (oracle); (2) that which is prophesied, *prædictum, vaticinium*; his — was fulfilled, *non falsus rates fuit; ab eo prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt*. Prophecy, v.tr. *prædicere, prævinciare* (in general, to foretell), *vaticinari* (to —), *canere* (in a certain form), *augurari* (to augur); to — any one's fate, *prædicere quid alci eventurum sit*; — any one's death, *alci mortem augurari*, v.intr. *futura prædicere* or *prævinciare, vaticinari* (to net the part of a rates, to — by divine inspiration); to prophesy true, *alci prædicere, fore eos eventus rerum qui accidunt*. Prophet, n. *rates* (poetic *vaticinator* and *falloquus*). Prophetess, n. *rates* (*raticina* and *vaticinatrix* not found in ancient writers; *mulier falloqua* is poetic). Prophetic, adj. *raticinus* (concerning prophecies, e.g. writings), **calisti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus* (uttered with a — spirit, e.g. words); a — mind, *præcægens animidivinitate*; adv. *divinitus, celsi si quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu diuino* (*inspired*).

Propitious, adj. *propitius*; see Favourable, Kind. Propitiate, v.tr., see Conciliate. Propitiation, n., by Propitius; see Atonement.

Proportion, n. *proportio* (defined by Vitruv. *est rate partis membrum in omni opere totiusque commodatio*), *communis* (measure or size of a thing in — to another, also com. *proportio*, Vitruv.); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, **ratio arithmetica, geometrica*. Proportion, v.tr. *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem* or *alqd re, modulari alqd alqd re, iusta ratione describere*. Proportional, adj. e.g. — line, **linea proportionis index*; — compass, *mesolabium* (*mesolabion*, Vitruv.). Proportionate, adj. *proportione, ad proportionem*, very often, when — is in — to, we must render it *pro, præ* with abl., or by ad with acc., or by *in* est with the object compared in the nomin., e.g. *pro viribus, præ aliis, pro numero, ad cetera, in tum erant tempora*.

Proposal, n. = what any proposes, *conditio*; — of a law, *legis latio* (in the forum), *rogatio* (— of a law in the comitia to be accepted by the assembly of the people); to make a —, *conditionem ferre* or *proponere*; to make the — of any thing, *alqd proponere* (to move), *alqd suadere* (to try to recommend, advise), *alqd commendare* (to recommend); to accept a —, *conditionem accipere*; to reject a —, *conditionem aspernari* or *requiere*. Propose, v.tr. *proponere*; to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare*, *rogationem* or *legem ferre*. Proposition, n., see Proposal, above.

Propriety, n. *decentia* (fit state); = decency, decorum.

Prorogation, n., by Prorogue, v.tr., an assembly, *consilio diem exinere*.

Prove, n. *prova oratio* (post-Aug.), *oratio soluta* (in opp. to *oratio stricta, declinatio*), or merely *oratio* (in opp. to *poëtica*, e.g. *arissime et in poëmaticis et in oratione peccatur*, Cic.); *pedestis oratio* does not mean "—," but "the common way of speaking," and is a Grover, Quint. 10, 1, 81). Prove, adj. *solutus* (opp. *strictus, declinatus*), or by the gen. *prosa orationis*, e.g. the — *prosa*, **prova orationis scriptura*, generally simply *scriptura* (opp. *poëtica*); adv. *prosa oratione*.

Prosecute, v.tr. *alqd iudicio persequi*. Prosecution, n. *persecutio*. Prosecutor, n., see Accuser.

Proscript, n. *proscriptus* (state); one who is —, **qui alios a patris sacris ad sua ad suæ pietatem, n. * alios a patris sacris ad sua ad suæ pietatem*; see Convent.

Prosody, *n.* *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.); a technical term, **prosodia* (ᾠροποιία). **Prosodiacal**, *adj.* *prosodiacus* (ᾠροποιϊακός, late).

Prospect, *n.* = hope, *spes* (e.g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula*; remote —, *sera spes*, charming —, *spes uberior*; melancholy —, *spes aspera*; to have good —, *bene sperare*; see **Expectation**, **Hope**.

Prospectus, *n.*, see **Plan**.

Prosper, *v.intr.* **lecta incrementa capere, crescere* (lit. and fig., to grow), *piolescere* (lit. and fig.), *conulescere* (to grow strong). **Prosperity**, *n.* *res secundae* or *prosperae* or *florantes*, *copiae* in *familia* is or merely *copiae* (good circumstances), general —, *salus communis*, *omnium felicitas*. **Prosperous**, *adj.*, see **Favourable**, **Successful**.

Prostitute, *n.* *mulier impudica* (any unchaste woman), *amica*, *amica* (ἑταῖρα, mistress), *scortum* (strumpet, also = mistress, in a contemptuous sense, e.g. *principale scortum*, Tac.), *meretrix*, *meretrix scortum* (a paid woman), *prostitulum*, *mulier omnis proposita*, *scortum vulgare*, *meretrix vulgatilima* (a harlot, common —), to become a complete —, *plane se in vultu meretricia collocare*; to be a —, *vultu institutio esse meretricio*; to live like a —, *meretricio more vivere*. **Prostitution**, *n.* *volutio* (as act, Sen.), *volutio* or *stuprum per eum mulieri oblatum* (the fact).

Prostrate, *v.tr.* — one's self before any one, *ad pedes alicuius procumbere* or *se abjicere* or *se submittere* or *prostrare*, *ad genua alicuius accidere* or *procumbere*, *supplicem se abjicere alicui* (as a suppliant), *procumbentem humi venerari alqm* (a sign of reverence). **Prostration**, *n.* by the verb.

Protect, *v.tr. tuere* (to keep under your eye), to — against, *ab aliquo re* or *contra alqd*, *tutari* (to make safe against danger, *ab aliquo re*, *defendere* (to ward off), *ab aliquo re*, *contra alqd*); *tegere*, *protegere* (to cover, *ab aliquo re*, *contra alqd*), *murare* (to fortify), *custodire* (to guard), *praesidere alicui*, *praesidem esse alicui rei* (to stand before, so as to protect), *alicui praesidio esse*, *prohibere alqd* (to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ab aliquo* or *alqm ab aliquo re*; — in something, *tegere alqm in aliquo re* — to — the borders, etc., *finis ab incursionibus hostium tuere*; — a garden against intruders, *hortum murare ab incursu hominum*; — any thing against heat and cold, *contra frigoris aestusque variatas tuere* (e.g. *caput*); — against the sun, *contra solem protegere*; the harbour was —ed against the south-west wind, *portus ab Africo tegebatur*, to be — by the rights of embassy, *legationis jure lectum esse*; to — yourself against any one's anger, *se tutari ab alicuius ira*. **Protection**, *n.* *tutela* (protectio is late Latin), *praesidium*, *defensio*, *patrocinium*, *clientela*, *fides*, *ars*, *portus*, *periculum*, to be under a person's —, *esse in alicuius tutela* or *in alicuius tutela et fide* (or *clientela*); — of God, *in tutela Dei esse*; the gods under whose protection the places are, *in quorum tutela loca sunt*, to be under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alicuius patrocinium suscipere* (as a defender at law); to recommend, commend — to —, *alqm alicuius tutela*; — yourself —, *se commendare alicui in fidem et clientela*; to commit to —, *se in fidem alicuius committere*, *se in fidem et tutelam alicuius conferre*; to entrust to —, *tradere, alqd fidei alicuius permittere et mandare*; to place something under the — of the gods, *alqd sancere*; to implore — of the laws, *leges implorare*; to be under the — of Apollo, *in tutela Apollinis esse*. See **Defend**, **Guard**, **Watch**.

Protect, *v.intr.* *ascendere* (to affirm with assurance), *testari* (to bear witness), *affirmare* (to assure), *adjuvare* (upon oath); by the gods, *testari*, *obtestari deos* by all the gods, *per omnes deos adjuvare*, — in the most solemn manner, *firmissime asserere*, *omni asseratione affirmare*; = to — against, *intercedere*, *intercessionem facere* (esp. of a magistrate), against any thing, *alicui rei intercedere* (to interfere in a thing by virtue of one's office, official), *etare* with ace and inf. (to forbid), *alqd deprecari* or *recusare* (to refuse to accept); to — a bill of exchange, **syngikankan*

non expensam ferre, **syngikaphan non recipere*. **Protest**, *n.* (1) *interpellatio* (interruption of a speaker), *intercessio* (by the authorities, etc.), to make a —, *intercedere*, *intercessionem facere*, — against any thing, *interpellare* or *interpellatione impedire alqd*, *intercedere alicui rei*, — against a marriage, **nuptias alicuius intercessionem impedire* or *turbare*; (2) of a bill of exchange, **syngikapha rejecto*; see **Before**. **Protestant**, *adj.* and *n.* **a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens*. **Protestantism**, *n.* **protestantismus*.

Protocol, *n.* *tabulae commentarius* (in gen.)

Protract, *v.tr.* *producere*; see **Delay**, **Prolong**.

Protrude, *v.intr.* and *tr.*, by *protrudere*.

Protuberance, *n.* *tuber*; see **Swelling**.

Proviander, *n.* *pabulum*; see **Forage**, **Food**.

Proverb, *n.* *proverbium*, *adagium* or *adagio* (not in good prose), *verbum* (word); to become a —, *in proverbium consuetudinem venire*, *in proverbium venire*, *cedere*, *proverbio cludi* (to be ridiculous in —, e.g. *Seytharum solitudines Graecis proverbiis cluduntur*, Curt., i.e. become proverbial), it has become a — that, etc., *proverbio innotuit* with accus. and inf. (e.g. *inde tem ad triarios rediit, quum laboratur, proverbio innotuit*, Liv.); to be a —, *proverbium locum obtinere*, any thing has become a general —, *alqd in communibus proverbis versatur*, that has become a — among the Greeks, *hoc Graecis hominibus in proverbio est*, there is an old —, *est vetus proverbium*, *est vetus verbum*, *vetus verbum hoc quidem est*; according to the old —, *veteri proverbio*; as the — say, etc., *ut est in proverbio*, *quod proverbium loco dici solet*, also *quod aunt*, *ut aunt*, *ut dicitur* (as it is said); an old — forbids us to, etc., *veteri proverbio ceteratur* with int. **Proverbial**, *adj.* *proverbium loco celebratum* (well known, e.g. *vetus*), *quod proverbium locum obtinet*, *quod in proverbium* or *in proverbium consuetudinem tenet* (what has become —), *adv.* *proverbium loco* (as a —), *ut est in proverbio*, *ut proverbium loco dici solet* (proverbial and proverbial late).

Provide, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *instruere alqm alqd re*; to — for (food, etc.), *alere* (to feed), *sustentare* (to keep), *comb.* *alere et sustentare*; *v.tr.* *alci frumentum providere*; — an army, *exercitum frumentum* or *commodum providere*; — for the winter, *exercitum frumentum providere in hieme*, see **Procure**, **Furnish**, **Supply**. **Providence**, *n.*, *divine* —, *divina providentia*, *mens divina*. **Provider**, *n.* *qui alicui prospicit*. **Provision**, *n.* *copia* or *instrumentaria* (stock of corn). **Proviso**, *n.*, see **Condition**.

Province, *n.* *regio* (district in general), *provincia* (part of a kingdom, etc.), to be used only in this sense); to divide a country into four —, *terram in quatuor regiones describere* or *dividere*; to make a country into a —, *terram in provinciam formam redigere*, *terram provinciam conficere*; see **Office**, **Business**. **Provincial**, *adj.* by the noun. **Provincialism**, *n.*, a —, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare*.

Provoke, *n.*, see **Anger**. **Provoke**, *v.tr.* *iram concitare*; see **Arouse**, **Excite**. **Provoking**, *adj.* by the *adv.* *agere*; see **Vexatious**.

Provost, *n.* **antistes*, see **Provide**.

Prow, *n.* *proia* (ᾠροποιία), or in pure Latin *pars prior navis*.

Proximate, *adj.*, by *proximus*; see **Near**, **Next**. **Proximity**, *n.*, see **Nearness**.

Proxy, *n.*, perhaps by *potestas alqd faciendi*; see **Agent**, **Substitute**.

Prudence, *n.* (that is, *providentia* or foresight), *providentia*, *cautio*, *circumspectio*, *prudentia*, *diligentia*; the affair requires —, *res multas cautiones habet*; to apply — to —, *cautionem adhibere in re*; to exhort one to —, *alqm admonere ut cautor sit*, to employ —, *providere*, *circumspectus alqd agredi*, *facere*, *circumspectus dicta factaque*. **Prudent**, *providus*, *cautus*, *circumspectus*, *consideratus*, *prudens*, *diligens*, *adv.* *provide*, *caute*, *circumspecte*, *considerate*, *diligenter*. See **Wisdom**.

Prune, v.tr. — trees; *arbores putare* or *amputare* (to lop off, opp. *innittere*), *tondere* (e.g. hedges), *collucare* or *interlucare* or *sublucare* (to cut out the branches of trees which obstruct the light), *intercellere* (to tear off branches here and there). **Pruner**, n., of trees, *putator*, *frondator* (with scissors). **Pruning-hook**, *falx*, *falx putatoria* or *arborica*; for vintagers, *falcula vinitoria*, both in the context, also simply called *falx* or (a small —) *falcula*, *scalprum* (paring-knife with a long blade; hence in Col. the long part of the *falx* is called *scalprum*); to lop off with the —, *falce coërcere*.

Pry, v.tr. and intr., into, *investigare*, or by *concupisco* *scire* alqd, or *curiosius quam necesse est* alqd *requirere*.

Psalm, n. *psalmus* (Eccl.), *hymnus* (Psalm, as a hymn, Eccl.). **Psalmist**, n. *psalmographus* (Eccl.), *psalmista* (Eccl.). **Psalter**, n. *psalterium* (Eccl.).

Psychology, n. *psychologia* (in modern Latin used as technical term). **Psychological**, *psychologicus*. **Psychologist**, *humani animi incestigator*.

Puberty, n. *pubertas*, *etas puber*, *tempus* or *anni pubertatis*.

Public, adj. (1) before every one's eyes, *quod in aperto ac propatulo loco est* or *fit* (in an open place), *quod palam* or *coram omnibus fit* (before every body's eyes; *publicus* not used in this sense); adv. *palam*, *propalam*, *omnibus inspectantibus* (when every one sees it, opp. *clam*), *coram omnibus* (when all are present, opp. *furtim*), *in publico* (in the open street or highway, opp. *in privato*, different from *publice*, i.e. all knowing about it, e.g. *publice alqm interficere*); to appear in —, to go before the —, *in publicum prodire* or *egredi*; not to appear in —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere*, *domi* or *domo se tenere* (to stay at home); to throw in the road, *in publicum abicere*, one's self, *se proripere*; to drive out of the house into —, *trudere* (or *protrudere*) *foras*; not to venture to appear in —, *in publica esse non audere*; to be present at a — dinner, *in publico convivari* or *epulari*; to appear in — (of speakers, etc.), *in publicum prodire*, *in solem et pulcrem procedere*; to exhibit in —, alqd *in publicum* or *in publico proponere*; to return thanks to any one in —, e.g. in a preface, *alci coram omnibus gratias agere* (but not in this sense *publice alci gratias agere*, i.e. in the name of the republic); (2) for every body's use, *publicus*, *communis* (common to all); a — place, *locus communis* (e.g. market), *publicis usibus destinatus locus* (for the use of the —), *locus quo homines se delectandi gratia conveniunt* (a place of a resort); — buildings, *opera communia*; — woman, *scortum vulgare*, *meretrix*; a — house, *deversorium* (inn in general), *xenodochium* (*ξενοδοχείον*), a house belonging to the state, for poor travellers or strangers, charity, late lat.), *lustrum* or *lupinar* (brothel; in the plur. also *libidinum deversoria*); to give, intend any thing for — use (a library, a house, etc.), *in usum populi publicare* or merely *publicare*, *publico usui* or *publicis usibus destinare* (for the use of the —), *omnibus or omnium usui patefacere* (to open for the use of every body); to arrange for — use, *in usum populi instituire*, *ad communem delectationem instituire* (for — amusement, e.g. a library); (3) concerning the state, etc., *publicus* (in general, opp. *privatus*), *forensis* (referring to — life, opp. *domesticus*); at the — expense, *sumptus publico*, *de publico*, *publice*, *impendio publico*; by — measures, *publica consilio*, *publice*; the — credit, *fides publica*; a — character, *homo publicus* (in general), *magistratus* (magistrate); a — servant, *minister* or *servus publicus*; the — opinion, *publice recepta persuasio*, *vulgi opinio*; adv. *publice* (in the name of the republic, e.g. to appear as speaker, *dicere*; *alci gratias agere*). **Public**, n., the —, *homines* (the people in general), *populus* (all the people), *vulgus* (the great mass), *spectatores* (spectators), *audientes* (audience),

corona (circle of hearers), *lectores* (the readers; in all these meanings *publicum* would not be Lat.); to please the —, *populo placere*, *in vulgus probari* (in general), **spectatoribus* or *auditoribus placere* or *probari* (spectators or hearers), *in manibus esse* (to be much read, Pl.); before the —, *in luce atque oculis hominum*; in the eyes of the —, *coram hominibus* or *populo*; what will the — say? *quis rumor erit populi?* a rumour is spread among the —, *differtur rumor*, *totâ urbe famâ discurrit*; to bring before the — (a work), *edere*, *in vulgus emittere*. **Publican**, n. (1) *portitor* (toll-gatherer), *redemptor portuum*, *publicanus* (farmer of the — taxes); the —s, *qui recitalia exercent*; (2) = inn-keeper, *caupo* (who keeps a — house), *cauponam exercent*. **Publication**, n. *editio libri*; to be engaged in the — of a work, **librum* (*in lucem*) *edere* *parare*, *librum* *in manibus habere* (to have a work in hand). — **Publicity**, n., e.g. of proceedings, **consilia palam* or *coram omnibus inita*; to shun —, *in publico esse non audere*, *celebritatem odire* or *fugere homines* (not to like to go out), *lucem fugere* (in general, to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public); to have —, *evulgatum esse* (to be known all over the neighbourhood). **Publist**, v.tr., a work, etc. (*in lucem*) *edere*, *emittere*, *foras dare*; a work, a speech, etc. that has been —, *liber* *in lucem editus*, *oratio* *in lucem edita*, also *editio* (Quint.); — by N. N. (on the title-page of a book, etc.), *editit* or (when the publisher is at the same time the author of the work) *scripsit* (but not *auctore N. N.*); of the bookseller who publishes the work of an author, by **operis edendi sumptus facere* (to bear the expense of printing, etc.), **librum redimere* (to undertake the publishing of a work according to an agreement with the author). **Publisher**, n., of a book, **redemptor libri*.

Pudding, n. **globus ex farinâ Britannorum rore factus*.

Puddle, n., see **Pool**.

Puerile, adj. *puerilis*; see **Childish**.

Pugilism, n. *pugilatus*, *pugilatio*. **Pugilist**, n. *pugil* (fighter with the cestus, for which was also used the Greek *pycia*, *πύκια*); to appear as a —, *in pugilatu certare*; see **Boxer**.

Pull, v.tr. and intr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *rehere*, *moliri*, *distorque* (e.g. *os*, a face); to — down, *demoliri*. **Pulley**, n. *machina traelatoria* (Vitr.); a machine turned round by three, five pulleys, *trispastos* (*τρίπαστος*), *pentaspastos* (*πεντάπαστος*), both in Vitr.).

Pulp, n. *caro*.

Pulpit, n., in the context merely *suggestus*; — eloquence, **ars oratoris a sacris*; an address from the —, **oratio de suggestu sacro habenda* or *habita*; — orator, **orator a sacris*.

Pulse, n. *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus* (the beating of the —), *arterie* or *venae* (pulse itself); the — beats incessantly, *venae micare non desunt*; the — is very slow, *arteriarum exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt*; the — does not beat equally, *venae non aequis intervallis moventur*; — very loud, *pulsus arteriae est citatus*; — is regular, *venae naturaliter sunt ordinatae*; to feel the —, *sentire pulsus venarum*; to feel any one's —, *venas* or *pulsus venarum attingere*, *aleis manum tangere*, *aleis renas tangere* or *tentare*; fig. alqm *tentare* (to try him), at every — (fig.), *in omni puncto temporis* (every moment), *jam jamque*.

Pulverize, v.tr. *in pulcrem redigere*.

Pumice, n. *pumex*.

Pump, n. *autia*. **Pump**, v.intr. *autia exhaustare*; fig., *sciscitari* alqd *ex algo* or *sciscitando* alqd, alqd *ab* or *ex algo* *expirari*, alqd *ex algo* *exquirere*, *peruncari*, *peruncando* atque interrogando *elicer*.

Pumpkin, n. *cucurbita*.

Pun, n. *anagnatio* (*ἀναγνώστια*, as a rhetorical figure); puns (witticisms), *logi* (*λόγος*, Cic. n. Non.).

Punctilious, adj. *spinosus* (too nice, entering too much into little details, of things, e.g. a speech).

Punctual, adj. *diligens* (exact, careful), *religiosus* (conscientious); very —, *perdiligens*, *religiosissimus*; adv. *diligenter*, *religiose*, *ad tempus* (at the appointed time), *ad diem* (on the day appointed, e.g. *militi stipendium ad diem datur*; *diligenter ad diem hæc omnia facta sunt*). Punctuality, n. *diligentia* (care), *religiositas* (conscientiousness); with the greatest —, *diligentissime*, *religiosissime*.

Puncture, n. *punctum*, *ictus*. Puncture, v.tr. *pungere*, *compungere*.

Punish, v.tr. *punire*, *pœnâ afficere* (to inflict punishment), *pœnam alicui irrogare* (to fix a —), *pœnas ab alio petere*, *expetere* or *de alio capere* (to demand — upon any one), *pœnas ab alio repetere* (you will have to suffer for it), *in alqm animadvertere* or *condicare* (to — any one for any thing; anim., by inflicting corporal —, *verberibus*); *exemplum in alqm edere* or *facere* (to make any one an example), *multare* (to inflict a — which will cause pain or a great loss; to fine, *pecuniâ mult.*; to inflict capital —, *morte mult.*), *castigare* (to correct; chastise, *verbis*, *verberibus*), *mulcare* (of corporal —, with ill treatment), *plectere* (lit., to whip, then = to — in general, mostly only in the passive voice, *plecti*, and more particularly of punishment as inflicted by a magistrate); to — any thing, *alqd vindicare* (to avenge), *castigare* (to chastise), *alqd ulcisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi*, *alqd exsequi* (to visit with —, exs. probably not before Aug.); to — immediately, *pœnam representare*; to — any one very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de alio sumere*; — most severely, *quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de alio*; — in the most cruel manner, *in alqm omnia exempla cruciatuque edere*; to — any thing most severely, *acerrimè vindicare alqd*; to — any one with exile or imprisonment, *exilio* or *vinculis multare*; to — with death, *morte punire* or *multare*, *morte* or *summo supplicio multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura exsequi*; to be —, *puniri*, *plecti*, also *pœnas dare*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *pendere*, *expendere*, by any one, *alicui*, for any thing, *alqis rei* (to pay); to be — with death, *pœnas capite luere*; to be — innocently, *innozium*; hopes not to be —, *spes immunitatis*. Punisher, n. *punitor*, *castigator*, *exsequi* (avenger), *ultor* (revenger). Punishment, n. (1) the act, *punitio* (post-Aug.), *castigatio*, *multatio* (e.g. *bonorum*), *animadversio* (e.g. *vitiis*); (2) the itself, *pœna* (as an atonement), *noxæ* (as loss or injury), *multa* or (more commonly) *multa*, *multatio* (more particularly fine; the latter the act), *damnum* (penalty), *supplicium* (cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadversio* (reproof, in order to correct any one), also comb. *animadversio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio bonorum*; capital —, *pœna citæ* or *capitis*, *supplicium capitis*, *ultimum supplicium*, *extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus pœnæ* or *animadversiois*; to inflict — on any one, *punire alqm*, *pœnâ afficere alqm*, *pœnâ alqm multare*, *pœnam capere de alio*, *pœnam petere* or *repetere de alio*, *pœnas expetere ab alio* or *in alqm*, *pœnam statuere* or *constituere in alqm*, *pœnam alicui irrogare*, *supplicio afficere* or *punire alqm*, *supplicium sumere de alio*; to suffer —, *pœnam pendere* or *dependere* or *expendere* or *solvere* or *persolvere* or *dare* or *subire* or *perferre* or *luere* or *ferre*, *supplicium dare* or *solvere* or *pendere* or *luere* or *subire*; to get the deserved —, *pœnam meritam* or *pœnas meritas accipere* or *habere* (to suffer the — one has deserved), *pœnas merito luere*, *jura plecti* (to have deserved —); to escape —, *evolare pœnâ*; until now to have escaped his just —, *adhuc pœnam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepisse*; to be liable to —, *pœnam* or *multam committere*, *pœnam sibi contrahere* (to bring — upon one's self); to have incurred —, *pœnâ teneri*; to be the cause of any one suffering —, *in pœnam alqm detrudere*; to fix

a —, *pœnam* (or *pœnas*), *constituere* or *proponere alicui rei*, *pœnâ propositâ retare alqd*.

Pupil, n. (1) *pupula*, *pupilla*, *acies* (a sharp eye, e.g. *acies ipsa, quæ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur*, Cic.), *oculus* (the eye, in opp. to the eyelashes, etc., e.g. *fit ut palpebra cum oculo glutinetur*); (2) *pupillus*, *pupilla*; (3) *alumnus* (masc.), *alumna* (fem.), see Scholar.

Puppy, n. (1) see dog; (2) *adolescentulus imberbis*, *puer*, *homo ineptus*.

Purchase, n. *emptio*; — and sale, *emptio et venditio*; a cheap —, *vilitas emptionis*. See Buy, Commerce, Sell.

Pure, adj. (1) unstained, (A) lit. and fig. *purus* (in opp. to *contaminatus*, stained, and to any thing with a variety of forms and colours), see Clean; (B) fig., (a) innocently chaste, *integer a muliere* (of a man who has never had any sexual connexion with a woman), *integer a viro* (of a woman who has never had any connexion with a man); as regards myself she is quite —, *a me pudica est* (Plaut.); (b) — free from moral guilt, *purus*, *integer*, comb. *purus et integer* (without a stain in his moral character, etc., opp. *contaminatus*, *castus* (chaste), comb. *purus et castus*, *castus purusque* (e.g. body, mind), *integer castusque*, *sanctus* (pleasing to God, holy), *insons* (free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sonus*), comb. *purus et insonus*, *emeridatus* (spotless, perfect, e.g. morals, a man); — virgin, *virgo casta*; (2) not mixed with any thing, (A) lit., *purus* (in general), *merus* (mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *agua pura*; — wine, *vinum merum*, also simply *merum*; — gold, *aureum purum* (in general), *aureum purum purum*, *aureum cui obrossu adhibita est* (tested in the fire); — silver, *argentum purum* (in general), *argentum purum putum*, *argentum pustulatum* (from which all other metals have been extracted), — air, *aër purus*; a — voice, *vox levis* (smooth), *vox clara* (clear); — mathematics, * *mathesis pura* (technical term); (B) not corrupted, *purus* (opp. *vitiosus*), *incorruptus* (uncorrupted), comb. *purus et incorruptus*, *emendatus* (faultless); — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; a — doctrine, * *formula doctrine incorrupta*; — joy, *sincerus gaudium*; adv. *pure*; to speak — English, etc., by pure or emendate *loqui* (in general, of any language); to speak the Latin —, *linguâ Latinâ caste pureque uti* (Aul. Gell.); (3) in a wider sense as adv. = entirely, etc., *prorsus*, *plane*; see Entirely, Quite; — spiritual, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, *mens*, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, is *animi status in quo sevocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). Purity, n. fig. (never *puritas*, which is at least foreign to good classical prose), *castitas*; — of a language, *sermo purus* or *emendatus* or *purus et emendatus* (but not *sermonis puritas*); — of expression, *incorrupta integritas*, *incorrupta sanitas* (when there are no improper strange words introduced, etc., of an oration, a speech, etc.), *munditia verborum*, *mundities orationis* (free from indecent expressions, foul language, etc., Aul. Gell.); moral —, *castitas* (as quality), *castimonia* (abstinence from that which is bad, chiefly in a religious sense), *sanctitas* (holiness, as virtue), *sanctimonia* (innocence of character), *integritas* (integrity), *innocentia* (disinterestedness, opp. *acariſia*). Purify, v.tr. *purgare*, *repurgare*, *expurgare*, *purum facere* (in general); *purificare*, quite foreign to classical language), *februrare* (technical term in religious matters, e.g. *liba*, Varr. in Non.), *ustrare* (to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *expiare* (to expiate), *emendare* (to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem*, * *sermonem usitatum emendare*, *consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare*. Purification, n. *purgatio* (in general); *purificatio* quite unclass., *lustratio* (— by an expiatory sacrifice), *expiatio* (expiation).

Purgator, n. **locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus*, in the context simply **purgans ignis*.

Purge, v.tr. and intr. (1) of the medical man, *cathartica dare*, *dejectionem alvi ductione moliri*, *purgatione alvum sollicitare*; we must — him, *dejecto a medicamento petenda est*; (2) of the medicine, *alvum movēre, cūrre, solvere, ducere, subducere, alvum purgare*. *Purging*, n. *si frequens dejectionis cupiditas*. *Purgative*, n. *medicamentum catharticum*; to give —, *alvum ducere* or *solvere*.

Parium, v.tr. *avertere*; see *Emberize*, *Stear*.

Purple, n. (1) = purple colour, *purpurea, ostium* (the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), *conchylium* (purple proper), *color purpureus* (e.g. *oris*, of the countenance); (2) = cloth dyed purple, *purpura, vestis purpurea* (garments, covering, etc.), *amiculum purpureum, amictus purpureus, pallium purpureum* (a cloak or mantle of purple); double purple, *purpura dibapha* (twice dyed, so specially was called the Tyrian purple), *dibaphus* (*n dibaphos*, a doubly-dyed purple garment), clad in purple, *purpuratus*; edged with —, *purpurā prætextus*; to shine in —, *purpurā fulgere*; — in gold and —, *insignem auro et purpurā conspicere*; a — covering, *conchyliatum peristoma*; the — stripe on the Roman toga, *clavus*; the broad —, *latus clavus*; the narrow —, *angustus clavus*. See *Red*.

Purport, n., see *Meaning*, *Object*. *Purport*, v.intr., see *Contain*.

Purpose, n. *propositum*; see *Intention*, *Design*, *End*, *Object*. *Purpose*, v.intr. and tr., see *Intend*. *Purposely*, adv., see *Intentional*.

Purse, n. *marisupium, zona*; a well larded —, *marisupium bene nummatum*, an empty —, *crumenā deficiens*; to open the —, *thecam nummatam retere*; of your own —, *e peculiaribus locullis suis, privato sumptu, de suo*; to spend according to your —, *pro re sua sumptus facere*. A *purse-cutter*, n. *sector zonarius* (a pick-pocket). See *Bag*.

Pursue, v.tr. *persequi, prosequi, consecrari, insequi, insculari, insistere, instare* (see the difference of meaning under *Persecute*), to — eagerly, *acriter insequi*; — bravely, *fortiter instare alicui*; to — the same course, *eādem viā pergere*; to — the course of one's studies vigorously, with zeal, *studius insistere, studia sua virgūre*; v.intr., see *Continue*. *Pursuer*, n. *insequens, instans* (lit. the pursuing enemy). *Pursuit*, n. (1) *by persequi*; (2) fig., see *Course*, *Occupation*, *Calling*.

Purveyor, n., by *providere, preparare*.

Push, v.tr. *pellere, trudere, offendere alqm*, with, *alqd re* (e.g. *capite, cubito, pede aut genu*), *fodere alqm* or *alqd*, with, *alqd re* (intently, esp. with the hand, the elbow, only in poetic prose for *perferdere*, = to pierce); — forward, *propellere, impellere*; — back, *repellere*; — down, *depellere*. *Push*, n. *pulsus*; see *Thrust*, *Effort*.

Put, v.tr. in general, *ponere* (e.g. *calculum*), to or near, *appondere alqd alicui rei* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *ad ignem*), *proponere alqd alicui rei* (e.g. *scititia igni*), *admoovere alqd alicui rei* (e.g. *igni, manibus, labris*), *referre alqd ad alqd* (e.g. *thiam ad labra*); — a thing in its proper place, *alqd suo loco ponere*; — upon, *alqm* or *alqd imponere* or *invehere* in *alqd* (e.g. *purum in equum*), *collocare alqd in alqd re*, seldom in *alqd* or merely *alqd re* to assign a certain place, e.g. *obside super se subsellio secundo*, *alqd accomodare alicui rei* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *palram capiti, sibi coronam ad caput*); before any thing, *proponere alqd alicui rei*; to — any thing anywhere, *ponere* (in general), *locare, collocare* (at a certain place); to — down, *deponere*; to — on one side, to — by, *seponere, reponere*; to — over any thing, *reponere super alqd re* (e.g. *liquori super focu, collum in tergo alicui* [of a bird]); under, *supponere, subducere alicui rei* or *sub alqd*, *subdere alicui rei* (e.g. *pugnatorem pulvis*); to — in a word for, *deprecari pro alq*, *deprecatorum se prebere pro alq*is periculo, for any one, when I see him, *deprecari*

alqm ad alqd (all the — to avert a danger, *se amandare alqm alci* [to recommend any one]; to — the horses to, etc., *equos cui ru jungere* or *carpentis subungere*, — the oxen to the plough, *jungere plaustru jungere*; to — up at, *decurrere*, at any one's house, *ad alqm*; at a place, *ad* or *in* with acc. of the place (e.g. *ad hospitium, ad crupone*, and *ad alqm* in *Albanum*, and *ad* or *in* *villicu suam*), or *decurrere*, at any one's house, *apud* or *ad alqm*; where, by adv. or with *in* with acc. of the place (e.g. *apud hospitium*, and *ad alqm* in *hospitium*, and *huc in tabernam* and *in amici hospitium*); to have — at, *decurrere*, *apud alqm*, at any one's house, *in alicui domo*; to — up with, see *Beat*, *Tolerate*; to — one off, *ducere alqm dictis*, with and without, *phalerata* (showy, Com.); — with idle hopes, *lactare alqm et spe falsā producere* (Com.); with idle, *in un promissis, pollicendo lactare alicui animum* (Com.), I won't be — off any longer, perhaps by *in alqd* — non nequiescere; to — to death, to — to the sword, see *Kill*; to — up, see *Expose*, *Offer*; to — in (a harbour), see *Enter*; to — off, see *Leave* (land).

Putrefaction, n. *putor*, *putredo* (the beginning of —), *caries* (earr); then in general, *rottamens*, e.g. of wood). *Putrid*, adj. *putridus*; see *Rotten*, to become —, *putrescere* or *putrescere*, *putrescere*, *putrescere*, *putrescere*, *putrescere* (to grow mouldy, of fruit, esp. of olives).

Putty, n., see *Cement*, *Mortar*.

Puzzle, n. *griphus*, see *Enigma*.

Pyramid, n. *pyramis* (*τεταπυς* — idos, *h*), *meta* (a cone or any thing in the form of a cone). *Pyramidal*, adj. *in pyramidis formam relictus*, *in pyramidis modum erectus*; in the shape of a —, *in pyramidis speciem* or *modum*, *pyramidis instans*.

QUACK, v.intr. *ragiē*, *ragilum edere* (also said of young goats, hares, etc.). *Quacking*, n. *ragitus*.

Quack, n. *pharmacopola circumforans* or merely *pharmacopola* (*φαρμακοπώλη*), one who hawks medicine about), *malus medicus*, *minime utilis medicus*, *imperfectus* or *ignarus medicus* (bad, ignorant doctor); to be —, *pharmacopoli negotium exercere*; to employ a —, *pharmacopolum huius morbo adhibere*. *Quack*, adj., e.g. to use — medicines, **malis medicamentis uti*. *Quackery*, n. **pharmacopolarum medicandi ratio* (quack treatment), *malia medicamenta* — *orum*, n. (bad medicine).

Quadrant, n. **quadrans* (technic ii).

Quadrennial, adj. *quadrinarius, quatuor annorum* (four years old), *quadrinarius* (lasting four years); a — course, *quadrinennium*, *quadrinennium* (age of four years, post-Aug.).

Quadrifid, adj. *quadrifidus* (cleft into four).

Quadrilateral, adj. *quatuor lateribus, quadrilaterus* (late).

Quadrillion, n. **quadrillio*.

Quadrupartite, adj. *quadrupartitus* (divided into four parts).

Quadrizable, n. **tetrazyllabus* (*τετραζύλλος*).

Quadruped, adj. *quadrupes*. *Quadruped*, n. *quadrupes* (scil. bestia or animal, hence et cetera). *Quadruple*, adj. *quadruplus*; — amount, *quadruplum*. *Quadruplicate*, v.tr. *quadruplicare*.

Quarry, adj. *palustris, palustris*; see *Ally*.

Quagmire, n. *lacus communis*; see *Put*.

Quail, n. *colurnis*; — *evellere*, *captura et tur-*

Quail, v.intr. *animo desistere* (to be disheartened); see *Tremble*.

Quaint, adj. *lepidus* (pretty); see Curious, Affected.

Quake, v.intr. *tremere*; see Tremble.

Quality, v.tr. *instruere, instruere, fingere* (of men); to — one's self, *se preparare*; see Modify. Qualification, n. *ingenium aptum ad alqd*; see Quality. Qualified, adj. *aptus, idoneus ad alqd*; to be — for, *aptum* or *idoneum* or *opportunitum esse ad alqd*.

Quality, n. (1) *proprietas, proprium* (peculiarity), *natura* (natural condition), *ratio, eis* (state, condition), *qualitas* (quality), particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical technical term), *res quæ est alci rei propria* (what is the peculiar nature of any thing, Cic.); very often "quality" is rendered in Latin simply by *esse* with the genit. of the noun which possesses the — we mention, *proprium* being altogether omitted (but *proprium* must be added when we speak more emphatically); it is one — of a good orator, etc., *est boni oratoris*, etc.; one — of a wise man is to do nothing he may repent, *sapientis est proprium, nihil quod pœnitere possit, facere*; or we use the neuter gender of an adjective instead of the gen., e.g. one — of a human being is, *humanum est*; it is the — of a Roman, *Romanum est* (e.g. *facere et pati fortia, Romanum est*); of what —, *qualis*; of such a — or kind, *talis, sic comparatus*; a good, noble —, *virtus*; a bad —, *malum, vitium*; good qualities, *virtutes, animi bona-orum*; n. *bona indoles*; an excellent —, *præclara indoles*; any one possesses many good and excellent —, *multa in alio eminent et elucet*; see Nature, Virtue; (2) = kind, sort, *nota*, e.g. wine of good —, of the best —, *vinum bonæ, optime notæ*; of the second —, *secundæ notæ*; of different —, *diversæ notæ*.

Quantity, n. (1) *quantitas* (post-Aug.), *numerus* (number), *copia* (plenty), *aliquot* (a few, several, considerable number); a great —, *multitudo, magnus numerus, aceruus* (heap, mass), *turba* (a confused mass of things or people), *nubes* (a cloud of things or people, e.g. *puleis, locustarum*); but we could not say *nubes exemplorum* instead of *multa exempla* or *magna copia exemplorum*, as *nubes* can only be used in this sense when we can compare the — to a cloud, *silva* (an abundance, esp. with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum, silva observationum, silva virtutum et vitiorum*), *eis* (a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus* —, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*), *frequentia* (many people present; also of things existing in great —), "a very large indefinite —" is expressed by *sexcenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi*); an innumerable —, *innumerabilitas* (e.g. *mundorum*); an immense —, *mukitudo, copia incredibilis, eis magna, nubes, or by sexcenti*; in great —, by *multus*; in very great —, by *plurimus*; this herb grows in very great — in the territory of the Marsi, *ea herba in Marsis plurima nascitur*; this year has produced a great — of fruit, *magnum fructuum proventus annus hic attulit*; (2) time of syllables in prosody, *mensura, quantitas*.

Quantum, n. *portio*; see Portion, Share.

Quarantine, n. *tempus cæletudini spectanda præstitum*; to perform —, *cæletudinis spectanda cōsua in statione retineri*.

Quarrel, n. *jurgium, rixa*. Quarrelsome, adj. e.g. — man, *homo jurgiosus, rixator, homo rixosus, homo ad rixam promptus* or *rixæ cupidus*; — woman, *mulier rixosa* or *jurgiosa*. Quarrel, v.intr. *rixare* (with a person about any thing, *cum alio de alqâ re*), *jurgare* (with one, *cum aliquo*), *jurgia facere*. See Dispute, Wrangle, Altercation.

Quarry, n., a stone —, *lapidifera* (not *lapidifera*), *lauturia* or *lautonia* (Aæronia, not found in the golden age); slate —, *lapidis fissilis fodina*.

Quart, n. (as a measure), *quadrans*.

Quartan, n. (= an intermittent ague recurring every fourth day), *febris quartana*.

Quarter, n. (1) = fourth part, *quarta, quadrans*; a — of a yard, *quadrans cubiti*; a — of a mille, *quadrans milliarii*; a — of a pound, *quadrans, quadrans pondi*; a — of a pound of any thing, by *quadrantem libæ pondi* (sc. *calens*); a — of an hour, *quadrans horæ*; lasting a — of an hour, *per quadrantem horæ durans*; a — (of a year), *spatium trimestre*; a year and a —, *annus ac tres menses*; every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; a quarter's, *trimestris*, or by *tertio quoque mense*; a quarter's salary, *quarta pars annuæ mercedis*; a quarter's fee, school-money, account, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*; (2) = part, district, vicus; (3) = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alci vita parcere, alci (ricio) vitam dare*; (Quarterly), adj. and adv. *tertio quoque mense* with a partec.; a — account, account paid —, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*; an account made up —, *ratio tertio mense confecta*; see above. Quarters, n.pl. *habitatō* (in general), *tectum* (roof, shelter), *decessorium* (a lodging-place for travellers, an inn), *hospitium* (place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *manio* (place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. so. and so's, by *habitare apud alqm*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, in *hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *statica*; to take up —, *statica ponere*; to be in —, in *staticis esse*; to have —, *statica habere*. Quarter, v.tr. (1) *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispartire* (in general, = to divide into four parts); to — a man, (as a punishment), *in quatuor partes distrahere* (Sen.), *alci membra in diversum distrahere actis curribus* or *actis equis* (Sen.), *alqm quadrigis religare et in diversa distrahere* (Aurel. Vict., Vir. ill.); (2) *collocare in alio loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitium disponere* or in *hospitia dividere* or in *hospitia deducere* (upon the rate-payers); *milites per oppida dispartire, militibus hospitium in oppidis præstare* (upon the towns); I have soldiers — upon me (in my house), *milites hospitio meo utuntur*. Quartering, n. *milites per hospitium dispositi* or in *hospitia divisi* (as to the troops), *milites tecto (tectis) or ad se recepti* (as to the person upon whom the troops are —). Quartermaster, n. *antecursor*, *antecursor agminis* (with the ancients always in the pl.), or *qui antecursoribus præest*.

Quartertern, n., see Quarter.

Quartetto, n. *cantus a quatuor symphoniacis editus*.

Quarto, n. *forma quartanaria* (better than *forma quaternaria*); large, small —, *forma quartanaria major, minor*; — volume, sheet, *liber, pagina formæ quartanaria*.

Quartz, n. *quarrum* (L.); like —, *quarzo similis*; full of —, *quarzo repletus*.

Quash, v.tr. (1) see Squeeze, Crush; (2) in law, *comprimere, opprimere*; to — an indictment, *quæstionem* (trial) *opprimere atque extinguere, alci delicta* (misdoings) *comprimere, accusationem abolere*.

Quaver, v.intr. (1) in general, see Tremble, Vibrate; (2) in music, *ribbissare* (by Paul. Diac. ex Festo, p. 370 ed. Muell., defined *coem* in *cantando crispare*). Quaver, n. *octava* (with or without pars); a semi —, *pars sexta decima*.

Queen, n. *regina* (also fig. e.g. *justitia regina omnium virtutum est*); — bee, *regina apium* (but the ancients said *rex apium* or *apium dux*).

Queer, adj. *natura difficilis*; see Humorous, Whimsical.

Quell, v.tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum, seditionem*).

Quench, v.tr. *sedare* (e.g. *situm, iram*), *extinguere, extinguere* (e.g. *situm, incendium*), *extinguere* (e.g. *situm*), *reprimere, depellere* (e.g. *situm*).

Querimonious, Querulous, adj. by the verb, *queri, conqueri* (alqâ or de alqâ re).

Query, n., see Question; v.tr., see Question. Quest, n., by circ.

Question, n. *interrogatio* (the act of asking a —, and the — itself), *questio* (strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial, Greek *θῆσις*), *percunctatio* (inquiry into details, so as to obtain accurate information), *disceptatio* (a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask any one a —, *interrogare alqm de algā re* (see Interrogate); a short —, *interrogatiuncula*, *rogatiuncula* (Cic.); as an inference drawn in the form of a —; and so we may use *interrogatio* and *interrogatiuncula*, *questiuncula*, *disceptatiuncula*; a captious —, *captio*, *interrogatio captiosa*, *captiosum interrogatiōnis genus*; to put a captious — to any one, *captiosum interrogatiōnis genere uti*, *captiose interrogare*; to be unable to answer a —, *interrogationem dissolvere non posse*; to bother, confuse any one with —s, *rogando alqm obtundere, enecare*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondere*; to answer any one's —, *interroganti alci respondere*; to propose a —, *questionem ponere, proponere, afferre, de quo disceptatur ponere*, or merely *ponere* (πρὸβλεπαι); I require any one to put me a —, *poscere questionem* (or, as Cic. defines it, *iubere dicere quā de re quis vellet audire*); his first — was, *prima percunctatio fuit*; the — arises, *quæritur, oritur disputatio, existit questio*; but here arises the r other difficult —, whether, etc., *existit autem hoc loco questio subtilis, num, etc.*; but here perhaps some one might ask the —, *hic fortasse quærendum sit*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; the — was only this, *ea modo consultatio fuit*; it is a vry important —, *magna questio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); that is a rather learned —, *illud eruditius queritur*. Question, v.tr., to — any thing, *ad incertum revocare*; to — any one, *alqm interrogando urgere, alqm rogando obtundere* (in a troublesome manner); see Ask, Examine. Questionable, adj. *is or id de quo or ea de quā queritur or questio est*, see Suspicious, Doubtful.

Quibble, n. *quasi dicax argutia* (a witty remark, Aut. Gell.), *dieteria-orum*, n. (witticisms). Quibble, v.inti. *dieteria dicere* (in alqm+). Quibbler, n. *dicax* (witty, satirical); see Equivocate, Pun.

Quick, adj. (1) see Live, Alive; (2) see Fast, Speedy; (3) *alacer, alacer et promptus* (active and ready); (4) = sharp, *subtilis*; see Sharp, Acute; (5) — with child, see Pregnant; — lime, *calx viva*; — sand, *arēna volatica*, and simply *arena*; — set hedge, *sepes viva*; — silver, *argentum vivum, hydri argyū* (ὕδρῳ ἀργύρῳ), *mercurius (technical term in medicine). Quick, n. *caro viva*. Quicken, v.tr. (1) *animare* (poet., also fig.); (2) see Accelerate; (3) = stimulate, *accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm*.

Quiescent, adj., by *quiescere*. Quiescence, n., see Quiescence.

Quiet, adj. (1) in a physical sense, *quietus* (abstaining from exertion), *tranquillus* (with little motion, esp. of the sea), comb. *tranquillus et quietus, pacatus* (reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), *sedatus* (not excited, calm, e.g. *gradus, tempus*), *placidus* (placid, undisturbed, e.g. *amnis, flumen* [opp. *rapidus amnis*], *caelum, dies, sonitus*), *otiosus* (free from business); a — life, *vita quæta* or *tranquilla* or *tranquilla et quæta*, *vita placida*, *vita otiosa*; to lead a — life, *vitam tranquillam* or *placidam* or *otiosam degere*, *quiete vivere, otiose vivere*; a — province, *provincia quæta* (in general), *provincia pacata* (reduced to a peaceful state); to be —, *quietum* (etc.) *esse*; to remain —, *quiescere* (also = to remain neutral), *silentium tenere* + (to observe silence); to remain — in any thing, *otiosum spectatorem esse alci rei* (to be a — looker on, e.g. *pugna*); *se non admiscere* or *immiscere alci rei* (not to meddle in an affair); be —! *faveat lingua! silentium teneatis!* adv.

quiete, placide, otiose; to go any where —ly, *sedato gradu abire algo*; (2) with regard to the mind, *quietus* (inactive, not easily disturbed), *placatus* (appeased, after excitement), *sedatus* (mild, calm; all, e.g. *animus*), comb. *placidus quietusque, placatus et tranquillus, sedatus et quietus, sedatus placidusque*; a — speech, *oratio placida* or *sedata*; a —, calm delivery, *temperatum orationis genus, quietum disputandi genus* (in conversation); to do any thing with a more — mind, *placatiore animo facere alqd*; to write in a more — humour, *sedatiore animo scribere*; to be —, *animus esse quietus* or *tranquillo* or *placato*, *animus non commoveri*; one can never be —, *nunquam quæta mente consistere licet*; to take a thing in a — way, *placide* or *sedate ferre alqd*; adv. *quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo*, comb. *tranquille et placide, sedate placideque*; to live —ly, *quieto animo vivere, tranquille vitam traducere*. To quiet, v.tr. *tranquillare* (lit. mare; then fig. animos), *pacare* (e.g. a province), *sedare* (e.g. anger), *placare* (to soothe, e.g. a person, any one's passion), *permulcere* (by kindness, e.g. any one's mind, anger, etc.), *lenire* (to abate, allay, e.g. any one's anger, fear, etc.); see Calm, Assuage, Comfort. Quietness, n. (1) in a physical sense, *tranquillitas* (of the sea [but *malacia*, = a dead calm]; then of a quiet life, undisturbed), *quies* (inactivity, opp. to *tumultus*; also = neutrality), *requies* (rest from labour, opp. *labor*), *otium* (leisure, then = time of peace, when soldiers have leisure), *otiosa vita* (life without any employment), *pax* (peace, continued freedom from war or disturbances), *silentium* (silence); to live in peace and —, *in otio et pace vivere* (in general), *in concordia vivere* (of a married couple); (2) see Tranquility.

Quill, n. *caulis pennæ, penna* (pen).
Quilt, n., perhaps *opertorium lecti acui variatum*.
Quince, n. *malum cydonium*; — tree, *cydonia*; as yellow as a —, *melius* (μῆλιος, e.g. *vestimentum*); juice of —, *succi (malorum) cydoniorum*; — kernel, **granum mali cydonii*; — wine, **vinum ex malis cydonitis factum*.

Quinquennial, adj. *quinguenis, quinque annorum* (in general, lasting five years), *quinguenalis* (done every five years, also = lasting five years, e.g. *censura*).

Quinsy, n. *synanche* (σύνανξη), in pure Latin *angina*; to suffer from —, *angina strangulanti*; affected with the —, *synanchicus* (σύνανχικός, late).

Quintessence, n. *flos* (the proper term); the — of a work, *flores rerum e libro decerpti*.

Quintetto, n. **cantus e quinque symphoniacis editus*.

Quire, n. *scapus* (with the ancients = 20 sheets, Plin.).

Quit, v.tr., see Leave, Desert.

Quite, adv. *prorsus* (without exception, e.g. *prorsus omnes*), *omnino* (altogether, perfectly), *plane*, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect), *penitus, funditus* (entirely, completely); that is — wrong, *falsum est id totum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; he is — unhappy, *prorsus nihil adest quin miserum sit*; he is — illiterate, *omnino omnis eruditioris expert est*; to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire, totā sententiā dissidere*; it is — different, by *longe secus esse, longe aliter se habere*; he is not — without learning, *ne tamen scit nihil*; sometimes "quite" is rendered by an adj. with the prefix *per* before it, e.g. — poor, *perpauper*; — right! *ita est!* (as answer); — certain, *haud dubie* (no doubt); to know as — certain, *satis pro certo scire* (not certissime); not —, *minus* (e.g. not — so many, *minus multi*), *parum* (too little, e.g. not — so many as are wanted, *parum multi*).

Quits, adv. render by *fidem suam solvise*; we are —, *nihil reliqui est*.

Quiver, n. *pharetra*; wearing a —, *pharetratus*.
Quota, n. *pars*.

Quote, *v. tr.* induce (to introduce), *producere*, *afferre*, *proferre* (to bring forward); to — witness, *testes proferre*, *laudare*, *producere*, *citare*, *scire*; to — as a testimony, *afferre* or *proferre testimonium*; to — a passage, *verba quæ scripta sunt ipse uti*; to — a passage of Theophrastus about this matter (in writing), *verba ipsa Theophrasti super eâ re ascribere*; to — an instance, *exemplum afferre*; *commemorare*; from which letters I have quoted a few passages as an example, *ex quibus literis pauca in exemplum subici*. Quotation, *n.* *verba allata* or *laudata*.

Quotient, *n.* *quotus*.

RABBIT, *n.* *cuniculus*; — burrows, **cuniculi specus* (as cave), **cuniculi foras* (deep hole), **cubila cuniculi* (nest, retreat); — chase, **venatio cuniculorum*.

Rabbie, *n.* *sentina* **republicæ* or *urbis* (the lowest of the people), *sex populi* (the dregs); see *Mob*.
Rabid, *adj.* *rabidus*, see *Mad*.

Race, *n.* (1) *gens* (family); also = *gens*, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs; *gens* (in a more general sense, all who belong to a certain tribe; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [nomina], in opp. to *familia*, i.e. the subdivisions of a *gens*, and which were denoted by *cognomina*, family-names), *stirps* (the lineage of a family descended from a *gens*), *progenies* (lit. descent, then also = posterity), (2) = a particular breed, *genus*, *semen* (lit., seed, meton. for *genus*); of a noble — *nobilis*, a noble — of hounds, *nobiles ad venandum canes*; see *Breed*, *Kind*, (3) = a going or course, a foot —, *cursum*, *certamen*, *curriculum*; to hold —, *cursum certare*; a — (with horses), *cursus* or *curriculum* *equorum*, *curvus equester* (in general), *equaria* *horum*, or *-ium*, *n.* (in honour of the god *Mars*), — course, *curriculum* (in general), *stadium* (the ancient *stadion*), *circus* (circus); — horse, *equus curulis* (a horse running in the Circensian games). *Race*, *v. intr.* *currere*, *cursilare* *Racer*, *n.* *cursor*.

Rack, *n.* (1) = an engine of torture, perhaps *Adacula* (consisting of a number of strings, see *Torture*); (2) = an instrument for stretching (e.g. a bowl, by the verb, see *Stretch*, *Bund*). (3) = a framework above the manger, *crates* (*aparthov*, but not *falsus clatrata*), **pecten fenarius*. *Rack*, *v. tr.* see *Torture*, *Torment*.

Racy, *adj.* *ralidus*; see *Strong*.

Radiance, *n.* *radiatio* (post-Aug.), *fulgor* (brightness). Radiant, *adj.* *radiatus*. Radiate, *v. intr.* *radiare* (in good prose never = to shine). Ray, *n.* *radius fulmen* (flash of lightning); to cast —, *radius funderet*; the — reflect, *radius refringuntur* or *refringuntur*; to send back —, **radius reigere*; fig. I have still a — of hope, *spes aliqua mihi affulget* or *ostenditur*.

Radical, *adj.* (1) *innatus*, (2) in grammar, a — letter, **literæ vocabuli primitivæ*.

Radish, *n.* *radicula*, *radix* *Syracæ*; horse —, *rappanus*, *radix* *Syracæ*, also merely *radix*.

Radii, *n.* (1) see *Ray*; (2) in geometry, *radius*.

Raffle, *v. intr.* *aleæ ludere*; see *Deo* (to play at).

Raffe, *n.* *pectus salorum*.

Raft, *n.* *retis*.

Rafter, *n.* *signum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transstrum*; a small —, *transilla*; to connect any thing with —, *aliquid materiâ jugamentare* (*v. tr.*).

Rag, *n.* *pannus*, *luteus* (a worn —, e.g. *rectus*); *rag*, *panni* (also = old garments), *cento* (patched, one who raves and deals in old clothes, *centonarius*, *Petr.*); covered with —, *pannis obdus*, *pannosus*; dealing in —, **negotium pannicularium exercere*, **panniculus* or *pannos* *vendicare*; dealer in —,

**qui panniculos venditat*, who collects — (from door to door), **qui panniculos ostium colligit*, ragged, *pannosus*, *pannis* *aditus*, *pannacæus* (looking like —, shabby, e.g. *rectus*), *tilis*, fig. good for nothing, of things, see *Remm* *ut*. *Illyrimuffan*, *n.* *homo perditus* (one of the rabble, in general), *faci populi* (low mob), see *Rabble*.

Rage, *n.* *rabus*, *furor*, *æritia*, *ira*, *iracundia* (see under *Madness*), *barra* *et* *aleps* *ici* (great force of any thing, e.g. *morbi*), *aleps* *rei* *aciditas* (violent desire, e.g. *gloria*, **librorum*, only in poet and in late writers we find also *furor* in this sense), *temeritas* with gen. of the ground (e.g. *tem. lucrandi*); see *Mad*. *Rage*, *v. intr.* *furere* (of man, in poets also of personified objects), *ærire* (to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against any one or any thing, in *aliquem* or in *aliquid*, against one's self, in *se ipsum ærire*; most terribly, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem ærire*, with the greatest cruelty, *ultima crudelitate ærire*; see *Rave*. *Raging*, *n.* *furor*; see *Mad*.

Rail, *n.* (1) *seo* *Rail*, *Rafter*; (2) on railways, **ferrum*; — way, **via ferro strata*; to construct a —, **viam ferro sternere*. *Railing*, *Rail*, *n.* *pluteus*; on a staircase, *epimedion* (Inscr.).

Rail, *v. intr.* *oburgare* *aliquem*.

Railery, *n.* *acervillatio*, *acervæ factiva*.

Rain, *n.* *pluvium* (water that falls from the clouds, also continuous —), *imber*, *nimbis* (in large drops); *nimb*, with storm; *aque calistes* (is poetical); sudden —, a shower of —, *pluvia repentina*, *imber repente effusus*, *imber subitus*, violent —, *imber violentus* *fusus*, constant —, *nimbis magni et assidui*; the — ceases, *imber desinit* or *nimbis desinit*, during the —, in *imbri*, *per imbrem*, *dum pluit*, *runbow*, *arcus pluvius* (*Hor*), in prose generally *calistes arcus*, and in the context simply *arcus*; rain-proof, water-proof, *imbribus impenetrabilis* (post-Aug.); it looks like —, *nubilatur* or *nubilare* *capit*, *hodie pluit*, *i. impers*, it rains, *pluit*; it — fast, *magnus effunditur imber*, *magna vis imbrum effunditur*; it — constantly, *assiduus* (or *continuus*) *habemus imbris*; it — all night, *imber per totam noctem tenet*, it ceases to —, *imber desinit*, or *imbres desinunt*, it — something (e.g. stones, fire, blood, etc.), by *pluit aliquid*, *imber aleps rei defuit*; e.g. it — stones, *pluit lapidibus*, *lapidum imber defuit*, also *de celo lapidat*, *imbri lapidat*; God rained, *pluebat* (*Deus pluebat* would be bad). *Rainy*, *adj.* *pluvius* (e.g. wind, weather, day, also district, country), *pluviosus* (when it rains much, e.g. winter).

Raise, *v. tr.* (1) *toltere*, *attollere*; (2) *erigere* (e.g. *malum*); (3) see *Lrect*, *Build*; (4) to raise the price, etc. by *erigere* (e.g. *premium aleps rei*), *carus cedere aliquid*; — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see *Increase*, (5) = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *flores a vine spinoso*), (6) = to elevate any one in condition, *augere*, *ornare*, *producere* *ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; to — from the dust, *e tenebris in lucem vocare*, *e tenebris et silentio proferre*; to — to the highest honours, *ad amplissimos honores* or *ad summum dignitatem perducere*; to the gods, *ad deos immortales tollere*, in *deorum numerum referre*, see *Promote*, (7) to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *incitare*, (8) = to bring together, *colligere*, see *Collect*; (9) to raise the voice, by *toltere* (e.g. *clamorem*).

Raisin, *n.* *acinus uvæ passæ* (not *uva passæ*, i.e. dried grape). poetic. *racemus passus*; — stone, **nucleus acini uvæ passæ*; — wine, *passum* (scil. *vinum*).

Rake, *n.* *pecten* (for hay or baric), *strutrum*, *arper* (to break clods or to pull up weeds). *Rake*, *v. tr.* *pectine terrere* (bar, etc.), *radere* (to — the ground); (2) to — together, *corrigere*, *colligere*, *corrådere*, *convocare* (e.g. *hereditates omnium*).

Raily, *v. tr.* *recolligere*; *v. intr.* *se* or *animum colligere*, *ad se redire*, *se recipere*.

Ram, *n.* *frustra* (battering —); (2) *aries* (male

of sheep). Ram, v. t. *fistuca adigere, fistucare, pascuacione solidare* (to make firm), — rod, *virga ppyobolaria.

Ramble, v. intr. *errare*; about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road), *agari* (with intention, both separately and comb. *agari et errare*, fig. to wander from the subject), *palari* (to stray, from a company, from a herd, e.g. *per agros*), *volitare algo loco* (of birds, fig. also of men), *encumvolare* or *cumvolitare algo* (of birds, fig. also of men), *obcubitare algo loco* (to ride round, e.g. *hostium muniments*, of cavalry). Ramble, n. *etei*; see Excursion. Rambler, n. *ragus* (e.g. *ragus villaticus*, i.e. an inspector of slaves, etc.), who rambles about instead of minding his duties).

Ramification, n. by *ramus diffundi*. See Pedigree.

Rampart, n. *callum* (properly speaking), *agger* (a mound, mole); to build a —, *aggerem facere* or *facere* or *exstruere*, *callum ducere*, to fortify the camp with — and ditches, *castra munire vallo fossisque*, to surround a tower with —, *urbem vallo et fossa cingere*.

Rauced, adj. *raucedus*.

Rancour, n. *odium occultum*.

Random, n., at —, *temere*, or comb. *temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere* or *facere alqd*).

Range, v., see Arrange. Range, n., see Class, Order, — of thought, etc., by circ, e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantissimum esse*, — of subjects, *rerum siquentia*, *rem omnem didicisse* or *novisse*, *alys rei peritissimum esse*.

Rank, n. (1) of troops, *ordo*; the —, *ordines militum*; to break through the —, *ordines persumpere*; to throw the — into confusion, *ordines turbare, contruere*, to form the — again, *ordines restituere*, to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*, in their —, *ordinati* (of troops, e.g. *consistent*, opp. *inordinati*), *ordinatum* (e.g. *ire*, opp. *pastum ire*), in closed —, *munto agmine* (e.g. to march, *incedere*); not in —, *inordinati atque incompositi*, to step out of the —, *ordine egredi* (one, also of several), *ordines descere* or *elinguere* (of several); when they had entered their —, *ut aciem ordinesque constituerant*, to stand in their —, *ordinatos consistere*; to hasten (during the battle) to the first —, *infestis hastis provocare*; to press, push forward to the first —, *ante signa prosilire*; (2) degree in military affairs, *ordo militandi*, or in the context merely by *ordo* (e.g. *in ordinem redigere, in ordinem venire*), or by *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorem esse algo*), (3) in civil life, = degree, *locus* (the place which any one occupies in his station, different from *ordo*, i.e. all who belong to one and the same order, e.g. *senatorius locus*, the — or dignity of a senator, but *ordo senatorius*, the whole order, all the senators together), *gradus* (line of kindred, the position which any one holds in civil life, but with regard to titles and honours we generally use *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*), *dignitas* (position in society), a Spaniard of —, *Hispanus nobilis*; a man of —, *vir personā ac dignitate conspicuus*; to have the — of a consul, *gradum consularis dignitatis tenere*; to occupy a high — (among the troops), *honestum ordinem ducere*; to have or occupy the first —, *primum locum obtinere*, *primum gradum tenere* (esp. according to the title), — the second —, *secundum gradum tenere* (more particularly as to honours), to occupy the lowest —, *infimum locum obtinere*; to have the first — in any thing, *principatum alys rei obtinere* (but not *regnare in alqd* re, which is not classical in this sense), to occupy the first — in the state, *principem esse civitate*; to assign the first — to any one, *alci primas* or (in speaking of two only) *prioris deferre*, in any thing, *in alqd re*; to purchase the — of a senator, *senatorium locum emere*; to lose the — of a senator, *ordinem senatorium amittere*; a dispute about —, *certamen*

honoris et dignitatis, or in the context merely *contentio*; to have —, *de loco contendere*, constantly —, *perpetuas inter se cont. oierias habere*, *quinam anteferatur*, ambition of —, **personam gravem sustinendi studium*, *honoris cupiditas*; ambitious as regards —, **personam gravem sustinendi studiosus*, *honoris cupidus*, see Station. Rank, v. tr. (1) to — the soldiers, *copias ordinare* (in general), *ordines* or *aciem instruere* (before a battle), *ordine ponere*, *ex ordine collocare* (to place in order); (2) = to place in a particular class, *ordinare, disponere*; (3) = to dispose methodically. see Arrange, Dispo-; v. intr., by *in ordinem redigi*, to have a certain —, to — with, *codem esse cum algo loco* (in general), *pares ordines ducere* (of two military officers).

Rank, adj., of plants, *luxuriosus*, *luxurians*, of the soil, *luxurians*, a — rogue, *caput scelerum*.

Ransack, v. tr. (1) a house *exhaustire, exanimare, nudum atque manū reddere*, a temple, *sanctum errere* or *extergere*, *spoliare explorareque*, *nudare* or *spoliare*, *spoliare nudareque*, *nudare* or *exanimare* or *exhaustire*, *spoliare et depredari*, to cause to be —, *diripiendum* or *prædæ dare*, (2) = to search thoroughly, *rimari*, *scrutari* (to sift), *excutere* (to shake out, books, a library, etc.), see Search.

Ransom, n. (1) = the money paid as —, *pecunie quibus alqs redimitur*, *aureum quod pro redemptione alqs affertur* (the money brought as —), *pretium pro capite pretium* (to save one's life), in the context generally simply *pretium*, *pecunia* (e.g. *alqm sine pretio amittere, reddere*, *liberos sine pretio recipere*, *alqm pretio* or *pecunia redimere* [e. *servitute*] or simply *alqm redimere*); (2) = release from captivity, *redemptio*, to effect the — of a prisoner, *impetrare de captivis redimendis*. Ransom, v. tr. *redimere* or *redimere pecuniam*, to — a prisoner, *captivum redimere ab hostibus*; see Redeem.

Ranter, n. *orator tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*, see Tanatic.

Rap, v. intr., at the door, *pulsare* (e.g. *foris*); see Knock. Rap, n., *talitum*; to give any one a —, **talitrum alci infringere*.

Rapacious, adj., *rapax*, *prædatorius* (practising rapine, e.g. *navis*), *cupidus rapinarum* or *prædæ* or *prædæ ac rapinarum* (greedy after booty), *latrocinium assuetus* (accustomed to robbery, e.g. a tribe), *latrocinio similis* (like robbery), *latonem* (*prædonem*) more or ritu (after the manner of robbers), *furax* (thievish). Rapacity, n. *cupiditas rapinarum* or *prædæ* or *prædæ ac rapinarum* *spoliandi cupido*, *rapacitas* (the latter as inherent quality), *fu acitas* (inclination to thieve), through —, *ob prædām, spoliandi cupidine*.

Rape, n. (1) *stuprum mulieris*, *illatum*, *vitium* or *st. primum mulieris oblatum*, to commit a — upon, *alci stuprum inferre* or *offerre*, *alci vitium offerre*, *alci vim offerre*, *alqm per vim stuprare*, *alqm vitare*, *puclitiam alci expugnare* or *eripere*, *decus muliebri* or *puclitiam alci expugnare*; (2) in botany, *rapa*, *apum* (in general), **brassica rapus* (L.), — seed, *raporum semen*.

Rapid, adj., *rapidus* (of rivers and winds; poet. *rapax*), *violentus* (violent, stormy, of winds), of goods that have a — sale, *rapidissime emi*. Rapidly, n., see Quickness.

Rapier, n., *udis* (a rod or foil for fencing with), **gladius præpallatus* (in the modern sense), to fight, fence with a —, *battere armis pugnatorius*.

Rare, adj. *rarus* (not often met with), *singularis*, *eximius* (exceedingly fine, etc.); a — force of genius, *singularis ingenii vis*; a woman of — beauty, *mulier eximii facie*, *edc*; *raro* (*rarenter* is bad); very —, *perraro, perquam raro, rarissime*. Rarity, n. *raritas* (the — of any thing), *res rara*, *res rara visu* or *invenitu* (any thing seldom found), *res visenda* (curiosity), it is a — that or to, etc., *arum est ut*, etc., *raro fit ut*, etc.

Rascal, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus, scelus*; vol. —! *scelus viri!* Jugurtha, the greatest — that was

ever born, *Jugurtha, homo omnium, quos terra sustinuit, sceleratissimus.*

Rase, v.tr. = to level with the ground, *solo aquare* or *adaquare, delere et solo adaquare* (e.g. *urbem*); — the fortifications, *mœnia a fundamentis digessere.*

Rash, adj. præceps, præcipitatus (headlong, etc.), *inconsideratus* (inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*), *temerarius* (thoughtless); *adv. nimis festinanter, præpropere*; to act —, *festinantius agere.* *Rashness, n. nimia or præmatura festinatio*; in a thing, *alcys rei* (e.g. *uoris petendæ*), or simply *festinatio.*

Rash, n. scabies (in general, also on trees), *lepra* (leprosy), *mentâgra, mentigo* (scab of lambs), *purigo* (scules on the head, beard, eyebrows).

Rasher, n., of bacon, "frustum tardi.

Rasp, v.tr. discobinare. *Rasp, n. scobina* (but not *radula*, i.e. a scraper).

Raspberry, n. "morum Idæum; — *vinegar, acetum ex moris Idæis paratum*; — tree, *rubus Idæus*; — wine, *vinum ex moris Idæis factum.*

Rat, n. "mus rattus (L.); — trap, *muscipula.*

Rate, n., at the —, pro modo, pro ratione, but generally *pro*; = tax, *rectigal*; to lay a —, *rectigal, tributum imponere alicui* (i.e. to — any one) and *alcys rei, tributum indicare alicui*; to be liable to pay —, *rectigalia pensitare*; to pay —, *pendere*; to collect —, *rectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; collector of —, *rectigalium exactor*; to exempt any one from the payment of — for five years, *tributum in quinquennium remittere alicui*; to apply to have part of the — remitted, *magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud alqm*; to exempt any one from the —, *a tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; see Tax; at any —, *certe, profecto*; — of going (of a watch), *motus.* *Rate, v.tr.* (1) *estimare alqd, estimationem alcys rei facere*; see Estimate; (2) *alci imponere tributum*; see Tax. *Rateable, adj. qui (quæ, quod) pensitat.*

Rather, adj. potius (if we select), *multo magis* (so much the more, in a higher degree), *quin etiam, quin potius, quin immo* (when we substitute something still stronger, etc.), *immo* (nay even; also comb. *immo potius, immo vero, immo enimvero, immo etiam*); and not —, *ac non potius, also, ac non*; I did not —, rather ... (or in similar phrases) *tantum abest, ut...at* (but not *potius*, which we find nowhere in classical writers); I would rather, by *mallo.*

Ratification, n., by Ratify, v.tr., a treaty, sancire pactum, fidem fœderis firmare.

Ration, n. demensum (what is measured out; *serri quateris modios accipiebant frumenti in mensum, et id demensum dicebatur.* *Donat.* ad *Terent.* *Phorm.*, a monthly allowance of meat, drink, and corn, given to slaves), *cibus* or *victus diuturnus* (daily allowance of food).

Rational, adj. (1) = having reason, *ratione præditus* or *utens, rationis particeps* (opp. *rationis expertus*; *rationalis* we find first used in *Sen. Ep.* 113, 14); (2) = agreeable to reason, *sanius* (opp. *insanius, insanienis*), *prudens, modestus* (who never violates the rules of good conduct and propriety); — conduct, *modestia*; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or *considerate agere.*

Rattle, v.intr. (1) *crepare, crepitum dare* (to make a crackling, clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* (to make a loud noise), *sonare* (to sound); to make a —ing noise, *crepitum, strepitum, sonitum edere*; see Jingle; (2) *blaterare* (to talk idly); *v.tr.*, to — the chains, *cinclus morere*; see before. *Rattle, n. crepitus, strepitus* (e.g. *cinclorum*), *sonitus* (e.g. *rotarum, catenarum*).

Rave, v.intr. furere, insanire, delirare, comb. *delirare et mente captum esse*; = to talk irrationally, *ineptire* (to do and say things which are irreconcilable with common sense), *hilariter* (lit., to prophesy; then = to talk nonsense), *augari* (to talk and do silly things), *hallucinari* (to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

Raven, n. corvus; the — croak, *corvus crocit* or *crocitat*; egg of a —, *ovum corvini*; croaking of a

—, *crocitus*, — black, *coracino colore, niger* (tenuis) *quam corvus* (both of animate beings), *nigerrimo colore* (of inanimate beings and of things), *nigerrimus*, *perniger* (in general, of a shining black colour, of things; *oculi pernigri*, *Plant.*); colour of —, *color coracinus, corvina nigredo* (e.g. *capillorum*, late), *nigerrimus color.* *Ravenous, adj. edax*; see *Gluttonous.*

Ravine, n. via cava, angustia tiarum (in general, narrow passage, path), *fauces* (defile).

Ravish, v.tr. algam vitare (before and after *Aug.*); *algam* (per vim) *stuprare, alcys pudicitiam atque vitium asserre, per vim vitium* or *stuprum offerre alicui, alicui pudicitiam* or *decus muliebri expugnare, alicui pudicitiam eripere, also alicui illudere* and *algam ludificari* or *ludibrio habere* (*Com.*); see *Delight.*

Raw, adj. crudus (opp. *coctus*), *incoctus* (not yet boiled, opp. *coctus*, before *Aug.*); *hail —, subrudus, rudis* (any thing in its natural state), *impolitus*. (unpolished, e.g. — stone), *ineultus* (not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. — field, vine); — gold, silver, *aurum, argentum infectum* (opp. *argentum factum*); — hands, troops, *rudis.*

Razor, n. culter tonsorius, novacula. See *Beard.* *Shave.*

Reach, v.tr. (1) see *Extend, Stretch*; (2) = to touch by extending, *contingere, attingere, manu prehendere posse*; (3) = to deliver with the hand, *porrigere, præbere* (to offer, e.g. *caram manum asses porrigentibus præbere*); (4) = to arrive at, *pervenire ad* or in with acc. (in general), *atingere locum, capere alqm locum* (esp. by sea); to try to — a place, *alqm locum capessere*; to — the harbour, *portum capere, in portum pervenire, perceli*; to try to —, *portum* or *ad portum tendere*; (5) = to arrive at by effort, *assequi* (e.g. *eodem honorum gradus quos alius assequi*); *v.intr.* *manum tendere* or *porrigere ad alqd*; see *Extend.* *Reach, n., within —, quod manu prehendi, quod contingi potest, quod adipisci queas* (what we can get), **quod obtineri potest* (by effort); out of —, *quod contingi non potest*; out of — of, by *tutus ab alqo*; out of — of gun-shot, *extra telli jactum* or *conjectum, extra telli* (telorum) or *agilis missionem*; not to be within — of —, *extra telli jactum* or *conjectum esse* or *stare, jactu telli procul abesse, longius abesse quam quo telum tormentumve adigi potest*; as soon as I was out of —, *ad primum extra telli conjectum licuit consistere*; to approach within —, *ad telli conjectum venire*; to fight within —, *continus pugnare* (opp. *eminus pugnare*).

Reaching, n. nausea.

React, v.tr., a play, fabulam iterum or *denovo dare* (of the author) or *edere* (of the manager of a theatre) or *agere* (of the actors). *Reaction, n. rerum priusnarum studium, vis contraria*, or by *origi ex alqo re.*

Read, v.tr. and intr. legere (in general; lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. *spicas*), *recitare* (to — aloud, to recite), *præire* or *præire voce* (to read to any one in order that he may repeat it after him; not *prælegere* in this sense); to be able, to know how to —, *legere posse, literas* or *literarum elementa didicisse*; to know something besides —, *paululum alqd ultra primas literas progressum esse*; to teach any one to —, *alqm instituire ad lectionem, alqm literas docere, elementa literarum alicui tradere*; to learn to —, *primas literas, prima elementa discere*; a boy who has just begun to —, *puer elementarius* (*Sen. Ep.*); to — well, *commode legere* (i.e. properly, according to the rules, etc., opp. *male legere*); to — a sermon (from the manuscript, instead of preaching extempore), *descripto dicere, orationem* or *sermonem ex libello habere*; to be able to — a book off at once, at sight, *librum ab oculo legere* (*Petr.*); to — (for the sake of amusement, etc.), *legere, cognoscere* (*Avianus*); to — through, in order to know the contents, to — carefully, to study; to —, any thing often, *lectitare* (e.g. *libri non legendi, sed lectitandi, Plin.*); — very often, *legendo conterere* (to wear

out by reading); — diligently (a book, a treatise), *diligenter evolvere*, *diligenter repetere*; — repeatedly, *repetere* (in general), *crebro regustare* (always to feel a fresh delight in —, e.g. *epistolam*), *recognoscere*, *retrahere* (to review, in order to make corrections); to — any thing in a cursory manner, to glance, *perfoliare*, *perfolutare*; — the whole book, *librum ad extremum evolvere*; — annals, *paginas in annalibus percurrere*; — writings, *scripta lectione transcurrere*; — the works, *libros cursim transire* (Aul. Gell.); to — with attention, *intente legere*, **digitis legere*; to be fond of — any thing, *aleis rei lectione delectari*; to give any one any thing to —, *alqd legendum alicui dare* (in order that he may know the contents), **dare alicui librum quem legat* (for his amusement, etc.); to be much —, *frequenter lectitari*, in *manibus esse*; to — a book, *legere librum*; to — any thing in a book, *legere alqd in libro*; fig.; to — in the future, *præagere futura*; to — the future in the stars, **e siderum positi et spatii conjecturam facere de rebus futuris*; to — a man's thoughts, *consiliorum omnium participem esse*; to — it in any one's looks, by *alqd in aleis vultu* or *ex toto ore eminet* (e.g. *pigrutia et desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore crudelitatis eminet*). Read, adj. *qui multum legit* et *perfolutavit*, *multa lectione exercitus*; well — in the classics, in *scriptis veteribus multum volutus*; a person that is well —, *homo satis literatus*. Reading, n. (1) *lectio*, *recitatio* (aloud to any one, recital), *legendi studium* (for information); (2) *multa lectio*, **lectionis copia*; want of —, *inscitia literarum*; worth reading, *dignus qui legatur, legendus*; reading-desk, perhaps *pulpitum*. Reader, n. *lector* (of a book in general; post-Aug. = one who reads to any one, who in the golden age was called by the technical term *anagnostes*, ἀναγνώστης), *legens*, or collectively *legentes* (of both sexes), or by *legere* (e.g. *qui Archimedis libros legit*; **iudicati non ingrati fore is qui hæc legant*); desire for —, *legendi aviditas* (Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7, where the adj. *inexhausta* is spurious); he possesses an insatiable desire for —, in *eo est legendi aviditas, nec satiari potest*; fond of —, *legendi avidus*; to be —, **libris nimis indulgere*; to be very —, *quasi haurire libris* (Cic., who however adds *si hoc verbo in tam clara se utendum est*); — exercise, **legendi exercitatio*; — or book society, **societas legentium*.

Ready, adj. (1) *instructus, paratus* (ad alqd or with inf.), *promptus* (quick, ad alqd or in alqd or in alqd re, only post-Aug. with dat.), *comb. promptus et paratus, expeditus* (always prepared, in readiness); — to do a thing, *paratus facere alqd* or *ad alqd faciendum* (also = prepared, with inf., resolved to, also in Lat. simply with the part. fut. act., e.g. *moriturus, periturus*); to be —, in readiness, *ad manum esse, præsto adesse, for, ad alqd*; at any body's command, *ad nutum alicui expeditum esse*; to keep —, to hold in readiness, *alqd expeditum* (e.g. *arma*); to get —, *parare, instigare alqd*; to get one's self — for, *se parare ad alqd, se expeditum ad alqd, parare, comparare, instruire alqd*; a speaker who is always —, *orator semper ad dicendum expeditus*; to get — for a journey, *parare iter, parare profectum, se comparare ad iter*; for the next day, in *diem posterum*; for shooting, **sclopetum ad ictum instruire*; = willing, *paratus, promptus ad alqd*; = finished, *perfectus, absolutus*; — money, see *Cash*; (2) *officiosus facilis*; adv. *prompte, prompto parato animo, libenter, libentissimo animo* (of several) *libentissimis animis*. Readiness, n. (1) to be in —, *paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse* (of persons), *sub manibus esse* (of servants, etc., at hand, etc.), *ad manum esse* (of persons and things), in *promptu esse, paratum or promptum esse, pro manu esse* (of things); the latter, e.g. (of money), *suppletur* (to be in sufficient quantity, of corn, etc.); to hold in —, *habere paratum, in expedito, in præstito*; to have money in —, *pecuniam in numerato or pro manu habere*; (2)

animus promptus or paratus, facilitas, officium, studium.

Real, adj. (1) = not fictitious, *reus* (true, e.g. *gloria, laus*), *germanus* (true, e.g. brother; hence = genuine, e.g. *Stoicus, patris*; *solidus* does not denote —, but complete, as e.g. *solida laus caraque*); a — scholar, *vere doctus*; adv. *vere* (verily; *re ceræ*, *re* (indeed, opp. *nomine*); really! indeed! itane vero? (ironically), *an tu?* (you don't say so!); to make —, *facere, efficere, perficere* (to cause), *ad effectum adducere or perducere* (to carry out); to be —, in *re esse or positum esse*; (2) in law, *quod ad rem or respectat, ad res pertinet*; a — estate, *solum, solum agri, sedes et solum* (in opp. to movable property), *fundi, agri* (land). Reality, n. *quod est seu quod esse potest* (Vitr.), *res, res vere, rerum* (realities, facts, what really exists, opp. *res fictæ*), *veritas, natura* (both these words in an abstract sense); in —, in *vera, in veritate*; to become a —, *fieri, effici, ad effectum adduci*. Realize, v.tr. *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere or perducere, ad rem perducere*; to — one's plans, **consiliorum suorum executionem esse*; not to be able to — a thing, *non parem esse alci rei exsequenda*; see *Gain*, *Profit*, *Realization*, n. *effectus*.

Ream, n., of paper, **riginti scapi* (but *scapus* = 20 sheets only with the ancients).

Reanimate, v.tr., — any one's hope, *ad novam spem alqm excitare or erigere, novam spem alicui ostendere*.

Reap, v.tr. (1) *frumentum metere, agrum demetere*; (2) *ex agro demetere siuges et pericere*; v.intr. *messen peragere, messen facere, metere, demetere*; prov., as you sow, so you will —, *ut sementem jeceris, ita metes*; to — where we have not sown, *alienos agros demetere, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare* (Hor.), *sub arbore quam alius censuit legere fructum* (Liv.); fig. = to gain, *fructum capere, percipere*, the fruit of, *ex alqd re, fructum alicui rei ferre*. Reaper, n. *messor*; — wages, **messorum merces*. Reaping-hook, *falx*.

Rear, n. (1) *agmen extremum or norissimum*; the — of the enemy, *hostes norissimos, postremos*; to form the —, *agmen claudere, cingere*, to attack the —, *postremos adoriri*; (2) see *Behind*.

Rear, v.tr. (1) *see Raise, Lift*; (2) — up, plant, etc., *educere*; cattle, *pecuniarum facere*; animals generally, *educere, submittere* (for breeding, *ad admissuram*); children, *educare*, seldom *educere* (men, animals, plants); see *Educate*; (3) fig., see *Exalt, Elevate*; v.intr. (of horse) *exultare, erigere pedes priores, tollere se arrectum* &c.

Reason. (1) = cause, *principium, initium, fons* (source, origin), *comb. causa et semen* (i.e. belli), *ratio* (as inference, opp. *argumentum, factus*); I cannot comprehend what may be the — of it, *rationem quam habet non satis perspicio*; the matter has a double —, *ejus rei duplex causa est*; to state a —, *causam or rationem afferre, or* (in Cic.) simply *afferre* (e.g. *cur eadem, afferre possum, firmissimum [scil. argumentum] afferri videtur*); I have important — for, *non sine gravi causa facio alqd, gravis causa me impellit ut faciam alqd*; not without a —, *non sine causa, cum causa*; for good —, *justis de causis*; for this —, that, etc., *propterea, quod, etc.*; without any proper —, *nulla ratione, temere*; I say nothing without sufficient —, *nulli timore dico*; there is no —, I have no — to, etc., or why, etc., *non est, nihil est, quod or cur*; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur, e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy, *nihil est quod te movet*; I have — to, etc., *est quod, etc.*; I have — to feel ashamed, *est quod me pudrat*; what — has he (to say, etc.)? *quid est quod, etc.*? I have more — to contr. than you than to request you, *magis est quod tibi contraherem, quam quod te rogem*; = fact, proof, *argumentum, res* (generally in the plur., opp. *verba*); to argue, contend with —, *argumentis or rebus agere et causari*; (2) *ratio* (that which can be understood), *sanitas* (soundness), *intellectus*.

*scripturam or lectionem recipere; not to —, *rejicere*, one river — another, by *desuere* in; (6) to —, take any thing said or done in a certain manner, *accipere*, *exicipere*, *interpretari* (to put an interpretation upon it); well, in *bonam partem accipere*, *belle ferre*, *boni* or *equi bonique facere*, *boni considerare*; not well, badly, ill, in *malam partem accipere*; *aggre*, *graviter*, *molesse*, *indigne ferre*, *male interpretari*; with indulgence, forbearance, in *mitiorem partem* or *mollius interpretari*, *mollius accipere*; with thanks, *grato animo accipere*; indifferently, coolly, *equo animo accipere*. Receive, *n. accipiens* (opp. *dans*, *tribuens*). Receptacle, *n. receptaculum* (any place where things may be deposited or kept), *cella*, *cellula* (store-room, cellar), *horrum* (store-house, barn), *apotheca* (repository for wine), *penus* (for keeping provisions), *armarium* (for clothes), *claustrum* (for wild beasts), *ascina* (for fish; also in general = water reservoir), *cavea* (for birds), *carcer* (prison). Reception, *n.* (1) in general, *acceptio*, or by verbs; (2) *receptio*, *hospitium* (in any one's house and at his table), *adius* (access to any one), *salutatio* (greeting), *cooptatio* (into a body, society, etc.); kind —, *liberalitas*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *quid alqs exoptatur* or *accipitur*; to meet with a kind — in any one's house, *hospitio alqs accipi*; good, bad —, *bene*, *male accipi*, *benigne*, *male excipi*, at, *ab alqs*; honourable —, *honorificentissime exceptus est*; friendly —, *benigno vultu excipi*, *carum omnibus exceptumque venire*.

Recent, *adj.* *recens* (what came only recently, of late into existence, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, i.e. what existed in former times), also *comb.* *recens ac natus* or *novus ac recens* (of a thing that is but new, as well as of that which has but lately begun to exist). Recently, *adv.* *nuper*, *nunc nuper*.

Recess, *n.* (1) = a moving back, by verbs, as *recedere* (in general), *refluere* (of water that had overflowed the banks), *reciprocari* (of the tides, opp. *accedere*); (2) = a withdrawing from public business; see *Reire*, *Retreat*, *Leisure*, *Holidays*.

Reciprocal, *adj.* *mutuus* (*reciprocus* is no classical term). Reciprocity, *n.* **ratio mutua*; see *Mutual*.

Recital, *n.*, by verbs. Recite, *v.tr.* (1) see *Repeat*; (2) *pronunciare* (in general, to speak out, utter any thing), *recitare* (with the proper accent, etc.); — any thing with the same words, *isdem verbis alqd reddere*; mechanically, *alqd decantare*; when a speech, etc., is read from papers, *legere* (in general, more particularly to call over names, etc.); *recitare*. Recitation, *n.* *lectio*, *recitatio*. Reciter, *n.* *lector* (post-Aug.), *recitator*. Recitation, *n.* **recitatio notis signisque composita*, **episodiorum recitatio tibi succinente*.

Reckless, *adj.*, by *circ.*, e.g. *negligens* with *acc.* of the thing respecting which we are —; however the context only can guide us in rendering this word properly. Recklessness, *n.* *imprudencia*, *socordia*, *negligentia* (see *Carelessness*), or by verbs.

Reckon, *v.tr.* *computare*, *computare rationem rei*. Reckoning, *n.* *ratio*, *computatio*, the art of —, *arithmetica*, *computatio*; a small —, *rationacula*; to form a —, *rationem habere rei*, *estimare rem*, *rationem intrare*; to give in or render a —, *rationem reddere*; to look into a —, *cognoscere*; to investigate a —, *alqs rationes excutere*; the — is right, *ratio convenit*; to pay a —, *nomen absolvere*; to require —, *exigere*; by my —, *mea opinione*. To reckon (place or number) amongst, *ducere* in (*abl.*), *numerare inter*, *ascribere in numerum*; to be reckoned, *esse in numero*, *venire in numerum*; to reckon or account as, *ducere*, *habere alqm* (*sc.* *amicum*, etc.); — as a fault, *ducere, ponere alqd in vitium*, as praise, *sibi alqd laudi ducere*, for nothing, *pro nihilo*; — high, small, etc., *magni*, *parvi estimare*; to reckon on (some thing or person), *sperare fore ut, expectare alqd*; — by the Olympiads, etc., **spatia omnis temporis*

Olympiadum numero finire; to bring any one to a reckoning, *rationem alci inferre*; to run your pen through —, *alci rationes confuturare*; to find your — in, *quasum facere in re*; to reckon without your host, *frustra secum rationes deputare*; you may reckon on me, *tibi non deei*. To reckon or reason, *v.intr.* *ratiocinari*; a species of reckoning or reasoning, **ratiocinandi ars*; a reckoner, or bookkeeper, *rationarius*, a *rationibus alqs esse*; a reckoning or account book, *rationes*, *codex accepti et expensi*; to form or open a —, *rationes instituire*; to enter into a —, in *rationes inferre*; a day of reckoning, *dies rationis reddenda*; an error in reckoning, *memum*. See *Account*.

Reclaim, *v.tr.* *repetere* (by request), *reponere* (imperatively), *exigere* (to collect money that is owing, e.g. *credita*, any thing lent); (2) *fig.* = to call back from error, vice, etc., *alqm revocare ad virtutem* (*a perditâ luxuriâ*, etc.), *alqm ad officium reducere*. Reclamation, *n.* (1) see *Recovery*; (2) the act of reclaiming any thing, *repetitio* (*Jct.*).

Recline, *v.tr.*, — the head upon the elbow, *ut* or *inuiti cubito*, *inuiti in cubitum* (Plaut. calls it jestingly *columnam mento suo suffulcire*); *v.intr.* *se applicare*, on any thing, *ad alqd*, *anniti ad alqd*; see *Lean*.

Recognise, *v.tr.* (1) *agnoscere*, *recognoscere* (to make the acquaintance of any one a second time); to — any one by any thing, *noscitas e alqm alqd re* (e.g. *facie*, *voce*; but not by *agnoscere ex alqd re*, which would mean "I can see, perceive from —"); (2) = to acknowledge, *agnoscere*, *cognoscere* (in general), *appellare alqm* with *acc.* of the title (to declare any one), *probare*, *comprobare* (to approve); to — any one as one's son, *agnoscere alqm filium*; — no longer as one's father, son, *abdicare alqm patrem*, *alqm filium*; — as king, *regem appellare alqm*, *alci parere* (to obey); — any one no longer as king, *detractare alqs imperium*; not to — as judge, *alqm judicem recusare*. Recognition, *n.* (1) in general, see *Recognise*; (2) *comprobatio*.

Recoil, *v.intr.* (1) *repercuti*, *resilire* (*lit.* and *fig.* of persons and things), *resutare* (of things), *recellere*; (2) *refugere*, — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd*.

Recollect, *v.tr.* *meminisse*, *commemminisse*, *reminiſci*, *recordari* (*mem.*, *μεμνησθαι*, = to have still in remembrance; *reminiſci*, *ἀναμνησκειν*, = to try to recall to mind any thing that may accidentally have escaped the memory; *recordari*, *ἀνυπμιθεαι*, = to think again of any thing with sympathy of heart, to bear in mind, always to remember; *mem.* and *rec.* with *gen.*, *acc.*, and with *de*; *reminiſci* only with *gen.* and *acc.*; *mem.* almost always used with the present inf., and very seldom with the perf. inf.), *comb.* *reminiſci et recordari*, or we may express "to —" by *memoriam alqs rei tenere* or *habere*, *memorem* or *haud immemorem esse alqs rei* (all = *meminisse*), *memoriam alqs rei repetere*, *revocare*, *renovare*, *redintegrare*, *memoria repetere alqd*, *subit animus alqs rei memoria*, *alqd mihi redit in memoriam*, *ecut mihi in mentem alqd*, *alqs rei*, *de alqd re* (all = *reminiſci*); to — any thing quite well, *commemminisse* with *gen.*; I cannot — it, *memoria alqd excessit*, *elapsum est*, *e memoria alqd mihi exiit*, *excidit*, *ex animo alqd effluvit*, *fugit* or *refugit alqd meam memoriam*; I won't — it (purposely), *nullam alqs rei adhibere memoriam*; see *Recall*, *Remember*; to — one's self, *se colligere*, *animum colligere* (*fig.*), see *Collect*. Recollection, *n.* *memoria* (memory, and remembrance), *recordatio* (the act), *comb.* *recordatio et memoria*, *memoria ac recordatio*; a faint —, *recordatio non satis explicita*; to bring to one's —, *in memoriam redigere*, *reducere*, *reco-care*.

Recommence, *v.tr.* *de integro instaurare* (to set on foot again), *integrare*, *redintegrare* (to begin afresh), *renovare* (to renew), *iterare* (to begin a second time), *repetere* (to repeat, after an inter-

ruption has taken place); to — the war, *bellum neminem de integro instaurare, bellum redintegrare* or *renovare, rebellare, rebellionem facere* (to rise again, of a conquered tribe, but without implying a rebellious movement).

Recommend, v.tr. *commendare*; any one (by voting for him, at an election, etc.), *alci suffragari*; as much as possible, *de meliore nota commendare alqm*; urgently, strongly, *etiam atque etiam* or *magnopere* or *valde commendare*; warmly, **permanenter commendare, intime commendare*; any one (in a letter) very warmly, *ad alqm de algo scribere diligentissime*; allow me to — him to you, by *commendatum sibi alqm habere*; to — one's self, *gratum esse, placere, probari* (all of persons and things), to any one, *alci*; by, *se commendare alqd rei* (of persons), *commendari alqd rei* (of things); readily, itself, *suapte naturâ gratum esse*; to try to — one's self with any one, *quærere sibi apud alqm recommendationem* (to try to get a —). **Recommendation**, *ad.* *gratus, gratulus* (making popular), *placens*; to have something —, that recommends him, *se commendare* (of persons, e.g. in his outward appearance, *habitu aspectuque*), *placere alci* (of things); to have something very —, *multum gratia* or *commendationis habere*; nothing —, *nulla re commendari* or *placere*. **Recommendable**, *adj.* *commendandus, commendatione dignus, commendabilis*. **Recommender**, *n.* *commendans* (male or female), *commendator* (male), *commendatrix* (female). **Recommendation**, *n.* *commendatio, suasio* (advising, e.g. *legis*), *suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give any one a — to any one, *alqm commendare alci, ad alqm de algo scribere*; to have a — (in letters), **litteras commendationis habere ad alqm*; his — is of great use to me with . . . , *maximo usui mihi esse alci commendatio apud alqm*; to receive a warm — from any one to any one, *magnopere* or *diligentissime* *ad algo commendari alci*; modesty is the best — for (in) a youth, *prima commendatio proficitur adolescenti a modestiâ*; strong, principal ground, reason for —, *firmamentum* (Cic.); to give any one a letter of — to, **alqm commendare alci per litteras*. **Recommendatory**, *adj.*, a — speech, *oratio commendaticia* (Cic.), *suasio* (as advising any thing, Cic.); see before.

Compensation, *n.* *compensatio*, see **Reward**. **Compensate**, v.tr. *compensare*.

Reconcile, v.tr. (1) *placare* (by reconciliatory means). In general, *e.g. numen diuinum scelere violatum precibus, iram deorum, hostes reipublicæ, expiare* (any thing polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen, manes*), *mitigare, lenire* (to appease, e.g. *tibi auctor suus, ut eum tibi ordinem aut reconciles aut mitox*); any one who feels himself offended by any one, *animus alci in alqm offensorem recolligere*; a person with any one, *placare alqm alci* or *alqm, alqm cum alqm* or *alqm* or *alci animus alci* *reconciliare* or *reducere* or *restituere* in *gratiam*, also *alqm in alci gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere, alqm in concordiam* or *gratiam alci restituere* (Com.); enemies together, *inimicos in gratiam reconciliare*; *componere gratiam inter inimicos* (Com.); one's self with, to any one, *reconciliari alci, reconciliare sibi alqm* or *alci animus* or *alci gratiam*, in *gratiam cum alqm* or *reducere* or *restituere* (sincerely, *bona fide* *cum alqm in gratiam reducere*); only apparently, **simulare reconciliatum alci*; (2) = to make congruous, by *convenire alci rei* or *alqm alqd rei* (to agree with), *cadere in alqm* or *in alqd* (to suit, fit); fig., of things, to be — together, *congruere, congruentem esse alci rei, aptum esse alci rei, non alienum esse ad alqd rei*; not to be —, *alci rei contrarium esse* or *adversari, ab alqd re abhorreere* or *alienum esse*; often also by *est aut non est*, both with *gen.*, e.g. *sapientie non est, sapientia non est*. **Reconciler**, *n.* *reconciliator, gratia* (e.g. *reconciliator populi*). **Reconciliation**, *n.* *placens* (in general), *reconciliatio* (concordia or gratia), *gratia reconciliata* (restoring mutual friendship), *restitutio in gratiam* (e.g. *cum inimici*);

a feigned —, *facta reconciliata gratia*; to shake hands with any one as a sign of —, *alci dextram reconciliata gratia plenus offerre*; (2) see **Atone**; (3) = agreement of things, seemingly opposite, by verbs. **Reconciliatory**, *adj.* *placabilis*; a — spirit, *ingenium placabile*; to show one's self —, *placabilem inimicis se præbere, se præstare*. **Recondite**, *adj.* *reconditus*; see **Secret**, **Hidden**, **Profound**.

Reconnoitre, v.tr., — a locality, etc., *cognoscere situm alci loci, cognoscere qualis sit natura alci loci* (but *cognoscere* or *recognoscere alqd* could not be used in this sense), *situm alci loci tiseri* (to inspect a locality), *naturam alci loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alci loci perspiculari* (to explore), *tiseri alqd* (in general, to inspect any thing, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (to spy out, e.g. *itineris hostium*); to cause a locality to be —, *qualis (sit) natura loci qui cognoscent mittere*. **Reconnoitring**, *n.* by verbs.

Reconquer, v.tr. *recipere, recuperare*.

Record, v.tr. (1) see **Recollect**, **Remember**; (2) *litteris consignare* or *mandare*. **Record**, *n.* *litteræ, memoria alci rei, auctoritas*; see **Document**. **Recorder**, *n.* (1) *qui scripturâ persequitur alqd*; (2) an office, **scriba senatus*.

Recount, v.tr. *referre* (in the poets, *renarrare*).

Recourse, *n.*, to have — to any one or to any thing, *fugere* or *confugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere ad alqm* or *alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei perfugio uti* (fig., e.g. *aquarum*), *decurrere ad alqm* or *alqd*.

Recover, v.tr. (1) *recipere* (e.g. *res amissas*), *recuperare* (e.g. *amissa*); (2) see **Cure**, **Restore**; (3) see **Revive**; (4) *reducere, pensare* or *compensare alqd alqd rei*; see **Indemnity**; v.intr. (1) *convalescere, sanescere, sanitatem recipere* or *recuperare, restitui in sanitatem* (*convalescere* is no Latin term at all); to — from illness, *convalescere e morbo, morbum* (e.g. *quartanam*) *passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare, recreari e* or *a morbo, eradere e morbo* (to rally), *sanum fieri e morbo*; from a long and very dangerous illness, *ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi recreari*; from a wound, *de vulnere convalescere*; speedily, directly, *extemplo convalescere*; he had no great hopes to —, *exigua cum spe tibi habebat animam*; any one begins to —, *melius alci fit*; (2) in general, = to regain a former condition, *se* or *animum colligere*, *se* or *animum recipere* with and without *ex* (a) *paore*, *se recreare ex timore, respirare a metu, respirare et se recipere* (from fright), *se* or *animum erigere* (from a corresponding state of mind), a morbo *recreari*, (a morbo) *convalescere, ex morbo restitui, salubriorem esse incipere* (from an illness, the first three all of man himself, the last of man's body), *viros, auctoritatem, opes recuperare, pristinam fortunam reparare* (to regain influence, etc.), *laturam rei familiaris resarcire, restituere, lacunam rei familiaris explere* (to — from poverty), *se emergere, emergere, from, (ex) alqd rei* (to emerge from below, e.g. *incommoda caletudine, ara alieno*); (3) in law, see before. **Recovery**, *n.* (1) in general, *recuperatio*; (2) *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata*, also simply *salus, sanitas agri* (*convalescentia* is not classical); to have, entertain no hopes for any one's —, *alqm* or *alci salutem desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, *omnes medici diffidunt, a medicis desertus* or *relictus est* (he has been given up); there appears a hope for his —, *spes ostenditur sanitatis*; to announce to any one his speedy —, *dicere alci fore ut brevi convalescat*; (3) in law, *compensatio*.

Recreation, *n.* *respiratio* (the taking one's breath); then —, out-door exercise, *refectio, recreatio* (refreshing one's self; the latter, e.g. in one who is convalescent), *requies* (rest); — of the mind (after hard work, care, etc.), *animi remissio, relaxatio, requies*; of mind and body, *requies animi et corporis*; proper —, *honestæ remissionis* (Aul. Gell.); for —, *animi (relaxandi) causâ luxandi levandique animi gratiâ*; to seek — after

fatiguing work, *requiem quærens ex magnis occupationibus*; to allow one's self a few moments' —, *aliquantulum sibi parcere*; see Refresh.

Recruit, v.tr. (1) *recrere, reficere*; — one's flesh, in *corpus ire or abire, corpus facere* (to grow stout); (2) to — the army, *supplere, exple re supplementum, delectibus supplere, supplementum scribere alci, reficere*; — the diminished number of troops, *diminutas copias redintegrare*; v.intr. (1) see Refresh, Recover; (2) *scribere or legere milites in supplementum*, also simply *scribere or conscribere milites, delectum habere*. Recruit, n. *novus miles* (in general), *tiro, miles tiro* (not divided, opp. *vetus miles, veteranus*); the —s, *militæ tirones, milites in supplementum lecti*, also *supplementum* (reserve); a recruiting officer, *conquisitor*; place for —, *locus ubi milites comparantur*. Recruiting, n. *conquisitio*; to stay in a town for —, *esse or versari in aliqua urbe ad milites comparandos*.

Rectangular, adj. *orthogonius* (*ὀρθογώνιος*), in pure Latin *rectis* or *quadratis angulis* (for *rectangulus* we have no authority in any ancient writer).

Rectification, n. *cor rectio, emendatio*. Rectify, v.tr. (1) *corrigere* (to make amends, e.g. *errorem pœnitendo*), *emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing, etc., e.g. *alcis scripta*, whilst *corr.* would mean to — the words or ideas of the author), *certius aliquid asserere in aliqua re* (to define, etc. more accurately, as regards the facts contained in a book, e.g. *in rebus*); (2) in liquids, *deliquare* (to strain), *percolare* (by filtering), *defecare* (refine), *despumare* (take off the scum).

Rectilinear, adj. *directus*.

Rectitude, n. *simplicitas, ingenuitas* (in one's actions), *animus ingenuus, animi candor*.

Rector, n., of a grammar-school or college, *scholarum, gymnasii, academici*; to be — of, etc., *præesse, præfatum esse alci rei*; see Pastor; —ship, of a school, etc., **munus rectoris, *rectoris vices*; see Ministry.

Recurrent, adj. by *reclinare, se reclinare*.

Red, adj. *ruber* (blood-red), *rufus* (light red, auburn), *rutilus* (fire-red), *rubicundus* (ruddy), *rubidus* (dark red), *fulvus* (tawny), *cerinus* (of the colour of a stag), *coccinus* (scarlet), *roseus* (rosy-coloured), *subrufus, subrubundus, rubicundus* (somewhat red); — in countenance, *rubicundus, rubicundo ore, rubidâ facie* (from nature, from much drinking), *pudore or rubore suffusus* (from shame or modesty); — hair, *capillus rufus or rutilus, comæ rufæ or rutilæ*; he who has — hair, *rufus, capillo rutilo or capite rutilo*; the — sea, *mare rubrum* (by the Greeks *Erythraum*); to become —, *rubescere, rubescere*; to make —, *rufare, rutilum reddere, fucare* (purple red), *cocco tingere* (to dye scarlet); to make black hair red, e.g. *hygro rutilum capillum reddere*; to make — or cause to blush, *alci ruborem asserere or elicere*; to be —, *rubere*; red-cheeked, *genis rubentibus esse*; a beard, *barba rutila, ahenobarbus*; reddening, or reddish, *rubens, subrubet, subrufus*. See Blush, Purple, Yellow. Redness, n. *rubor, pudor* (blushing).

Redeem, v.tr. *redimere, redimere pecuniâ* or *pretio*; — out of slavery, *redimere a servitute*; any one with one's own blood, *sanguine suo redimere alqm* (e.g. from death, ab *Acheronte, Nep.*); to — a prisoner, *redimere captivum ab hostibus*; a pledge, *repignere quod pignori datum est* (Jct.). Redeemer, n. *liberator, vindex*, from any thing, *alci rei* (delivered), *redemptor* (by ransom); in later writers fig. by one's own blood, as *mundi redemptor* (the — of the world, Christus); saviour (who saves us); Christ our —, **Christus redemptor periculi nostri*; see Saviour. Redemption, n. (1) *redemptio* (e.g. *puellæ*), *liberatio* (deliverance); (2) in theology, *salus* (salvation); our — through Christ, **salus dicimus missa*.

Redoubt, n. *castellum*; to construct a —, *ad extremas fortis castella constitutæ ibique tormenta collocare*.

Redress, v.tr., grievances, by *res adversas una presentis remedio* est, or by *mederi* (lit. and ll., e.g. *tri frumentariae, consulere* (to know what to do in a matter), *providere*, or comb. *providere et consulere, occurrere* (to meet, e.g. an evil), *expedire* (e.g. *rem frumentariam, subvenire* (to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*), *auxilium repere* or *remedium invenire alci rei*. Redress, n. *medicatio* (both lit. and fig., e.g. *reperire medicinam alci rei*).

Reduce, v.tr. (1) = to bring to any state, to — to order, in *integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); — a man to poverty, *alqm ad inopiam redigere*; — a state to distress, *rempublicam in mala precipitare*; — a substance to powder, *alqm in pulverem redigere*; — to ashes, *incendio delere* (a house, town, etc.), *incendiis vastare* (e.g. *omnia*); — a sum to fractions, **numerum plenum atque integrum in numerum fructum* (or *fracturam*) *convertere*; — one to despair, *alqm ad desperationem adducere or redigere*; (2) = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., *minuere, imminuere* (in general); — the price of, *pretium alci rei minuire or imminuere* (e.g. *pretium frumenti usque ad ternos nummos*) or *levare* (e.g. *annonam*); from 60,000 they had been — to 5,000 men, able to bear arms, *ex hominibus milibus LX ad D, qui arma ferre possent, relictis erant*; to be — almost to nothing, *pene ad nullum redire numerum*; (3) — to rules, *ad vim et ad præcepta revocare* (e.g. *language*). Reduction, n. by verbs.

Redundant, adj., Redundancy, n., see Abundance, Superfluity.

Reecho, v.intr. *resonare, vocem reddere* or *remittere, vocem respondere*.

Reed, n. (1) *carex* (sedge, shear-grass), *arundo* (—, cane, the thicker part of the plant), *canna* (small —), *calamus* (the thinner part); of a —, or reedy, *arundinaceus, canneus*; full of —, *arundinosus*; thick of —, *arundinetum, cannetum*; a — bird, — bunting, **emberiza schœniculus* (L.); (2) = musical pipe (anciently made of —), *arundo* (*fistula*, a shepherd's pipe, composed of from 2 to 7 — pipes put together).

Reef, n. (1) *see Rock*; (2) = portion of a sail, *furca*. Reef, v.tr. *vela subducere*.

Reel, n. *rhombus* (winder). Reel, v.tr. *glomerare, conglomerare*; v.intr. *titubare* (like a drunken man, like one dizzy or sleepy); through being drunk, *vacillare ex vino, vino gravis esse, erapule plenum esse*; with joy, *laetitia* or *gaudio exultare, laetitia se offerre, latum esse omnibus laetitia, nimio gaudio pene desipere*. Reeling, n. *titubatio*.

Reestablish, v.tr. *restituere, reficere*. Reestablisher, n. *restitutio*. Reestablishment, n. *restitutio, refectio*.

Refectory, n. *cenaculum*.

Refer, v.tr. (1) to direct, etc. any one or any thing to another person, *alqm or aliquid delegare ad alqm or ad aliquid* (e.g. *rem ad senatum*); any one to a work, *alqm ad volumen*, *relegare ad alqm* (e.g. *ad auctores, Plin.* and *Quint.*), *revocare alqm ad alqm or ad aliquid* (e.g. *alqm ad Graecorum poetarum fabulas, alqm ad philosophos*), *reicere* or *remittere aliquid ad alqm* (e.g. *causam ad senatum*); (2) fig. (a) to — any thing to a thing, *referre ad aliquid, trahere in or ad aliquid* (to ascribe); any thing to another matter, *aliquid ad aliam rem transferre*; every thing to sensual pleasure, *omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre*; to one's self, *aliquid sibi dictum putare* (e.g. *hoc illis dictum est qui, etc.*, Phædr.); v.intr., to any one or to any thing, *apertine ad aliquid* (intended), *pertinere, referri ad aliquid* (really); it — to this, that, etc., *hoc eo apertabat, ut, etc.*; it — to those who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est qui, etc.*; — a speech, sermon, etc., to any one, oratione designatur *alqm*; (b) to appeal to any one, *prosecrare ad alqm, appellare alqm* and *aliquid* (both also = to appeal to a higher tribunal), *alqm testari, alqm testem citare* (to — to any one as a witness), *delegare, referre alqm ad aliquid* (for better information), *offerre aliquid* (to — to, as a

proof), *aleis rei excusationem afferre*; *aleis rei excusatione uti* (to — to any thing, as an excuse for, etc.). Reference, *n.* *arbitrator, disceptator*; see *Arbitrator*. Reference, *n.* (1) to any one, by verbs; (2) allusion to books, persons, etc., *monstratio, demonstratio*; see *Quotation*; (3) = relation, by *ratio*; to have — to, *pertinere, referri ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, *alienus ab alqd re*; in — to, etc., = in respect of, etc., *a* regards, etc., with — to, etc., by *quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit*, Cic.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatum*, Cic.); *nulla (species) ad rationem sollertiusque præstantior*, Cic.; *mentis ad omnia cæcitas*, Cic.); or by *de* with *abl.* (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *de argento somnium*, Ter.; *de morte si res in suspicionem venit*, Cæs.; *recte non credis de numero militum*, Cic.), or by *ab* with *abl.* (e.g. *aihi entis tibi adolescentis neque a naturâ, neque a doctrinâ deesse sentio*, Cic.); in — to what you said, namely, that, etc., with — to, etc., by *quod* (e.g. *quod itinerum meorum ratio te nonnullum in dubitationem videtur adducere, visumne me sis in provinciâ, ea res sic se habet*, Cic.; also in Liv.); in — to or as regards myself, *quod attinet ad me, de me, a me, per me*; I said so in — to this point, *illud spectans or respiciens hoc dixi*.

Refine, *v.tr.* *purigare* (to purify), *polire*, *expolire* (to smooth, hence fig. to polish, e.g. *artem, excolere* (lit. to cultivate, e.g. *vineas, rura*; hence fig. to develop, e.g. *vitam per artes, victum hominum*); *a* — education, *politor humanitas*. *Refinement*, *n.* (1) as act, *expositio*, or by verbs; (2) as condition, e.g. of education, manners, etc. *cultior humanitas*.

Reflect, *v.tr.* *reficere*; — the rays of light, *radios reficere, radios repercutere, radios revertere* (in optics); *v.intr.* (1) see before; (2) of the mind, to — on, *secum in animo considerare*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqd re* (to dwell on), *commentari alqd* or *de alqd re* (to think over in private); to — upon, *recogitare de alqd re* (again), *aleis rei reminisci, memoriam aleis rei repetere* or *revocare* (of what we did not think before); — with delight, *aleis recordatione frui*; — with a grateful heart, *gratâ memoriâ alqd prosequi*; — upon what is past, *spatium præteriti temporis respicere, animum ad præterita retorquere* (Sen.); see *Allude*, *Censure*; to — upon one's self, *descendere in se, se excolere* (to examine one's self); *ad sapientem recerti* (to come to one's right senses again), *morex suos mutare, in cinem redire, se corrigere* (to alter). *Reflection*, *n.* *commentatio* (upon any thing, *aleis rei*, as act), *cogitatio* (thought).

Reform, *v.tr.* (1) *immutare, novare*; see *Transform*, *Correct*; *v.intr.*, see *Alter*; the reformed church, by *Calvini doctrinam amplectens*, **Calviniana legis studiosus*. *Reform*, *n.* *transfiguratio, immutatio, correctio et emendatio aleis rei*. *Reformer*, *n.* in general, *emendator, corrector et emendator aleis rei*; (2) in the church, **disciplina Christianæ corrector et emendator* (*reformer* is no Latin term). *Reformation*, *n.* (of the church) **disciplina Christianæ correctio et emendatio*, **sacra in melius restituta* (*reformatio* cannot be used in this sense); history of —, **historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutarum* (as a description of it), **res Christianæ in melius restitutæ* (as a fact); the work of —, **opus disciplinæ Christianæ corrigendæ et emendandæ*.

Refract, *v.tr.*, by *radii infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. *Refraction*, *n.* **refractio radiorum*. *Refractory*, *adj.* *contumax* (contumacious), *imperium detrectans* (refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (of soldiers; both *refractorius* and *prefractus* are foreign to good Latin prose). *Refractoriness*, *n.* *contumacia, detrecta militiæ*.

Refrain, *v.tr.* — from tears, *lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrymis*; — from laughter, *risum tenere* or *continere*.

Refresh, *v.tr.* *refrigerare* (to cool), *recreare, reficere* (to revive, to renew one's physical strength), *comb.* *reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere*; — any one by giving him something to eat, *cibo juvare alqm*; — with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione firmare alqm*; to — one's self, *animum reparare, relaxare, integrare* (in general), *corpus reficere, membra recreare, corpus curare* (the body, by food and rest, Curt.), with any thing, *alqd re refici* or *vires reficere* (the body with meat and drink, etc.), *alqd re corpus curare* (e.g. *cibo somnogue*), *alqd re delectari* (both physically, with food, and by some intellectual enjoyment), *alqd re recreari* (mentally, e.g. *litteris*), *corpus (corpora) firmare alqd re* (e.g. *cibo, cibo et potione*); by smelling at any thing, *odorem totis viribus trahere*; by mental recreation, *animi relaxari, animi remissionem querere*. *Refreshing*, *adj.* *reficiens, recreans, suavis, dulcis* (*suav.* more particularly as regards the smell; *dulc.* of the taste; but both *suav.* and *dulc.* frequently used the one for the other, and in general of any thing that affects the senses); *adv.* *suaviter, dulciter*. *Refreshment*, *n.* (1) *refectio* (as act, post-Aug.); *recreatio* only = reestablishing; renewing; and in Plin. *recr.* *ad ægritudine* = recovery), *id quod corpus reficit* (what — the body, any thing), *delectatio* (delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind), *refrigeratio* (cooling); (2) — *s.*, *potio nivata* (cold beverages); to partake of some —, **cibum quo corpus recreatur sumere*, **caldam sumere* (something warm); a house for —, *taberna decersoria*.

Refuge, *n.* *perfugium* (in general, any thing that affords protection from danger, or relief in difficulties, any place, thing, or person), *refugium* (a secret and remote place, to shelter us from danger), *asylum* (ἄσυλον, an asylum for every body, generally a sacred grove or temple), *receptus* (a place of retreat), *receptaculum* (a place where one may find shelter from prosecution, etc.), *portus* (lit. harbour; hence fig. = any place of shelter); *comb.* *portus et perfugium, præsidium* (for persons in needy circumstances), *comb.* *perfugium et præsidium salutis, respectus* (that which we consider as a — help); to seek a — at a place, *fugere* or *confugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere ad* or *in alqm locum*; *alqo loco perfugio uti*; to have a —, *perfugium* or *receptum habere*; I have a —, *habeo quo ad salutem fugiam, portus nobis paratus est et perfugium* (but *patet mihi effugium*, Liv. = I have a way left open for escape); if they should have no other —, *si nullus aliis sit respectus*; to find a — with any one, *alci est apud alqm perfugium*; in any one, *in alqo alci est perfugium*; to afford a —, *perfugium præbere, refugium dare*; any thing affords a — in adversity, *alqd rebus adversis perfugium præbet*; to cut off every —, *omnium rerum respectum alci abscindere* or *adimere, excludere alqm a portu et perfugio*; one's last —, *ultimum alci perfugium claudere*; he is my —, *in eo spes mea sita est*; one —, one last hope was only left for S. Roscius, your mercy, *unum perfugium, una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio, bonitas vestra*. *Refugee*, *n.* *fugitivus*; see *Fugitive*.

Refund, *v.tr.* *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci impensum*), *solvere, dissolvere* (e.g. *a debt, numm*); — a sum of money lent, *as allenum*, *rescribere* (to pay money by bill).

Refuse, *v.tr.* *negare*; see *Deny*. *Refusal*, *n.*; by the verbs *negare*, *abnuere, recusare*, absolute or with *de alqd re* (e.g. *de pace*); see *Denial*, *Decline*.

Refute, *v.tr.* *refellere* (any one's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), *comb.* *refellere et redarguere, convincere* (to convince any one that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of any thing, e.g. *errores*), *pervincere* (to prove, by infallible arguments the contrary of an assertion, a person or thing, e.g. *crimina, revicta rebus, verba confutata nihil intinet*, Liv.), *confutare* (to talk over, to allay, silence, and only in this sense = to — a person or thing, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*);

Reign, *v.* *regnare* (as a king), *imperium tenere*, *imperare*, *imperium alicuius terrae obtinere*; — over the whole world, *omnium terrarum dominum esse*; — any one, *imperium* or *dominationem habere* in *aliqua*; *dominari in aliqua*; fig. = to be first or chief, *principem esse*; *Aeschylus* reigns on the stage, *Aeschylus princeps vel potius solus est in tragœdia*; *dominari* (e.g. *ubi libido dominatur, fortuna in omni re dominatur*). See **Rule**.

Reimburse, *v.tr.*, see **Indemnify**, **Refund**. **Reimbursement**, *n.*, see **Indemnity**.

Rein, *n.* (1) *habena, lorum* (bridle), *scenum* (plur. *freni* and *frena* bridle; bit); to pull the —s, *habenam adducere* (lit. and fig.); to let loose the —, *habenam remittere* (lit. and fig.); to take hold of the —, *frenos adhibere*; to take the — of government, *clavum imperii tenere*.

Reinforce, *n.* *rheno*.

Reinforce, *v.tr.* *amplificare* (to cause to be of greater extent; strength, e.g. a town), *augere* (to increase, e.g. an army); to — the garrison in a town, *praesidia urbis copiis firmare*; to — one's army (of the commander), *maiores viarum arcescere*, *novis copiis se renouare* (after the army had been reduced in number). **Reinforcement**; *n.* *incrementum* (increase in general), *supplementum*, *novae copiae* (new forces), *auxilia* (allies), *subsidium* (reserve); somebody receives —, *copia alicui augetur*, *subsidium alicui mittitur*.

Reiterate, *v.tr.*, see **Repeat**.

Reject, *v.tr.* *rejicere*, *improbare*, *reprobare* (the two foregoing = to disapprove), *repudiare* (to repudiate), *respuere* (to spit out), *spernere*, *aspernari* (to throw away, *asp.* implies disdain), *contemnere* (not to consider worth having); to — entirely, *omnino non probare*, *funditus repudiare*, *funditus evertere*, *tollere* (the foregoing two = completely to overthrow, annihilate); to — a judge (of the defendant), *judicem rejicere*; a law, *legem suffragiis repudiare* (different from *legem abrogare*, i.e. to rescind); a condition, a proposal, *conditionem repudiare* or *respuere*; a verdict, *judicium improbare*; an advice, *consilium improbare* or *reprobare* or *repudiare*; an opinion, sentiment *aspernari* or *contemnere*. **Rejection**, *n.* *rejection* (e.g. *judicium*); *improbatio*; *repudiatio*.

Rejoice, *v.intr.* *gaudere* (to be glad), *lætari* (to be merry), *gestire* (the strongest expression, when we manifest our joy in our looks, etc.), *subridere* (to smile as a sign of joy); to — at any thing, *gaudere*, *lætari alicui re*, *in alicui re* (the latter construction is used to denote that the joy continues; the simple acc. only with a neuter pron.), *delectari alicui re*; very much, *gaudere vehementer*, *gaudere lætari*; very much at, *magnam lœtitiâ voluptatemque capere* (or *percipere*) *ex alicui re*, *magna lœtitiâ mihi est alicui re*, *alicui re gaudium exultare* (to jump with joy); with any one, *unâ gaudere*, *gaudio alicui gaudere* (more poetic, Ter., and Cat. in Cic.); see **Glad**. **Rejoice**, *v.tr.* *hilarare*, *exhilarare*, *hilarum facere* (to cheer up), *lœtificare*, *lœtitiâ afficere*, *lœtitiâ et voluptate afficere*, *lœtitiâ alicui offerre* or *offerre* (to fill with joy). **Rejoicing**, *n.* *clia* *jucundissima*, *vita voluptuosa omnium varietate conferta*, *voluptas*, *delectatio*.

Rejoin, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *contra respondere* *alicui*. **Rejoinder**, *n.* *quæ alicui contra respondit*.

Relapse, *v.intr.* *recidere* (in general, also fig., both of persons relapsing into a fever, e.g. into illness, etc., and of evils, etc., which fall back upon any one, in being turned away, as it were, from somebody else); to — into, *recidere in alicui* (e.g. into former slavery); lest you should —, *ne febris recidat*. **Relapse**, *n.* *febris recidiva*, also merely *recidiva* (Cels.); to have a —, *in eundem morbum recidere*; — violent —, *in graviores morbum recidere*; to be afraid of —, *recidivam timere*.

Relate, *v.tr.* (1) = to tell in detail, *narrare alicui alicui re* or *alicui re*; *referre*; see **Narrate**; (2) = to regard, speculate, *refert* (impers., e.g. *med non*

refert, it does not relate to me), *ad rem esse*. **Related** = connected by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus alicui*, *necessarius*, *cognatus*, *agnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis*, *consanguineus*, *consanguinitate propinquus* (near by blood); *non alius sanguine alicui*; to be —, *propinquus alicui esse*, etc. **Relation**, *n.* (1) = affinity, see the word; (2) — or relatives, persons connected with you by birth, marriage, etc., *propinqui*, *geni* et *proximi*, *necessarii*; comb. *propinquus et necessarius*, *propinquus et cognatus*, *propinquus et affinis*, *cognatus atque affinis*, also *cognatus*, *necessitudo*; a near —, *ut si propinquitate* or *propinquâ cognatione conjunctus*; a distant —, *longinquâ cognatione alicui contingens*.

Relax, *v.tr.* (1) *laxare*, *remittere* (e.g. a bow-string, the reins); = to make less severe, *cancellare* (e.g. *penam* or *paenitentiam de jure suo cancellare* or *decidere*, *nulla de jure suo cedere*), *permittere*; (2) in medicine, see **Open**; *v.intr.* = to remit in one's attention, *respirare* (to take breath), *se remittere*, *remitti*, *animum remittere* or *relaxare*, *requiescere*, *curamque animi remittere* (after hard work), *aliquid remittere* (e.g. *industriam*); — for a little while, *aliquid intermittere*; in any thing, *desistere alicui re* or *de alicui re* (e.g. *incepto*); in a contest, *de contentione*; not to — in what one is doing, *non desistere* with infinit. (e.g. *rogare*). **Relaxation**, *n.* (1) *solutio*, *resolutio* (principally of parts of the body); (2) see **Mitigation** (of the law, etc.); (3) = remission of application, *aberratio* *a dolore*, *a molestiâ* (relief from pain or any thing troublesome), *animi relaxatio*, *remissio* (of the mind), *oblectatio* (amusement, with a view to keep away unpleasant thoughts), *oblectamentum* (any thing to amuse one's self with or to while away the time).

Relay, *n.*, in the context *jumenta forum*, *n.*; to take, order — of horses, *jumenta aliena sua vendere*.

Release, *v.tr.* (1) any one, *dimittere alicui* (in general, to let any one go, as soldiers and other persons, e.g. *captivum sine pretio*), *libertatem alicui dare*, *largiri* (to set any one at liberty), *manu mittere alicui* (to liberate, e.g. a slave), *emancipare* (to emancipate, to free any one from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere* or *missum facere alicui*, *missionem alicui dare*, *exactorare* (to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *circulis exsolvere*, *e custodia emittere* (from prison, a state-prisoner); not to — any one, *aliquid retinere* (lit., to retain), *aliquid non dimittere* (ut., to refuse to liberate; fig., not to let go, e.g. in a conversation); to — any one from any thing, *solvere alicui alicui re* (e.g. from service, militia), *liberare alicui alicui re* (e.g. *servitute*); (2) = to free from obligation, *solvere*, *exsolvere*, *liberare alicui re*; *remittere*, *condonare alicui alicui re*, *gratiam alicui rei facere alicui* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.); *grat. fac.* in *Salic.*). **Release**, *n.* *remissio*.

Relent, *v.intr.* *molliri*, *militari*, *leniri*, *se molliri* (or *mitigare* or *morari*) *paulo*.

Relics, *n.* *reliquæ*. **Relict**, *n.* *quæ alicui superstita est*; see **Widow**.

Relief, *n.* fig. *levatio*, *allentio* (the — given), *levamen*, *levamentum*, *allentamentum* (the — which one gets), *delevamentum* (any thing calculated to soothe, e.g. vice), *laxamentum* (relaxation), *remissio* (diminution of taxes, onerum), *beneficium* (= in money); to grant, obtain —, *habere levationem alicui rei* (e.g. *vergiduum*), *levationi* or *levamento esse*; to seek — for anything, *levationem*, *intencere alicui rei* (e.g. *doloribus*); — of a sentence, see **Relieve**, below; high —, *alta relievo*, *relippon*, *in alto relippon* (e.g. *ut in alto*, as images), *sculptura relippon* (the graving, carving). **Relieve**, *v.tr.* *exonerare* (to exonerate, ease), *levare*, *allentare* (fig., to ease), *sublevaré* (fig., both to mitigate and to support), *laxare* (fig., to relax, soften), *expedire*, *explicare* (to use dispatch, e.g. in business, matter), *minuere*, *diminuere* (to lessen, e.g. taxes, onerum), *subtrahere* (to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*); to — a sentinel, *relocare* (to recall, e.g. *vigiliâ*, *milités ab oneri*);

deducere (e.g. *milites ab opere*; the guard, *prædialia*); to be — (of sentinels), *rices stationum permutare*; the sentinels were —, *succedunt alii in stationem aliorum*.

Religion, *n* *religio* (reverence toward the holy, the sentiment of religion and the consequent services), *pietas erga Deum* (in the sense of the ancients *erga deos*, fear of the gods), *res divine* (divine things), *religiones* (religious usages), *cærimonia*, *cærimoniæ* (prescribed observances), *sacra* (external rites), *lex* (religious law or doctrine, as *lex Christiana*); the Christian —, *religio Christiana*; a man without —, or irreligious, *homo impius erga Deum* or *deos*, *religionis contemptor*, *homo negligens deorum*, *religionum omnium contemptor*, *religionum negligens* (inattentive to outer usage-), *homo negligens deorum ac religionum*; to change your —, *sacra patria deserere*; to pass to the Roman —, *sacra Romana suscipere*. Religious, *adj.* *pious* (reverent) *erga Deum*, *sanctus*, *religiosus* (conscientious); — book, *volumen religiosum* (regarding religious forms), **liber in quo de rebus divinis præcipitur*, **liber precationum* (prayer-book); — toleration, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens*; — edict, *lex sacris faciundis*; — liberty, **libera quo ritu velis Deum colendi potestas*, **sacra omnia libera*; — peace, *pax de religionibus concordia*; — observances, *ritus*, *religiones*, *cærimonia*; — hatred, *odium quod religionum* or *sacrorum dissensio* movet; — war, *bellum pro religionibus suis susceptum*; — party, e.g. the Christian, *Christianæ legis studiosi*; — founder (author of a religion), *conditor sacri*; — affairs, *res ad religionem* (ad *sacra*) *pertinens*; — controversy, **controversia qua est de religionibus*; I have —, *est mihi cum aliquo controversia de religionibus*; — system, *ratio*, the Christian, **Christi* or *Christianorum ratio*; — usages, **usus sacrorum*; to observe all —, **omnia quæ ad cultum deorum (Dei) pertinent diligenter tractare*.

Relinquit, *v.tr.* *relinquere*; see Abandon.

Relish, *n.*, a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste, foretaste), *gustus* (but not *presensio*, i.e. foreboding), **sapor prævalens* (the taste which prevails, tastes through as it were). Relish, *v.tr.*, to — anything (which we are eating), by *jucunde sapere*; *v.intr.* *jucunde sapere*, *jucunda sapore esse*; see Taste.

Reluctance, *n.* *renitens* (resistance), *obstinatio*, *persecutio* (obstinate resistance), *odium alius rei*; I have a great — to any thing, *magnum alius rei odium me cepit*; with —, *inritus, animo inrito*. Reluctant, *adj.*, by *renitit*, *obstitit*, *contra nitit*, *retractat* (all = to struggle against), *resistit* (repeatedly to offer resistance), *repugnare*, *reluctari* (to wrestle against, e.g. *alci rei precibus*), *tergiversari* (to shuffle), *comb. resistere* et *tergiversari* (Liv.); to feel — for a long time, *sæpe obstitentem repugnare*; very — and unwilling to do, etc., *dixi reluctatus inritusque*; —ly, *adv.*, by *inritus*, *inrite*, *coactus* (forced); very —, *pernitentius*; to feel — to write letters, *gravari literas dare*.

Rely, *v.intr.* *fidere* or *confidere alci* or *alci rei* or *aliqui re* (to trust in), *niti aliqui re* (to depend on); relying upon, *fretus aliqui re*, *nixus aliqui re*, *fides aliqua re* (boldly trusting, e.g. *cû parte virum*). Reliance, *n.*, see Confidence.

Remain, *v.intr.* *manere*, *permanere*, *durare* (to endure), *stare* (to stand or stay); as long as the recollection of Roman affairs shall —, *dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit*; to — for ages, *durare per secula*; — in life, in *ita vivere* (or *remanere*), *servari* (to be saved in danger); — in health and uninjured, *salvum atque incolumem conservari*; — faithful, *fidus manere*; — in your opinion, in *sententiâ tuâ manere*, *permanere* or *perseverare* (opp. to a *sententiâ decedere*); — unchanged in your custom, *n. consuetudine perseverare*; — your plan, *institutum tuum tenere* (opp.

to a *consuetudine recedere*); — your design or intention, in *proposito perseverare* or *perseverare* (opp. to *declinare* or *degreddi a proposito*); — faithful to your promise, *promissis stare*; to — a secret, *secreta, secretum tenere*; let that — with yourself, *hæc tu tecum habeto*, *hoc tu tibi soli dictum puto*; secretly *hoc audi tecumque habeto*, *hæc tibi in aurea dixerim* (under the rose, in confidence). "It remains" (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*, e.g. it — then that nothing can be useful which is immoral, *manet ergo quod tupe sit id nunquam esse utile*; I — firm, *stat sententiâ, stat mihi, certum est*; to —, = to stay, continue, *manere, durare, morari, commorari*; = to wait for, *alci aduentum expectare* or *præstolari*; to — all night in the street, *manere inter vias* (so *inter vias, extra domum*), *pernoctare in publico* (apud *alqm*, at some one's house); the camp in which we remained that night, *castra in quibus hæc nocte mansimus*; — at home, *domi sedere*; — snug, *nidum servare* (to keep in your nest); — in bed, *se continere in lectulo*; you must —, *lecto affirmari esse, e lecto surgere nequire*; — in the camp, *castris se tenere*; to keep —, in *castris consistere*; — a little, *mane paulisper*; to make a person —, *institutiōe famulâri retinere aliqui*; to — = to be left, *manere, reliquum esse, relinqui, superesse* (to survive); ex multis filiis hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit, fate allowed only this one son to remain out of many; to —, = not to come, *non venire*; = to be left, *emitti* (so *mittere*, to leave); to — on the field = to perish, *cadere prælio* or *in prælio* (in *bellis*, in *aciē*), *convidere in prælio*. The remaining, *n.* *mansio* (hence *mansion*, a dwelling, or abiding-place), *permanens*; there is no — here any longer, *hic diutius maneri non potest*; — for me, *hic durare nequeo*. Remaining, *adj.* = continuing, *diuturnus, perpetuus*. Remain, *n.* (1) of any thing, *reliquum, reliqua* or *reliquia*; of estates, *reliquæ ciborum*, in the context merely *reliqua*; "the — of any thing" is also often rendered by *quod superest* or *restat* or *reliquum est* (e.g. *quod membrorum reliquum est*); (2) = a dead body, *ossa* et *reliqua*, or merely *corpus*. Remainder, *n.* *reliquum, quod reliquum est, quod reliquum restat, quod restat* or *qua restant* (what remains of any quantity), *residuum*, or *plur.* *residua -orum*, *n.* (what still remains to be paid, given up, to be received), *reliqua summa* (after subtracting), *pecunie reliquæ* (of a sum of money), *pecunie residua* (of the arrears), often also by *reliquus -a -um* (e.g. *reliquus ager, reliqua pecunia*); to get the — by addition and subtraction, *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat*; to pay the —, *reliquum conficere, persolvere quod reliquum restat*; I have still the — to pay, *reliqua habere* or *debere* (Liv.); I owe you still the —, by *nondum persolvisse alci quod restat* (of persons), *residere apud alqm* (of money, Liv.); the — of the day, *diei quod reliquum est*; the — of one's life, *illud breve vita reliquum* (Cic.); to spend the — of one's life any where, **quod reliquum est ætatis transigere aliqua loco*.

Remand, *v.tr.* (1) = to send back, *remittere*; (2) in law, *compendiarius rem* (to defer the sentence until the third day and further), *adjourn rem* (to adjourn a trial).

Remark, *v.tr.* (1) see Observe, Perceive; (2) = to express in words, etc., *dicere, addere*. Remark, *n.* (1) see Observation; (2) a — expressed, *notâ* (expressing, e.g. *notam nominis alius ascribere*), *dictum* (any thing that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. *ita* — of Plato's is excellent, *præclarum illud Platoni est*; we must make the following preliminary — (for the reader), *hæc præcipienda lectoribus præstare* or by the *adj.* in the neuter gender, e.g. *3* must first make a few introductory —, *præca ante dicenda sunt*. Remarkable, *adj.* *notabilis, memorabilis, notatus dignus, memorabilis* (worth being remembered), *memoratu dignus, commemorabilis, commendatus dignus* (worth mentioning), *ingenue* (very —, lit. dis-

tinguished, of persons and things), nothing happened that was very —, *nilhil memoriâ dignum actum*.

Remedî, n. (1) in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamentum* (lit., e.g. *dare contra alqd*), *remedium* (— against, for, lit. and fig.), *antidotum* (*antidotorum*, antidotes), to apply a — for a complaint, *verbo medicinam addibere*; to try to find —, *medicinam alicui rei querere* (lit. and fig.); a strong —, *remedia aspera* (lit.); quick, *remedia praesentia* (also fig.); (2) in general, for counteracting an evil, *remedium*, for, to, against any thing, *aleis rei, ad or adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina*, for, *aleis rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium, subsidium*, against, *aleis rei* to effect a — in case of any one being placed in a difficult position, in distress, etc.; *aux.* also of persons, being ill); to apply a stronger — (in order to — any thing), by *fortioribus remediis agendum est*; to try to find a — for, *medicinam or auxilium alicui rei reperire, remedium alicui invenire* (lit. and fig.), to be unable to find —, *alqd expedire non posse* (fig. Liv.); to supply a — for any thing from, *medicinam aleis rei petere ad alqd re*, tell me of a —, *adversus hac me docce alqd*.

Remember, v.tr. see Recollect, I don't — it, *memoriâ alqd exceptit, delapsus est, e memoriâ alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd effluit, fugit or refugit alqd meam memoriâ*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nullam aleis rei adhibere memoriâ*, to — any one, any thing with a grateful heart, *grate animo aleis nomen prosequi, gratissimum aleis nomen retinere, gratâ memoriâ prosequi alqd*; any one with a kind feeling, *memoriâ aleis cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare*; I — it very well, *bene praecleara meminisse*; with pleasure, *recordatione aleis rei frui*, I shall always — you for it, *numquam ex animo aleis or aleis rei discedit memoriâ, aleis or aleis rei memoriâ nulla unquam debet oblitio, semper memoriâ aleis rei mihi erit infixa mentibus*; I — to have read, *memini me legere*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoriâ col, quantum memini, nisi antius or memoria ur fallit*. Rememberance, n., see Recollection, Memory.

Remind, v.tr. *monere, admonere, commovere, commovere facere* (to advise), *hortari, adhortari* (to exhort), to — any one of, *admonere, commovere* *aleis aleis rei*; with regard to, *de alqd re*.

Remit, v.tr. *remittere, condonare alicui alqd, gratiam aleis rei facere alicui*, — an oath, *iurjurandi gratiam facere, solvere alqm sacramento*; — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, ei edictum condonare, debitum remittere alicui*; — taxes, *vectigalia omittere*; — a part of a sum, *remittere alicui summam*; — a punishment, *penam remittere*; — sins, *peccata or delicta alicui agnoscere, peccata alicui condonare*. Remiss, adj. (1) see Cuncta, Negligent, (2) = languid, *laxus* (lax, loose, opp. *strictus, artus*, also fig. = not severe, e.g. *improbiu laxius*), *remissus* (unloosened, opp. *adstrictus, contentus*, also fig. of the mind, = slow). Remission, n. *remissio* (of tribute, *tributi*); to seek —, *remissionem petere*; — for the past, *remissionem praeteritorum precari*, to obtain —, *impunitatem peccatorum assequi*. See Pardon, Sin. Remittance, n., by *pecunia alqd mittere*.

Remnant, n. see Rem under.

Remonstrate, v.intr. *alqd re monere, admonere, commovere*, or *with ut or ne*, etc. (to warn), *agere cum alqd de alqd re* (in general to treat, speak with any one about); — earnestly with, *diligenter alqm monere*; see Object.

Remorse, n. *angor conscientiae fraudisque cruciatus, peccati dolor*, to feel —, *conscientiâ (peccatorum) morderi, conscientiâ animi excruciatum, cruciati conscientiâ sceleris animi adum, agitari angore conscientiae fraudisque cruciatus*, I feel —, *conscientiâ animi me stimulat or terret, conscientiâ malefactorum meorum me stimulat*.

Remote, adj. *remotus, disjunctus* (isolated), *reconditus, abditus* (concealed), *longinquus* (a long

way off), *acius* (off the road, not *decius*, i.e. out of the way), a — spot, *longinquus et reconditus locus*, a — part of the house, *abditâ pars aedium*; to be, lie in a — spot, *longe or satis magno intervallo e motum esse*, see Distant.

Remount, v.tr. and *intr.* *equum iterum conscendere*.

Remove, v.tr. *moliri* (to set in motion), *amovere* (to carry, move away, further), *athei* (in a cart, ships, by horses, etc.), *abducere* (living beings), also *deportare* (e.g. a panther, then = to — an exile under military escort), *asportare* (to carry away, both with the hands and in a coach, in a ship, persons and things), *demovere, removere, submovere* (on one side, persons and things), *toltere, auferre* (to take away, things), *toll.* also = to get out, erase, e.g. *maculas*, *elucere* (to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); — secretly, *clam removere, subportare, subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, impedimenta), difficult to —, *difficilis migrari*; to — the things (after a meal), *tollere, auferre* (e.g. *mensam*), *vacuum facere*; to — ashes, rubbish, *rudera purgare*; snow, *neve demovere or discindere*; to — any one, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romanum*), *collocare in alqd loco* (to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in testigium Augus verbis*), *rescribere ad with acc.*, *transcribere in with acc.* (to place into another class, e.g. *peditem ad equum esse, equitum turmas in funditorum alas transcribere*, *alqm in vias transcribere*), *alqm alui muneri praeficere or praeponere* (to another office, situation, etc.), to — any thing to a distance, *amovere, removere, abducere, deducere* (the latter almost always with a, ab, or de with abl. of the place from where, etc.), *ablegare* (to send any one away, in order to get rid of him, under a pretence), *amandare, relegare* (any one on account of some misdemeanour, the latter to a certain spot, but both imply something disgraceful), *amolari* (any one or any thing, when it causes great difficulty), *avertere* (what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere, submovere* (by degrees, imperceptibly), *depellere, repellere, propellere* (by force, e.g. *ex alqd loco expellere, ejicere*), to — from a public business, *a rebus gerendis arceat* (on account of other matters, and with the consent of the person —), *a negotiis publicis or a republicâ emovere*, administratione republicae *submovere* (out of jealousy, etc., on account of unfitness, the latter by degrees; but a *gubernaculo civitatis alqm repellere*, = not to admit any one to discharge public duties), to — a danger, an evil, etc., *declinare* (genitly) *quâ noctura videantur*; v.intr. (1) in general, *se movere, se amovere*, = to go away, *abire, discedere*, = to go out of one's sight, *ex oculis or e conspectu abire, e conspectu recedere* (the latter = to break forth impetuously, to force one's way, e.g. of *Catiline*, *abiiit, excessit, erupit*), *se subducere* (imperceptibly, also with the addition of *clam, i.e. de circulo*), (2) = to change the place of residence, *migrare, emigrare* (ex) *loco*, *hinc migrare de or ex loco, in locum* (to emigrate, to another place, in *alium locum* or *in aliu locu*), *migrare, emigrare domo or e domo* (from a house), *secedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion, conf. Liv. 2, 32, sqq.), *proficisci*. Removal, n. (1) in general, *deportatio* (in gen. Cato, and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, Jet.), *dispositio* (the removing a pain, *doloris*), *ablegatio, amandatio* (the sending any one away, in order to get rid of him, etc.), *relegatio* (banishment), *amotio* (a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *crimines*); (2) — to another place or house, *migratio, demigratio* (emigration, Liv., Nep.), *emigratio* (of the tenants, *inquilini*, Ulp.), *secessus* (of a whole order, of the plebeians, Liv.), *profectio*.

Remunerate, v.tr. *gratiam ferre, any, alci* (to repay, in a good and bad sense), *for, refferre, reddere* (in general), *remunerari* (in a good sense),

for any thing with, by, *pensare* or *compensare* alqd alqd re. (to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia beneficiis, merita beneficiis*), *rependere* alqd alqd re. (to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *dammum alqd re*); for an act of kindness, *gratiam referre* or *rependere*; see *Compensate*, *Reward*. *Remuneration*, n. *compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see *Reward*.

Render, v.tr., to — a service to any one, see under *Service*; to — thanks, see under *Thanks*.

Rendezvous, n. *constitutum* (an appointment made, and the place appointed), *locus ad conveniendum* (the place appointed for this —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum alqo*, or merely *constituere alci* (Jur.); to appear at the —, *venire ad constitutum*.

Renegade, n. **rei Christianae desertor, qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit, apostatam* (ἀποστάτης, Eccl.); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desciscit*, from, *ab alqo* (who deserts any one), *rebellans* (who renews the war), *alienatus*, from, *ab alqo* (estranged).

Renew, v.tr. *novare, renouare*; = to restore, repair, *reconcurrere, reficere* (ref. more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, repeat, *renouare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare de integro* (to rearrange); but *inst.* by itself never "to —," but only "to set on foot"; *integrare, redintegrare* (to begin quite from the beginning), *repere* (to repeat), *iterare* (to do a second time); to — the war, *bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare, rebellare, rebellionem facere* (the two foregoing only of a conquered nation, without any odious meaning); to — the friendship, *amicitiam renovare*, with any one, *se restitue in alcijs amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of any thing in one's mind, *memoria alqd repere*; my present misfortune — in me the remembrance of those which I experienced before, *recenti malo uriorum admoner*; to — one's grief, *dolorem renovare, reficere*; to — a habit, *referre consuetudinem (morem), institutionem referre ac renovare*; to — anything in any one, *animum alcijs ad alqd renovare* (e.g. *ad odium*); to be —, *recrudescere* (of grief, rebellion, war, etc.). *Renewal*, n., of a war, *rebellio, rebellum* (Liv.)

Renounce, v.tr. *renunciare alqd* or *alci rei* (to deny yourself, e.g. oysters for ever, *ostreis in omnem vitam*), *dimittere* or *remittere alqd* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere alqd re* (of alqd re (to stand away from); — an opinion, *sententia* or *de sententia*; — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus demittere* or *remittere*; — on any one's behalf, *alci cedere de jure*; to — a possession, *possessionem cedere, decedere de possessione*; — a person's friendship, *alci amicitiam renunciare*; — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam abicere*. *Renunciation*, n. *renunciatio* (generally the giving up of a thing), *cessio* (the yielding of a thing to another). See *Resign*.

Renovate, v.tr., see *Renew*. *Renovation*, n., see *Renewal*.

Renown, n. *fama* (chiefly in a good sense). *Renowned*, adj. *clarus*; see *Celebrated*, *Famed*, *Famous*.

Rent, n. (1) = profit derived annually from lands, etc., *annua alimentum —orum*, n., *quastus* (what we gain by any thing), *reditus, redditus* (income), *merces* (the — which the property brings); (2) — of a house, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what — does he pay? *quantis habitat?* to pay such —, *magni habitare*; v.tr. *conducere* (mercede), *redimere* (to underrent); cheaply, *parco conducere, bene redimere*; dear, *magno conducere, male redimere*. *Rentine*, n. *conductio* (in general), *redemptio, redemptura* (under —, e.g. of the public tolls).

Reobtain, v.tr. *recipere* or *recupere*.

Repair, v.tr. (1) *reparare, restituere* (to restore to the former condition), *com. in consuetudine*, *re alqo*, *in, institutum suum tere*.

petere, capessere alqm locum; see *Betake*. *Repairs*, n.pl. *refectio, sartura*.

Reparation, n., see *Indemnification*, *Satisfaction*.

Repast, n., see *Meal*.

Repay, v.tr. *reddere*; to — any one what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitam solvere*; to be —, *pecuniam recipere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare alqd alqd re*, *rependere alqd alqd re* (e.g. *dammum alqd re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; any one for his love, *alqm redamare, amori alcijs respondere amore*. *Repayment*, n., by the verbs.

Repeal, v.tr. *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will, *mutare* (e.g. *sententiam*), *tollere* (to do away with, e.g. an office, a law, a power, a toll, a judgment, friendship, a dispute), *abolere* (to abolish, usual, laws, custom, religion, wills), *abrogare* (a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *alqd de lege* (partly), *obrogare legi* (to — a law and substitute another for it), *inducere* (to quash, e.g. a decree).

Repeat, v.tr. *repere* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (to do, say a second time, e.g. *sape eadem*), *redintegrare* (to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *refractare* (to go through again what has been learnt, read), *iterum legere* (to read a second time); to — with the same words, *alqd fides verbis reddere*; to — the same thing over and over, *cantilenam eandem canere* (Ter.); to — in the main points (at the end of a sermon), *colligere et commovere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter* (recapitulate only Eccl.). *Repetition*, n. *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three, e.g. *verbi*); — of the same idea only with other words, *tautologia* (ταυτολογία, gramm.); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio* (συμπεπλοή); to avoid — (of the same word), *effugere repetitiosis gratia*. *Repeated*, adj. *repetitus, iteratus*; —ly, adv. *rursus* (once more), *iterum ac saepius* (again and often, e.g. to request), *indidem* (incessantly, e.g. to ask), *etiam glorijs etiam* (urgently, e.g. to request). *Repeater*, n., a watch, *horologium sonis tempus indicans*.

Repel, v.tr. *repellere, propulsare* (to drive away by force), *reficere* (to throw back), *deterere* (to deter, e.g. *verberibus*), *fugare* (to put to flight); to — the enemy, *impetum hostium propulsare, hostes rejicere* or *fugare*.

Repent, v.intr. *morem suum mutare, in eam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*; v.tr., I —, *penitet me alcijs rei* (seldom *res me penitet*), or with *inf.*, or with *quid* and subj., *subpanitet me alcijs facti* (a little); bitterly, *dolere alqd re* (e.g. *defecto*); the king —ed it too late, *sera regem subit penitentia*; to be —, *penitendus*; what we can no longer — now, *unde receptum ad penitentiam non habes*. *Repentance*, n. *penitentia* (in general), *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus* (in the theological sense). *Repentant*, adj. *penitens, peniturus*.

Replace, v.tr. *restituere, reficere*.

Replenish, v.tr. *implere* (in general, what is empty, hollow), *explere* (so that no space remains empty), *complere* (to fill quite full), *reficere* (to refill to the brim), *opplere* (to cover a surface by filling up); also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

Replete, adj., see *Full*, *Replenish*.

Reply, v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci rei*), *referre, respondere* (to —, as objection), *subicere* (immediately after); to — by letter, *responderi*; but I —, simply *ego autem* or *ego zero*. *Reply*, n. *responsa, responsum*.

Report, v.tr. *nunciare* (to announce), *renunciare* (to send back information, both *alci alqd*), *certificare alqm facere de alqd re* (to inform), *docere, edocere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re* (both to instruct; ed. = to give accurate information about one certain thing), *deserre, referre ad alqm de alqd re* (to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority); *des.* of one's own accord; *ref.* as a matter of

duty and officially), *per litteras significare* (to inform in writing); *narrare* (in general, to relate), *memorie tradere* or *prodere*; or simply *prodere* (of the historian); to — the whole proceedings, *omnem rem ordine enarrare*, *ordine edocere omnia* (orally), *omnia perscribere* (in writing). Report, *n. relatio*, *relatus* (the act of —, account of, information, post-Eng.), *narratio* (narration), *rei gesta expositio*; * *litis expositio* (account of the proceedings, the former of an event, the latter of a lawsuit), *renunciatio* (of an ambassador), *libellus*, *littera* (written — in general, *lib.* in the form of a treaty, *lit.* in the form of a letter); to make a —, *deferre*, *referre* ad alqm de alq re (both more particularly to an authority, *def.* of one's own free will, *ref.* officially), *renunciare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received), *referre* or *renunciare legationem* (of an ambassador); to make a more detailed — about the whole event to the senate, *ordinem rei gesta ad senatum perferre*; to present a —, *libellum tradere* (in person) or *mittere* (to send in); see *Remour*. Reporter, *n. qui de statu causae ad iudices refert* (in a law-suit), *qui defert ad alqm* (who makes n. — to anyone), *auctor rerum* (voucher, authority).

Repose, *v. intr.* *quiescere*; see *Rest*. Repose, *n.* = a pause, *intermissio*, *intervalum*; see *Pause*. Repository, *n. receptaculum*; see *Receptacle*.

Represent, *v. tr.* (1) *representare* (to place clearly before one's eyes, as an image, of the artist; then = to look like, as technical term in the elder Pliny, when he speaks on art), *exprimere*, *pingere*, *effingere* (to express, picture, of the plastic art), *pingere*, *depingere* (to paint, of the painter), *representare effigiem* or *speciem alci rei* (to have the likeness of, technical term in the elder Pliny); *indicare*, *significare* (to indicate); the artist — ed him as offering a sacrifice, *artifex eum sacrificantem expressit*; the gem — s a heart, *gemma cordis speciem representat*; it cannot be —, *alqd nullā representatione exprimi potest*; (2) = to describe, in words, *pingere*, *depingere* (to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), *pingere*, *effingere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *agere* (to gesticulate, of the actor); *eloqui* (to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo effingere alci rei inopinem*, *exponere*, *exprimere* (to illustrate in words, also *exprimere oratione*), *adumbrare alqd* or *speciem* et *formam alci rei* (to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (to describe in his characteristic features, characterize, *χαρακτηρίζω*); to — any one in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (*Cic.*); to — any thing in a wrong light, *valenarrare alqd*; to — any thing in a clear, lively manner, *alqd pene sub aspectum subjicere*, *alqd sub oculos subjicere*; (3) = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alci partes agere*, *alci personam induere* or *suscipere* or *gerere* (all both on the stage, and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem ejum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare* (but not *fabulam docere*, i.e. to conduct the rehearsals, of the author of a play); (4) = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis alicuius ejus decus et dignitatem sustinere*; *representare* would be bad in this sense; see *Supply*; (5) = to show by reasoning, *alqd de alqi re monere* or with *ut* or *ne* (to warn), *alqm alqd docere* (to inform), *ostendere alci alqd* or with *acc.* and *inf.* (to show in words), *memorare* with *acc.* and *inf.* (to mention); to — to any one the impossibility of a thing, *alci ostendere rem fieri non posse*; the advantage of, *alqm docere quanta sit alci rei utilitas*. Representation, *n.* (1) = the act of describing, by the verb; (2) = that which exhibits by resemblance, image; see *Image*, *Likeness*, *Picture*; (3) = an exhibition of the form of a thing, *representatio* (technical term of the elder Pliny); (4) of a play, *actio* (the act), *fabula* (the play —); (5) = exhibition of a character in a play, by *agere*; see *Part*; (6) = verbal descrip-

tion; *explicatio*, *descriptio* (in general, in words, *descri.* more particularly a characteristic —), *adumbratio* (sketch), *narratio* (of the state of things, how a matter stands, in a speech), *oratio*, *sermo* (diction); preliminary — of a matter (in court), *confectio causae*; picturesque, lively —, *alci rei pene sub aspectum subjectio*, *alci rei sub oculos subjectio*; (7) in politics, by the verb; (8) = the standing in the place of another, by *circ.*, e.g. by *aliena vice fungi*. Representative, *adj.* by *vice alci* or *officio fungi*. Representative, *n.* *vicarius* (substitute, deputy).

Repress, *v. tr.* *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*, *seditionem*); see *Suppress*, *Check*.

Reprove, *v. tr.* (1) = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *ritum alci prorogare*, *propagare*, *producere*; (2) *fig.* = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *differre*, *proferre* (to postpone), *praelatare* (to delay), *prorogare* (to delay, put off). Reprieve, *n.*, by *temporis intervalum*, *spatium* (space of time, period, in general), *prolatio* (the act of —), or by *rei* b.

Reprimand, *v. tr.* *alqm reprehendere* de or in *alq re*, *alqm vituperare de alq re*, *alqm objurpare de or in alq re*. Reprimand, *n.* *reprehensio* (—), *vituperatio*, *objuratio* (blame), *convictum* (scolding); a gentle —, *lenis reprehensio*, *familiaris reprehensio* (in a friendly way); to give any one a —, *alqm reprehendere* or *vituperare* or *objurpare*, for, on account of, *de alq re*, *alqm verbis castigare*; severe, *alqm graviter objurpare*, friendly, *alqm amice reprehendere*; to get —, *reprehendi*, *vituperari*; to incur a —, *alci rei culpationem assequi*; to escape a —, *vituperationem vitare* or *effugere*.

Reprint, *v. tr.*, a book, * *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare* (*librum recudere* or *repetere* would be bad). Reprint, *n.*, see *Edition*.

Reprisal, *n.* (1) see *Retaliation*; (2) — s, *ris et repulsa*; to make —, *rim et repellere*, *par pari referre*, against, *parum gratiam referre alci*.

Reproach, *n.* *probrum* (a charge of disgraceful conduct), *maledictum* (an accusation from strong feeling), *convictum* (an outcry), *ex contumeliosa verbum contumeliosum*, *maledictio*; a name of —, *nomen* or *cognomen infame*. Reproach, *v.* *convictum facere*, *alqm increpare* or *invenire*, in *alqm inveni*, *alci maledicere*. See *Reville*.

Reprobate, *adj.* *perditus* (lost to virtue or grace), *profligatus* (morally ruined), *comb.* *profligatus et perditus*, *dammatus* (lit. condemned; hence meton. = criminal, —, e.g. *quis te miserius? quis te damnatio?*), *sceleratus*, *scelerosus* (buried with crime). Reprobate, *n.* *profligatissimus* *omnium mortalium et perditissimus*, *omnium profligatissimus et perditissimus*, *homo contemptissimus et despicitissimus*.

Reproof, *n.* *ritupratio*, *opprobrium* (a degrading charge), *criminatio*, *crimen*, *convictum*; to make — against, *alqm vituperare*, *alqm objurpare*, *accusare alqm*. Reprove, *v. tr.* *alqm vituperare*, *reprehendere*, *exprobrare alci alqd* or *de alq re*, *objurpare alqm de alq re*; — daily, *alqm quotidie accusare*; — severely, *alqm graviter accusare*; to make a thing a ground to —, *crimini dare alci alqd*, *vitio dare* or *vertere alci alqd*; to be a ground of reproof against, *opprobrio* or *crimini esse alci*; too much given to reprove, *homo minima rei ad reprehendum contentus*; to be open to the reproof of tracery, in *nummā* *perfidia infamia esse*. See *Blame*. Reprover, *n.* *reprehensor*, *vituperator*, *objurator*, *castigator*; an unjust or hypercritical —, *Zoilus*.

Reptile, *adj.*, *fig.* *humilis*; see *Low*. Reptiles, *n.* *animalia quae repunt*, *animalia reptantia*.

Republic, *n.* *civitas libera* et *an juris* (both an association of free citi-ns, and a state with a free constitution), *respublica libera*, in the context also merely *respublica* (a free constitution and a state which has such); the monarchy becomes a —, *a regis dominatione in libertatem populi transiuntur*

respublica. Republican, *n. reipublica liberæ civis* (citizen of), *reipublica liberæ amicis, communis libertatis propugnator* (one who is, speaks in favour of a — government); a zealous —, *acerimus reipublica liberæ propugnator*. Republican, *adj.*, generally by the *genit. reipublica liberæ* or simply *republica*, e.g. a — government, *reipublica (liberæ) forma*; to give a country a — constitution, *reipublica formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi evincere reipublicam* (if the state was a monarchy before); — principles, sentiments, *communis libertatis studium*; to entertain — views, to be a —, *reipublica liberæ esse amicum, libertatis esse amantem*.

Repudiate, *v.tr.* (1) see *Reject*; (2) *abigere, exigere* (to turn out in general, e.g. *uxorem*), *extrudere a sese* (to push out of the house, also to banish from home, from the mother country, as in *Cæs.*), *matrimonio exturbare* (to divorce, e.g. *uxorem*), *repudiare* (to cast away, divorce, e.g. *uxorem*), *abdicare* (to disown, disinherit, e.g. *filium, liberos*). Repudiation, *n.*, of a son, *abdicatio filii* (disowning and disinheriting), *repudium* (of a wife).

Repugnant, *adj. pugnans, repugnans* (of things), *dirersus* (quite contrary).

Repulse, *v.tr. repellere* (to drive back), from, etc., *ab, etc., propulsare* (away), *rejicere* (to throw back); to — the enemy from the town, *hostes ab urbe repellere* or *rejicere*; a storm, *impetum hostium propulsare*. Repulse, *n.* (1) by the verbs; (2) see *Refusal*. Repulsive, *adj. plenus arrogantia, odiosus* (hateful), *putidus* (affected), *intolerabilis* (unbearable), the foregoing three both of persons and things).

Reputation, *n. bona fama*, generally merely *fama, bona existimatio*, in the context simply *existimatio*; bad —, *mala fama, infamia* (in consequence of immoral acts), *ineidia* (when others are dissatisfied with our general conduct). Reputation, *n.*, to be in good —, *bene audire, bene existimare de algo* (any one has a good opinion of another); to be in bad —, *male audire, in infamia esse, infamem esse* (by immoral acts), *in invidia esse, invidiam habere* (from political reasons); to be in very bad —, *infamia flagrare*; to bring any one into good —, *alqm ad famam proferre* or *in famam proferre*; bad, *alci infamiam morere, alqm infamare, alqm diffamare* or *alqm variis rumoribus differe*; with every one in the town, *alqm per totam urbem rumoribus differe*.

Request, *n. preces* (the act and the thing itself), *rogatus, rogatio* (act), *supplicium* (humble —, prayer to God), *desiderium* (a wish of my own, a —), *postulatio* (urgent —, demand), *libellus supplicis* (a written —); at your —, *te petente, te auctore*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?* Request, *v.tr. precari* (absolute), any thing of any one, *alqd ab algo, alqm ut, etc.* (to address any one in the form of a —, more particularly the Deity, etc.), *orare, rogare*, any thing of any one, *alqm alqd* (to apply for), *petere, postulare* (of a formal application, to demand), *contendere* (urgently, to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, all these *alqd ab algo, precibus exposcere* (to — and violently to demand any thing, *alqd, e.g. pacem*), *deprecari* (to — on behalf of, any thing, *alqd*), *implorare* (to implore any one, *alqm*; any thing, *alqd*), *supplicare*, any one on behalf of, *alci pro alqd re, petere, postulare suppliciter*, any thing of any one, *alqd ab algo, orare alqm supplicibus verbis, orare* or *rogare alqm suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare atque orare, petere et contendere, orare obtestarique, orare atque obsecrare, implorare atque obtestari, obsecrare atque obtestari, obtestari atque obsecrare, precari atque orare, petere ac deprecari* (*Cæs.*); very much, almost with tears, *omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare alqm*; most urgently, pressingly, *alqm ita rogare ut majori studio rogare non possim*; on any one's behalf, *deprecari pro algo, deprecatorem se uti debere pro alci periculo* (to prevent an evil,

etc.); I —, beseech you, *oratus sis, rogati sitis* or *citolet*; = to invite, *incitare, vocare* (to call, to send for); to — any one to dine with me, *alqm ad cenam vocare* or *incitare, alqm domum suam invitare*.

Requiem, *n.*, perhaps *sacrum placulare*; to sing a —, *rem dicinam facere pro animis mortuorum*.

Require, *v.tr. postulare, postulare, requirere, desiderare* (to demand, to consider necessary), *esse* with *gen.* of a noun along with an *adj.* (e.g. *multi laboris est*); *imperare*, from any one, *alci* (to command), *exigere* (to exact, e.g. *relicula*); to be —, *opus esse*; if circumstances —, *si res* or *tempus postulat, quum res postulat, si res cogit*; the matter — great caution, *magnam res diligentiam requirit*; as time may —, *ex usu temporis, si quid res feret, si tempus postulerit, pro rerum statu* or *conditione*; as . . . may —, *pro, e.g. pro ejus dignitate*. Requirement, *n. postulatio, postulatum*, or by verbs. Requisite, *adj. necessarius*; to be —, *necessarium esse, opus esse* (to be necessary), *requiri, desiderari* (what would be missed); *n. necessitas* (necessity), *usus* (use), *res necessaria*; a principal — for any thing, *res maxima necessaria ad alqd*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut, etc.* Requisition, *n. petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur*.

Rescind, *v.tr. rescindere*; see *Repeal*, *Abolish*.

Rescript, *n. responsio, responsum* (answer in general; the former, the act; the latter the contents of the answer, also a lawyer's advice in answer to an inquiry), *sententia, decretum* (a lawyer's decision), *res judicata* (decision arrived at in reference to a matter), *rescriptum, epistola* (of the emperor, prince, etc., Imperial Rome), *codicilli* (imperial decree, order of the cabinet, Imperial Rome); he announced in a — to the tribes, *edebat per libellos circum tribus missos*.

Rescue, *v.tr. liberare alqd re* or *ab alqd re, exsolvere alqd re, servare ex alqd re* (e.g. *periculo* or *ex periculo*). Rescue, *n. liberatio, conservatio, auxilium, salus*, or by *circ.* with *servare, conservare*.

Resemblance, *n. similitudo, convenientia, congruentia* (the foregoing two as regards the proportion of the different parts, in shape, harmony), *analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in *Cic.* rendered by *proportio*), *congruentia* *morum* (in manners); — of the name, *nominis cœcinitas*; — with, etc., *similitudo* with *gen.* (e.g. *morborum, animi, sapientium*); to have — with any one (any thing), *similitudinem habere cum algo* (*alqd re*), *similitudo mihi est*; among each other, etc., *est similitudo inter algos*; mind and body have a certain — with each other, *sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore*. Resemble, *v.tr.* (1) *similem esse* with *gen.* or *dat.*, *ad similitudinem alci rei accedere* (instead of which we also find *prope, propius, nearer; proxime, nearest, accedere ad alqd* (of interior and exterior likeness), *faciæ alci similem esse, os vultumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the look*), *more alci referre* (in character), *æquare* or *adæquare alci rei* or *alqd* (with acc. when it means "to be equal to"), or in the sense of the middle voice, *æquari* or *adæquare alci rei*, or *alci rei adæquare posse* (*æquare*, to be equal in height, size, etc.); he very much —s his father, *imaginem patris similitudinem præ se ferit*, quite, *mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscripsit*; any thing resembling a thing; *alqa species* or simply *species alci rei* (e.g. *alqa species consularis exercitus, longa navis species*).

Resent, *v.tr. ægre* or *molesse ferre*, in *malam partem accipere*. Resentment, *n. stomachus*; see *Anger*.

Reservation, *n. conditio, exceptio*; with the — of all rights, *salvo jure*; with this — that, etc., *hac lege* or *hac conditione* or *cum hac exceptione*, etc. Reserve, *v.tr. retinere* (to keep back), *alqd ex seipso* (e. except), *alqd recipere* (to put a — upon, at a purchase, sale, e.g. *ruta cæsa*), *alqd reservare*

(e.g. a point for private conversation, *celera praesentia remota*), to — for another time, *aliquid aliud tempus reserere* or *deferre*. *Reserve*, n. (1) in general, *copias*; (2) — troops, *subsidia -rum*, i., *copiae subsidariae*, *cohortes subsidariae*, (*militia*) *subsidiorum* (in general), *acies subsidaria* (in battle); to be placed as a —, *pro subsidio consistere*, in *subsidio esse*; to keep in —, in *subsidio ponere* or *collocare* (lit.), *aliquid recondere* (fig., to keep in store); (3) see *Reservation*; (4) in manners, *continentia* (moderation), *recrecundia* (bashfulness), *modestia* (modesty), *taeturnitas* (silence), *pectus clausum*, *cautio* (caution), *frigus*, *animus frigidus* (coldness), without —, *aperte*, *simpliciter* (straightforward, openly), *sincere*, *libere*, *ingenuè* (freely); to speak without —, *dicere omnia ut id recrecundia*; to speak, tell without —, *aperte dicere*, *libere fateri*: to blame with a certain —, *recrecundus reprehendere*. *Reserved*, adj. *taeturnus* (taeturn), *occultus*, *reclus* (secret), *comb occultus et reclus*, *continens* (one who rules his passion), *modestus* (modest, not going beyond the limits of decency, etc.), *recrecundus* (bashful, what shows a feeling of delicacy, discretion), *cautus* (cautious), *timidus*, *frigidus*; towards, *reclus* at *aliquem*.

Reservoir, n. *lacus* (a large receptacle for water, lake), *castellum*, *dicendum* (a — of water belonging to an aqueduct), *cisterna* (a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water).

Reside, v. intr. *sedem* or *sedem ac domicilium habere aliquo loco*; see *Live*. *Residence*, n. *habitatione* (the residing), see *Stay*, *Dwelling*. *Resident*, n. (1) by verbs, (2) = a minister at a foreign court, perhaps *praefatus rei um*.

Residue, n. *pecunia residua*.

Resign, v. tr., an office (used of a commander), *deponere exercitum*, *abcedere militibus muneribus*; (used of a common soldier quitting the service) *missam facere militiam*; (of an ordinary servant) *deponere officium*; (of an officer of state) *abdicare se magistratu*, (a consul) *consulatu*, (a dictator) *dictatura*, etc.; also *abdicare magistratum* (consulatum), *abire magistratu* or *honore* (consulatu, etc.), *decedere*; *foriati* or *ex propinquo*, and simply *decedere* (to retire after the expiration of the term of office), *se removere a publicis negotiis* (to withdraw from public business), also *renunciare civibus negotiis*, *abcedere civibus muneribus*; — of your own free will, *voluntate abire magistratu*; — before the time, *ante tempus decedere*; — (used of a prince), *abire ab administratione reipublicae*, in *privatam vitam concedere*; — esp. of an emperor, *imperio cedere*, *imperiū deponere*. *Resignation*, n. *abdicatio muneris* (dictatura, etc.), morally, *animus submissus* or *demissus* (in opp. to *animus elatus*), *modestia*, *recrecundia*, *humilitas* (as a virtue, in the bible it sense, found first in *Lactantius*), *animi a Christo pendens deus*, *patientia*, *equus animus*; to God's will, *obsequium*, to show —, *seruimus quae nobis obveniunt patienter ferre*. See *Renounce*.

Resin, n. *resina*, *arboris lacrima*, *resined*, seasoned with —, *resinatus*. *Resinaceous*, adj. *resinaceus*, *resinosus*.

Resist, v. tr. *resistere* (in a battle or otherwise, of a person or a thing), *repugnare* (to — struggling, absolute); then = to oppose in general, any thing, *alicui rei*, *obstare* (to oppose, not allow to be done, a person or thing); to — the enemy, *hostibus resistere*, *hostes se opponere*. — bravely, *fortiter repugnare* or *resistere*, any one's request, *preces alicui respuere* or *refutare* or *repudiare*, *preces alicui deesse* or *locum non relinquere*. *Resistance*, n. *furor*, *certamen* (contest, fight), *defensio* (defence), to render —, *resistere* (a person or thing, with arms or in words), *renuere* (see before), of nature (see before), *se defendere* (in battle); to prepare for —, *ad resistendum se parare*; without any —, *nulle renuente* or *resistente* or *resistente*.

Resolute, adj. *fortis*. *Resolutely*, adv. *fortiter*, *praesentis animo*, *prompte*. *Resoluteness*, n. *animi praesentia*; see *Determination*. *Resolution*, n. *consilium*, *sententia*; *vel* —, *repentina voluntas*; free, unbiassed —, *iudicium*; to form a —, *consilium capere*.

Resolve, v. intr. *decernere* (of magistrates, then in general), *consilium capere*; *apud animam statuere*, *constituere*; *decidere*, *animo proponere* (in one's own mind, prop. without an. post-Aug.); *considere*, *placet alicui* (of the senate); *resistere*, *judicare*, *comitari*, *seiscere jubereque* (to make a law, decree, of the people, with this difference, that we say *seiscere* in speaking of the plebs, *judicare* when we speak of the populus), I have firmly —, *statutum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum*, *deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est*, *mihi certum est*, *certum est deliberatumque*, *mihi iudicatum est* (all with inf.); — unanimously, *animus consensu constituere*.

Resort, v. intr. — to extremes, *ad extrema decurrere*. *Resort*, n. *contendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*.

Resound, v. intr. *resonare*, *vocem reddere* or *remittere*, *ecce respondere*.

Resources, n. = means for an object, *facultates*, *opes*, *pecunia* (money), *bona* (goods), *res familiaris* (priv. et propriety), *fortuna* (prosperous condition), *patrimonium* (inheritance), *onus* (property legally valued), to have —, *opes habere*, *bona possidere*, in *bonis esse*, in *possessione bonorum esse*; — many —, *magnas facultates habere*, *locupletem et pecuniosum esse*, *copius rei familiaris abundare*; — of your own, in *suis muneris nullis esse* (opposed to *ex alieno esse*), — no —, *facultatibus carere*, *pauperem esse*, to acquire —, *facultates acquirere*; — for yourself, *bona sibi parare* (or *sibi colligere*); to increase your —, *rem familiaris* (or *facultates*) *augere*, to waste —, *bona profundere*, *rem familiaris dissipare*, *bona abigere*; to manage — badly, *rem male gerere*, your own — are spent, *opes familiaris defecerunt*; to give your — to the censor as 1000 asses, *nille quingentum aere in censum deferre*, to be in bad circumstances, *abstratus esse facultatibus*, in *rei familiaris angustia esse*, *re familiaris comminutum esse*; to fall into —, in *rei familiaris angustia decedere*; according to your — or means, *pro facultatibus*. See *Means*, *Power*.

Respect, v. tr., any one, see *Esteem*; any thing, *alicui rei obsequi* or *morem gerere* (e.g. *aliquis voluntati*); any one's order, *ad aliquis imperata facere*. *Respect*, n. *obsequentia* (esteem), *reverentia* (reverence), *pudor*, for any one, *alicui auctoritas*; — for one's father, *pudor patris*; to have, feel — for, *aliquem reverere*, to show due — to, *reverentiam adhibere* *adversus aliquem* or *prae stare alicui*, *aliqui obsequentia colere*, *aliqui officii praesequi* (by showing him every possible attention), to have — shown, to be respected, in *auctoritate esse*, *auctoritatem habere*; out of —, *pudore conculcus*; in every —, *omnino*, *ab omni parte*, *omni ex parte*, in *omni genere*, *omnibus rebus*; in both —s, *utrumque in re*; in some —s, *aliquid ex parte*, also by the sec. aliquid (res); in many —s, *multis locis* (Cic.), without any —, *posita pudore*. *Respectable*, adj. *reuerabilis*, *gravior honore dignus*, *colendus*, *reuerendus*, *honestus*; a — man, *vir honestus*, *gravis*, *robore existimationis* *vir spectabilis* (as title under the Roman emperor). *Respectability*, n. *dignitas*, *honestas*. *Respectful*, adj. *obsequens*, *reuerens*, *reuerenti animus*; I hope he will always be — to you, *eum semper a seculo in fore ut reverentem*. *Respectfully*, adv. *reverenter*, to address any one in a very — manner, *aliquem reverentissime alloqui*, — to rise before any one, in *reuerentione alicui assurgere*. *Respective*, adj., see *Regard*.

Respire, v. intr. *respirare*; see *Breathe*. *Respiration*, n. *respiratio*, *respiratus*; see *Breathing*.

Respite, n. *amplatio*. *Respite*, v. tr. *ampliare rem*.

persequi alicj panas or (post-Aug.) *exsequi alqm* (not resting until, etc.), comb. *ulisci et persequi*, *panas capere pro algo* or *alejs rei, panas alicj rei capere* (to claim — for any body or any thing); *punire alqd*, comb. *ulisci et punire*.

Revenus, n. *rectigal, redditus*; see *Income*, *Tax*.

Reverberata, v.tr., — the rays, *radius reperculere, radius regere*; v.intr., see *Rebound*.

Reverence, n. *obsecrantia, reverentia, veneratio, reverentia* (stranger than *ver.*); to —, *revere*, v.tr. *alqm obsecrare, alqm colere et obsecrare, or reveri et colere, alqm revereri, reverentiam aduersus alqm adhibere, reverentiam alci habere, or praestare*. *Reverend*, adj. *venerabilis, reuerendus, reuerendus, gravis, augustus* (e.g. outwardly); as title, — *Sir*, vtr. *reverendus*; most —, "multo maxime reverendus".

Revert, v.intr. *redire ad alqm, cedere alci*. *Reversion*, n., of an estate, *hereditas quae alci venit or obvenit, hereditas quo ad alqm venit or peruenit*.

Review, v.tr. *inspicere, perspicere, cognoscere* (librum, rationem), *perscrutari, recensere, corrigere* (once more), *recognoscere, retractare* (e.g. a book, sermon); — an army, *recensere* (array, a vairy, senate, people), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, army, viros, equos cum cura, singulos milites), *numerationem alicj iure* (i.e. troops), comb. *alqd recensere et numerum iure*, *lustrare* (of the censor, then the army by the general, with religious rites), *oculis lustrare, oculis abire* (with a glance), *excutere* (in a searching manner, e.g. libraries, writers). *Review*, n. (1) *conspectus*, or by verbs; (2) of troops, *recensio, recensio*; to hold a —, *transire* (of cavalry, esp. of the Roman knights; the act, *transrectio equitum*), *transire* (of infantry); (3) see *Journal*.

Reville, v.tr. *convictum alci facere, alqm convictis consecrari or incensare, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere or conferre or conficere, probis et maledictis alqm rezare, maledictis or probis alqm incipere, maledictis alqm figere, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi*; — generally, *facere alci convictum gerere, omnibus maledictis alqm rezare, omnibus maledicta in alqm conferre*. *Reviling*, n. *maledictio, verborum contumelia, probrum, convicium*; to descend to —, *ad verbum contumeliam ascendere*. *Reviling*, adj. *ludibundus, contumeliosus, probrosus, turpis*; a — name, *nomen* or *cognomen infamum*; to give to a person —, **alci contumelia causa cognomen dare*; to get —, *cognomen et contumelia contrahere*. *Revier*, n. *conviciator, maledictus*, comb. *maledictus conviciator*. See *Reproach*.

Revisé, v.tr., see *Review*. *Revisé*, **plagula de prelo emendanda*, or by verbs.

Revive, v.intr. *reviviscere, ad vitam redire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *renasci* (fig., of things); v.tr. *ritum alicj restituere, ritum alci reddere*; — one frozen to death, *ritum calorem reddere in artus gelidos*; — any one's hopes, *ad vocem spem alqm excitare or erigere, vocem spem alci ostendere*.

Revoke, v.tr. *revocare, in irritum revocare, alqd in ritum esse jubere*.

Revolt, v.intr. *seditionem mori, imperium antipaliumque abnuere* (to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere, imperium alicj detractare, deficere ab algo* or *ab alicj imperio, alicj deficere ab algo*.

Revolution, n. *homo evolvendarum rerum cupiens, homo rerum novarum or commutandarum cupidus, princeps novandarum rerum*. *Revolution*, n. *res nova*; to labour for —, *rebus novis studere, res novas quaerere, agere, moliri, nova consilia republicam turbare*. See *Agitate*, *Demagogue*.

Reward, v.tr. *praemium alci dare, tribuere, perducere, praemium alci deferre, praemio alqm afficere, donare, praemio alqm ornare or decorare, remunerari alqm praemio*; to be —, *praemium consecui, praemioolari*; — for, *praemium or fructum alicj*

rei capere, percipere, ferre; — from, *fractus alicj rei ferre ab algo*. *Reward*, n. *remuneratio, for, alicj rei*; (the thing itself) *praemium or pretium* (the latter a more choice expression in the golden age than *praem.*, but more common in the silver age), *honor* (honorary salary), *merces* (salary, wages), *fructus* (fruit).

Rhapsody, n. *carmen*. *Rhapsodist*, n. *qui poematum carmina pronunciat* (Quint.).

Rhetoric, n. *rhetorice* (pronounced), *pura Latin ars orandi et bene dicendi scientia*. *Rhetor*, n. *rhetor* (pronounced), *pura Latin magister dicendi*. *Rhetorical*, adj. *rhetoriceus* (pronounced); adv. *rhetorice*.

Rithurbar, n. *recum barbarum* (technical term).

Rhyme, n. **extremorum verborum similis sonitus*; *rhymes*, **extremorum clausula inter se consonantes*; not a pure —, **extrema verba non bene consonantia*. *Rhyme*, v.intr. **versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes or versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant facere, facere versus*; that does not —, by **in eundem sonum exire, *extremis verbis inter se consonare, congruere, consonare*.

Rhythm, n. *numerus or in the pl. numeri* (Greek *ῥυθμός, ῥυθμός*, which only Quint. uses in Latin). *Rhythmic*, adj. *numerosus* (ῥυθμικός), but *rhythmicus* is not found as a Latin word.

Rib, n. *costa*; ribs of a ship, *costa navium*.

Ribaldry, n. *sermo inconvexus, obscenus*.

Riband, *Ribbon*, n. *vinculum* (tie), *ligamen, ligamentum* (to fasten with, also bandage), *copula* (to tie any thing together), *redimiculum* (any thing to tie round, the head, forehead), *tenia, fasci* (small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), *lemniscus* (for garlands, also for an order), *limbus* (hem, selvage).

Rice, n. **oriza*; as a dish, **puls ex oryza cocta*.

Rich, adj. *dives or dis* (opp. *pauper*), *locuples* (having much landed property and in a flourishing condition, opp. *tenuis, pauper*, and *egens*; fig. of things which are worth much, e.g. a present, *munus*), *opulentus* (who has means, money, influential, opp. *inops, pauper*), *copiosus, copius dives or locuples* (rich in provisions of all kinds, opp. *tenuis, inops*); *copiosus* also = a fertile mind, opp. *exilis*, *pecuniosus, magnus pecunia, bene nummatus, argento copiosus* (having much money), *fortunatus* (fortunate, wealthy), *beatus* (who has every thing he can wish for, wanting for nothing, very well off), *abundans* (who has so much that he can give unto others, *compos*, opp. *egens*; also of a fertile mind, opp. *inops*); *optimus* (rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), *amplus* (considerable, splendid in a general sense, e.g. reward, funeral), *uber* (ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), comb. *locuples copius rei familiaris et pecuniosus, locuples et refertus* (of a town, province), *copiosus et locuples, opulentus et copiosus, amplus et copiosus*; very —, *ditissimus, peratres, praetores, divitis propallens* (who ranks above every body else owing to his wealth), *locupletissimus, opulentissimus, magnus opibus praeditus*; the richest of them, *ditissis, copius facile princeps eorum*; — in, *dives aliqua re* (poetic with gen.), *locuples* (ab) *aliqua re, opulentus aliqua re, uber aliqua re or alicj rei, ferax alicj rei* or (but very seldom) *aliqua re* (yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), *frequens aliqua re* (where any thing exists in large numbers, e.g. *Nilus feris et beluis frequens*); to make any one into a — man, *alqm divitem or locupletem or opulentum facere* (of persons and circumstances, etc.), *alqm fortunis locupletare, alqm divitiis ornare, alqm divitiis or opibus augere* (of persons); *alqm ditare* is only poetic; to grow —, *ditem fieri* (ditescere only used poetically), *(fortunis) locupletari, fortunis augeri, fortunam amplificare, opibus crescere, opes auferre, ad opes procedere*; by, with any thing, *divitiis facere ex aliqua re, rem familiarem augere ex aliqua re*; to be —, *ditem, etc. esse, dititius augeri, fortunam abundare*; to be richer than, *alqm dititius superare*; very —, *omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse, amplissimum possidere pecuniam*.

opibus maxime florere, magnas opes habere. Riches, n. *divitie* (large fortune), *opulentia* (ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), *opes* means wherewith to accomplish a thing, as far as money is concerned, *fortune* (blessing of Providence), *facultates* (the property of a private individual, with the help of which he is easily able to accomplish a certain thing, means), *copie* (provisions of all kinds, certain things for use, of which we possess a sufficient quantity).

Rid., v.tr. *expulit algā se, extrahere ex algā se, eripere ex or ab algā se* (all three = to fier from danger, and esp. from any unpleasant position, etc.), *algā abiecit, deiecit, depulit, solvit, vacuum esse algā se* (e.g. fear), *carrē algā se* (e.g. morbo eas), I have almost got — of the head-ach, *capitis dolores remisit, desecit*; of a person, *algā absolvere, dimittere* (by complying with his demand, also a creditor).

Riddle, n. *anigma* -atis, n. (*αἰνίγμα* to, in general also any thing difficult to understand), *gryphus* (γρίφος, some difficult catch-word, as the Greeks customarily proposed at banquets), *ambages* -um, f. (ambiguity in speech or action), to propose —, *algā anigma solvere subire*, to solve —, *anigma solvere, gryphum dissolvere*, to be unable to solve —, *anigma non intelligere*; you talk in —, *ambages narras*, that is a — to me, *hac non intelligo*.

Ride, v.intr. *equitare, equo vehi* (in general, poetic *equo* or *super equo ire*), *equo inchi* (to proceed on horseback), *equo gestari* or *rectari* (to exercise, to show one's self on horseback, e.g. of females), to — up to, *adichu equo, adequare*, — up to any thing or any one, *equo vehi ad alqm or ad algā, adequari ad algā or ad algd or alci rei, ohequari alci rei*, — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equis citatis*) *adechi or adbolat e, equo admissi* (equus admissi) *accurere*; to — about, (*equo*) *circumvehi* (every where, to see, etc.), **equo et huc et illic vehi* (here and there), — round a place, *circumvehi* or (*equo*) *circumvehi locum*, galloping, *circumvolare*, everywhere, *per equitare per omnes partes*; to — a horse, *equo vehi, inchi, ectari, equum exercere* (to break in), *equum tentare* (to try). Rider, n. *equus* (opp. one who walks, also a foot-soldier), *essor* (who sits on a horse, in opp. to the horse, post-Aug.), *rector* (who rides it, in opp. to the horse), to be a very good —, *equo habilem esse* (to sit right in the saddle), *optime equus uti* (to understand how to manage horses), *equitandi peritissimum esse*.

Ridge, n. *montis culmen, mons summus*.

Ridiculi, n. *ridiculum, deridiculum*; see Mockery. Ridicule, v.tr., any one or any thing, *deridere algm or algd, in risum vertere* (e.g. cognomen). Ridiculous, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, deridendus, jocularis*; very —, *peridiculus*, a — thing, *res quæ in risum vertere possit*.

Rigging, n. *armamenta* -orum, n.

Right, adj. (in geometry) *rectus angulus* or *quadratus angulus*; — angled, *orthogonus* (orthogonios, Vitr.), pure Latin *rectis* or *quadratis* angulis; to construct a — angled triangle, *trigonum orthogonum describere*; to divide at — angles, *rectis angulis secare*; see Straight; = not left, dexter (opp. sinister, instead of the positive we use also the comparative both of dexter and sinister, but seldom in Cic., more frequently in post-Aug. prose), the — hand, *manus dextra*, also merely dextra, to give any one one's —, to shake hands, *alci dextam dare* or *porrigere* or *tendere*, the — shoulder, *humerus dexter* (in general), *humerus apertus* (of a soldier, not protected by the shield, Cæs.); = convenient, according to one's wish, *gratus, jucundus*, if it seems — to you, *si tibi placet* (after consideration), *si tibi commodum est* (if circumstances permit); to make it — to any one, *alci algd probare*, often by *emare* (e.g. in *Attili offere te amari*); = according to what is —, *rectus, justus*, it is meet and right, *equum est et bonum*; adv. *recte, juste, ut pui or argum est, ut*

debet, to do or act —, *recte agere, recte* or *juste facere* (as it ought to be), *rectum sequi* (to go the — way about it); it is not — of you to, etc., *non recte fecisti quod*, etc., it serves me —, *jus plector* (Cic.), it serves you —, *merito tibi accedit*, = correct, *rectus, verus* (true), *justus* (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by *ipse*; the — word for any thing, *verbum rei vocabulum*; to go the — road, *rectam viam ingredi* (lit.); to go the — way about it, *rectam altionem inire* (to choose the right remedy), I have got to the — house, *ad eam ipsam domum pergento quo tendo*; to put a word at the — place, *verbum loco ponere*; that is not in the — place, *hoc alienum est ab hoc loco*, at the — time, *in tempore, opportuno, opportuno tempore* (convenient), *tempore suo, tempore ipso* (in due time, but not tempore et cetero, which is barbarous, nor tempore dextro, which is poetical), *ad tempus* (at the right moment), that is the — person, *hunc virum quæro*; to make the — use of any thing, *recte* or *bene* or *sapienter uti algā re*, adv. *recte, vere, rite* (according to custom), to see, hear —, *recte iudicere, audire*; to judge — in, *vere* or *recte iudicare* *de algā re*, not to understand it —, *algd non satis intelligere*, if I remember —, *si bene* or *recte memini*, = in concordance with one's own inner conviction, *recte* (a) to speak the truth, *recte dicere, recte moneri* (in advising any one not to do a thing); you are —, *res ita est ut dicatis, sunt ista ut dicis*, (b) to do what is —, *recte agere*. Right, n., to do any thing, *jus, potestas* (power, as a —, to do so), I have a — to do it, *jus est algd facere, meum jus est ut algd faciam, potestatem habeo algd facendi*; I have a particular — to do it, *huc mihi peculiaris est*, to have a — over a thing, *habere jus* or *potestatem algis rei*, (2) legal —, *jus* (what is — according to the human law), *fas* (the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); equal rights, *jura communia*, contrary to all —, *contra jus fasque, contra jus ac fas*, by —, *jure, suo jure* (from his own personal —), *merito* (deserving); with the greatest —, *justissime, justo jure, optimo jure, merito atque optimo jure, jure meritoque, jure ac merito, merito ac jure*, — or wrong, *jure an injuria*; with what — or wrong, *quo jure quæque injuria*; the greatest — is often the greatest wrong, *summum jus summa injuria* (Cic.). Righteous, adj. *bonus, probus*. Righteousness, n. *probitas*.

Rigid, adj. *rigidus, rigens* (lit., stiff with cold, then fixed in general, e.g. eyes, hair; fig. inflexible, unsociable, e.g. mores *rigidi*), *immobilis* (immoveable, of persons and things), *durus* (without grace, delicate, opp. *mollis*) Rigidity, n. *rigor*. Rigorous, adj. *rigorosos* Rigour, n. *rigor* (oppl. clementia, also of a thing, e.g. animi, ceteris disciplina, post-Aug.), comb *rigor et severitas*.

Rind, n. *cortex* (of trees), *liber* (the inward bark). See Skin.

Ring, n. *circulus, orbis* (in general), *annulus* (— on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), *manus* (ear—), *hamus* (a sort of —, with which coats of mail were set thick), to wear a — (on one's finger), *annulum in digito habere, annulum gestare*; to wear ear—s, *annulatis auribus incedere*; to put on a —, *annulum digito induere* or *inserere* or *aptare*; adorned with —, *annulatus* (e.g. ears, fingers), to take any one's — off, *annulum alci* or *de algis digito delinere* (in general), *annulum de algis digito auferre* (cunningly); to seal with a —, *sigillum in cera annulo imprimere*; to seal up —, *obsignare annulo*. Ring, v.tr. and intr. *tingere* (to — at the door, *puasare fores* or *januum* (in the ancient sense, as they knocked), **movere tendinabulum* (lit. in the modern sense), to — for any one, **aris tinnitu algm arcescere* (lit.), *digitis emerepare* (to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did when they wished to call a slave), of bells, *sonare* (intr.); to — the bell, **campanari* *puasare*. Ringing, n. **campanarum sonus* (in a pub-

sive senso). Ringleader, *n.* caput, princeps (head), dux (commander), auctor (author, instigator), comb. dux et princeps, dux et nuctor, fax aleis rei (who creates, e.g. seditionis, tumultus, belli), tuba aleis rei (who blows the horn as a sign, e.g. rixae, belli), architectus sceleris (who made the plot). Ringlet, *n.* annellus.

Rinse, *v.tr.* eluere, colluere, perluere.
Riot, *n.* seditio, motus, concitatio (e.g. plebis contra patres), tumultus (tumult, any sudden war, e.g. of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), vis repentina (sudden rising). Riotous, *adj.* seditiosus, rerum, evertendarum or rerum, vorarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comb. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e.g. cicis).

Rip, *v.tr.* solvere, dissolvere, dissuere (a seam), resuere (a garment), retere, redordiri (any thing worn).

Ripe, *adj.* maturus, tempestivus (of fruit), coctus (boiled), comb. maturus et coctus. Ripeness, *n.* maturitas (lit. and fig.), maturitas tempestiva (lit.), tempestivitas (lit. and fig.). Ripen, *v.intr.* maturari, maturare, ematurare, ad maturitatem venire, pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci (all in the sense of maturus).

Ripple, *v.intr.* susurrare, leniter sonare (of fountains, rivulets).

Rise, *v.intr.* oriri, exoriri, cooriri, nasci, gigni, crescere, existerre, fieri, erumpere, manare, fluere, proficisci, efflorescere, surgere, exsurgere. — from bed, (e) lecto; — from table, a cœna; — to honour, promovere ad or in honores; — to greater —, ad altorem gradum ascendere, procedere honoribus longius; — against, rebellare, consurgere ad bellum. Rise, *n.* ortus, origo, initium, ascensus. See Arise, Ascend.

Risk, *n.* periculum (danger), alea aleis rei (danger, uncertainty in any thing); at my —, meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte (of my own accord); proprio Marte (is not Latin); you play a safe game at the — of others, ludis de alieno corio (prov. App.); to undertake a — with regard to, aliquid dare in aleam, ire in aleam aleis rei; there is a — attending it, alea quadam est in aliquid re (e.g. in hostibus deligendis); to take any thing at one's own —, aliquid periculi sui facere. Risk, *v.tr.* aliquid dare in aleam, ire in aleam aleis rei; one's life, committere se periculo mortis; I — losing it, venio in dubium de aliquid re, periculator perdere aliquid; to — it, aleam subire or adire, se in casum dare.

Rite, *n.*, in the church, in the context by ritus. Ritual, *n.* formula sacrorum.

Rival, *n.* æmulus, fem. æmula (in general), rivalis (as a lover), obrectator (in a political sense). Themistocles and Aristides were — (in a political sense), Themistocles et Aristides obrectantur inter se. Rival, *adj.* æmulans eum. Rival, *v.tr.* certare or concertare or contendere cum aliquo (to contest), æmulari aliquem or cum aliquo (to strive for any thing which another tries to gain); in any thing, aliquid re certare or concertare cum aliquo; among each other, aliquid re inter se certare. Rivalry, *n.* æmulatio (in general), rivalitas (in love), obrectatio (in a political sense, of two).

River, *n.* fluvius (water which flows constantly in a certain channel or bed), amnis (larger —), rivus (rivulet, any small river which flows), torrens (torrent, which overflows quickly and very soon dries up again, xeiαππορ); the — flows quickly, fluvius citatus (or incitatus) fertur; is rapid, fl. violentus invehitur; slowly, fl. placide manat, leni tractu labitur; dries up, fl. exarescit; grows, accrescit; is low, amnis tenui fluit aqua; to direct a — into another channel, amnem in alium cursum deflectere; to cross a —, flumen transire, trajicere; belonging to —, fluviticus, fluvialis, fluvialis; worshipper of —, deorum amnium cultor; they are chiefly worshippers of —, in superstitione atque curâ deorum præcipua amnibus veneratio est; to take a bath in the —, lavari

in flumine, flumine corpus ablucere (but flumine vivo perfundi is said when any one pours over us water taken from the —); — god, Amnis, fluminis nomen. Rivulet, *n.* rivus; small, rivulus; rapid, torrens (poet. also amnis); belonging to —, rivalis.

Rivet, *v.tr.* clavulo figere; see Fasten. Rivet, *n.* filula ferrea.

Roach, *n.* raja.
Road, *n.* via (the way for going or travelling), iter (the going); on the —, in via; to remain —, via ire; to go from the —, ex via decedere; a — goes to, iter fert aliquo (as in Cms. aditus atque itinera duo quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant, the two roads which led out of the city to the harbour); to be on the —, or way, toward, in itinere esse. A surveyor of the highways, curvator viarum; — of the streets (as to their cleanliness and order), magister vicis. See Street.

Roam, *v.intr.* palari (e.g. per agros), see Ramble. Roam, *v.tr.* permare, perambulare.

Roar, *v.intr.* (1) of beasts, mugire (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), rudere (to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc., fig. of men), rugire, fremere (of lions); rug. = to — loud, fr. indistinctly, rocferrari (of men). Roar, *n.* mugitus, ruditus, rugitus, vociferatio.

Roast, *v.tr.* (1) assare, torrere, frigere (the two foregoing = to fry); a little, slowly, subassare; on the gridiron, in craticula subassare; on the spit, in veru inassare; (2) see Fry. Roasted, *adj.* assus; — meat, assum, caro assa, assa, *n.* pl. (several pieces); — beef, assum bubulum; — veal, assum vitulinum; gravy of — meat, embamma (εἴψαμμα); fish for roasting, pisces frigidando apti; — pan, sartago, frigorium; — sausages, tomaculum (e.g. fuerunt tomacula supra craticulam posita, Petron.).

Rob, *v.tr.* auferre (to carry away, aliquid aliquid ab aliquo), decupulâri (men, temples, etc.), comb. spoliare aliquem aliquid re et decupulâri, diripere (to plunder men, towns, etc.), exipulare, compilare (to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also aliquid aliquid re), fraudare aliquem re (by cheating). Robber, *n.* raptor (inasmuch as he does it himself and uses violent means), prædo (who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), latro (burglar), pivate (pirate), fur (thief); band of —, latronum or prædonum globus, latronum or prædonum turba, or simply, latrones, prædones, or latrocinium (Cic., and fig. of Catiline and his associates). Robbery, *n.* rapina (the act), raptus (as condition), latrocinium (highway —; I. alone or I. maris also = piracy), prædatio (taking booty); robberies of all kinds, latrocinia et raptus; to commit —, rapere, rapinas facere, latrocinari, piraticam facere or exercere (by sea); captain, chief of a band of —, latronum or prædonum dux, archipirata (ἀρχιπειρατής, by sea).

Robe, *n.* vestis (dress in general), amictus (any thing thrown over), stola, palla (dress for the Roman ladies); see Dress, Gown.

Robin, *n.* motacilla rubecula (L.)

Robust, *adj.* robustus; see Strong.

Rock, *n.* saxum (any — and large mass of stones), rupes (steep —, on the land and in the sea), scopulus (in prose, dangerous — in the water, cliff), cautes (ragged rock, crag), comb. saxa et cautes; what is between —, happens amidst —, saxatilis (e.g. piscis, piscatus); fig. arx (castle, rock, e.g. arx est illa spei salutis nostræ); pelra (πέτρα, a Greek word and foreign to the writers of the golden age). Rock, *v.tr.* a child, morere, cunas infantis morere (Martial); to — a child to sleep, infantem cunis motis sopire.

Rocket, *n.* radius pyrius.

Rod, *n.* virga (in general), ferula (fennel-giant, for chastising children), decempeda (in land surveying).

Rogue, *n.* homo infamis, homo perfidus, homo fraudulentus, homo dolosus, homo lascivus (full of

tricks, in joke). Roguery, *n* *fraus, dolus*. Rogu-
er, *adj* *perfidus, fraudulentus*.

Roll, *v. tr.* *toltere, derolere, evolvere, pro-
vol-
tere, concolere, v. int.* *concolere, se volutare, to-
lutari* (e.g. in *tuto*). Roll, *n* *orbiculus* (small
sphere, e.g. *per tres orbiculos in circumvolu*), *rotula*
(small wheel, e.g. *possunt etiam vasibus majoribus
rotule subici*), *scapus* (— of paper), *cylindrus*
(*κύλινδρος*, cylinder), *phalanga* (*φάλαγξ*, rollers to
put under ships, Cæs.); = what is rolled up, *ro-
lumen* (of paper); a — of tobacco, *Nicotiana
folia in cylindri speciem convoluta*.

Romance, *n* **versus qui de re gestâ referunt*,
romanza. Romantic, *adj.* *amânisimus, dulcis*,
zurris.

Roof, *n* *tectum, culmen*; buildings without —,
caedifica hypathra, to roof, *tecto tegere*; to unroof,
indare tecto; to receive under your roof, *hospitio
recipere aliquem*, roof-beams, *tigna*; roof-covering,
tegulae; a roof-coverer, **contingulator* (with tiles),
scandularius (Laurant., with shingles); a win-
dow in the roof, **fenestra qua est in tecto*,
roof-like, *tecto similis, fastigatus*, a room in the
roof, *canaliculum superius*; to live in —, *sub tegu-
lis habitare*; a roof-gutter, *canalis quæ excipit e
tegulis aquam coelestem, roofing, tecti exstructio*,
tectum. See House.

Room, *n* (1) e.g. to make —, *tiam* or *locum
dare, locum dare et cedere*; *populum* or *turbam* sub-
moere (e.g. for the consul by the iectors), *partem
sedis* or *subelli vacuifacere* (to give up one's seat),
see Spruce, (2) = apartment, *conclave, cubiculum*
(chamber, bed—), *diata* (sitting—), also = a
summerhouse with several —s, *zotheca, zothecula*
(*ζωθήκη*, a separate little —, cabinet, study,
chamber), drawing—, *hospitium, cubiculum
hospitale* (in a private house, pl also merely *hospi-
talia* —um, *n*), dining—, *cenotium, conclave ubi
epulamur*, a small —, *convitiuncula*, bed—, *cu-
biculum in quo dormio, (cubiculum) dormitorium*
(post-Aug.), *cubiculum noctis* et somni (post-Aug.);
sitting and bed —s, *cubicula diurna nocturnaque*
(post-Aug.), see Parlour, Hall. Roomy, *adj.*
spatiosus, see Spacious.

Roost, *n* *perlica gallinaria*.

Root, *n* *radix* (— of a tree, kitchen herbs; then
— of the tongue, hair, feather, also of a moun-
tain, hill, etc., fig = origin), *herbæ radix* (kitchen
—, wild, *radix herbarum agrestis*), *stirpis, fons, causa*
(cause, origin, source); with, having many —, *radice-
cosus*, with the —, *radicatus* (lit and fig., e.g.
to dig up, *effodire*), *radicibus* (lit and fig., e.g.
examinare). Root, *v. intr.* *radicare* (lit), *radices ca-
pere* or *mittere* (lit), *inhaerere in mente* (fig.,
of that which one does not forget), *radices agere*
(to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *in-
sidere, inhaerere* (both fig., the former of a
superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.); *v. tr.*
forcare, alere (fig. to foster). Rooted, *adj.* *radicatus*,
quod radices egit (lit), *inreteratus, confirma-
tus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus* (a fault,
etc.), *penitus infixus* (an opinion).

Rope, *n* *restis* (thin—, of different lengths, and
for various purposes), *fusus* (a thick —, as rope-
makers used it), *utens* (cable), *fusus ancorarius*,
ancorale (anchor —), *cladionomus* (κατάδομος, an
—ended — for rope-dancers).

Rosary, *n* (for praying) **sphærule precatorie*,
**globuli quibus apud Catholicos numerantur pe-
ccata*. Rose, *n* *rosa* (the stalk and the blo-
som), *rosæ flos* (the flower), *rosæ frutex* (— bush),
garden, grove of —, *rosarium, rosetum*. Rosy,
— colour, *roseus*.

Rot, *v. intr.* *putrescere, putrefieri*. Rot, *n* *putor*,
putredo. Rotten, *adj* *puti efactus, putridus*.

Rotation, *n* *ambitus, circuitus, circumactio* (e.g.
rotas amb., *circulatio* (e.g. *revolvit* motion), *circuitus*,
ambitus *rotundus, circuitus*, sometimes also *cursor*
(e.g. *circuitus, circuitio, circuitus*, as a matter of course,
as is the case with celestial bodies; of which

all the foregoing terms are used, *Vitr.*, *orbis*
(circle).

Rouge, *n* *fucus* (in general, also fig. = affecta-
tion, e.g. in the speech), *pigmentum* (any thing
that may be used as a dye; hence also —).

Rough, *adj.* *asper* (opp. *levis* or *lenis*, e.g. *ro-
nd*,
place climate, voice, life or mode of living, man),
stelliger (rugged, uneven), *confusus* (craggy,
stony), *scaber* (— as regards the touch, opp. *levis*,
e.g. of the back, etc., of something burnt), *horri-
dus* (standing on end; hence void of ornament, re-
finement, of things and persons, e.g. *terba, miles*,
comb horridus et durus (e.g. *en*), *raucus* (hoarse),
asper animi (of a man's character), *rusticus* (of
manners and persons). Roughness, *n* *asperitas*
(in general, e.g. of the climate, *caeli, animi*).

Round, *adj.* *rotundus, globosus* (globular), *orbi-
culatus* (lit orbicular, like a disk, then — like
a bill, — in general), *teres* (rounded), *comb. teres
et rotundus*. Round, *v. tr.* *rotundare* (e.g. *aliquid
circum*), *conrotundare*, — a sentence, *senten-
tiam*, *ordine verborum paulum commutato*, in
quadrum redigere; *v. intr.* *se rotundare* or *rotun-
dari*, *conglobari*. Rounded, *adj.* *rotundatus, ro-
tundus, conglobatus*, of the style, *quasi rotundus*,
concrenatus (e.g. *sententia*).

Rouse, *v. tr.* *excitare*.

Route, *v. tr.* the enemy, *hostes dissipare* or *hostes
in fugam dissipare*.

Route, *n*, see Way, Road, Journey.

Routine, *n* *habitus* (any art, virtue, in which we
feel at home as it were), *facultas* (faculty), *usus*
(practice).

Rove, *v. intr.*, see Ramble.

Row, *n* (1) *ordo*, (2) *turba, tumultus, tumultu-
atio*. Row, *v. tr.* and *intr.* (1) *remigare*, *navigare
remis, natem remis propellere* (to cry *vela
facere* or *pandere*); (2) *clamare* (to ery loud).

Royal, *adj.* *regius* or by the gen. *regis* (belong-
ing to a king), *regalis* (according to the dignity of
a king; this difference between *regius* and *regal*
always observed in good prose-writers), — family,
reges, domus regia.

Rub, *v. tr.* *terere* (to — off, to — to pieces), *at-
terere* (to — off), *contrecere* (to pound), *fricare* (e.g.
a floor), *demulcere, permulcere* (to stroke).

Rubbish, *n* *purgamenta -orum, n* (offal) *stus*
or pl. *rudei a -um, n*.

Rubric, *n* *pars, caput, iatio* (class).

Ruby, *n* *carbunculus, rubinus*.

Rudder, *n* *gubernaculum, clavus*; see Oar.

Rude, *adj.* *agrestis, ferus, immansuetus* (not
tamed), *comb ferus agrestisue, asper* (rough, in
manners), — behaviour, *mores agrestes* or *feri*.

Rudiments, *n* pl *rudimenta*; see Elements.

Ruffian, *n* *homo pugnax*.

Rug, *n* *stratum* or *instratum*.

Rugged, *n*, see Rough, Uneven.

Run, *n* (1) *runs, pavorina* (e.g. *Corinthii*,
multi diuiti (walls partly destroyed); (2) *runa*
(nt., the falling in; then *fur*), *interitus, exitus*,
the — of one's fortune, *una fortunatus*, *lit*
was his —, *hoc ei exitio fuit*. Run, *v. tr.* *per-
tridare* (lit and fig), *perdere*, *ad interitum vocare
aliquem* (to be the cause of any one's —, of the — of
any thing), *aliquem* or *aliquid precipitare* (e.g. the
state), *conficere* (completely to wear out, exhaust,
e.g. *patrem plebis tribulo*), *trienari* (to kill
almost, e.g. *aliquem fenore*), *prostrernere aliquem* or
aliquid (e.g. the enemy), *affligere* (e.g. the state, etc.),
profligare (entirely, a person, the state, omni-
nith), also *comb. affligere et perdere, affligere et
prostrernere, prostrernere affligereque, affligere et
profligare* (all = *funditus perdere* or *erectere*), to
— to — any one, *aleis interitum quantare*. Run-
ous, *adj.*, see Pernicious.

Rule, *v* *regere, creantem regere, imperium tra-
ctare, regnare, rempublicam regere* or *moderari*,
republicam præesse, *ad gubernacula reipublice
sedere*. Rule, *n* *lex* (e.g. *legis direndi*), *pra-
scriptum, præceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (a ruler or

instrument for ruling lines or deciding cases, as *regula sermonis, regula ad quam alqd dirigitur* or *quid alqd iudicatur*, it cannot stand absolutely and alone for our "rule", *norma*; to give a —, *legem dare, scribere, præceptum dare* or *tradere*; to lay down as a —, *præcipere, præscribere*; — on, *de re*; to make a — to yourself, *legem sequi*, to observe —, *legem servare, observare, præscriptum servare, præceptum tenere*; to act according to —, *ad præscriptum agere*, as the rule is, *ut fere fit, fere, ut solet*; as my — is, *ut soleo* (*ut solebam*, etc.), against the — in a sea-fight, *præter quam in navali certamine solet*. See *Dominion, Govern, Reign*.

Ruminate, v.intr. *ruminare* or *ruminari* (tr. and intr.), *remandere* (tr. and intr., post-Aug.), see *Meditate*. *Rumination*, n. *ruminatio*.

Rummage, v.intr. *excudere* (e.g. in a library).

Rumout, n. *rumor, fama* (loud, e.g. *fama infectis regis*), *sermo* (talk), *opinio* (opinion), *auditio* (what we know by hear-say), comb. *rumor* (or *fama*) et *auditio*. *Rumour*, v.tr., it is rumoured, *sermo datur*.

Rump, n. *truncus, corpus* (in opp. to the head).

Run, v.intr. *currere, decurrere* (from a higher place to one that lies lower, always the place from where being added, *ab, de* = down from, *ex* = out of, *per*, with acc. or the simple acc. = through, *ad* = as far as), *cursum ferre, aufugere* (to — away), *cursum tendere alqd* (to — any where), *accurrere* (to — up to), *percurrere* (to — to a place), *procurrere* (to — out of), *se proripere* (to dash forth, e.g. into the street, in publicum; out of the house, foras), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, e.g. in castra), *currere in, etc.* (to — into, but *incurrere* in alqm, in alqd = to — up to some one, a thing), *transcurrere alqd* (to — over any thing, then absolute = to — across to, over to any one, e.g. *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere, circumcurrere alqm locum* (to — about in a place), *pervagari alqm locum* (to ramble about in a place), to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*, to — to any one, *currere, cursum capessere ad alqm, transcurrere ad alqm* (who lives opposite, etc.), *concurrere ad alqm* (to seek his advice, assistance); to — a race, *cursum certare, certatum currere*, to — against any one, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in alqm*; against any thing, *allidat ad alqd, impingi alci rei* (all if any damage is caused, imp. with violence, of things), *se impingere in alqd, corpus offendere ad alqd* (of persons), to — after any one, *cursum effuso tendere* or *currere ad alqm*, **cursum accessere alqm* (to fetch quickly), after any thing, **cursum accessere* or *offerre alqd* (lit.), *cupide appetere alqd*, of horses, etc., *currere, cursitare*, of inanimate objects, (a) of moveable objects, *currere* (only if in a circular motion, e.g. of a wheel, a ball, of rivers it is only used in poets and prose writers of the silver age, better in this sense *ferri, infuit in*, since the time of Livy, in prose generally *decurrere ex or in, etc.*, instead of *defluere, delabi*), *ferri* (quickly, of rivers, etc.), *labi, delabi* (to glide along, down, also of water, etc.), *devolvi* (to — down, also of a river), *fluere*, into any thing, in alqd, or through, *per alqd* (to flow), *influere in, etc.*, *effundi, se effundere* (e.g. in mare, all of rivers), *intare alqd, alqm locum* (e.g. portum), *exire* (ex) *alqd loco* (e.g. of ships, carriages), *ferri, moveri, moveri circa alqd* (e.g. circa teram, of the sun), *serpere per, etc.* (of plants, e.g. per humum); tears — over his cheeks, *lacrimae manant per genas*, *fluunt per os lacrimae*; the candles —, **candelae defluunt*; (b) of immovable objects, e.g. to — round any thing, *currere alqd* (e.g. *cingit urbem fossa alta*) *Run*, n. *cursum, cursum citatus* or *effusus*. *Runaway*, n. *fugitivus*. *Runner*, n. *cursor* (in general), *hemerodromus* (ἡμεροδρομος, only in two places, in Nep. and Liv, as a Greek term, = a runner, who in one day can walk a very great distance).

Rapture, n. (1) *fractura* (e.g. ossis); (2) fig. discordia, dissidium (disagreement; dissidium is

barbarous). *Rupture*, v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffingere*; see *Break*.

Rural, adj. *rusticus* (in the country; also = simple, plain, etc.), *rusticanus* (peculiar to the country, e.g. — life).

Rush, n. *juncus* (bulrush), *scirpus* (— grass), made of —, *juncus* or *juncinus*, *scirpus*, full of —, *juncosus*, a place covered with —, *juncetum*. *Rush*, v.intr., see *Run*.

Rushlight, n. *nocturnum lumen* (candle burning in the night), *lucerna cubiculari* (lamp).

Rust, n. *robigo* (in general, also in reference to corn), *ferrugo* (— of iron), *erugo* (— of copper, one particular kind of which was called *scolicia*).

Rust, v.intr. *robiginem trahere* or *sentire, robigne obducere, robiginem infestari* or *ladi* or *corripere* (in general), *in eruginem incidere* (of brass, copper).

Rusty, adj. *robiginosus* (in general), *eruginosus* (of brass, copper).

Rustic, adj. *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis* (rude, countrified).

Rustle, v.intr. *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (to sound loud).

Rye, n. *secale*; — bread, **panis secalinus* (in general), *panis fermentatus* (fermented), *panis cibarius* (for the common table).

SABBATH, n. *sabbatum* (from a Hebrew word denoting "rest"); — breaker, *sabbatorium negligens*; — service, **sacra sabbatica* —orum, n., he who observes the —, *sabbatarius* (properly a Jew), the observance of the —, *sabbatismus* (σαββατισμός), to observe the —, *sabbatizare* (Tertullian).

Sable, n. *mustela zibellina* (L), — skin, *pelhis zibellina*.

Sable, adj. *niger, ater*, see *Black*.

Sabre, n. *acinaces* (ακινάκης, the short curved sword of the Persians).

Sack, n. *sacus*, — of leather, *culeus, follis*, — of hair, *cilicium*, in sackcloth and ashes, *sordidatus*, to fill a —, **sacco ingerere*. See *Bag*.

Sack, v.tr. = to pillage, *diripere, vastare, spoliare*.

Sacrament, n. *sacramentum* (properly the Roman soldier's oath), **cena Domini*. See *Supper*.

Sacred, adj. *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus, pius*; a — thing, *res sacra*, a — place, *locus sacer, templum*; a — day, *dies sollemnis*, a — war, *bellum pro religione susceptum*, nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nil antiquius est quam, etc.*; adv. *sancte, religiose, auguste, pie*; to make —, *consecrare, dedicare*; to worship as —, *pie colere*; to keep — days, *dies festos religiose agere*, to declare —, *sanctare*. *Sacredness*, n. *sanctitas, carissima, religio*.

Sacrifice, n. *sacrificium, sacra* a —orum, n. *victimae, hostia*, a piaculum —, *sacrificum piaculare, piaculum*; established —, *sacrificia stata*, to slay in —, *victimam cadere*; to become a — of the state, *ad republicam interfici*, to become a — of your own venture, in ipso conatu opprimi, = loss, *jactura, damnum*; an altar for —, *ara sacrificia*, cup for —, *simpulium*; axe for —, *securis sacrificia*, the blood of —, sanguis victimae; servant employed in —, *victimarius*; flesh from a —, *caro victimae* or *hostiae*, prayers at a —, *preces sacrificae*; usage at a —, *ritus sacrificis*; instrument used in —, *instrumentum* or *vas sacrificale*, wine at a —, *libatio*; garment worn at a —, *vestis sacrificia*; king or chief at a —, *rex sacrificulorum*; cake for —, *libum, popanum*, meal after —, *daps, epulae sacrificales*; knife for —, *secespita*; day for a —, *dies sacrificis*; victim for a —, *victimae, hostiae*; or for —, *bos victimae*; dealer in animals for —, *negotiator victimarius*, table for —, *mensa sacrificis*, so

vasa). Sacrifice, v.tr. *sacrificare, sacra facere, rem dicinam facere, immolare hostias*; to — under favourable auspices, *lilare*; fig. *sacrificare alicui alqd, sacrificare re, sacra facere re*; to — a victim (lit.), *victimam immolare*; to — incense, *thuris granum sacrificare*, (fig.) *deovere, morti offerre*; to — any one to death, *caput alicui deovere, occidere or trucidare alqm*; to — a person to one's ambition, *dominandi libidinis suae causâ perniciem alicui parare*. Sacrificer, n. *sacrificans, immolator*. Sacrificing, n. *sacrificatio, immolatio*.

Sacrilege, n. *sacrilegium*. Sacrilegious, adj. *sacrilegus*.

Sad, adj. *tristis, maestus*; to be of a — countenance, *vultu maesto uti*; to make a person —, *alqm maerore affligere*; to look —, *vultu dolorem præ se ferre*; — times, *tempora iniqua*; adv. *misere, miserabiliter*. Sadness, n. *tristitia, maestitia*; to cause any one —, *alqm dolore afficere*; causing —, *tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, acerbus*. Sad-den, v.tr. *cogitundine afficere, tristitiam in alqo generare, acerbitalum alicui offerre, maerore percellere*. See Sorrow.

Saddle, n. *sella, ephippium*; to help a person out of the —, *alqm de equo deicere*; one who is fast in the —, *qui heret in equo*; the girth of a —, *cingulum sellae*; the pillow of a —, *pulvinus sellae*; the boss of a —, *umbo sellae*. Saddle, v.tr. *equo sellam imponere, sternere equum*; a saddled horse, *equus stratus*; a saddle-horse, *equus sellarius*. Saddle, n. *ephippiorum or stragulatorum artifex*.

Safe, adj. *tutus, periculo vacuus*; to be —, *in tuto (vado, portu) esse*; not to be — in respect of one's life, *in vita periculo versari*; to make —, *tutum præstare, tutum reddere, in tuto collocare, munire*; adv. *tuto*. Safety, n. *incolumitas, salus*; to be in —, *in tuto esse*; to get into —, *in tutum pervenire*; to seek —, *salutem petere*; see Certain, Secure.

Saffron, n. *crocus, crocum*; — colour, *color croceus*.

Sagacious, adj. *sagax* (guessing or divining; so with *navis, palatum, mens*, and used generally for sensibility of intellect, e.g. *vir sagacis animi, vir in conjecturis sagacissimus*). Sagacity, n. *sagacitas* (e.g. *canum ad incestigandum sagacitas narium; also consilii*).

Sage, n. *salvia officinalis* (L.).

Sage, adj. *sapiens, sapientia præditus*; to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*; adv. *sapienter*. Sage, n. (*homo, vir*) *sapiens*.

Sail, n. *velum*; without —, *velis carens*; — cloth, *intenum velorum*; — yard, *antenna*; to spread the —s, *vela pandere*; to furl the —s, *vela contrahere*; to set —, (*navem*) *solvere*; = ship, *navis*, e.g. a fleet of thirty —, *classis triginta navium*. To sail, v.intr. *vela facere or pandere, navigare*; ready to —, *ad navigandum paratus*; to — to a place, *vela dirigere ad locum*; he sailed whither he intended, *cursum direxit quo tendebat*; to — slowly, *cursum tardius conficere*; to — very fast, *incredibili celeritate esse velis*; to — with a fair wind, *pedibus aquis vehi*; to — with the wind half fair, *centum obliquum capere*; to have sailed to a place, *apparere, appellari ad terram*. Sailing, n. *velificatio, navigatio*. Sailor, n. *nauta*.

Saint, n. *sanctus*; to make a — of a person, *in sanctorum numerum referre alqm*; a wonderful — *mirum caput*!

Sake, n., in the phrase, for the — of, to be rendered by *ob, pro, propter, de, pro, proæ, causâ, gratiâ, ergo*; sometimes by a participle, as *motus, ductus, incitatus, impeditus*.

Sal ammoniac, n. *sal ammoniacus*.

Salad, n. *acetaria (olera)*.

Salary, n. *salarium, merces*; — or pay of a soldier, *stipendium*. Salary, v.tr. = to pay a salary to, *mercedem dare alicui*; to — a soldier, *stipendium dare militi*; to — a public officer, *salarium dare*; to — an army, *exercitum alere*; to be salaried, *mercedem accipere*.

Sal, n. *venditio*; at the —, *rendendo*; to offer for —, *venalem proponere, venumdare alqd*; to have for —, *venditum, venale habere alqd*; to be for —, *venale esse, licere*. Saleable, adj. *venalis (venal), vendibilis*. See Sell, Auction.

Salient, adj. *prosilientis*.

Saliva or Spittle, n. *saliva, sputum*; to move or excite —, *salivam morere*; flow of —, *salivatio plurima*. Salivary, adj. *salivarius, salivaceus*; — gland, *glandula salivaris*; — canal, *saliva iter*. Salivate, v.intr. *salivam proritare*. Salivation, n. = the exciting of the saliva, *salivam proritando*.

Sallow, adj. *pallidus, sublavus*.

Sally, v.intr. = to rush out, *erumpere, erumpi, excurrere, exire, effluere*. Sally, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt*), *excurso*.

Salmón, n. *sulmo, salmo salar* (L.).

Saloon, n. *æcus, cædria, atrium*; a small —, *atriolum*.

Salt, n. *sal*; — and bread, *cum pane sal*; to become —, *in salem abire*; fig. Attic —, *Attico lepore tincti sales*; a vein of —, *salis vena*; a mountain of —, *mons salis nativi* (rock salt); a maker of —, *salinator*; a pit for —, *salinum*; a small pit for —, *salillum*; a river of —, *flumen salis*; taste of —, *sapor salis*; a bit of —, *salis mica*; a grain of —, *granum salis*; a tax on —, *portorium or vectigal annonæ salariæ impositum* (the superintendent of the tax, *praefectus*). Salt, adj. *salsus*; to have a — taste, *salsi saporis esse*; — flesh, *pisces sale maceratus*; — meat, *caro sale condita*. Saltiness, n. *salsitudo, salsedo*. To salt, or pickle, v.tr. *murâ condire alqd*. Salting, or pickle, n. *salsura*; — for fish, *salsamentum, muria*. Saltpetre, n. *sal petrae*; spirit of —, *spiritus salis petrae*.

Salubrious, adj. *saluber or salubris* (from *salus*, opp. *pestilens*; used with *habitatio, natura loci, annus, ager, somnus, cinium*). Salubrity, n. *salubritas* (e.g. *fove medicæ salubritatis, salubritates regionum*). Salutory, adj. *salutâris* (properly, relating or belonging to health, e.g. *ut quæ mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutariis*; used with *ars, res, calor, litere, stella, herba*, etc.).

Salutation, n. *salus, salutatio*; — being exchanged, *salute datâ redditiqûe, salute acceptâ redditiqûe*; to give a — to any one, *salutem dicere alicui* (so *salutem dicere foro curiaque*, to bid farewell to); to wish, offer, or send a —, *jubere alqm salvere*. Salute, v.tr. *salutare alqm, salutem dicere or nunciare or impertire alicui*; to — by writing, *salutem alicui scribere*; to — mutually, *salutem dare et reddere*.

Salvation, n. *salus* (safety), *conservatio* (preservation), *animæ salus* (safety of the soul); — in general, *animarum salus*, *summa felicitas* (final blessedness); to bestow —, *salutem dare*. Save, v.tr. *servare alqm, conservare, liberare, beare, lueri, salvum præstare, mala depellere, exitio liberare, salutem expeditare, a servitute vindicare, salvum conservare, a miseriarum sensu liberare or eripere, a calamitatibus prohibere, saluti esse alicui, saltem in portum collocare* (it must be borne in mind that no heathen word or phrase can come up to or correspond with a term used in a Christian sense). Saviour, n. *salvator*, *humani generis vindex ac liberator*.

Salve, n. *unguentum*; — for the eyes, *collyrium*; perfumed with —, *unguentis delibutus*; vase for —, *vas unguentarium*; a dealer in —, *unguentarius*; the business of dealing in —, *negotium unguentarium*; to deal in —, *tabernam unguentariam exercere*. Salve, v.tr. *ungere, invungere*. Salver, n. *unctor*. Salving, n. *unctio, unctio*.

Same, adj., the —, *is (ea, id), ille (illa, illud), iste (ista, istud); all — is that, idem (eandem, idem, the —), ipse (the very person), unus et idem* (exactly the —), *ejusdem generis* (of the — kind), *ejusdem coloris* (of the — colour); to be the —, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; it is not the —, whether... or, *multum interest utrum... an;*

to account the —, *juxta habere, juxta aestimare*.
 Sameness, *n. idem, nullum omnino discrimen, eadem ratio*.

Sample, *n. exemplum, specimen, documentum*;
 the earliest —, *rudimentum, tirocinium*; to give a
 —, *exemplum ponere, supponere, subjicere, ex-*
emplum rei ostendere.

Sanctify, *v.tr. consecrare, dedicare, a peccato liberare, sacrosanctum reddere, immunem peccato praestare, sanctificare* (Eccl.). *alci sanctita-
 tem infundere or conferre, *alqm sanctitate officere
 or imbuiere. Sanctification, *n. peccati depulsio, **
peccati liberatio or exemptio, immunitas peccandi,
*sanctimonia collatio, *sanctitatis infusio*. Sanctity,
n. sanctitas (e.g. deos placatos pietas efficit et
 sanctitas).

Sanction, *n. (1) sanctio* (e.g. *legum sanctionem*
penamque recitare, Cic.; *jacere irritas sanctiones*);
 (2) *confirmatio, auctoritas, fides*. To sanction,
v.tr. sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere: to
 — by witnesses, *confirmare, probare, comprobare*
 (to approve).

Sanctuary, *n. = place of refuge, locus sacer, **
templum; = a place of worship; *aedes (sacra),*
templum.

Sand, *n. arena, sabulum* (coarse), *saburra* (for
 ballast); —bath, *balneum arenae*; —bank, *syrtis*;
 —hill, *mons arenae*; —soil, *solum sabulosum*;
 —box, **theca pulveris scriptorii*; —earth,
sabulum, terra sabulosa; —plain, *campus are-*
noeus; —bottom, **fundamentum arenaceum*; —
 heap, **acerx arenae*; —mound, **tumulus*
arenae; *arena exaggerata*; grain of —, **granum*
arenae; —man, **renditor pulveris*; —reed,
arundo arenaria; —stone, *lapis arenaceus*; —
 glass, *clepsydra*; —waste, **loca deserta atque*
arenosa; to throw — in one's eyes, *alci glaucem*
ad oculos obicere, fucum alci facere; to build on
 —, *alci rei tanquam in aqua ponere*. Sandy, *adj.*
arenosus, sabulosus.

Sandal, *n. sandalium, crepida, solea*; wearing
 —, *crepidatus, soleatus*; a — maker, *crepidarius,*
solearius; —wood, **lignum santalinum*.

Sane, *adj. sanus, sanus et saluus, mentis compos,*
animi integer; to be —, *mentis compotem esse*;
 not to be —, *mente captum esse, mente alienari or*
alienatum esse, nullius consilii esse.

Sanguinary, *adj. sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens,*
sanguis; to be —, *sanguinem sitire*. Sanguine, *adj.*
sanguineus, colore sanguineo (full of blood), *plenus*
spici, vehement. Sanguineous, *n. animi calor or*
ardor, vehementia.

Sap, *n. succus*; —or juice of flowers, *melligo*;
 —of the purple-fish, *sanies purpurea*; to go into
 —, *inire in succos*; without —, *exsanguis, jejunus,*
aridus, enervatus; full of —, *succi plenus, succosus*.

Sap, *v.tr.* = to undermine, *cuniculos agere*.

Sapper, *n. qui cuniculos agit*. See Mine.

Sapient, *adj. sapiens, sapientia praeditus*; to be
 —, *sapere*.

Sapling, *n. arbuscula*.

Sapphire, *n. sapphirus*.

Sarcasm, *n. facetia acerba*. Sarcastic, *adj.*
acerbus, mordax.

Sarcophagus, *n. sarcophagus*.

Sardine, *n. *clupea encrasicolus* (L.).

Sardonyx, *n. sardonius*.

Sarsaparilla, *n. *smilax sarsaparilla* (L.).

Sash, *n. fascia militaris, cingulum*; a — window,
 **femestra ex lignea compage confecta*.

Sassafras, *n. laurus sassafras* (L.).

Satan, *n. Satanas* — *αὐταράς*, Tert.; from the
 Hebrew

Satchel, *n. pera, sacculus*.

Satiety, *v.tr. satiare, explere, saturare*; to —
 one's self with food, *cibo satiare*; to — one's de-
 sires, *libidines satiare*; I am satiated with a thing,
sapit me satietas rei. Satiation or Satiety, *n.*
satietas, saturitas.

Satin, *n. *parvus sericus densior ac nitens*.

Satire, *n. satira, carmen satiricum, carmen pro-*

brum, carmen famosum, carmen quod facit in-
famiam flagitiumque alteri, carmen maledicens,
carmen refertum contumeliis, elogium (pasquin-
 ade), *versus in alci cupiditate facti, libellus*
famosus, libellus criminisus. Satirical, *adj. sati-*
ricus, acerbus. Satirise, *v.tr. acerbis facetiis alqm*
*irridere, *carmen probrosum facere in alqm, car-*
men ad alci infamiam edere, malum in alqm carmen
conderet, versus obscenissimos in alqm dicere;
carmina probrosa vulgare. Satirist, *n. libelli fa-*
mosi scriptor, qui libellum or libellos ad infamiam
alterius edit, satirarum scriptor, satirici carminis
scriptor; to be excessive as —, *nimis acrem esse*
in satira. See Disgrace, Insult, Offence.

Satisfaction, *n. satisfactio, expiatio*; to give —,
satisfacere alci; to give — for, *expiare alqd*. Satis-
 fy, *v.tr. satisfacere alci, perplacere alci, voti*
comptem dimittere alqm, expectationem or desi-
derium explere; to — any one's desire, *petitioni*
concedere, rogatum satisfacere, exaudire preces
alci, desiderio alci gratificari, se facilem obsec-
rantis praebere; to —, or pay, *pecuniam dissolvere,*
expendere, dependere, or persolvere, se ex alieno ere
liberare, reddere or restituere mutuo accepta; to
 —, or tranquillise, *satisfacere alci, explere alqm,*
probari alci, voluntati alci obsequi, optatis respon-
dere. Satisfied, *satiatus, satur* (full of food); *adv.*
sat, satis.

Saturday, *n. dies Saturni*.

Saturnalia, *n. Saturnalia -ium, n.*

Satyr, *n. satyrus*; a play of satyrs, **fabula*
satyrica; a dance of —, *satyrorum saltatio*.

Sauce, *n. jus, embamma -atis, n. (ἐμπάμμα), li-*
quamen, muria, garum; to add — to food, *jus*
addere in cibum; having —, *fiavulentus*.

Saucepan, *n. acetabulum, *vas ad condimenta*
paranda accommodatum.

Saucer, *n. scutella* (dim. of *scuta*).

Saucy, *adj. petulans, insolens, protervus, procax,*
immodestus. Sauciness, *n. impudentia, os impu-*
dens.

Saunter, *v.intr. lente gradi, ambulare, morari*;
 to — about, *vagari*.

Sausage, *n. tomaculum* (from *τομή*).

Savage, *adj. ferus, agrestis, indomitus, incultus,*
vastus, rudis, ferox, immanis, saevus; a — animal,
fera; — eyes, *oculi truces*; to give a — look, *ultum*
efferrare; a — shout, *clamor inconditus*; to
 become —, *efferrari*; to make —, *efferrare*; a —,
homo ferus, homo incultus ferusque; — nations,
ferae incultae gentes; *adv. ferociter*; to not —ly,
ferociter, saevire. Savageness, *n. ferocitas, imma-*
nitas.

Save, *v.tr. servare, conservare, tutum praebere*
 (see *Salvation*); to — money, *compendium* (opp.
dispendium) *facere*; to live to —, *privato compen-*
dio servire; to — words, *conferre verba ad com-*
pendium, facere verba compendii; to — time, *equi*
compendium temporis; to — expense, *parcere ex-*
pense; to — health, *parcere valetudini*; to —
 labour, *laborem diminuire*; God — you, *salve, ace,*
salvare te jubeo (at meeting); *salve et cale* (at part-
 ing); saved or laid by, *repositus, spositus*; time
 saved, *horae subsecutae, opera lucrativa*. Save,
 prep. and conj. = except, *praeter, nisi, extra, pra-*
terquam (e.g. *uor non addibetur in convivium nisi*
propinquorum); the last — one, *proximus a postre-*
mo. Saving, *adj. parcus, frugi* (indol., from *frux*;
frugi est, servus frugi, Antonius frugi factus est,
vita frugi); *adv. parce, frugaliter*; to live —ly,
parce vivere. Savings, *n., my —, quod ego parsimonia*
collegi, vindemiola mea. Savingness, *n.*
parsimonia (sparingsness), *frugalitas*.

Savour, *n. sapor* (taste), *odor* (smell); an ill —,
faetor; to be in ill —, *male audiri*; to be in good
 —, *bene audiri*. To savour, *v.intr. sapere* (to have
 a taste, e.g. *caseus jucundissime sapit, cui cor sapit*
ci non sapit palatum), *olere* (e.g. *malitiam,*
nihil peregrinum). Savoury, *adj. suavis*; to be
 —, *jucunde sapere, suavi sapore esse*.

Saw, *n. = saying, dictum, verbum, vox, senten-*
tia, fama; a book of —s, *sententiarum liber*.

Saw, *n.* *serra* (from *seco*), a small —, *serrula*; a hand—, *lupus*; the blade of a —, *lamina serrata*; a —-bench, *machina serratoria*; a —-maker, *faber serrarium*; a tooth of a —, *dens serræ*. To saw, *v. tr.* *serrā secare, dissecare, v. intr. serram ducere*. Sawning, *n.* *serratura*. Sawed, *serratus*. Sawyer, *n.* *qui serrā secat*.

Saxifrage, *n.* **saxifraga* (L.)

Say, *v. tr.* *dicere, loqui* (to speak), *edicere, eloqui, narrare, profiteri, pronuntiare, prædicare, asseverare*; to — that not, *negare*, I — ye, aio, affirmo; I — no, *negō*; to — for certain, *pro certo dicere*; to have something to — to any one, *colloqui cum aliquo talle*; to have much to —, *multa dicere posse*, to have much to — on a point, *magna esse auctoritate*; to let a person —, *aliqui dicentem facere*, = to inform, *aliqui certiorum facere de re*; to — not a word, *tacere*; they, people —, *dicunt, tñdunt, ferunt* (with acc. and inf.), or *dicunt, tradunt, fiunt* (with nom. and inf.), I will — it, *histen! narrabo tibi, audi!* so to —, *ut ista dicam*, what does that —? *quid hoc sibi vult?* that has not much to —, *hoc leve est*; that has something to —, *hoc est aliquid*, I will not —, *ne dicam*, — I, *inquam* (so *inquit, ait*, says he); as they, people —, *ut aunt, ut dicunt*. Saying, *n.* *dictio, sermo, verba*.

Scab, *n.* *scabies*; to have the —, *scabie laborare*. Scabby, *adj.* *scabiosus*; to be —, *scabiosum esse*.

Scabbard, *n.* *vagina*; see *Sherth*.

Scaffold, *n.* *tabulatum, catasta* (*κατάστασις*, a place where slaves were exposed for sale, a place of execution).

Scald, *v. tr.* *aquā ferēnti perfundere* (to put into hot water), *ustulare, amburere* (to burn).

Scald, *n.* = scurf on the head, *porrigo*.

Scale (of a fish), *n.* *squama*; in scales, *squamatum*. Scaly, *adj.* *squamosus*. To scale, *v. tr.* = deprive of scales, *desquamare*.

Scale (in weighing), *n.* *lanz*; a pair of —s, *libra, trutina*; = measure, *mensura, modus*; see *Octave*.

Scale, *v. tr.* = to climb over, by *scalæ* (ladders), *e.g. muros scalis (scando) aggredi*; (to attempt to —), *positis scalis muros ascendere, capere scalis, ascensum scalis tentare*. See *Ascend*, *Mount*.

Scalp, *n.* *cutis capitis*. To scalp, *v. tr.* *cutem capitis deglūbre, capiti pellem detrahēre*.

Scandal, *n.* *res mali* or *peissimi exempli, res insignis infamiae, sinistri sermones, criminationes* (false), *turpido, dedecus*, he is a — to his friends, *dedecori est suis*. Scandalous, *adj.* *mali* or *peissimi exempli, maledicus*. Scandalise, *v. tr.* *maledicere aliqui, aliqui absentem carpere*. Scandalising, *n.* *maledicentia*.

Scant, *Scanty*, *adj.* *strictus, angustus, artus*. Scintiness, *n.* *angustia*.

Scar, *n.* *cicatriz*, a little —, *cicatricula*, scars received in war, *cicatrices acceptæ bello* (on the breast, *adverso corpore*); full of scars, *cicatricosus*.

Scarce, *adj.* *rarus, singularis*. Scarcity, *n.* *rarsitas, res rara*, — of provisions, *caritas* (dearth) *rei frumentariæ* (so *vini, nummorum*), in *caritate summā emas, vendas in summa caritate* (buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, the motto of political economy).

Scare, *v. tr.* *terrere aliqui, terrorem inncere alicui, n. terrorem aliqui conjicere*, to be scared, *terreri, exterreri*, to be scared at the sight of any one, *aspectu alicui conturbari*.

Scarf, *n.* *fascia, mitella, amiculum humeros tegens*.

Scarflin, *n.* *epidermis*, in pure Latin *cuticula exterior*.

Scarify, *v. tr.* *scarificare, levis scindere*.

Scarlet, *n.* and *adj.* (1) as a colouring material or dye, *coccum*, (2) as a colour, *color coccineus*; (3) — cloth, *cocci m*; clad in —, *coccinatus*; clad in gold and —, *auro et coccō intarsus*; a — robe, *vestis coccinea* or *coccina, coccum*; — cloth, *coccina -orari*, *n.*; a — mantle, *pallium coccinum*; —

fever, **febris purpuræ* or *scarlatina*. See *Colour*, *Dye*, *Purple*.

Seathe, *v. tr.* *ladere, violare, corrumpere, nocere, damno esse alicui, detrimentum asferre*. Seathless, *adj.* *sine damno*; to hold a person —, *alicui damnum restituere*.

Scatter, *v. tr.* *dispergere, dissipare, dissipare, dispellere, discutere*; *v. intr.* *dissipari, dilabi, diffugere*.

Scavenger, *n.* **quis vicis urbis purgare solet*.

Scene, *n.* *scena* (*σκηνη*), properly the stage, hence in *scenam prodire*, in *scenā esse, scenam tenere*, to be master or chief on the stage), the place before the —, *proscenium*, the place behind the —, *postscenium*; belonging to —s, *scenicus* (used with *artifices, actores, poete*), = place of action, locus ubi aliquid agitur, *fig, res, spectaculum, rerum status*. Scenery, *n.* **apparatus ad scenam pertinens*.

Scent, *n.* *odor* (*ὄσμη, ὄσμη*; e.g. *odorē trahere naribus, Assyrius odor*). To scent, *v. tr.* *odorare* (also = to scent out, e.g. *pallam, hominem, cibum, quid futurum sit*).

Sceptic, *adj.* (from *σκηψω*, sight or looking for), *contra omnia disserendi ratio*, a —, *n.* *qui contra omnia disserit*.

Sceptre, *n.* *sceptrum* (*σκηπτρον*, e.g. *Jovis, Augusti*), to seek a —, *sceptrum petere*, to sway a —, *gestare sceptrum*.

Schedule, *n.* *schedula* (properly a sheet or strip of paper).

Scheme, *n.* *consilium, ratio*; to form a —, *rationem inire* [the Latin *schéma* (*σχῆμα*), in pure Latin *habitus*, signifies manner, bearing, port or gait, "fashion" (Phil. ii. 8)].

Schism, *n.* *schisma* (*σχίσμα*, a split, I cel.). Schismatic, *n.* *schismaticus* (Augustin).

School, *n.* *schola, ludus literarum, lueus discendi*; a grammar —, *a gymnasium*, **lyceum*, a high —, *academia*, a public —, *schola publica* (late); to go to —, in *ludum literarum ire* (*ovet*) or *stare* (frequently); to go to — to any one, in *aleys scholam ire, alicui scholam frequentare, in alicui disciplinam se tradere*, yet to go to —, *scholæ adhuc operari*; to send any one to —, *aliqui alicui institutionem committere, aliqui alicui disciplinam tradere*; to send any one to a public —, *aliqui scholarum frequentare et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere* (opp. *aliqui domi aliqui intra privatos parietes studentem literis continere*), to sit in —, *scholâ sedere* or *assidere*; not yet to have left —, *nondum scholam egissem esse*, to quit —, *scholam egredi*; to give up a —, *scholam dimittere*; to open a —, *ludum aperire*; to keep a —, **scholam habere de literis*, *hi leeps a —, didicit*; *fig.*, that is a — of patience, **in hac re tentatur patientia nostra*; I have been in the — of experience, **multis experimentis eruditus sum*. Scholar, *n.* *discipulus* (the general character), *puer discens* (the act and the age), *alumnus disciplina* (one under care), *auditor* (a listener), *tiro* (a beginner); my —, *alumnus disciplinae meæ*; to have as a —, *aliqui habere discipulum*; to be a — to some one, *alicui aliquid magistro, uti alicui institutione, aliqui magistram habere, aliqui audire*.

Science, *n.* *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (I knowledge), *ars, doctrina, disciplina, disciplina, litera, iterum studium*; the arts and sciences, *liberalis doctrinae atque ingenii, artes honestæ*; to put into the form of a —, *arte concludere aliquid*, to learn a —, *doctrinā imbui*; to devote one's self to —, *literis se tradere, animum ad studia referre*. Scientific, *adj.*, *quod in artibus versatur*, — principles, *artis præcepta*; — I knowledge, *iterum scientia*; = learned or taught, *literis* or *doctrina eruditus*, to make one —, *literis erudire aliqui*.

Scintillate, *v. intrans.*, *essare, fulgere* & *v. trans.* *scintillare*, *scintillare* (from *scintilla*, a spark), and that from *scindere*, *scindere* (scintillare), *v. intr.* *scintillare* (to scintillate).

Sciolist, *n.* *sciolus* (e.g. *apud doctos et sciolos doctus ipse percurat*, C. c.).

Scion, n. *surreulus*, progenies, *filius*.
Scissors, n. *forfex* (shears, barber's scissors, claws), *forficula* (small shears or scissors).
Scold, n. *ludibrium*. **Scold**, v.tr. — at any one or any thing, *aliquem* or *aliquid* in *ludibrium* *certere*, *ludibrio habere*; to be scolded at, *alici ludibrio esse*.
Scotching, n. *ludificatio*, *cavillatio*. See **Deride**.
Scold, v.tr. *iurgare* cum *aliquo*, *rizari*, *objurgare*, *incorporare* *aliquem*, *convicium facere* *alici*. **Scold**, n. *objurgator*. **Scolding**, n. *objurgatio*, *convicium*.
Scopé, n. (1) = the purpose or drift, *propositum*, *intentio*; (2) = room or space, *spatium*; (3) = liberty, *copia*, *potestas*.
Scorbatic, adj. *stomacace correptus* or *laborans*.
Scorch, v.tr. *torrere*, *torrefacere*; v.intr. *torreri*, *torrescere*, (e.g. *herbæ arcescunt et interficiuntur*, Cic.).
Score, n. (1) = account, *ratio*, *nomen*; a small —, *ratuncula*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiæ nomine*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to keep a —, *nomen* or *nomina facere*; to quit scores, *pari referre*; (2) in music, *cantilena cum musicis notis annexis*; (3) in number, a —, *viginti*. **Score**, v.tr. *notare*, *signare*; = underscore, *linças sub verbis ducere*.
Scorn, n. *contemptus*. **Scorn**, v.tr. *contemnere*, *fastidiare*. **Scorner**, n. *contemptor*, *animus contemptor*. **Scornful**, adj. *fastosus*.
Scorpion, n. *scorpio*, *scorpius* (*εσκόριον*).
Scot, n. (1) in reckoning, *symbola*; (2) in law, — and lot, *pectigal*; to pay — and lot, *omnes crassus dissolvere*; — free, *immunis*, *inultus* (unpunished).
Scoundrel, n. *homo nefarius*, *nequam*, *bipedum æquissimus*.
Scur, v.tr. *piurgare*, *ezpurgare* (to cleanse); to — the land, *perarguari bello* (e.g. *bello piope orbem terrarum perarguari*, Liv.), *incursionem facere in terram*, *cautare*, *devastare*.
Sourge, n. = whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *scorpio*.
Scourge, v.tr. *flagris cadere*. **Scourging**, n. *flagellatio*.
Scout, n. *explorator*; to learn by scouts, *explorare* (e.g. *exploratoribus in omnes partes dimissis explorat quo commodè transire possit*, Cæsar.).
Scowl, v.intr. *frontem contrahere*, *corrugare*.
Scowl, n. *frons asperior*, *frons nubila*, *vultus torvus*.
Serap, n. *corpus strigosum*. **Seraggy**, adj. *strigosus*.
Scramble, v.tr. *certatim arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque ascendere*.
Serap, n. *particula*, *portioncula* (late), *frustulum*, *fragmentum*; the scraps, *frusta*, *reliquia* (of food, cibi, e.g. *tellem me ad cenam invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes*).
Serape, n. *angustia*, *difficultas*; to be in a —, in *angustia esse*.
Serape, v.tr. *radere*; to — off, *abraderè*, *defringere*; to — together, *corraderè*, *congerere*.
Seraper, n. *radula*. **Seraping**, n. *rasura* (shaving), *tonsuræ* (clipping).
Scratch, v.tr. *scabere*, *scalpere*, *fricare*; the pen scratches, *penna radit charitam*; to — out, *exscalpere*, *delere*; to — out a person's eyes, *exfodere aliquid oculis*.
Scrawl, n. *literæ male factæ*. **Scrawl**, v.tr. = to scribble, *male* or *pesime scribere*.
Screak, n. *stridor*. **Screak**, v.intr. *stridere* and *stridere*. **Screaking**, adj. *stridulus* (e.g. *plaustra*).
Scream, n. *clamor* (e.g. to utter a —, *clamorem edere* or *tollere* or *perfundere*), *exclamatio* (e.g. *sculus vocis exclamaciones citare*). **Scream**, v.intr. *clamare*, *clamitare*, *exclamare*.
Screech, v.intr. *ululare* (*ὤλοδεν*, *ulcs* *ululant plangoribus feminis*); — owl, *ulula* (scil. *avis*).
Screeching, n. *ululatus*; to raise a —, *ululatum tollere*.
Screen, n. *umbraculum*, *umbella* (an umbrella, a parasol), *praesidium* (a protection). **Screen**, v.tr. *defendere* (to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis*, Cic.); to *defendere* *cim*, to screen from violence,

and *defendere ignem a tectis*, *solsitium pecoræ, restatem capillis*).

Screw, n. *cocklea* (*κοχλίας*). **Screw**, v.tr. *cockled adigere*, *aliquid*; to — to any thing, *cockled affigere aliquid alci rei*.

Scribe, n. *scriba*, *librarius*, a manu, *ad epistulis* (*seruus* being understood with both); to be a —, *scriptum facere*; to be a — to any one, *alici ubi epistolis esse*; a good —, *qui nihil manu literas facit*.

Scrip, n. *pera* (*ῥίπον*), *marsupium*, *crumena*, *sacculus*, *zona*; see **Purse**, **Wallet**.

Scripture, n. *libri dicini*, *literæ dicinæ* or *sacre* or *sanctæ*, *corpus librorum divinorum*. **Scriptural**, adj. *ad normam librorum divinorum*, *libris sacris contentiens*; adv. *ut sancta litera docent*.

Scrivener, n. *notarius* (properly a kind of shorthand writer), *scriba publicus*, *signator*; the business or duty of a —, *munus scribæ publici*; seal of a —, *signum signatoris*; see **Notary**.

Scrofula, n. *scrofulæ arum*. **Scrofulous**, adj. *scrofulosus* *laborans*.

Scroll, n. *volumen*.

Scrub, v.tr. *fricare*, *defricare*, *detergere*.

Scruple, n. (1) as a weight, *scrupulum*, *scriptulum*; (2) = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *hesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulus*; I have yet one — *unus mihi restat scrupulus*; to remove a —, *dubitatiōnem tollere*, *præcidere*, *expellere*; a — has intervened, *religio incessit*. **Scrupulous**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*, *scrupulosus*; adv. *suspiciōse*, *dubitanter*. **Scruple**, v.intr. *animo hærrere*, *hesitare suspensio esse animo*.

Scrutiny, n. *scrutatio*, *examen*. **Scrutineer**, n. *scrutator*. **Scrutinise**, v.tr. *scrutari*.

Scuffle, n. *rixæ*, *pugna tumultuaria*.

Scull, n. *contus*, *remulus*. **Sculler**, n. *remex* (a rower); = a small boat, *cymba*; see **Oar**, **Row**.

Scull, n. (of the head) *calva*, *calvaria*.

Scullyery, n. *lavatrina* (lit. a wash-house). **Scullyon**, n. *puer culinaris*.

Sculpture, n. *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura* (as an art). **Sculptor**, n. *sculptor*, *statuarum artifex*. **Sculpture**, v.tr. = to work in statuary, *sculperè* (stem *sculp*, compare *λεῖψω*); to — a statue in ivory, *sculperè ebur* (so *niarmora*, e *saxo sculptus*); to cut cameos, *gemmas sculptare*.

Scum, n. *spuma* (foam); — of silver, *spuma argenti*; — of salt, *spuma salis*; to remove the —, *spumam eximere*; to give forth —, *spumare* (to foam).

Scurf, n. *ulceris crusta*, *furfuræ*, m.pl. **Scurfy**, adj. *porriginosus*, *crusta obductus*; a — head, *caput porriginosum*.

Scurrilous, adj. *contumeliosus*, *probrus*. **Scurrility**, n. *contumelia*, *convicia*.

Scurvy, n. *stomacacæ* (*στρομακία*, properly rottenness of the gums, foulness of breath). **Scurvy**, adj. *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus*, *infimus*.

Scutelles (of a ship), n. *navis calceæ*.

Scythe, n. *falcis* (of different sorts, e.g. *arborea*, *pruning-hook*; *vinctica*, *pruning-knife*; *falcis viriales*, bills used in besieging).

Sea, n. *mare* (— in general), *oceanus* (however, the collection of seas on the earth); the high —, *altum* (the "deep"); the open —, *salum*; the Mediterranean —, *mare Mediterraneum*; the Black —, *Pontus* (*Euxinus*); the Adriatic —, *Adriaticum*; the Red —, *Sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, *Lacus Asphaltites*; lying on or near the —, *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; an arm of the —, *ætiæ*; a bay of the —, *sinus* (*maris*); a strait, *fretum*, *curipus*; the Straits of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum*; — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracicus*; at the Crimea, *Bosporus Cimmerius*; the plane surface of the —, *æquor*, *æquora* — *um*, n.; the tide of the —, *ætus marinus*; the tranquillity of the —, *maris tranquillitas*; the depth of the —, *mare profundum*; a wave of the —, *fluctus maris*; the colour of the —, *color marinus*, *glauco*, *caeruleus*; god of the —, *deus maris*, *Neptunus*; goddess of the —, *dea marina*; —

divinity, * *nūmen marinum*; — coast, *orā maritima*; — pen, * *pennatula* (L.); — fig, * *alcyon-nis ficius* (L.); — fish, *piscis marinus*; — nymph, *siren ænis*, *Nereis ædis*; — frog, * *rana marinis*; — animal, *quod in mari vivit*; — plant, * *planta marina*; — weed, *aiga*, *fucus* (L.); — horn, *buccinum* (L.); — urchin, * *echinus*; — calf, *phoca*, *vitulus marinus*; — cat, *cercopithecus*; — comb, *coryphæna novacula* (L.); — cherry-tree, *arbutus undædo*; — crab or lobster, *caninarius* (*adiposus*); — cow, *trichechus minutus* (L.); — lentil, *lupina minor* (L.); — lion, *phoca jubata* (L.); — shell, *concha marina*; — sand, *arena maritima*; — turtle or tortoise, *testudo marina*; — fungus or sponge, * *spongia marina*; — pig, * *mus porcellus*, *delphinus* (dolphin); — star, * *asterias* (L.); — shore, *litus òris*; — monster, *monstrum marinum*; — water, *agua marina*; — wolf, * *lupus marinus* (L.); — man, *nauta* (*marita*, from *nautis*); relating to — men, *nauticus* (e.g. *clamor*, *verbum*, *pivus*, *exuvie*; *scientia rerum nauticarum*); — sailing people, *nautici-orum*, m. See Ship, Marine, Maritime, Voyage.

Seal, n. *signum*, *sigillum* (dim.), *annulus quo signatorum utimur*; a false —, *signum adulterinum*; the impression of a —, *signum annuli in cera* or *laccæ signatorii servatum*; keeper of the —, * *signi reipublicæ custos*; knowledge of seals; * *sphragistica*. Seal, v.tr. *signare*, *consignare*, *obsignare* alqd; to unseal, *resignare* (break the seal or open a sealed thing); sealing-wax, *cera* or *laccæ signatoria*.

Seal, n. (an animal) *phoca*, *vitulus marinus*. Seam, n. *sutura* (from *suer*, to sew). Seamstress, n. *quæ acu victum quaritat*.

Sear, adj. *aridus*. Sear, v.tr. *arrefacere*. Search, n. *indagatio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*, *exploratio*, *inspectio*, *examinatio*. Search, v.tr. *investigare*, *inquirere*, *explorare*, *indagare*, *scrutari*; to take the trouble to —, *querere*, *petere*, *expetere*, *sequi*, *persequi*, *sectari*, *captare*, *aucupari*, *studere rei*.

Season, n. *occasio*, *opportunitas*, *locus*, *idoneum tempus*, *hora exoptatissima* (occasion or opportunity); — of the year, *anni tempus*; the four —s, *quatuor anni tempora*. Seasonable, adj. *tempestivus*, *opportunus*, *ad tempus*; adv. *tempestive*, *opportune*; not —, *non opportune*, *alieno tempore*.

Season, v.tr. *condire*. Seasoning, n. *condimentum*, *aroma* (the material employed), *conditio*, *conditura* (the act).

Seat, n. *sella*, *sedile*, *cathedra*; — at the theatre, *spectacula-orum*, n.; = dwelling, *domicilium*, *cedes*; to choose a —, *locum sibi deligere*; to have a — in the royal council, *omnibus consiliis principis interesse*; to put a — for any one, *sellam alicui apponere*; a small —, *sedeula*. To seat (or set), v.tr. *ponere*, *statuere*, *collocare*, *constituere*; to — yourself, *considerè*, *assidère*, *subsidiè*, *consistere*; to — yourself on, *assidère in re*; to — yourself on horseback, *consistere equum*; see Set. To be seated (or to sit), v.intr. *sedère*; to be — at or near a thing, *assidère rei*; to be — on any thing, *sedère in re*, *supersedère rei*; to be — on the soil, *humo sedère*; to be — in school, *in scholâ sedère*; to be — in prison, *in custodiâ servari*; to be — over or on a thing, *incubare rei*; to be — constantly over one's books, *hære in libris*, *totum se abdisse in literas*; to be — before any thing, *ante or ad alqd sedère*; to be — at a person's feet, *ad alicuius pedes sedère*.

Secede, v.intr. *abire*, *decedere*, *secedere* (e.g. *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *secedere in sacrum montem*, Liv.; so as to take up another opinion, *secedere et aliâ parte considerè*, Sen.); *secedere se*; *secerni*, *transfugere*. Secceder, n. *transfuga* (so Horace, *transfuga divitum partes linguere gestio*). Seccesion, n. *secessio*, *transfugium*.

Seclude, v.tr. *secludere* (e.g. *terram lumine solis, corpore vitam*; so curas); *segregare*, *removere*, *excludere*, *eximere*, *excipere*. Secluded, adj. *solutarius*. Seclusion, n. *solutudo*.

Second, adj. *secundus*, *alter*; every —, *secundus quisque*; see Two. Second, n. (in boxing), *manus secunda*. Second, v.tr. (in a duel), * *certamini singulari arbitrum interesse*; to — or support, *auxilio esse*, *subvenire*. Secondary, adj. *secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior*, *minoris momenti*.

Secret, adj. *arcanus*, *secretus*, *abditus*, *tectus*, *occultus*, *latens*, *clandestinus*; in —, *arcano*, *secreto*, *occulte*, *tacite*, *silently*, *furtim*; a — messenger, *nuntius clandestinus*; a — letter, *epistola super arcanis rebus scripta*; — writing, *literæ secretiores*; — writer, *magister scribæ epistolarum*. Secret, n. *res arcana*, *res secreta*, *mysterium*. Secrete, v.tr. *occultare*, *abdere*, *subducere*, *seum habere alqd*. Secreting, n. *occultatio*, *separatio*, *sejunctio*. Secretary, adj. *seccernens*, *subducens*, *adducens*.

Secretary, n. *scriba qui est alicui a manu or ab epistolis*. Secretaryship, *scribæ munus*.

Seet, n. *secta*, *schola*, *familia*, *disciplina*. Sectary, n. *homo partium studiosus*.

Section, n. *pars*, *portio*, *seccura* (a cutting).

Secular, adj. *secularis* (occurring every century, from *seculum*). *Secularis* in ecclesiastical writers is used as opp. to spiritual, and so signifies temporal, heathen, worldly; thus, *literæ seculares* (Tert.); *historia secularis*, *homines seculares*, as opp. to *monachi* or monks (Jerome); the classical term *civilis* approaches in meaning to our "secular."

Secure, adj. *seccurus* (i.e. *sine curâ*), *incautus*; to be — or free from care about any thing, *alqd non timère*; adv. *seccure*. Security, n. *seccuritas*, *fides*; (as a pledge) *cautio*, *satisfactio*; as a ball, *vadimonium*. Secure, v.tr. *tutum reddere*, *in tuto collocare*; to — from fire, *ab igne munire*; to — from cold, *a frigore defendere*. See Safe, Sure, Salvation.

Sedan, n. *sella gestatoria*.

Sedate, adj. *sedatus*, *placidus*, *gravis*; to be —, *quietum esse*, *animo esse tranquillo*; to go away sedately, *sedato gradu abire*; — in mind, *animus sedator* (Cic.). Sedative, n. *sedamen* (e.g. *amoris*), *sedatio* (tranquillizing; e.g. *animi*, *agritudinis*).

Sedentary, adj. *sedentarius*; see Seat, Sit.

Sedge, n. *carex*, *ulva*. Sedgy, adj. *ultris obducatus*.

Sediment, n. *sedimentum* (from *sedere*).

Sedition, n. *seditio* (used also of home disagreement, e.g. *domestica seditio*); to raise, excite —, *seditionem concitare* or *concitare* or *conflare*; to put down —, *seditionem sedare* or *componere*. Seditious, adj. *seditionosus* (e.g. *civis*; *concilio seditionis*, *seditionosissimus quisque*); adv. *seditionose*.

Seduce, v.tr. *corrumpere* alqm, alqm *ad negotium adducere*, *alqm in stuprum illicere*; to — to — any one, *solicitare alqm*. Seduction, n. *corruptela*, *illicebri*; it is easy to practise — on the young, *juventis facile corrumpitur*; to surround one with the snares of —, *alqm corruptelarum illicebri iritare*; the art of —, *ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata*. Seducer, n. *corruptor*, *corruptela*. Seductive, adj. *corruptela*, *corruptrix* (of persons and things of the fem. gender, e.g. *provincia*); very —, *omnibus libidinum illicebri repletus* (used of places full of enticements to lust, e.g. *regio*), *captivus* (captivating, in a bad sense, e.g. *societas*).

Sedulous, adj. *sedulus* (from *sedeo*), *assiduus*, *industrius*, *acer*; to be — in a thing, *in re studère*. Sedulity, n. *sedulitas*, *assiduitas*, *industria*. See Active, Assiduous, Industrious.

See, n. = a jurisdiction, * *sedes*; bishop's —, * *sedes episcopalis*, * *diocesis*; the papal —, * *sedes papalis*.

See, v.tr. *videre*, *cernere*, *aspicere*, *conspicere*, *spectare*, *intelligere*; to — any thing from, *conspicere* or *intelligere alqd ex re*; to — any thing with pleasure, *libenter videre alqd*; to — any one with satisfaction, *alci bene cellè*; — with dissatisfaction,

tion, *alci male velle*; to be seen with pleasure, *gratiosum esse apud alqm*, not to wish to —, *conuivere in re*, to be forced to —, *cogi*, to let a person —, *alqd spectatum praeberē, ostendere alqd, se ostendere, conspici*, not to let one's self be seen in public, *in publicum non prodire*, — by any one, *alqs conspectum fugere*; *v. intr.* = to have the faculty of sight, *videre, cernere*; not to —, *caecum esse* or *luminibus captum esse*, to — clearly, *acriter videre*, not to — well, *oculis non satis prospicere*, as far as you can —, *quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*, to — further (in mind), *plus videre*, to see or direct the eyes to, *videre*, to — to any thing, *oculos conijcere in alqd, intueri ulqd (to look at)*, to — to one's own advantage, *commodis suis prospicere*, to — to or care for, *consulere, prospicere ut, etc, videre ne, etc.* Seeing, *n. rursus, spectatio, conspectus*, as a conj. quum, *quoniam, quandoquidem*. See Eye, Sight, Look.

Semen, n. semen, to lun to —, *in semen abire*; to strew — on the earth, *semen terra mandare*, fig. *semen, stirps*, the seeds of discord, *semina discordiarum*; to sow the — of discord among the citizens, *criles discordias serere*, a — flux, *profluvium genitale*, — vessel, *vasculum seminis*, — channels, *rivae seminales*; — dust, pollen; — animalcule, **bestiola spermatica*. See Sow.

Seek, v. tr. quære, testigare, investigare, indagare, to — to do, *studere, cupere, operari* *da c ut*, etc. to — for aid, *auxilium alqis implorare*, to — diligently, *scrutari, perscrutari, conquirere, perquirere*, to — out, *exquirere*, to — to endeavour, *conari*, to — a person's ruin, *alci insidias struere* or *parare*. Seeker, *n. indagator, investigator*. Seeking, *n. indagatio, investigatio*.

Seem, v. intr. videri, used either impersonally or personally, e.g. personally, *videris bonus*, you — good, *te esse bonum videtur*, it — s you are good (so, *ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis*, *quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur*, *a natura mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia*, *quod idem Scipioni videbatur, solem e mundo tollere videntur qui amicitiam e rita tollunt*, *videtur mihi peripercire ipsum animum*; *non mihi videtur ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*), to — good, fit, *videri*, e.g. *eam quoque, si videtur, correcticem explicabo, tibi se videtur, villis uti utere, que, etc, ut Hippocrati visum est (Cels.)*. Seeming, *n. species*. Seemingly, *adv. in speciem, species, ut videtur*. Seemly, *adj. decens, decorus, speciosus*, not —, *indecens, indecorus*; it is —, *deceit*, it is not —, *dedecet, non decet, indecorum est*.

Seer, n. (one who sees, that is, foresees), = a prophet, vates, the power of a —, *divinatio*.

Seethe, v. tr. coquere, see Boil.

Segment, n. segmentum

Segregate, v. tr. segregare (*seorsum a grege*), *se-porare, semovère, removère, sejungere*.

Seignior, n. dominus; see Lord.

Seize, v. tr. prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere; to — by the hand, *manu prehendere alqm*, to — the pen, *calamum sumere*, = to fall on and take, *occupare, incurrere*; to be —d by a disease, *morbo corripi*, to be — with fear, *timore percelli*, to be — with anger, *irâ incendi*. Seizing, *adj. amicos perfringens*. Seizure, *n. comprehensio*.

Seldom, adv. raro, somewhat —, *rarius*; very —, *perraro*; you — come to Athens, *Athenas in-solens venis*; he — came into the senate in those days, *temporibus illis non sæpe in senatu fuit*; such men are — seen, *cujusmodi hominum major est annona*; see Often.

Select, adj. selectus; *v. tr. seligere*. Selection, *n. selectio*. See Choose, Choice, Elect, Collect.

Self, pron. se, ipse, ipse se; I my—, *egomet* (so *tute, ipsemet*), of him—, *suamet sponte*, the thing it —, *res ipsa*, we ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi*, by one's —, *solus*; he is him—, *mentis est compos*, he is beside him—, *mente est captus*, by ourselves, *solus cum solo*. I my— could be

willing to be mistaken together with him, *ego enim ipse cum ipso non in ius errarem*, (take as ex-amples, **magis ea percipimus qua nobis ipsis [to our own selves] aut prospici aut adveisa eveniunt quam illa quæ ceteris; ille ipse [the —same] du-rations auctor; eo ipso die quo excessit illa, idem ego ille, I, the —same man; unum et idem videtur esse atque id quod, etc, it seems to be the —same thing with that which, etc; ipso illo die quo lex est data*); to live like your—, *pro dignitate vivere*, to look to one's —, *salutis sue rationem habere*, we are by ourselves, *hio soli sumus*, for my—, *me quod attinet*, shift for your—, *tibi caves*, every man for him—, *proximus egomet mihi*, *frustra sapit qui sibi non sapit*; suis *ipsamet pennis capiuntur aces*. Self-command, *imperium sui, mode-ratio, continentia*, to possess —, *in se ipsum ha-bere potestatem*, — consideration, *contemplatio*; — deceit, *error*; — admiration, *sui admiratio*, — exertion, *sua ipsius manus*, — preservation, *tutio sui, corporis nostri tutela*, impulse to —, *sui con-servandi custodia, nostri corporis caritas*; — knowledge, *cognitio sui*; to acquire —, *noscere semet ipsum*, — pleasur, *sibi valde placens*, — satisfaction, *inmodica sui æstimatio*; — respect, *hæud rana de se persuasio*; — communion, *medi-tatio*; to hold —, *ipsum secum loqui*; — wise, **qui sibi præ ceteris sapere videtur*; — love, *caecus amor sui*, to have —, *se ipsum amare*, it shows —, *est se ipsum amantis*, — praise, *de se prædi-catio*, — murder, *interemptor sui*, — destruc-tion, *mors voluntaria*, to be guilty of —, *manus sibi inferre*; — tormentor, *qui se ipsum cruciat*, — examination, **speculatio vite nostra*, to institute —, *in sese descendere*; — dependent, *sui juris, sua potestatis, potens sui, sui arbitri* (*adv. ad arbitrium suum, sua sponte*); to be —, *sui juris esse*, — dependence, *liberum arbitrium, libera voluntas, libertas*, — seeking, *cupido, — con-tempt, *contemptio sui*, — poisoning, *veneno mor-tem sibi consciscere*; — denial, *dolorum et laborum contemptio*, — defence, *defensio contra vim*, — reluctance, *fiducia mei (tua, etc.)*; full of —, *fidu-cia plenus*; — content, *sibi valde placens, tran-quillitas animi*, — contentedness, *numus sui amor, tranquillitas animi*. Selfish, *adj. suarum rerum cupidus*. Selfishness, *n. cupiditas mea (tua, etc.)*, *privata utilitatis studium, avaritia*. Selfwilled, *adj. suæ opinionis addictus, nimium bene de se sen-tiens, pertinax, suam sapientiam omnibus suis præponens*.

Sell, v. tr. vendere, c. dvendere (by retail), *ven-dicare* (to live by selling), *revendicare* (also written *venun dare*); to be sold, *vendi*, *remire, revinire*; to — yourself, *se vendicare*, *se vendere alci* (to take a bribe), *pecuniam accipere ab alqo*, to — goods by the common cry, *bona præcon publico subvire*; to — the commonwealth, *republicam vnalem habere*; to — at a dear rate, *vendere alqd alci grandi pretio*, he sells cheaper than others, *ven-dit minoris quam alii*; how much do you — that for? *hoc quanti vendis?* he sold them for slaves, *illos sub coronâ vendidit*, inventory of things to be sold, *tabula auctionaria*. Seller, *n. venditor* (fem. *venditrix*), *institor, negotiator, nundinator, mercator, propola*. Selling, *n. venditio*. See Sale, Auction.

Send, v. tr. mittere, legare, ablegare, amandare; to — off things, *alqd perferendum curare*, to — away, *ablegare, amandare, relegare*, (in a bad sense) *ignominiose amittere, turpiter amittere, in exilium mittere*; to — for, *arcescere, accere, alunde abducere, accere alqm*; to — a person to travel, **alqm peregrinari jubere*; to — out, *edere, emittere*; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, *milites ex hybernis accere*, I have no-body to —, *neminem habeo quem mittam*; she will come without sending for, *aderit ultro* (Com) —, us word with all speed, *fac nos quam disgentis-sime certiores*; you think much of sending me a letter, *gratiae ad me literas dare*; I must — him away somewhere, *alqm mihi est hinc ablegandus*

(Com.). Study also the following: *salvus Deum quaso ut sit* (Com.), *idoneus nactus homines, per quos ea quae vellet ad eam perferrentur* (Com.); *intennuncios ultro citroque multum; legiones duas subsilio nostris misit, magno circuitu mitti; non est idoneus qui mittatur*.

Senior, adj. prior, superior (he who lived before, e.g. Dionysius prior), grandis, grandior (nati, older), major (nati); to be a person's —, *alci aetate ante e, antecedere, aetate praevire* alci. Seniority, n. quod alqs alci aetate praevirrit (the fact of), **antis praerogatio* (the right of).

Sense, n. sensus (the faculty, properly of feeling, that is, *sentire* or *is sentiendi*); — of sight, *sensus videndi* or *visus*; the senses, *sensus*; to make an impression on the —, *sensus mori e*, to fall under —, *sub sensu cadere*; — of taste, *gustus*; — of hearing, *auditus*; — of smell, *odoratus*; = sound or natural sense, *sensus, animus*; = mental or moral feeling, *judicium, conscientia, prudentia, sapientia*, to be in one's —, *mentis competent esse*; are you in your —? *incolum capite est?* not to be in one's —, *alienata esse mente*; = faculty of will, *mens, voluntas*; = meaning (of a word), *is, significatio*, to ascribe a — to a word, *verbo notionem subijci e*. Sensible or Sensuous, adj. quod sensibus percipi potest, *sub sensu cadens, percipiens, evidens*; = having sound or good sense, e.g. a — man, *sanus animus, animus or homo sapiens, prudens*. Sensuality, n. *sensus*; full of —, *mollis, sensus praeditus*. Sensual, adj. *cupidalibus se-viens, libidinosus*. Sensuality, n. *libido, vita voluptuaria, mollicitas, luxus*. Senseless, adj. *rations expert, sensus expert, fatuus, stupidus, absurdus, brutus*. See Feeling, Insensibility.

Sentence, n. (1) = logical statement, *sententia* (lit. = opinion, e.g. *sententiam fronte tegere*; then also the words in which it is expressed, — in general); a pithy — or remark, *vox, verbum, dictum, apophthegma, responsum, effatum, oraculum, arbitrium, decretum, censio*; to utter —, *respondere, decernere, oraculum dare or edere, judicare, sententiam dicere*; see Period, Syntax; (2) = a judicial decision, *judicium, decretum, sententia*; to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre de alqo, sententiam pronuntiare, alqm damnare, judicium facere de e, de alqo*.

Sentiment, (1) = opinion, *sententia*; (2) = feeling, *sensus, animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*, an unpleasant —, *dolor*, to live a —, *sentire alqd*; without —, *sensu carius*; to read with —, **sentire quae legas*; capable of —, **sensu praeditus*. Sentimental, adj., by Sentiment.

Sentinel or Sentry, n. (1) = watch, *excubia, vigilia, statio*; to stand —, *excubias, vigilas agere, in statione esse*; (2) = a watchman, *excubitor, vigil, statio, miles stationarius*, to place —, *stationes disponere*; to relieve —, *in stationem succedere*. See Guard.

Separate, v.t. *separare, seungere, secernere, di-cedere, discindere alqd ab alqo* re; to — one from another, *res a se invicem separare, alqd ab alqo discernere, distinguere or dispescere*, we are separated by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disjuncti sumus*; study also these sentences, *in is locis sum quo, propter longinquitatem, tardissime omnia perficiuntur, cum mors animi seduxerit artus*! Separation, n. *separatio, segregatio, sejunctio* (properly a sundering). Separatist, n. **qui a publicis ecclesiis ritibus secedit*.

Serpent, n. *serpens*, see Snake.

Serve, v.tr. (1) = to do or render service to, *servire alci, deservire, famulari alci, operam alci navare or praeare*, (2) = to wait or attend on, *ad nutum alci expectare, comitari, colere, se totum alci addicere, se totum ad arbitrium alci componere, operam navare*, (3) = to wait at table, *famulari, ancillari*; (4) = to supply what one wants, *ministrare*; to — meat, *inferre cibos, instruere mensam cibis*; to — wine to the company, *praebere pocula convivis*; to serve as a soldier, me-

teri, *stipendia facere*; to — under, *sub duce mereri* (sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit), to — in any one's turn, *alci vicem supplere*; to — God, *Deum colere, se totum Deo addicere, *puram et iustam Deo venerationem praestare, Deo servire, Deum renerari et invocare, summam religionem Deum colere*. Servant, n. *servus* (a slave), *famulus* (a household servant), *verna* (a home-born slave), *ancilla* (a waiting-woman), *assecra, minister, comes, mancipium, pedisequus* (a footman), *cluns, servitum, puer*. Service, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, observantia, cultus*; — of God, *cultus Dei, religio sacra, pietas*, without the service of men, etc., *nec sine hominum opera fructus ex bellis capere possemus*, they may do —, *usum or utilis esse possunt*, if you desire any — from me, *si quid per me fieri velis*, they had desired to be put on that —, *sibi id munus depoposcerant*; they rendered him great —, *huic admodum profuerunt*, to confer a — or kindness on a person, *in alqm officia conferre*. Serviceable, adj. *opportunitus, utilis, aptus rei or ad rem, ad usum comparatus, accommodatus*. Servitude, n. *servitutum, servitum, servitus* (the condition); to bring into —, *servitutum alqm addicere, alqm alci in servitutum tradere, jugum alci imponere, libertatem alci eripere*, to free one's self from —, *jugum excutere, servitutum vinculo umpere, servitutum jugum a se repellere, detrachere or subtrahere colla jugo*, to free any one from —, *servitutum gravitatem alci levare or laxare, in libertatem alios vindicare, servitute alqm eximere*. See Slave.

Sit, v.tr. (1) = to place, *ponere, imponere, statuere*; (2) = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *in aores, se causam discordiarum serere*); see Plant; to — in order, *in certos ordines distribuere*; to — one before another, *alteri palmam or primum dare or deferre*, to — forward, *impellere*; to — at liberty, *e vinculis eximere*; to — out the walls of a city, *urbem or moenia aratro designare*; to — up a shout, *baritum* (a war-cry) *tollicere*, to — the houses on fire, *succendi aedificia jussit*; when they had — him on horseback, *quum illum in equum sustulissent*, to — one's heart on, *animum adiacere ad*, to — foot on land, *terram attingere*; — soldiers —, *miles exponere*, we have — down, etc., *cas res constitutum, quibus, etc.*; — your heart at rest, *animo otioso esse impero*; — me out, *mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes quantum, etc.*; — him to do it, *huic mandare*, — open the window, *aperi fenestram*; — somebody to inquire, *alci des negotium qui quera*; to — much by, *in magno pretio habere*; to — more by, *pluris facere*, to — at one, *redigere in gratiam*, to — against, *inimicum facere alqm* (study these phrases, *ea res disjunctum illum ab illa; omnino abhorri animus huic a nuptis, illam urbem huic urbi rursus opponere cogitant*); to — off, *adjumento esse ad* (e.g. *nilhil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem*); the sun is setting, *sol occidit*; about sun, *sub or ad occasum solis*; on a — day, *stato quodam die*; many of these trees were — with my own hand, *multae istarum arborum mea manu sunt stae*; a — speech, *mediata oratio*; of — purpose, *cogitato, consulto, de industria, dedita opera*; they — open their gates, *portas aperuerunt*; they are — on doing wrong, *ad injuriam faciendam aggregantur*, he — each legion, etc., *singula latera castrorum singulis attribuit legionibus munenda*.

Settle, v.tr. (1) = to fix or determine, *statuere, constituere, definire*, (2) = to fix your abode in, *sedem figere, sedem et domicilium collocare alqo loco*; to — permanently, *sedem stabilem et domicilium habere*, to — in a place, *locum sedem sibi deligisse*; (3) = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *jugum or iras, a dispute, quarrel*); so with controversies, *praelium, bellum*, to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; (4) = to put in order, e.g. to — the state, *republicam componere*. Settle, v.intr. *considerare, consistere, sedem habere*; settled to go, *certus evandi*; to — go, *certum consilium capere, se accingere ad*. Settlement, n. *constitutio*.

— of a daughter, *Alia collocatio*; = agreement, *partium; fœdus*; = fixed abode, *domicilium, edes*.
 Seven, adj. *septem*; *septeni* — *a* (e.g. *pueri septem annorum*, boys each seven years old; *litteræ septem* = *septem* epistolæ); consisting of —, *septenarius* (e.g. *numerus*, the number seven); the — twelfth of a whole (e.g. *jugeri*, an acre), *septuaginta*; of — years, *septennius, septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septies*; — times as much, *septies tantum quam quantum*; — times more, *septuplus*; — fold, *septemplex, septifariam dictus*; — fold echo, *heptaphônô*; here is a —, *hoc loco septies eadem vox redditur*; of — feet, *septem pedibus, septem pedum, septempedalis, septem pedes longus* (or *altus*); a society of —, *septem viri*; relating to —, *septemviralis*; their office, *septemviralus*; a period of — years, *septennium* (late); every — years, *septimo quoque anno*; — and a half, *septem et dimidiatus* (or *dimidiatus*), *septem (et) semis* (when the half is the half of a whole divided into twelve parts, e.g. — and a half foot long, *longus septem pedes et semis*; — and a half feet broad, *latitudo pedum septem et semis*).
 Seventh, *septimus*; every —, *septimus quisque*; every — month, *septimo quoque mense*; the — day after the Ides, *septimatus*; of the — rank or class, *septenarius*; — legion, *septimatus*; the — time, *septimum*; the — part, *pars septima*; seventhly, *septimo*.

Seventeen, adj. *decem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem, septendecim* (more seldom, but twice in Cic. as a safe reading), *septeni deni* (— each; also — as a whole sum, esp. with nouns only used in the pl., e.g. *pueri septenium denum annorum*; — letters, *septena dena litteræ*, but *septem et decem litteræ* = single letters of the alphabet); — years old, *decem et septem annorum* (in general), *decem et septem annos natus* (of human beings); boys each — years old, *pueri septenium denum annorum*; — times, *septies decies*.
 Seventeenth, adj. *septimus decimus*; for the — time, *septimum decimum*; one — (part), *septima decima pars*.

Seventy, adj. *septuaginta, septuaginti* (— each; and of one sum, esp. with nouns used in the pl. only, e.g. *senes septuagenum annorum*; — letters, *septuaginta litteræ*, not *septuaginta litteræ*, i.e. — alphabetical letters); — years old, *septuaginta annorum, septuaginta annos natus, septuagenarius* (also *setulus septuagenaria*); — times, *septuagies*.
 Seventieth, adj. — *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

Sever, v.tr. *dividere, dirimere, separare, secerare, accludere, sejungere, disjungere*. See *Separate*, *Seclude*.

Several, adj. *nonnulli, plures, aliquot*. Severally, adv. by *unusquisque* (e.g. *ponite ante oculos unumquemque regum*, the kings severally), or by *singulatim* (e.g. *sin unum quicquid singulatim percontabere*); — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals, e.g. *utroque habent deni duodenique inter se communes* (sets of ten or twelve have severally wives in common); also by *quisque* (e.g. *prout quisque monitione indigerent*, as they severally required admonition); and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he allotted to the men severally twelve acres).

Severe, adj. *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus*; a — ruler, *severissimus imperii vir*; adv. *severe, rigide, austerè*; to rule too —, *severiore imperio uti*.
 Severely, n. *severitas*; to tame by —, *summâ sum vi comprimere*.

Sew, v.tr. *sucere*. Sewing, n. *sucendi ars*. Sewer, n. *tutor* (a cordwainer).

Sewer, n. *cloaca*; belonging to —, *cloacalis*.

Sex, n. *sextus*; male —, *virilis sextus*; female —, *mulieris sextus*; of both —, *utriusque sextus, hermaphroditus, homines utriusque sexus* (compare *notus ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu infans*).

Sixagenarian, adj. *sexagenarius*; see *Sixty*.

Sextant, n. *sextans*.

Sexton, n. *aditus*.

Shabby, adj. *sordidus* (e.g. *amicthus, homo*); a very — fellow, *homo sordidissimus* (opp. *prælatius*); to be —, *sordere*; to grow —, *sordescere*.
 Shabbiness, n. *sordēs*.

Shackles, n. *vincula, catenæ, compedes*; — for the feet, *pedicæ*; for the hands, *manicæ*.
 Shackle, v.tr. *vinculis colligere, catenis cingere*; fig. *impedire, impedimento esse*.

Shade, Shadow, n. *umbra* (e.g. *arboris, terræ*); in the —, *in umbrâ*; under the —, *sub umbrâ*; — of morning, *umbra lucis*; to be afraid of —, *umbra timere*; fig. *umbra* (e.g. *sub umbrâ Romanæ amicitiae latere*); "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriæ, libertatis, honoris*); *sub umbrâ fœderis æqui serevitatem pati*; *umbra* also = — in painting (opp. *lumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra* (so *umbra luxuria*); "shades," = ghosts, *umbræ* (e.g. *umbris exagitari, umbræ silentis, umbrarum dominus* or *rex*, i.e. Pluto); to go to the world of —, *ire per umbras*.
 Shade, Shadow, v.tr. *umbrare* (e.g. *umbrante tecto, quercus umbrabat montis fastigia*).
 Shady, adj. *umbrosus* (e.g. *ripa, callis*; *locus umbrosior, somewhat* —).
 Shaft, n. *calamus, spiculum, sagitta*.

Shake, v.tr. *quater*; to — hands, *jungere dexteras*; to — with fear, *tremere*; to — with cold, *frigore horrere*; they — the foundations, *labefaciunt fundamenta reipublicæ*; to — off, *exutere*; the tempest — the ships, *naces afflictabat tempestas*.

Shallow, adj. *tenuis* (e.g. *Tiberis tenui fluens aqua*, Liv.); shallows or shoals, *rada* (e.g. *radis reperitis partem suarum copiarum transduxit*); full of —, *cautosus*; fig. *simplex, parum subtilis, hebes, tardus*.

Sham, n. *fallacia, dolus*. Sham, v.intr. *simulare* (to pretend); to — sick, *simulare ægrum*. See *Feign*, *Pretend*.

Shambles, n. *macellum*; a seller at the —, *macellarius*; a stall at —, *macellaria taberna*. See *Butcher*, *Flesh*, *Meat*.

Shame, n. (1) = modesty, *pudor, verecundia*, comb. *pudor et verecundia, pudicilia*, comb. *pudor et pudicilia*; to have —, *pudorem habere, pudorem pudicitiamque colere*; to have lost the sense of —, *pudorem posuisse, præmortui jam esse pudoris, omnem verecundiam effudisse*; her — is dead, *pudor perit, vereri perdidit*; he who has lost his —, *pudoris oblitus*; to throw off all —, *pudorem ponere or proficere, omnem verecundiam effundere*; to avoid or omit through —, *pudore refugere ab aliquid re*; to be overcome by —, *pudore confici*; to be restrained by the moral feeling of —, by the impersonal *pudere* with acc. of person, and gen. of thing (e.g. *I am ashamed to lie, pudet me mendacii or pudet me mentiri*); to blush with — at, to feel ashamed of, *erubescere* (e.g. *ne Ubi quidem origine erubescunt, not even the Ubi are ashamed of their origin; erubescunt pudici de pudicitia loqui, themodest blush to speak of their modesty*); to feel somewhat ashamed, by *suppedit*; shame on you! *sit pudor!* I am ashamed to mention it, *pudore deterrore hoc commemorare*; (2) = moral turpitude, *turpitudine* (baseness), *ignominia*, comb. *ignominia et turpitudine*; *infamia*, comb. *turpitudine et infamia*; *deditus*, comb. *ignominia et deditus, deditus et infamia, macula* (a spot or brand) *et deditus*; *probrum*, comb. *probrum et deditus*; *flagitium* (a crime), comb. *flagitium et deditus*; it brings or involves —, *infamiam habet or infert, fit deditori*; it is a — to any one, *alci est turpitudine or deditori or probro*; he is a — to me, *mihi est aliquid deditori, aliquid me dedit*; to bring — on one's family, *familiam deditore*; he runs into —, in *deditus incurrit*; to consider any thing a —, *aliquid turpe dicere or putare, probro habere aliquid, turpe sibi esse aliquid arbitrari*; these things they think a —, *hec apud illos turpia putantur*; to

account any thing a — to, *alci alqd ducere probro*; to our —, *cum nostro drdecore*; shame! *proh pudor!* o indignum facinus! it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictu*. Shameful, *adj.* turpis, fœdus, obscenus, ignominiosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, nefarius, scelere contaminatus; — things, *res turpes, nefaria flagitia*; to live —ly, *turpiter* or *flagitiose vivere*; it is — to say, *turpe est dictu*; to account very —, *in turpissimis rebus habere*. Shamefulness, *n.* turpitude, fœditas, obscenitas; to commit —, *multa turpiter facere, turpiter et nequiter facere, in omni dedecore volutari*. Shameless, *adj.* impudens, impudicus, invereccundus; a — (or brazen) face, *invereccunda frons, os impudens* (no durum, ferreum); a — man, *homo quem libidine infamieque neque pudet neque tædet*. Shamelessness, *n.* impudentia, impudicitia.

Shank, *n.* crus, tibia; —bone, tibia; — of a plant, *plantæ caulis*.

Shape, *n.* forma, figura, species; to give — to, *formare, fingere alqd*; to take, assume the — of, *sp. ciem rei assumere*; to acquire —, *formari, fingi*; in the following —, *hoc modo*; in such a —, *ita, sic*. Shape, *v.tr.* formare, conformare, figurare, *fingere, alqd in formam rei redigere*; to — itself differently, *mutari*. Shaping, *n.* conformatio. Shapeless, *adj.* si pui carens.

Share, *n.* pars, portio, sors, sortitio (allotment); to have a — in a work, *partem in opere habere*; to fall to the — of, *alci obvenire, sorte obvenire, sortito obtinere alci* (e.g. *quod cuique obigit id quisque teneat*); he asked me to bestow my — on him, *orabat ut sibi donarem portionem meam*. Share, *v.tr.* partiiri (e.g. *partiriunt inter se*; so *partiri prædam in socios*; *bona cum alqo*; *curas cum alqo*; *copias inter se*), dare (e.g. *perinde ut cuique data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatum in omnes partes*; *dividere Romanos in custodiam civitatum*).

Shark, *n.* pistris (νίστις), cetus. Sharp, *adj.* (1) lit. acutus; to make —, *acuerē*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer*; to taste —, *acri sapore esse*; — or bitter cold, *frigus acre*; (2) fig. = working strongly on the feelings, *acer, acerbis, severus*; *adv.* acriter, secerē, acerbē; to act — towards, *alqm secerius coercere*; to ride —, *citato equo vehi*; to work —, *opus urgere*; the work goes on —, *fervet opus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnat*; (3) = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; to see —ly with the right eye, *dextro oculo plus cernere*; they sound —ly, *acule sonant*; to look —ly at, *acriter intueri alqd, oculos desigere in alqm*; (4) of mental faculties, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); *adv.* acriter, acute, subtiliter; —sighted, *acute cernens, acri visu*; fig. *perspicax, sagax*; —shooter, **miles qui e bombardis tela mittit*. Sharpness, *n.* (1) *acies, acumen*; (2) fig. severitas, duritia; (3) — of intellect, *(ingenii) acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*; to have —, *ingenii acuminē calere*. Sharpen, *v.tr.* acuerē, acutum reddere. Sharper, *n.* retractor, fraudator.

Shatter, *v.tr.* frangere, confringere, diffringere; intr. *frangi, confringi, diffringi*.

Shave, *v.tr.* radere (to scrape), *abraderē, barbam alqis tondere* (to clip); to get shaved, *tonderi*; — for the first time, *barbam ponere*; fig. *attendere alqm*. Shaving, *n.* tonsurinum. See Beard.

Shawl, *n.* amiculum, mûlbre.

She, as a personal pronoun, is expressed only when emphasis requires it, e.g. *illa, ista, hæc, ea*; as an adjective, is expressed by the feminine, e.g. a she-friend, *amica*; a — wolf, *lupa*.

Sheaf, *n.* manipulus (a handful); to bind in sheaves, *manipulos colligere*.

Shear, *v.tr.* tondere (e.g. *oves*; so *barbam et capillum*, Cic.), fig. *vezare, torquere, exercere alqm, molestiam facessere alci*. Shearing, *n.* tonsura. Shearer, *n.* tonsor. Shears, *n.* forfex.

Sheath, *n.* vagina, theca; to draw a sword from it —, *gladium e vaginâ educere*; to put it back into the —, *gladium in vaginâ recondere*. Sheathe,

v.tr. in vaginam recondere; to — a dagger in a person's body, *sicam in alqis corpore recondere*.

Shed, *n.* casula, tuguriolum, subgrundium, taberna.

Shed, *v.tr.* effundere, perfundere, profundere; to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, luermare*; to — blood, *sanguinem profundere*; to — another's blood, *eodem facere*. Shedding, *n.* effusio, profusio; — of tears, *flatus*; — of blood, *caedes*.

Sheep, *n.* ovis (ovis); a little —, *ovicula*; — in general, *ovile pecus*; a flock of —, *ovium grex*; —fold, *ovile*. Shepherd, *n.* pastor, custos gregis; to act as a —, *oves* or *greges pascere* or *curare* or *custodire*. Sheepish, *adj.* insulsius; a — fellow, *ovis*. Sheepishness, *n.* insulsiitas, nimia verecundia, *morboza sui opinio.

Sheer, *adj.* merus; — folly, *mera stultitia* (so *libertas mera, veragae virtus*, Hor.).

Sheet, *n.* lodix, lodicula, opertorium lecti; a — of paper, *acida, scidula, pagella, lamella*; — of lead, *plumbi lamina*; — anchor, *ancora sacra* or *mazima*.

Shelkel, *n.* siclus (σίκλος, from the Hebrew).

Shelf, *n.* pluteus, abacus.

Shell, *n.* testa, concha (of fish), putamen, cortex, corium. Shell, *v.tr.* putamen detrahère, folliculis ezimere (used of pulse).

Shelter, *n.* perfugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio. Shelter, *v.tr.* tutari alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam fidem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum tutum præbere alci; see Protect.

Shelving, *adj.* declivis.

Shepherd, *n.* under Sheep.

Sheriff, *n.* *ciiccomes; an under —, *subciiccomes.

Shew, *v.tr.* = to bring forward, *edere, ostendere, explicare*; = to prove or explain, *demonstrare, declarare, ostendere, exponere, narrare*; to —murey, *condonare alqm, alci misericordiam impertiri*; to — the way to a wanderer, *eranti viam monstrare*; to — openly, *arguere, propalam facere*; they — themselves, *se aperiunt*; I will — you what it is to live like a man, *docbo quid sit humaniter vivere*. See Show.

Shield, *n.* scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, encile; armed with a —, *scutatus, clipeatus*; a little —, *scutulum, parmula*; a — bearer, *telamon, amiger*. Shield, *v.tr.* scuto defendere, clipeo protegere; to — from danger, *a periculo defendere*; see Protect.

Shift, *n.* (1) = refuge or resource, *effugium, remedium, ratio, consilium, latebra*; a dishonest —, *fraus*; a cunning —, *iaframentum, ambages*; (2) = an under garment, *tunica interula*, or merely *interula* (also = a shirt); to make — to do, *egre conficere*; to put one to his shifts, *ad incitas redigere*; to discover some sudden —, *alqd consilium celeriter reperire*; there is but one —, etc., *hoc unum his tot incommodis remedium esse arbitror, unum perfugium est*; every one made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*; to seek a —, *dierticula, effugia, anfractus querere*; to use all sorts of —, in omnis facies et species se vertere. Shift, *v.tr.* = to change, *mutare, permutare*; to — one's clothes, *mutare vestem*; to — off, *eludere, evitare, subterfugere*; — any thing to another, *alqd alci obtrudere*; see Move.

Shilling, *n.* *schillingus; a —'s worth, *quod talis unum schillingum.

Shine, *n.* tibia, crus.

Shine, *v.intr.* lucere, splendere, fulgere, nitere, micare (to glitter); to — forth, *elucere, effulgere, lumen efferre suum*; it — with a borrowed light, *lucet lucet alienâ*; as soon as the glittering swords begin to —, *ut micantes fulsere gladii*; fresh men in shining armour, *integri resplendentibus armis*.

Ship, *n.* navis, navicium (used of smaller vessels). Of the different kinds of ships there are: *navis tecta*, with a deck; *navis aperta*, without a deck; *navis exarmata*, man of war; *navis mercatoria*, merchantman; *navis oneraria*, — of burden;

navis tabellaria, packet-boat; *navis frumentaria*, provision —; *navis actvaria*, a wherry; *navis longa* or *rostrata*, a — of war; *navis biremis*, — having two banks of oars (so *triremis*, *quadremis*, *quinqueres*, having three, four, five); *navis praedatoria* or *piratica*, a pirate vessel; the poets use *carina* (a keel) for *navis*, also *puppis* (the poop) and *prora* (the prow). To build a —, *navem adificare*; to launch a —, *navem deducere*; to go on board, *conscendere*; to land, *exsistere*; to land troops, *copias (e classa, navibus) exponere*; to go by —, *navigare*; *navi veli*, *navi proficisci*, *mare traicere*, the going by —, *navigatio*; belonging to a —, *navalis*, *nauticus*; a —'s timber, *trabs navalis*; —'s bench, *tranzum*; fit for —, *navigabilia*, *navium patiens*; wood for — building, *materia navalis*; *arbores navales*; the art of — building, *architectura navalis*; the master — builder, *architectus navalis*; — wreck, *navisfragium*; one who has suffered — wreck, *navisfragus*; to suffer — wreck, *navisfragium facere*; a —'s doctor, *medicus nauticus*, *chirurgus navalis*; a —'s captain, *navarchus*; a — owner, *dominus navis*, *navicularius*; —'s crew, *remigium classicum milites*; master of —, *magister*; a — soldier, marine, *miles classicus*; officer of marines, *praefectus classicorum militum*; a —'s chaplain, *sacerdos nauticus*; a —'s hold, *sentina*; a — carpenter, *faber navalis*; government of a —, *disciplina navalis*; — biscuit, *panis nauticus*.

Shire, n. *provincia*, *ager*, *comitatus* (late); a — note, *comitia comitalis*.

Shirt, n. *tunica interula*, *subucula*; see Shift.

Shiver, v.tr. = to break in pieces, *frangere*, *confringere*, *diffingere*; v.intr. = to tremble, *tremere* (with fear), *algere* (with cold, opp. *estuarie*, to be in agitation from heat).

Shoal, n. (1) *radum*, *rad*; see Shallow; (2) = large quantity or number, *turba*, *grex*, *caterva*.

Shock, n. (1) in battle, etc., *impetus*, *concursum*, *congressus*; to bear the —, *sustinere impetum*; at the first —, *ad primum impetum*; driven by the first —, *primo impetu pulsus*; (2) of corn, *frumenti manipulorum accensus*. Shock, v.tr. *offendere*; to be shocked, *offendere ad alqd* or *in re*. Shocking, adj. *quod offensioni est*, *quod offensionem habet* or *offert*, *odiosus*; a — thing, *res odiosa*; a — life, *vita turpis*; — talk, *vores lascivae*; to be —, *offensionem esse*.

Shoe, n. *calceus*, *calceamentum*; he who wears —, *calceatus*; without —, *discalceatus*; to wear —, *calceis uti*; to put on —, *calceos sumere*; to put on other —, *calceos mutare*; to put off —, *excalceare pedes*; — too small, *calcei pedibus minores*; — that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit*; every one best knows where the — pinches him, **sua quisque incommoda optime novit*; a — tie, *obstragulum crepidarum*. Shoemaker, n. *sutor* (prov. *no sutor ulior crepidum*, let the cobbler stick to his last); the work of a —, **opus sutorium*; the profession of a —, (*ars*) *sutrina* (to carry on, *frere*); —'s wax, **pix sutoria*; —'s shop, *taberna sutrina*; —'s apprentice, *taberna sutrinae alumnus*; —'s seat, *sellula sutoris*. Shoe, v.tr. *calcare* (e.g. *homines non satis commode calcant et vestiti*); to — a horse, *affigere equo soleas ferreas*, *calceos ferreos ungulis equi induere*, *soleas ferreas equum induere*.

Shoot, n. = sprout, *germen*, *sarculus*; to put forth —, *germinare*, *progeminare*. Shoot, v.intr., e.g. to — out as ears of corn, *spicare*, *spicas emittere*; — as the stem, *emicare*. Shoot, v.tr. = to cast forth, *jaculari*, *emittere*, *jacere*; to — arrows out of a bow, *arcu sagittas emittere*, *expellere*, *exedere*; to — at, *sagittis* or *telis petere*; to — at any one, *telum in alqm dirigere*; to — well, *jaculari salenter*, *perile*, *bene*; to — at a mark, *oculum in scopum dirigere*; to — darts against an enemy, *vim telorum in hostem effundere*; he shot an arrow over the wall, *murum jaculo trajecit*. See Fire.

Shop, n. *taberna*; — man, *tabernae mercatoriae minister*; — shutter, *foriculus*; — keeper, *taberna-*

rius; a bookseller's —, *libraria*; a perfumer's —, *unguentaria*; a barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*; a shoemaker's —, *taberna sutrina*; to go a shopping, *concursare cum tabernis*; to open a —, *instruere tabernam*; to close —, *occludere tabernam*.

Shore, n. (1) *litus* (*litus est quod fluctus eludit*, Cic.), *ripa* (the declining bank or margin), *arena* (sand); to come to —, *navem terre* or *ad terram applicare*; to set on —, *in litus exponere*; to go on —, *in terram egredi*; see Land; (2) = support, *fulcrum*. Shore, v.tr. *fulcire*.

Short, adj. *brevis*, *concisus* (pruned), *angustus* (within a small space), *contractior* (somewhat drawn in), *compressus* (squeezed together), *pauca- oribus verbis expressus*, *pauca verbis comprehensus* (of a writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerrus*); to be —, *compendio agere*, *ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam*, *ne multis, ne plura*; in —, *summatim*, *ad summam*, *summa illa sit*, *in brevi*; cut it —, *verbo dicat*; a — syllable, *syllaba brevis*; to pronounce a syllable —, *syllabam contrahere*; a — way, *in compendiaris*; — hair, *capilli tonsi*; a — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis*, *bruma*; the —est night, *noctis solstitialis*; — armed, **brachii brevis*; — breathed, *stilla ducens*; — legged, *cruribus brevibus*; — footed, *pedibus brevibus*; — sighted, *myops*, *qui oculis non satis prospicit*; fig. *stultus*, *imprudens*; to be — with a person, *alqm contrahere acriter*; this is the — and the long of it, *cujus summa est quod*, etc. (Cic.); his writings fall — of their fame, *ejus scripta infra famam sunt*; he comes — of none for splendour, *splendore nemini cedit*; he is far — of it as yet, *multum adhuc abest ab eo*; — of thirty years old, *minor annis triginta*; I will be as — as I can, *agam quam brevissime potero*; it may all be despatched in a — time, *brevis res potest tota confici*. Study also these phrases: *non gravabor breviter quid sentiam dicere*; *brevi tempore sum clarus*; *mors brevi consecuta est*; *qui proximum erit iter? creder anhelitus ora quatit*; *parcum opusculum lucubraturum his jam contractionibus nocibus*; *brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*; *multa sunt quedam et quasi decurtata*; *iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est*. Shortly, adv. (1) = compendiously, *summatim*, *stricte*, *anguste*, *comprehe*, *pauca verbis*, *breviter*, *compendiose*; (2) = within a short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *pauca diebus*, *eiguo spatio*; very —, *perbrevi*; — before, *brevi ante*, *paulo ante*, *proxime*, *nuper*; — after, *brevi post*, *paulo post*, *non ita multo post*; — before a person's death, *haud multum ante (so post) alqis mortem*; — before day, *paulo ante lucem*, *plane mane*. Shortness, n. *brevitas*, *compendium*, *contractio* (a drawing in), *rerum compressio*, *concisio rerum complexio*, *verborum paucitas*. Shorten, v.tr. *coartare*, *in partem concludere*, *brevi comprehendere*, *contrahere*, *in angustum cogere*, *praecidere*, *amputare*, *decurtare*.

Shot, n. *telum* (*telum* or *conjectus* (when fired), *telus* (when it tells), **sclopeti* or *tormentum fragor* (report), *telum*, *tormentum* (what is fired; tor. only of guns); to fire a —, *telum emittere*, **telum e sclopeto emittere* (not *sclopetum* — *displodere* or *explodere*); they were now within —, *jam ad telum jaculum pervenerant*.

Shoulder, n. *humerus*; — bone, *os humeri*; — blade, *scapula*; to carry on the —, *humeris portare*; to carry burdens on the —, *bajulare*. Shoulder, v.tr. *alqd in humeros tollere*; to — a musket, **sclopetum humero applicare*; broad-shouldered, *latos humeros habens*.

Shout, n. *clamor*, *vociferatio*; *voce*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollere*; a — of joy, *clamor et gaudium*. Shout, v.tr. *clamare*, *vociferari*.

Shove, v.tr. *promovere*, *protendere*, *trudere*, *impellere*. Shove, n. *impulsus*.

Shovel, n. *pala*, *batillum*. Shovel, v.tr. *batillo tollere*.

Show, n. *spectaculum*, *pompa*, *ostentatio* (display), *praesulio*, *species inanis* (empty appearance); to make — of or pretend, *simulare*, *prae se ferre*;

you are wont to make a —, *præterferre soles* (Cic.); herein is some — of virtue, in hoc alga significatio virtutis apparet; for some time there was some — of fight, *exiguum temporis alga forma pugnae fuit*; under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*. Show, v.tr. *proponere*, *proptalam collocare*, *ostentare alqd*, *præ se ferre*, see Shew.

Shower, n. *pluvia repentina*, *imber*, *pluvia*; a plentiful —, *largus imber*; a — of stones, *lapidum imber* (also *sanguinis*, *lactis*, *grauditis*, and *calidus*, *sanguineus*, *nectarist*); a — of tears, *imber lacrimarum* (*imbre per indignas usque cadente genas*).

Shred, n. *frustum*. Shred, v.tr. *comminuere*, *minutim dissecare*.

Shrew, n. *mulier clamosa*.

Shrewd, adj. *callidus* (skilful by experience; *callidos eos appello quorum tanquam manus opere sic animus usu concecluit*, Cic.), *astutus* (from *αστος*, the sharp wit of a city life), *perspicax* (quick-sighted), *sagax* (e.g. *sagax ad pericula prospicienda*); compare "a — guess".

Shriek, n. *ejulatus*, *tripudium* (*cantus ineuntium prælium*, *ululatusque et tripudium*, Liv.).

Shrift, n. *peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta*.

Shrill, adj. *stridulus*, *acutus*, *argutus*; a — noise, *stridor*; to be —, *stridere* or *stridere*.

Shrimp, n. *scilla* (*σκιλλα*), *cancer scilla* or *squilla* (L.).

Shrine, n. *œdícula* (a chapel), *theca* or *capsa sacrorum*.

Shrink, v.intr. *se contrahere*; to — through fear, *pedem referre*; to — from duty, *recedere* (*ab officio nunquam recedemus*, Cic.); to — from fight, *pugnam detractare*.

Shrive, v.tr. *peccata sua sacerdoti fateri* (to confess), *peccata confitentem absolvere* (to absolve).

Shrivel, v.tr. *rugas trahere*; v.intr. *rugari*, *corrugari*, *contrahi*.

Shroud, n. *mortui testamentum*, *velamentum*.

Shroud, v.tr. *involvere*, *celare*, *tegere*, *mortuum testamento induere*.

Shrub, n. *frutex*; to put forth —, *fruticare*; to begin to —, *fruticescere*; the putting forth of —, *fruticatio*. Shrubby, n. *fruticetum*. Shrubby, adj. *fruticosus*.

Shrug, v.tr., — the shoulders, **scapulos attolere*.

Shudder, n. *horror*; a secret —, *terror arcanus*. Shudder, v.intr. *horrire*; to — greatly, *perhorrescere*; to — at anything, *horreere alqd*; I am seized with a great shuddering, *horror ingens me perstringit*.

Shuffle, v.tr. (1) = to mix, *miscere*, *commiscere*; to — cards, **chartas miscere*; (2) = to act deceitfully, *fraudare*; to — his creditors, *fraudare creditores*; to — a person out of a large sum, *alqm fraudare magnâ pecuniâ*; v.intr. *arte uti*, *dolum componere*, *dolum intendere ad alqm fallendum*. Shuffler, n. *fraudator*, *homo fallax*. Shuffling, n. *fraus*, *dolus*.

Shun, v.tr. *fugere*, *defugere*, *vitare*, *declinare*. Shunning, n. *derelictio*, *fuga*.

Shut, v.tr. *claudere*, *operire* (opp. *aperire*); to — the eyes, *oculos operire*; on this side we are — in by a river, *hinc claudimur amnis*; — up on every side, *ex omni aditu clausus*; — out of doors, *prohibitus januâ*, *non intrinmissus*; to — out, *excludere* (*exclusi eos*, Cic.); I — myself in my library, *abdo me in bibliothecam*; now I am — out more than any one, *nunc adeo ego sum omnium exclusissimus*. Shutter, n. (for a window), *foricula*. Shuttle, n. *radius* (*textorius*); —cock, **pila pennata*.

Shy, adj. *timidus*, *pacidus*, *pavens*; — horse, *equus paridus*; to be —, *timidum esse*, *vereri*; to be — of expense, *sumptibus parcere*.

Sick, adj. *ager* (used of disorders of mind and body; see Ill); *sick bed*, *grûbatus lectus*; to be brought to a —, *in morbum implicari*; to lie on a

—, *cubare ex morbo*; to rise from a —, *assurgere ex morbo*; to attend a —, *assidere alci* (or *alcis valetudini*); a physician at —, *medicus agro assidens*; a sick man, *ager*, *agrotus*; to visit a —, *agrotum visitare* (or *visere*), *ad alqm agrotum visendi causâ venire*; to pay visits to the sick, *agros* (or *agrotos*) *perambulare*; care of the —, *cura custodiæque agrotorum*; sick room, *id conclave quo curatur ager*; hospital for the — (infirmaries), *nosocomium* (*νοσοκομειον*), *rubitudinaria*; nurse for the —, *cygus curæ custodiæque agrotus mandatus est*, *assidens*; to act as a nurse for the —, *alci* (or *alcis valetudini*) *assidere*, *alci agroti ministrare*; nurse for the — in a hospital, *nosocomus*, *qui agris præsto est*. Sickness, n. *morbus* (internal disorder), *agrotatio* (condition of —), *valetudo* (properly, state of health or strength; used alone = sickness, or with *adversa*, *infirmas*, etc.); *agritudo* (in classical Latin denotes only mental disorder); a contagious —, *contagio* (from *tango*), *lues* (the impure cause of the disease); an epidemic —, *pestilentia* (for which *pestis* is poetical); a slight —, *morbus levis*; a severe —, *morbus gravis*; a dangerous —, *morbus periculosus*; a tedious —, *morbus longus*; to be taken or seized by a — or disease, *morbo* (or *valetudine*) *affici* or *tentari* or *corripiri*, *morbum nancisci*; to fall into a —, *in morbum cadere* (*incidere*, *delabi*), *in adversam valetudinem incidere*, *implicari morbo*, *in morbum corripiri*, *morbum* (or *valetudinem*) *contrahere*; a — falls on any one, *morbus alqm opprimat*, *cis morbi alqm invadit* or *inccssit*. See Disease.

Sickle, n. *falx*, *falx messoria*.

Side, n. *latus* (of the body), *pars*, *regio*, *pagina* (— of a leaf); the opposite —, *pars adversa*; on this —, *hinc*; on all —, *quoqueversus*, *omnibus partibus*; towards all —, *in omnes partes*; on both —, *utrinque*; on each of two —, *utroque*; on his — nothing takes place, *ab eo nihil agitur*; on the father's —, *a patre*; to be on the — of a person, *facere cum alqo*, *studiosum esse alcis*; to have on one's —, *alqm suum habere*; to go over to any one's —, *ad alcis partes transire*; to bring over to one's —, *alqm ad se perducere*; a weak —, *vitium*; to act from —, *bonum se præbere*; to sit by a person's —, *ad latus alcis sedere*; to place by a person's —, *alqm alci ministrum adjuungere*; to stand by a person's —, *ab latere alcis esse*, *alci consilio adesse*; to look aside at one, *alqm limis oculis aspicere*; to take the enemy on the —, *hostem a latere aggredi*; to go aside, *accedere*; — secretly, *clam abire*; a — window **fenestra quæ a latere cubiculi est*; a — door, **janua quæ altero latere est*; a — table, **mensa quæ ad latus cubiculi est*; a — blow, *ictus obliquus*; to give any one a — blow, *gladio alqm oblique petere*; pain in the —, *dolor lateris* or *laterum*, *pleuritis* (pleurisy). Side-long, adj. *obliquus*; a — glance, *obliquus oculus*. Sidewise, adv. *oblique*, *ab obliquo*, *ex obliquo*.

Siege, n. *obsessio*, *obsidio*; to commence a —, *obsidionem urbis capessere*; to carry on a — obstinately, in *obsidione urbis persequere*; to prolong —, *in longius trahere*; to raise —, *emittere*; works for a —, *opera*; besieging forces, **copie urbem obsidentes* (machine for —, *machina*); to bring — against a city, *opera urbi admovere*; to assault with —, *urbem operibus aggredi*; park of artillery for —, *urbium oppugnandarum apparatus*.

Sieve, n. *cribrum*; a little —, *cribellum*. Sift, v.tr. *cribrare*, *cribro secernere*; fig. *investigare*, *ventilare*, *perscrutari*, *explorare*.

Sigh, n. *aspirium*. Sigh, v.intr. *aspiria ducere*, *surpirare*; to — too deeply, *aspiria ducere ab imo pectore*. Sighing, n. *aspiratio*.

Sight, n. *risio*, *risus*, *ridendi facultas*, *conspectus*, *aspectus*; — of the eye, *oculi acies*; at first —, *primo aspectu*; = spectacle, *species* (an appearance), *spectaculum* (a show); to afford a sad —, *triste spectaculum præbere*; in —, in *conspectu*, *ante oculos*, *in or sub oculis*; he was in —, *sub*

oculus erat; he appeared in —, *sese oculis efferebat*; he moved into —, *ante oculos versabatur*; he appeared in — of all, *omnium oculis parebat*; he is out of —, *nuquam apparet, oculos fugit, nulla ejus estant vestigia*; to be hidden from —, *ab oculis hominum* or *e conspectu remotum* or *subdolum esse*; to bring into —, *oculis conspiciendum obicere* or *subicere* or *proponere*, *ob oculos statuere*, *in conspectum proferre*, *ex tenebris in lucem traducere*; to go from a person's —, *abire ex alcis oculis*, *recedere ex alcis conspectu*; to take out of —, *oculis subducere*, *ex hominum conspectu subtrahere*; death is before my —, *mihi ob oculos mors versatur*; you would get out of their —, *ab eorum ore* or *oculis concederes*; to avoid a person's —, *fugere alcis conspectum*; he flies from your —, *tuum conspectum fugitat*; to lose any one from —, *e conspectu amittere alqm*; I know him by —, *de facie noti*. Compare also these phrases: *postquam equitatus in conspectum venit*; *habitari in oculis*; *illum in oculis fert*; *nuquam ab oculis meis absuerit*; *late in obscuro*. See Eye, Look, See.

Sign, *n.* *signum*, *significatio*, *indiciu*, *vestigium* (a footmark), *nota*; the peculiar — of a thing, *proprium alcis rei* (characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis*; to serve as a —, *signo esse*; an agreed upon —, *nota quæ concernerat*; to make a — with the hand, *manu significare ut, etc.*; — with the fingers, *concrepare digitis*; to put a — on, *notam apponere rei*, *notare alqd*; to brand with a —, *notam inungere rei*; — in war, *signum*; to give the — for an attack, *canere signum*; — for breaking up, *vasa concludere*; — of the future, *signum*, *omen*, *ostentum*, *portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen infaustum*. **Sign**, *v.tr.* *signare*, *notare*, *signum apponere* or *imprimere rei*; to — your name, *nomine signare* or *notare alqd*, *nomen subscribere*.

Signal, *adj.* *insignis*, *notabilis*. **Signal**, *n.* *signum*, *symbolum*; to give a —, *signum edere*, *dato indicio significare*; to give the — for an attack, *signum dare*; — for battle, *classicum canere*, *tuba signum dare*. **Signalise**, *v.tr.* *insignire*, to make *insignis* or remarkable, e.g. *tot facinoribus sedum annum etiam diu tempestatis et morbis insignire*, (Tac.); — yourself, *se clarum reddere*.

Signature, *n.* *nomen*, *nominis subscriptio*, *nomen subscriptum*.

Signet, *n.* *sigillum* (seal); — ring, *symbolum*. **Signify**, *v.tr.* *significare* (to make signs, e.g. *ex tactis significabant*, Cass.), *valere* (to be equivalent to or mean, e.g. *verbum quod idem valet*; *et intelligo et sentio et video sæpe idem valent quod scio*, Quint.).

Silence, *n.* *silentium*, *taciturnitas* (not speaking); to keep —, *tacere*, *conticere*, *conticescere*, *obticere*, *obmutescere*; to continue to —, *silentium agere*; to put to —, *alci silentium indicare*, *os obturare*, *ori frenum incipere*, *alcis linguam retinere*, *comprimere*; to pass in —, *facile prætermittere*, *nullum verbum* or *nullum mentionem de re facere*; to command —, *silentium imperare*; — being enforced by the herald, *silentio facto per præconem*; to require — by the hand, *manu poscere silentium*; to break —, *silentium rumpere*, *abrumperre*. **Silent**, *adj.* *tacitus*, *silens*; to be —, *silere*, *tacere*, *linguis facere*; to be — about, *calare*, *silentio præterire*, *mittere alqd*; be — I quin tacet!

Silk, *n.* *sericum*, *bombyx*, *fila bombycina*; clad in —, *sericatus*; — work, *bombyx*; — cloth, *serico-orum*, *n.*; — weaver, *textor*; *sericarius*; — weaving, *ars sericum texendi*; — ball, or ball of —, *glomus serici*; — garment, *vestis serica*; — business, *negotium sericarium*; — factory, *officina sericorum*; growth or production of —, *cultura bombycinæ*; a worker in —, *sericarius*. **Silken**, *adj.* *sericus*, *bombycinus*, *holosericus* (altogether of silk), *subsericus* (half silk).

Sill, *n.* = threshold, *limen*; belonging to a —, *liminaris*.

Silly, *adj.* *exors*, *recors*, *ineptus*, *insultus*, *amens*, *ridiculus* (exciting laughter; *ridiculum*! nonsense!); very —, *periculosus*. **Silliness**, *n.* *eccordia*, *amentia*, *insultus*, *ridiculum*.

Silt, *n.* *limus*.

Silver, *n.* *argentum*; pure —, *argentum probum*; wrought —, *argentum factum*; stamped —, *argentum signatum*; of —, or silvery, *argenteus*; plated with —, *argentatus*; a vein of —, *vena argenti*; a worker in —, *faber argentarius* (a silver-smith); like —, *argento similis*; a bar of —, *later argenteus*; mines of —, *argenti metalla-orum*, *n.*, *argentaria* (*fodinae*); a scale or coating of —, *bractea argentea*; a sheet or layer of —, *lamina argentea*; a thread of —, *filum argenteum*; colour of —, *color argenteus*; of the colour of —, *colore argenteo*; — money, *nummi argenti*; — plate, *argentum factum*, *vasa argentea*; cupboard for —, *cella ubi vasa argentea servantur*; a lump of —, *argentum rudi pondere*; a grain of —, *granum argenti*; a crystal of —, *crystallus argenteus*; containing —, *argentosus*. **Silver**, *v.tr.* *alqd argento obducere*. **Silvery**, *adj.* *argento similis*.

Similar, *adj.* *similis* (used with the gen. of internal bodily or mental relations; with dat. otherwise, e.g. *non tam potuit patris similis esse quam ille fuerat sui*, Cic.; *quid simile habet epistola aut judicio aut concioni*? Cic.; also with *inter se*, e.g. *homines inter se quum formâ tum moribus* (in character) *similes*); to make —, *simulare* (e.g. *Minnerva simulata Mentori*); adv. *similiter*. **Similarity**, *n.* = resemblance, *similitudo* (est *hominem Deo similitudo*, Cic.; *habet honestatis similitudinem*; *similitudines*, similar objects). **Similitude**, *n.* = comparison, *similitudo* (e.g. *vulgatâ similitudine usus*, Liv.; *ut similitudinem peracquar*). See Like, Simulate.

Simmer, *v.intr.* *ferrescere*, *lente bullire*.

Simony, *n.* *munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio*, *simonia* (Ecl.). **Simoniaca**, *adj.* *ad mun. eccl. nundinationem pertinens*.

Simper, *v.intr.* *subridere*, *stulte ridere*.

Simple, *adj.* *simplex* (*sine plicâ*, consisting of only one part, and so having no folds, whence *duplez*, *triplez*, *multiplex* as opp. to *simplex*; then *simplex natura* as opp. to *natura mixta* or *conneza*; used also with *cibus*, *aqua* [pure], *roces* [opp. *roces compositæ*]; and so may signify "single," e.g. *acies*, *ordo*; = harmless, *amozius*; = sincere, *sincerus*; *probus*, *integer*, *sine fuco*; = silly, *stolidus*, *insultus*; = without ornament, *simplex*, *sine ornatu*. **Simpleton**, *n.* *homo crassi ingenii*. **Simples**, *n.pl.* = herbs, *herbæ simplices*, *res herbaria*. **Simplicity**, *n.* *simplicitas*.

Simulate, *v.tr.* = to imitate or pretend, *simulare* (e.g. *mortem*, *gaudia cultu*, *lacrims*; *simulavit se furere*, Cic.; *nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum*, Cic.). **Simulation**, *n.* *simulatio* (e.g. *fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis*, Cic.; *ex omni vitâ simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est*, Cic.).

Simultaneous, *adj.* *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*; adv. *eodem tempore*, *simul*.

Sin, *n.* *peccatum*; *delictum* (omission), *flagitium*, *nefas*; to commit a —, *peccare*, *delinquere*, *peccatum committere*; — many —, *multa improbe facere*; to account a —, *nefas esse ducere*; to live in —, *impe vivere*; to confess a —, *peccatum confiteri*; the guilt of —, *peccata-orum*, *n.* **Sin**, *v.intr.* *peccare* (in *se*, *erga alqm*, in *re*; *multa peccantur*), *delinquere*. — **Sinner**, *n.* *qui peccavit*, *homo impius*, *peccator* (Ecl.); a female —, *quæ peccavit*, *peccatrix* (Ecl.). **Sinful**, *adj.* *pravis cupiditatis deditus*, *impius*, *improbus*, *flagitiosus*. **Sinless**, *adj.* *integer*, *saneus*. **Sinlessness**, *n.* *summa morum probitas*, *vite sanctitas*.

Since, (1) adv. and prep. [of time], by *e*, *ex*, *a*, *ab*, *post*, *abbin*; — that time, *ex eo tempore*;

many years —, *multis abhinc annis*; fifteen years —, *abhinc annis quindecim*; — when, *ex quo*; a long time —, *diu, jamdiu*; — childhood, a pueritia; it is now a year —, etc., *est jam annus ut repulsam retulit*; this is the third day — I heard it, *tertius hic dies quod audiui*; it is a long time — you left home, *jamdudum factum est quum abisti domo*; — his death this is the three and thirtieth year, *cujus a morte hic tertius et trigessimus annus*; he died two years —, *abhinc annos duos mortuus est*. Compare qui honos post conditam hanc urbem habitus est togato ante me nemini, Cic.; quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decernerant, Cic.; dies nondum decem intercesserunt, Cic.; (2) as conj. — may be rendered by quum, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, often with the subj., thus frequently in Cic. quæ quum ita sint; but observe quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas (in the ind., Cic.); so urbs quæ, quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur (Cic.); quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est; — may also be rendered by the relative with a causal force, and so requiring the subj., e.g. maluinus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassenus, Cic.

Sincere, adj. sincerus (opp. fucatus, simulatus; so Cic. secerere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris), integer (e.g. te sincerum integrumque conserues, Cic), probus, purus; a — heart, animus sincerus; I have a — heart, simplex mihi est animus. Sincerity, n. sinceritas, candor.

Sincere, n. *munus omni labore vacuum. Sineu, n. nervus (εἰπov, e.g. nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic.); the —s, as = strength, nervi (e.g. dignum onus in quo omnes nervos relatis industriaque mea contendeo, Cic.). Sineu, adj. nervosus.

Sing, v.tr. and intr. canere, cantare, modulare; to — much, cantitare; to teach to —, cantare discere; to — to the harp, ad citharam canere; to — to the flute, ad tibiam canere; to — always one song, eandem canere cantilenam; to — in harmony, servare modum, ad numerum canere. Singing, n. cantus, cantilena; to delight with —, cantu rapere animos; to fill with —, cantibus ædes personare; to praise God with —, concelebrare Deum cantu, laudes Deo canere; a good voice for —, vox canora, vox ad cantandum egregia; a — bird, avis canora. Singer, n. cantor, cantator; a choir of —, chorus canentium; a society of —, or a choral society, *societas canentium.

Singe, v.tr. ustulare.

Single, adj. unus, solus, singularis; for this — reason, hac una de causa; — and alone among all, unus ex omnibus (ex omni civitate, etc.); a — or unmarried man, cælebs (a bachelor); to live as a — man, vitam cælebem vivere; see Alone, Only. Singular, adj. (1) as opposed to plural, singularis; the — number, numerus singularis (gramm.); (2) = out of the common way, singularis (very superior, e.g. Aristoteles neo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, almost standing alone, Cic.; Pompeii singularis atque erimita virtus; also in a bad sense, e.g. singularis crudelitas, nequitia). Singularity, n. insolentia (not singularitas, which is used ecclesiastically to denote unmarried life or single blessedness). See Extraordinary, Strange.

Sinister, adj. sinister (lit. left-handed, as with calceus, manus, rupe, pars; fig. with mores, natura, interpretatio, etc.).

Sink, v.tr. mergere, deprimere; intr. sidere, subsidere, residere, mergi; to — morally, in (omnia) flagitia se ingurgitare; to — into sleep, somno opprimi; he sank in the fight, in prælio concidit; the price —, pretium immittitur; his courage —, animus cadit; to let one's courage —, sibi diffidere; to — into the mind, in animum penetrare; to — to the bottom, fundum petere; to — into languor, in molliem et inertiam solvere. Sink, n. sentina; to cleanse a —, sentinam exhaurire.

Sip, v.tr. primis labris degustare, sorbillare.

Sir, n. dominus; Sir William Temple, *Gulielmus Temple, eques.

Sire, n. pater, genitor.

Sister, n. soror; father's —, amita; mother's —, matertera; grandfather's —, amita magna; grandmother's —, matertera magna; husband's —, glos; a sister's husband, sororis vir; murder of a —, cædes sororis; a murderer of —, sororicida; a little —, sororcula, parva soror. Sisterly, adj. sororius. Sisterhood, n. *feminarum sodalium.

Sit, v.intr. sedere; to — near, asidre rei or alci; to — on, sedire in re; — the ground, humo sedire; to — above at table, superius accumbere; to — on life and death, de capite alci quære; we sat up talking till late at night, sermonem in multam noctem produximus (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, usque ad lucem vigilat; he —s down by the bank, prope ripam consedit (Cic.); he — close to you, propter te accubui; I shall — to dinner by myself, decumbam or accumbam solus; the old man was hardly able to — on horseback, rix hrere in equo senex poterat (so eam nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit, Cic.); he sat down before the town, ad oppidum constitit; I — writing till I was called, exspectavi sedens quoad vocarer (Cic.); to — idle, desident sedere; not to allow a thing to — on one, amoliri, ulcisci alqd; the coat sits well, vestis bene sedet; see under Seat. Sitting, n. sessio, consensus; to hold a —, concilium habere; to break up the —, concilium or senatum dimittit. Sitting, adj. sedentarius; — mode of life, sedentaria opera.

Site, n. situs. Situate, adj. situs, positus, collocatus; to be — near, adiacere. Situation, n. (1) = position, situs, sedes, locus; if he were in that —, si eo loco esset; (2) = office, munus; see Office.

Six, adj. sex, seni (— each); — or seven, sex septem, sex aut septem; twice —, bis sex; containing — parts, senarius; — years old, sexennis; boys each — years old, pueri senum annorum; one of a committee or commission of —, senir; his office, senatus; a period of — years, sexennium (— years after the capture of Veii, sexennio post Veios captos); every — years, sexto quoque anno, transactis sex annis; in the year —, sexto anno; at — o'clock, sexta hora; to travel by — horses, sexjugibus vehi; the number —, numerus senarius; to throw — (at dice), senionem mittere; — times, sexties; — monthly, semestris, sex mensium; a period of — months, semestre spatium; — footed, sex pedibus, sex pedes habens, sex pedum; a verb of — feet, versus senarius; — times as much, series tantum (e.g. series tantum quam quantum satum est ablatum est ab aratoribus, — times as much as was sown was taken from the farmers); — and a half, sex cum dimidio, sex et semis. Sixth, adj. sextus; every —, sextus quisque; every — month, sexto quoque mense; entering the — year, quinquenni major (older than five years, used of children); the — time, sextum; the — part of a whole, sextarius; — of an as, sextans; relating to the — part, sextantarius; the — part of a foot (thick, etc.), sextantalis; the — day after the Ides, sextatus; one of the — legion, sextanus; one of the — rank, sextarius; the — part, sextans, sexta pars.

Sixteen, adj. sedecim or sexdecim, decem et sex, seni deni (— each, e.g. pueri senum septennium dentum annorum, boys of six or seven years old); a coin of — asses, decussis sexie (Arcl.); — feet long, *sedecim pedibus, *sedecim pedes habens, *sedecim pedum; — years old, sexdecim (or decem et sex) annorum (in general), sedecim annos natum (of man); — time, sedecies (e.g. done, factus; and so with other pass. part.). Sixteenth, adj. sextus decimus; one —, pars sexta decima.

Sixty, adj. sexaginta, sexageni (— each); cou-

sisting of —, *sexagenarius* (e.g. fistula); he died more than — years old, *dies supremum obit major sexagenario*; men of — years of age, *ciri annorum sexagenum* (each); — years old, *sexaginta annorum* (in general, *sexagenarius*, *sexaginta annos natus* (of persons)); — times, *sexages*. Sixth, adj. *sexagesimus*; the — time, *sexagesimum*; — thousand, *sexaginta milia* (not *sexages mille*); the — thousandth, *sexages millesimus*; one —, *sexagesima pars*.

Size, *n.* = measure, *mensura*; a small and a less —, *parva et minor mensura*, *modus* (*imperium magistratum ad pristinum modum redigere*); magnitudo (largeness), *amplitudo* (breadth), *proceritas* (tallness), *altitudo* (height), *ambitus* (girth), *apertum* (extent of surface), *majestas* (greatness of mind or character); to take the — of, *metiri, admetiri, dimetri*.

Size, *n.* **agua cui glutinum est admixtum, *agua glutinosa*. To size, *v. aqua glutinosa illinere*.

Skates, *n.* **soleæ ferratæ*. To skate, *v. *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere*.

Skein of thread, *n.* **fili columen*.

Skeleton, *n.* *ossa iun, n. ossium compages*; to make a —, *corpus mortuum coiscerare*; he is a mere —, *vix ossibus caret*.

Sketch, *n.* *adumbratio*; to sketch, *v. adumbrare alqd*.

Skewer, *n.* *festucla*.

Skiff, *n.* *scapha, cymba*.

Skill, *n.* *peritia, ars, sollertia*. Skillful, adj. *peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, sollers*; — in the law, *juris consultus*; — to govern, *regende republice scientissimus*; — in war, *bellicæ artis peritissimus*; — by experience, *homines docti et usu periti*; having no skill in this kind of fighting, *hujus omnino generis pugna imperiti*; if we had had as good —, *si par in nobis scientia fuit* (Cic.); he must be a man of great —, *summa civ facultatis esse debet*; he has no — in Greek, *Grecarum literarum rudis*; to have — in Greek, *Grecæ scire*; — great — in arms, *summam scientiam rei militaris habere*; I tried my — in it, *tentavi quid in eo possem*.

Skin, *n.* *spuma*; to form —, *spumescere*; full of —, *spumosus*. Skim, *v. tr. despumare, spumam eximere*.

Skin, *n.* *cutis, pellis, membrana, corium* (hide); hard —, or callousity, *callus, callum*; to have —, *callere*; to get off with a whole —, *integrum abire*. Skin, *v. tr. corium detrahere, pelle or corio exuere*; — over, *cicatricem inducere*; he is only — and bones, *ossa atque pellis totus est*. See Hide.

Skip, *n.* *saltus*. Skip, *v. saltare*; — over, *transire*. See Dance, Leap, Omit.

Skirmish, *n.* *prælium leve, pugna fortuita*; to engage in a —, *præliis parvulis cum hoste contendere, hostem lacessere* (to challenge), *celitari*. See Battle, Fight, War.

Skirt, *n.* *fimbria, limbus, ora*. To skirt along the shore, *legere oram*; to — or border on, *affinere esse* (e.g. *gens affinis Mauris*).

Skittish, adj. *protervus, lascivus*; to be —, *lascivire*.

Sky, *n.* *æther, cælum*; a bright —, *cælum serenum*; an open —, *cælum patens*; under the open —, *sub divo, in publico*; from the —, *de cælo*; the colour of the —, *color cæsinus*. See Heaven.

Slack, adj. *laxus, remissus* (loose), *lentus, tardus* (slow), *seguis, piger* (idle); — in duty, *negligens*; to be —, *laxum, lentum, etc. esse*; — to return a favour, *ad referendam gratiam tardiores esse*; — slow in business, *ocitantur agere partes suas*.

Slacken, *v. tr. lazare*; — the reins, *lazare habenas*; — work, *opus remittere*; — speed, *celeritatem retardare*; since I have so long been —, etc., *quantum in isto homine colendo tam indormiri diu*.

Slake of snow, *n.* *nivis floccus*. To slake thirst, *v. tr. sitim extinguere or exstinguere, sitim depellere or sedare*; to — lime, *aquâ calcem macerare*.

Slander, *n.* *calumnia, falsa criminatio*. Slander,

v. tr. calumniari, alqm calumniis or ignominiosis afficere, inadere, perfundere, insectari, onerare, ledere, proscindere, convellere, concidere, appetere, conscindere, exicare, provocare, lacessere, or violare; linguis veneno tinctis, lingua or voce maledica or probroscis vulnerare, agitare, exagitare; confodere or impetere; alci probrum, concitium, contumeliam, etc. facere; — secretly, *clanculum*; behind one's back, *a tergo*; — a person's life and manners, *notam citâ et moribus alcis auferre*; to be slandered wrongfully, *immerito, nullo sub merito, insontem, innocentem, sine causâ, sine culpâ, injuriâ, iniuste, ignominia, probus, maledictis, contumeliosis affectum esse*. A slanderer, *n.* *scurra*; a foul-mouthed —, *scurra dicacissimus, maledicus conticator*. Slandering, *n.* *crimnatio, obrectatio*. Slanderous, adj. *probrosus, maledicus*; adv. *criminoso, maledice, per calumniam*.

Slant, adj. *obliquus, transversus*.

Slap, *n.* *plaga, ictus*; — with the fist, *colaphus*; with the flat of the hand, *alapa*. To slap, *v. tr. verberare, cadere, percutere, palmâ percutere, colaphum alci impingere*.

Slash, *n.* *incisura, vulnus*. To slash, *v. tr. cadere, incidere, decidere, gladio percutere*. The slash of a whip, *n.* *flagellum*; to beat with —, *flagello cadere, concidere*.

Slate, *n.* *lapis fissilis* (in its natural state); — to write on, *tegula or tabula e lapide fissili facta*; a — quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina*. To slate, *v. *teguis e lapide fissili factis obtegere or consternere*.

Slattern, *n.* *mulier sordida*.

Slaughter, *n.* *caedes* (a cutting down), *occidio* (the action of killing), *occisio* (the state of being killed), *clades* (κλᾶδος, a branch; so that *clades* is properly the breaking of a branch, and *fig. discomitute, severe loss*), *strages* (from *sternere*, a felling or laying low, *fig. overthrow, destruction*); a general —, *interitio*; man —, *homicidium*. To slaughter, *v. tr. cadere, concidere, prosternere, jugulare* (to cut the throat), *maculare* (to slay a victim), *trucidare* (from *trux*, cruel, hence to massacre). Slaughter-house, *n.* *laniena, lanien-laberna* (butchers' shops). Slaughterer, *n.* *lanienarius*. Slaughtering, *n.* *lanatio*; *caedes et lanationes*, wholesale butchery.

Slave, *n.* *servus* (considered as property), *vena* (a slave born in the house), *mancipium* (one obtained by war or purchase); the slaves, *servitium, servitia, corpora servilia*; recently purchased —, *venales notitii*; the — of a house, *familia*; to be a —, *servum esse, in servitute esse, servitutem servire*; — to any one, *servire alci or apud alqm*; to enslave, *redigere in servitutem, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitutem afficere*; to sell as a —, *sub coronâ vendere*; to be sold as a —, *sub coronâ vendi*; a — of lusts, *servus libidinum*; to be a — to any thing, *servum esse alqis, servum esse potestatis alqis, alci rei obedire*. Slave-labour, *servitium, opus servile*; — service, *servitium, servorum munus, officium servile, servitus, servitutis conditio*; to be in an endurable —, *tolerantâ conditione servitutis esse*; to perform —, *servorum munere fungi, officia servilia facere*. Slavery, *n.* *servitus* (the state or condition), *servitudo* (the character of the condition), *servitium* (slave-labour); to be in —, *in servitute esse, servitutem oppressum teneri*; to carry off into —, *in servitutem abducere or abstrahere*; to go into — of your own accord, in voluntarian servitute concedere; to hold in —, *alqm servitutem oppressum tenere*; to cast into perpetual —, *eternam servitutem alci injungere, perpetuam servitutem addicere*; to threaten with —, *servitium alci minari*. Slavish, adj. *servilis, vernitilis*; a slavish mind or disposition, *animus servilis*; *indoles servilis*; adv. *serviliter, verniliter*. Slave-market, *locus quo mancipia or corpora servilia proponuntur vendita*; the sale of slaves, **mercatus mancipiorum*; the trade in —, *negotatio, venalicia*; or merely venalicia; to carry on —, *venaliciam exercere*. Slave-dealer, *negotiator man-*

cipiorum, venaliciarius, venalicus (in general), *mango* (as preparing his wares for sale). Slave-keeper, **serorum custos*. 'Slave-rising, tumultus *scrutis*; a war of slaves, *bellum servile*; a slave-ship, *navis mancipis onerata*. A female slave, *sera*, *ancilla* (a serving-maid, a milder expression for *serva*, *mancipium*).

Slaver, *n. sputum*. To slaver, *v.intr. *salivam ex ore demittere, salivā mādere*.

Slay, *v.tr. trucidare, jugulare, necare* (to put to death); see *Slaughter*.

Sledge, *n. traha* (a drag).

Sledgehammer, *n. *malleus ferreus major*.

Sleek, *adj. levis* (smooth), *nitidus* (shining); to be —, *nitere*.

Sleep, *n. somnus* (sleep), *sopor* (heaviness), *quies* (rest); — falls on me, *somnus me opprimit*; to have pleasant —, *placide dormire*; — sound —, *graviter dormire*; — free from care, *dormire in utramvis auri otiose*; to — light, *leviter dormire*; to — short, *brevissime esse somni*; to cause —, *somnum facere*; to drive away —, *somnum fugare*; to keep off —, *somnum tenere*; to rise from —, *somno exuti*; to awake from —, *e somno excitare*; to awake or rise, *expergiscere*; in —, *per somnum, dormiens*; bed for —, *lectus cubicularis*; producing —, *somnum faciens*; a room for —, *zotheca, zothecula, cubiculum, dormitorium*; a companion in —, **lecti socius*; a means of —, **medicamentum somnum concilians*. Sleepy, *adj. somno gravis, oscitans* (gaping). Sleepless, *adj. insomnis, exsomnis, vigilans*. Sleeplessness, *n. insomnia, vigilia*. To sleep, *v. dormire, dormitare, quiescere, somnum capere*; to go to — or bed, *cubitum ire, somno se dare*; I cannot —, *noctem insomnem ago*; — again, *somnum interruptum recuperare non possum*; to — till day break, *dormire in lucem*.

Sleet, *n. *nix cum pluvia commixta*.

Sleeve, *n. manica*; hanging —, *manica pendula*.

Sleight, *n. ars, artificium, dolus*; — of hand, *præstigia*.

Slender, *adj. tenuis, gracilis, exilis*; — provision, *rietus tenuis*; — estate, *opes exigua, patrimonium laud ita magnum*.

Slice, *n.*, — of bread, *panis pernae, offula* (*panis*), *fragmentum* (something broken off), *segmentum* (a bit cut), *assula* (a chip). To slice, *v.tr. decidere, concidere, in offulas secare*.

Slide, *n. *planities, glaciatus*. To slide, *v. labi*; — along, *perlabi*; — away, *elabi*; — to, *allabi*; — by, *præterlabi*; — down by a rope, *labi per demissum funem*.

Slight, *adj. levis, parvi momenti* (of little account); = thin, *levidensis* (e.g. *vestis*). — reward, *munusculum*; — work, *opusculum*. To slight, or disregard, *v. parvi facere, flocci facere, nullam curam aleis habere, contemnere*; do you — me so? *itane contemnor abs te?* how he slighted it! *ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit*! Cic.

Slim, *adj. exilis*. Slimness, *n. exilitas*.

Slimy, *n. limus*. Slimy, *adj. limosus*.

Sling, *n. funda*; — for the arm, *fascia, mitella*; to have the arm in a —, *brachium mitellâ involutum habere*. To sling, *v.tr. mittere, torquere, fundâ petere, fundâ lapillos or glandes plumbeas torquere or vibrare*.

Slink, *v.intr. sese subducere, clanculum subtrahere se*.

Slip, *n. casus, lapsus, delapsus*. Slip, *v.intr. vestigio falli, vestigio fallente cadere, labi, delabi*; to — away, *aufugere*; to let —, *amittere, omittere, occasionem amittere*; — out of your fingers, *amittere e manibus*; I have let the opportunity —, *occasionem dimisi*; if we let this —, *si indurmicimus huic tempori*; he seldom —, *non fere labitur*; ordinary things — out of our memory, *usitate res facile e memoriâ elabuntur* (Cic.); he gave the guard the —, *custodias elapsus est*; — me —, *se subterdixit mihi*; to let a booty —, *prædam ex*

manibus dimittere. Slipping, *n. lapsio, lapsus*. Slippery, *adj. lubricus*.

Slipper, *n. solca, crepida* (*xennis*, a basis, a low shoe with a latchet); wearing slippers, *soleatus* (e.g. *stetit soleatus prætor populi Romani, Cic.*).

Slit, *n. fissura* (a split), *rima* (an opening or leak), *scissura* (a slit). To slit, *v.tr. findere, scindere*.

Sliver, *n. segmentum*. To sliver, *v. secare, dissecare*.

Sloe, *n. prunum silvestre*; — tree, *prunus silvestris or spinosa* (L.).

Sloop, *n. lembus, navigiolium*.

Slop, *n. mador*. Sloppy, *adj. madidus*; to be —, *madere*; to become —, *madescere*. To slop, *v.tr. madefacere*.

Slope, *n. declivitas* (downwards), *acclivitas* (upwards). To slope, *v.intr. declinare*. Sloping, *adj. declivis, n. declinatio*.

Sloth, *n. desidia, inertia, segnitia, segnitias, ignavia*. Slothful, *adj. desidiosus, iners, ignavus*; to be —, *torpère, pigritiâ, torpore, desidiâ or socordiâ detineri, opprimi, marcescere* (to waste away in), *diffuere or languescere*; otio, *desidia indulgère* (to yield to), *dedi* (to be a slave to).

Slouch, *n. homo laxus or disinctus*. To slouch, *v.intr. lazum or disinctum esse*.

Slough, *n. palus, lacuna lutosâ*; (for swine) *rotulabrum*; the — or sloughing of a snake, *cernatio*.

Slowness, *n. homo sordidus, disinctus*. Slowness, *n. sordes* (filth), *incuria* (carelessness); adv. *sordide, squalide, spurce, turpiter*.

Slow, *adj. tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (late); the — flow of a river, *fluminis lentus, segnis fluminis cursus*; — of foot, *male pedatus*; — in business, *tardus in rebus gerendis*; a — business, *lentum negotium*; — to learn, *tardus ad discendum*; adv. *tarde, lente, tardo pede, tarso gradu, paulatim, pedetentim*; to advance —, *tardius procedere*; to make —, *retardare* (to delay), *tardare*. Slowness, *n. tarditas* (plerisque in rebus gerendis *tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.*).

Slug, *n. limax*. Sluggard, *n. homo ignavus*. Sluggish, *adj. segnis, piger, socors*. Sluggishness, *n. pigritia, ignavia*.

Sluice, *n. emissarium*.

Slumber, *n. somnus placidus*. Slumber, *v.intr. placide dormire*.

Slur, *n. macula, labe, dedecus*; to cast — on, *aleis famam ledere*. To slur over, *extenuare*.

Slut, *n. mulier sordida, immunda, or squalida*; to become —, *sordescere*; to be —, *sordere, squalere*.

Sly, *adj. vaser, subdolus, astutus*; — old fellow, *veterator*.

Smack, *n. sapor, gustus*. To smack of, *v.intr. sapere* (e.g. *mella herbam eam sapiunt*, the honey — of the grass; so *unguenta crocum sapiunt*, and of the palate and the mind, e.g. *cui cor sapit, et non sapit palatum, Cic.*; *si sapias*, if you are wise).

Small, *adj. parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis* (thin), *gracilis* (slender), *angustus* (narrow); a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that betrays a — mind, *illud pusillè est animi*; to make yourself —, *se abjicere*; to feel —, *humiliter sentire*; to think — of, *contemnere alqm*; fire of — arms, *tela scelopetis missa*. See *Little*.

Small-pox, *n. *pariolæ*; natural —, *naturales*; artificial —, *artificiales*; marks of —, *variolarum notæ or vestigia*.

Smart, *n. dolor, cruciatus*. Smart, *v.intr. dolere*; to cause to —, *cruciare*; to — for, *angi, infortunium ferre, penas alei pendere, penas subire, perferre or luerè*.

Smatterer, *n. homo leviter literis imbutus*. Smattering, *n. *lexis artis aleis scientia*.

Smear, *v.tr. linere, illinere*.

Smell, *n. odoratus* (the sense), *odoratio* (the act), *odor* (the result); an ill —, *factor*; to be full of —, *odore imbui*; to have a bad —, *male* (good,

bene olire; without —, *odoris sensu carens* (not having the faculty), *odore carens* (not being odorous). To smell, to give a smell, *olere*, *redolere*, *fragrare*; — of, *redolere alqd*; to —, or have the sensation, *odorari*, *olfacere* (e.g. *ea quæ gustamus, olfaciamus, tractamus, quidamus*, Cic.); = to have a keen scent, *sagacissime olfacere*, *sagacem nasum habere*; to — at, *odorari*, *ad nases admodum alqd*. Smelling-bottle, *vasculum olfactorium*; — salts, *sals olfactorius*; — or scented water, *olfactorium*.

Smelt, *v.tr.* *metalla (cruda) liquefacere*.
Smile, *n.* *risus lenis, risus dulcis*; with a —, *subridens*. To smile, *v.* *subridere*; fortune —s on me, *fortuna mihi effulget*.

Smirk, *n.* *risus contortus*. To smirk, *v.* *contortè ridere*.

Smite, *v.tr.* *ferire, percutere*; to be smitten with love, *amore alcijs flagrare*.

Smith, *n.* *faber ferrarius* (a blacksmith), *opifex ferri*; —s shop, or smithy, *officina ferraria*; — bellows, *foliis fabrilis*; — chimney, *caminus*; — journeyman, *faber officinae ferrariæ*; — hammer, *malleus fabri ferrarii*; to work as a —, *fabricari, præcidere*; a gold —, *aurifex, faber aurarius*; a silver —, *faber argentarius*; a gun —, **sclopetorum artifex*; a lock —, *faber claustrarius*.

Smoke, *n.* *fumus*; to make or produce —, *fumare*; to send forth —, *fumigare*; to hang in —, *in fumo suspendere, fumo siccare*; full of —, or smoky, *fumosus*; to — (tobacco), **herba Nicotianæ fumum ducere*; *v.intr.* *fumare, vapovare*.

Smooth, *adj.* *levis* (Ætior); to make —, *levigare*; to — a person's way, *eiam alci ad alqd munire, aditum alci ad alqd dare*.

Smother, *v.tr.* *suffocare, animam intercludere*; fear — his voice, *metus rocem præcludit*.

Smouldering, *adj.* *fumans*.

Smuggle, *v.* **merces furtim or portorio non solum importare or intrudere; or *merces vetitas importare*.

Smut, *n.* *nigror, fuligo, robigo* (rust). Smutty, *adj.* *foedus, spurcus*.

Snack, *n.* *pars, portio, gustus* (a taste).

Snaffle, *n.* *fronti lupus*.

Snail, *n.* *cochlea*; —s shell, *testa cochleæ*; — pace, *gradus testudinæ*.

Snake, *n.* *anguis, serpens, coluber*; to nourish a — in your bosom, *in sinu tenentem viperam habere*; a snake's skin, *pellis anguina*; the changing of —, *ernatio*; — bite, *morsus or ictus serpentis*; — young, **serpentina soboles*; — egg, *ovum anguinum*; — neck, *anguina cervix*; — handler, *anguilener*.

Snap, *v.intr.* *crepitum edere*; = to break asunder, *frangi, diffingi*; to — up, *irretire, comprehendere*; to — at, *morsu petere, hiantè ore capere alqd, inhiere rei* (with open mouth); = to scold, *alqm increpare*. Snap, *n.* *crepitus*; — with the finger, *digitorum crepitus*. Snappish, *adj.* *captivus, morosus, diffidilis, mordax*.

Soare, *n.* *laqueus, vinculum, insidia -arum, f.*; to lay a —, *laqueos disponere*; — for any one, *alci insidias facere*; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire* (ez. laqueo). To snare, *v.tr.* *illaqueare, irretire*.

Suail, *v.intr.* *ringi*.

Snatch, *v.tr.* *rapere, corrivere*; — away, *surripere*; — at, *capere*.

Sneak, *v.intr.* *repere, reptare* (to creep), — away, *furtim se subducere*.

Sneer, *n.* *derisus, irrisus, sanna*. To sneer, *v.* *deridere, irridere*.

Sneeze, *v.intr.* *sternuere*. Sneezing, *n.* *sternutatio*.

Snipe, *n.* *scolopax*.

Snore, *v.intr.* *sternere*. Snoring, *n.* *rhonchus* (pior).

Snout, *n.* *mucos* or *pifuita nasi*.

Snout, *n.* *rostrum, nasus*.

Snow, *n.* *nix, nives*; full of —, *nivosus*; white as —, *niveus*; a day of —, *dies nivalis*; to be covered

with —, *nribus obviri*; to work one's way through —, *nives eluctari*; to form a road through —, *nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere*; a — ball, *glebula nivis*; — mountains, *montes in quibus ne æstus quidem solvit*; — fields, *loca nivosa*; — heaps, *nives exaggeratæ*; cold as —, *gelu nivale*. Snow, *adj.* *nivosus*; — white, *niveus, colue nivo*; — weather, *tempestas nivalis*; — wind, *ventus nivalis*. To snow, *v.* *ningere*; it —, *ningit*.

Snuff, *n.* (1) of a candle, *fingus*; (2) comminuted tobacco, **medicamentum in sternutamentum movendum efficac*, **puleis sternutatorius*; to take —, *medicamentum in sternutamentum movendum efficac* uti. To snuff a candle, **candelæ fungum demere*; to — up one's nose, *nases corrugare*; to — up any thing, *alqd naribus haurire*. Snuffers, *n.* **emunctorium, *forçex candelarum*. Snuffling, *n.* *emunctio* (properly a blowing of the nose). To snuffle, or speak through the nose, **vocem naribus septis proferre*.

Snug, to be —, **se bene habere* or *bene habere*.

So, *adv.* *sic, ita, hunc in modum, hoc modo, ut . . . sic, ut . . . ita, ita, perinde*; — much, *tam valde, tam vehementer, tantum, tantopere, adeo*; twice — much, *bis tanto, alterum tantum*; not — much, *minus, non ita*; so much . . . as, *tantopere . . . quantopere*; — great, *tam multus, tantus, tantum*; so great . . . as, *tantum . . . quantum*; — again, *alterum tantum*; — many, *tot*; so many . . . as, *tot . . . quot*; just so —, *totidem*; — far, *eo, eo usque, in tantum, quoad, hactenus*; to carry a thing —, *rem eo adducere*; — as I can look back, *quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*; — little, *tantum* (with gen.), *tantulus*; — little food, *tantulus cibus*; — few, *tam pauci*; as . . . so, *et . . . et, tum . . . tum, tam . . . quam, rel . . . rel*; not so . . . as, *non tam . . . quam, is it — itane? sicine?* — quickly, *tam cito, tam celeriter*; — as possible, *quam primum, primum, primo quoque tempore, simulac, ut primum*. Study the following examples: as that was painful, — this is pleasant, *ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum* (Cic.); *ut optasti, ita est quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus, let him — feel toward his friend as he feels toward himself*; — unevil as, *non essem tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.); did you think me — unjust as to be angry with you? *adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi irascere?* (Cic.) I am — afflicted as never man was, *ita sum afflictus ut nemo unquam* (Cic.); I — maintained it as if I had made use thereof, *quo ego perinde tuebar ac si usus essem* (Cic.); their angry feelings are so great as, *ita ita magnæ sunt inter eos ut*; these favours are, not to be held equally great with, *hæc beneficia æque magna non sunt habenda atque ea quæ* (Cic.); *tanta vis prohibitis ut etiam in hoste diligantius* (Cic.); *quicquid erit, whatsoever it shall be* (thus quæcunque de re, quocunque de genere; howsoever things be, utcunque aderunt res; howsoever the matter be, mind your health, *sed ut ut est, indulge cauteludini*, Cic.). Compare these, *quisquis fuit ille dorum, quæcunque casum fortuna dederit, quæcunque fortuna erit oblata, quomodocunque sese res habeat, pugnare tamen se velle clamabant, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi*. Nobody thinks — besides myself, *hoc nemini præter me videtur*; no one said — except Cicero, *nemo id dixit præterquam Cicero*; he thinks he may do —, *idem sibi arbitrari licere*; who says —? *quis id ait?* I am sure he will, — she be but a citizen, *rolet ex se scio, civis modo hæc sit*; — the things be the same, let them invent words at their pleasure, *dum res maneat, verba fingant arbitrari suo*; — then there was no need for your desiring to have him to be your companion, *quare quod socium tibi cum velles adungere, nihil erat* (Cic.); if it be — that, *si est ut* — be it, *fiat*; grant it —, *fac ita esse*; do you deal —? *siccine agis?* that is not —, *id necius est*; and why —, *I pray! quid nunc? quomobrem tandem?* if ever I do — again, *si aliam unquam amiserò culpam ullam?* — it be no trouble to you, *quod commodò tuo facere poterit, sine molestia tui*

fiat; it is even — in truth, *id est profecto*; I am not — strong as either of you, *minus habeo virium quam vestrum uterque*; others perhaps do not think —, *ali s fortasse non item videtur*; I was — vexed, I could not think of danger, *pejus exarabam quam ut periculum mihi succurreret*; if it had been worse (— courteous are you), you would have written it, *et si esset factum (qua tua est humanitas), scripsisses*; not — often as, *minus saepe quam ceteris*; and — forth, *cetera*; let it be —, *pone esse (as pone eum esse victum), fac ita esse*.

Sonk, v.intr. *maerare*; to — up, *imbibere, ebibere*; — through, *permanare*.

Soap, n. *sapo*; a cake of —, **pila saponis*; — bladder, *bulla saponis*; — lecs, **lizicia saponis mixta*; — and water, **aqua sapone infecta*; a — boller, *qui saponem coquit*; — house, *officina saponis*. To soap, v. *sapone illinere*.

Soar, v.intr. *sublime ferri, se tollere, alis or penis levare*; — away, *erolare*.

Sob, n. *ingultus*. To sob, v.intr. *ingultare*.

Sober, adj. *sobrius* (sc = not, *ebrius*, opp. *rinolentus*, used lit. and fig.; thus *erba non sobria*, the words of a drunkard; and *homines frugis non sobrii*), *temperans, moderatus*; in — adness, *serio, extra jocum, factum non subula*. Sobriety, n. *sobrietas, temperantia*; what soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals, *quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii*. To be sober, v. a nimio rino sibi temperare, frequentibus poculis abstinere, se ad normam sobrietatis comparare, componere, or conformare, *sobrie, honeste, or temperate interesse convivii*. A rare example of ancient sobriety, *rarum quoddam celestis parsimoniae exemplum*; do these things appear to you the counsels of — men, or the dreams of the drunken? *utrum haec videntur consilia siccorum, an eviolentorum somnia?*

Social, adj. *socialis* (inclined to union with other men), *sociabilis* (the capability of so uniting, sociable, accessible), *congregabilis* (disposed to meeting together), *facilis* (easy of approach, as a quality of character); — life, *vita societas, societas caritatis, caritas atque societas humana, societas conjunctionis humanae*; to unite men in —, *homines dissipatos congregare et ad (in) vitam societatem convocare*; to enter into — with friends, *societatem caritatis coire cum suis*; not to be opposed to —, a caritate atque societate humana non abhorre; man is a social animal, *homo est animal sociale, natura nos sociabilis fecit*. Sociality, n. *socialitas, mores faciles* (sociability); nature made us for —, *homines naturam sunt congregabiles, natura nos sociabiles fecit, natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitam societatem, natura impellit hominem ut hominum catus et celebratious et esse et a se obiri velit* (nature makes men inclined to social gatherings and to take part therein); natural inclination to —, *naturalis quaedam hominum quasi congregatio*. Society, n. = connexion, *societas*; to live in —, *congregatos esse* (opposed to *solitarios esse*, as the brutes); to enter into —, *societatem caritatis coisse inter se* (in connexion of natural good-will); = companionship, to have — with, *esse cum aliquo, aliquo comitari, alci comitem se addere (adungere)*; to flee from —, *alci aditum sermonemque defugere*; evil communications (companionship) corrupt good manners, *malignus comes quavis candido et simplici rubiginem suam afficit*; = the union of several persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned and commercial men), *sodalitas* (a brotherhood or fraternity, as in Rome of certain priests, a secret society), *factio* (a union which makes a party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (a corporation of merchants, artisans, priests); to form — with some one, *societatem cum aliquo facere, iungere, coire, rationem cum aliquo communicare* (to make common cause), *societatem contrahere cum aliquo*; to take into —, *alqm in societatem assumere* (ascribere), *alqm in collegium cooptare* (by election); to break up a —, *societatem dividere*; a learned —, **societas doctorum hominum*;

= to the associated persons, *socii* (of a craft), *grex* (a band, e.g. a company of actors). "Society" may also be employed in a wider sense, denoting society in general, *societas humana* (humanity or generis humani); civil —, *societas civilis*. A "society" may be considered as an assemblage, *catus, conventus* (cirus) *conferentiumque* or *multitumque*, *circulus* (a circle or gathering, whether in the streets or in houses, a club; *sermo in circulis liberior est quam suus*, speech is more free than it was in the clubs); *conventus* (a meeting for a particular object), *sessiuncula* (a session or sitting, to treat of something, *circuli et sessiunculae*), *sodalitium* (a union for superstitious worship, *etateia*); a friendly —, *congressio familiarium*; numerous —, *frequentia, celebritas*; a very numerous —, *celeberrimus conventus*; to go into —, in *circulum venire*; to avoid —, *vitare catus, hominum conventus fugere, homines fugere, abstinere congressum hominum, se a congressu hominum segregare*; to be always in much —, in *celebritate versari*; to frequent —, *hominum catus et celebrationes obire*; to be eager for —, *circulos et sessiunculas consecrari*.

Sock, n. *tibiale brevius*.

Socket, n. *candelabri scapus* (of a candlestick), *myxa* (for a wick); of a tooth, **dents loculamentum*; of the eye, **carum oculi*.

Sod, n. *cespes*; a green —, *cespes virens* or *viridis*.

Sodomite, n. *paedicator*; to be guilty as a —, *paedicare alqm*.

Soft, adj. *mollis* (opp. *durus*), *lenis* (gentle). Softness, n. *mollitia* or *mollities* (e.g. *lana, carnis, lupidit, natura*); such is my — of nature, *qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate* (Cic.); so = want of energy, *animi est ista mollities (not virtus, Ctes.)*. To soften, v.tr. *mollire, emollire*; v.intr. *molliri, mollescere*.

Soho, interj. *heus ! heus tu ! cho !*

Soli, n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*; poor —, *solum exile*; dry —, *solum siccum*; the — of one's country, *solum patriae*; to quit —, *solum cedere* or *mutare*.

Soli, v.tr. *inquinare, polluere*. A soil, or spot, n. *macula*.

Soljour, v.intr. *cum aliquo* or *in aliqua terra convivere, commorari* (to tarry), *subsistere* (to stop), *sedem habere in loco, peregrinari in urbe* or *in gente*.

Solace, n. *solatium, solatio* (the act), *solament, levamen* (an alleviation). To solace, v.tr. *alqm solari, consolari, alci solatium praebe, dare, afferre*.

Solar, adj. *solaris* (arcus), *circulus*; *herba solaris*, the heliotrope, *solaris* (e.g. *horologium solarium*, or merely *solarium*, an hour-glass).

Solder, n. *ferrumen* (of iron), *gluten*. Soldering, n. *ferruminatio*. To solder, v.tr. *ferruminare* (to bind, as fer. muros bitumine, *scyphum alieno argento et labra labris*).

Soldier, n. *miles, homo militaris*; common —, *miles gregarius*; leader of —, *dux*; soldier-like disposition, *animus bellicosus*; soldier's pack, *casu militis*; — fortune, *belli fortuna*; with equal —, *aquo Marte*; various —, *vario Marte, varia fortuna*; to seek —, *belli fortunam tentare*; — at your own cost, *suo Marte*; soldier's tent, *tentorium*; a band or company of —, *castra militum*; to enroll soldiers, *inscribere, consignare*; to enlist —, *nomen dare*. See Army, Fight, Battle, Military, War.

Sole, adj. *solus, unus, unicus*; comb. *unus atque unicuique amicus, unicus es solat* (unicuique also unique; *unicui semper aris*, said of the phoenix; *tu poetas prorsus ad eam rem unicus*, specially fitted). Solitary, adj. *solus, solitarius*; to live a — life, *solitarius vitam agere*; a — place, *secessus, solitudo, locus ab arbitris remotus, semotus angulus*; to be —, *domi se continere*. Solitude, n. *solitudo* (absence of men, *solitudo ante ostium*); retirement, *discedere in aliquas solitudines*; deprivation or be-

reaveinent, e.g. *sol. liberorum*; to live in —, *publico carere, lucem non aspicere, solus esse*; to seek —, *causis hominum relinquere, se in tenebris abdere, vitare hominum frequentiam, ab hominum conspectu sese removere*; when I would I in —, I slip away, *ego jam turbas satur, nemet ab illis singulos*. See Alone, Only, Single.

Sole (of the foot), *n. (pedis) planta* (prov. *supra plantam (= crepidam) ascendere cutell*); — (of a shoe), *(calcei) solea* (a sandal); — fish, *solea, Pleuronectes solea* (L.).

Soleicism, *n. solécismus* (σολεϊσμός, an offence against grammar).

Solemn, adj. *sollemnis* (originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, viz. pervaded with deep religious feeling, which may be expressed by *summâ religione emittens*, and less well by *sanctus*); to pay — worship, *summâ religione alqm colere*; observe in a — manner, *reverenter observare*. *Solemnize*, v.tr. *sollemnizari* (to consecrate; memoriam rei sancte renovare, cum pompâ et justis ceremoniis celebrare). *Solemnity*, *n. sollemne* (e.g. *sollemne clari figendi, Liv.*; *nostrum illud sollemne verremus, Cic.* = an established custom); = solemn festivity, *sollemnitas*; = profound religious sentiment, reverence. See Reverent.

Solicit, v.tr. *solicitare* (from *sollis* = totus, and *eleo*, I stir or move greatly; by derivation = to ask or urge), *poscere, deprecari, expetere, comb. deprecari atque expetere, orare alqm alqd*. *Solicitation*, *n. preces*; at the — of, *alqis rogatu, alqo rogante, precando*. *Solicitous*, adj. *solicitus* (concerned, moved with anxiety); to be —, *solicito esse animo*; to make —, *solicitem habere alqm* (so of things, as *nox, opes, amor, metus*; in *estli typhorum omnia sollicita, Cic.*). *Solicitor*, *n. qui rogat, qui poscit, adprecator*. *Solicitude*, *n. sollicitudo, cura*; to be an object of —, *cura esse alicui*.

Solid, adj. *solidus* (e.g. *paries, columna, ungula* [not cloven]); — ground, *solidum, n.*; — bodies, *solida*; cups of — gold, *crateres auro solidi*; of — ivory, *ex solido elephantot*; a temple of — marble, *solido de marmore templum*; — joy, *solidum gaudium*; —, or real, eloquence, *solida eloquentia*; — benefit, *sol. beneficium*; to become —, *solidescere*; to make —, *solidare* (e.g. *muros, imperium Romanum, rationes*). *Solidity*, *n. soliditas*.

Soliloquy, *n. meditatio*; to hold a —, *ipsum secum loqui*.

Solstice, *n. solstitium*; relating to the —, *solstitialis* (*dies, orbis, circulus, nox, mædus, tempus*).

Solve, v.tr. *solvere* (properly, to loosen, and hence *solvere legum ænigmata*, to solve or resolve knotty points of the law), *enodare* (to undo a knot, and hence *enodare laqueos juris*, and *enodare nomina*, to set forth etymologies; also *enodare fata*). *Solvent*, adj. *cum habens* (qui or quod habet) *solventi*. *Solution*, *n. enodatio, expositio, solutio, solutio, explicatio*.

Some, has various usages, the chief of which are exemplified in what follows. *Some . . . others, alii . . . alii, quidam . . . alii; alii, aliter*. *Some* one, *aliquis, quispiam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped, e.g. *habeo quem mittam*; *some* one, I know not who, *neicio quis or quis*, e.g. *michi nescio quis in auribus insurrexit*, somebody, I know not who, whispered me in the ear; *some* gave themselves to poetry, others to music, *alii se ad poetas, alii ad musicos convulerunt, Cic.*; — think one thing best, others another, *alii aliis ridetur optimum*; he scattered — one way, — another, *alii alio dissipavit* (so *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*; also, *alii aliunde coibant, aliter cum aliis loqui*, to speak in different ways to different persons; *illi alias aliud sentiunt, alius super alium, alius post alium*; also by *nonnulli* or *quidam* in the first member, and *ceteri* or *partim* in the second); — (as a softening term), e.g. *some fifteen, etc., harricæ ad quindecim Curioni assen-*

serunt; some six years after, *sexto fere anno post* (so *abhinc menses decem fere, hinc fere habui dicere, nactus equites circiter triginta, Cæs.*); — (used simply), *pars, nonnulli, partim* (— do not like it, *nonnullis non placeat*; — things appeared false, *nonnulla visa esse falsa*; compare *magna pars casti sunt*; *quorum partim incitissimi castiva sunt secuti*; *eorum autem ipsorum partim ejusmodi sunt ut, Cic.*); in — way or other, *quicumque (quicumque custodiant)*; to — extent, *quadam tenus* (est *quadam prodire tenus, Hor.*); there is — reason, *non sine causâ, alqd credito esse causâ*; it is — comfort to me, *nonnihil me consolatur* (Cic.); for — time, *aliquando, aliquandiu*; — where, *aliquo mihi est hinc abegandus*; — where else, *alio me conferam*; — little matter, *huic alqd paulum dederis*; — what, *paulum de juro suo decidere*, si quis est paulo erectior (somewhat elated); — thing, *non temere est* (there is — in it); — too much, *est paulo ad voluptates propensior*; — what, *non hoc de nihilo est, neque nihil neque omnia hæc sunt que dicit*; — else, *habet aliud magis, aliquantum se arbitrantur adeptos* (Cic.); by — means, *aliqui uxor mea resciscet*†. *Some*, with nouns: — thing or nothing, *Cæsar aut nullus*; — striving, *cum senatu certamen est*; — places, *alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, alibi etiam genua superabat* (Liv.); — abode, *peço a te ut ei de habitacione accommodes* (Cic.); — friend, *arbitror esse alqm amicum ei*; — god, *quid si hoc quispiam voluit deus*? —stead, *ere tua erit, in rem tuam erit*; — body, *me velis esse alqm*; *nisi habere quis or qui prosperis rebus gauderet* (Cic.); — times, *tum hoc, tum illud agere, also by interdum*; — sort, *quodammodo*; — other way, *aliter*; — while, *aliquandiu*; — other place, *si offenderet nri loci celebritas, alio me conferam*; — purpose, *cupidiatis nomen servet alio; hoc longe alio spectabat*.

Somnambulist, *n. lunaticus*; f. *lunaticæ*. *Somniferous*, adj. *somnifer*†, *somnificus*. *Somnolent*, adj. *somnolentus*.

Son, *n. filius*; a little —, *filioles*; a — in-law, *gener*; a step —, *prignus*; a god —, *lustricus*; sons and daughters, *liberi*. See Child.

Song, *n. cantus, canticum, cantilena, carmen, modus*; a rustle —, *carmen agreste or bucolicum*; a marriage —, *carmen nuptiale*; a tragic —, *carmen tragicum*; a funeral —, *carmen funebre*; to make a —, *carmen condere, contexere, carmina pangere†, carmina componere†, scribere†, facere†*; a canto of a —, *carmen* (e.g. *quod in primo quoque carmine claret*); a book of —, *liber carminum*. *Songless*, adj. *cantu carens*. *Songster*, *n. cantor, vocis et cantus modulator, fig. poëta*; f. *cantrix, poëtria*. *Sopnet* (dim. of *Song*), *canticulum, cantuncula*.

Sonorous, adj. *sonorus, canorus*. See Sound.

Soon, adv. *cito* (quickly, *citius, citissime*; I had sooner, *mallem*), *brevi tempore* (in a short time), *mox, jam, jamjam* (but now), *propediem*; very —, *extemplo* (straightway), *perbrevis*; — after, *paulo post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (shortly), *mane*; too —, *ante tempus*; to do —, *maturate alqd facere*; as — as possible, *quam maturissime*; as — as, *quum primum*; that is — said, *proclive dictu est*; to — put an end to, *rem nullo negotio conficere*; soon ripe, — rotten, *odi puerum præconi ingenio*; as — as I saw you, *simul ac te aspexi*; as — as he comes back, *simul ac redierit*; the people's good-will is — acquired, *conciliatur facile benevolentia multitudinis* (compare *non dubitat quin brevis Troja sit peritura*; *nimum advenisti cito†, effice id primo quoque tempore*).

Soor, *n. fuligo*; covered with —, *fuligine oblitus*. *Sooty*, adj. *fuliginosus*.

Sooth, *n. verum, veritas*; in —, *vere, verie*; for —, *sane, profecto*. *Soothsay*, v.tr. *prædicere*. *Soothsayer*, *n. haruspex*. *Soothsaying*, *n. auguratio, augurium, haruspicium*; to perform the office of a —, *augurari, ominari, hariolari*.

Soothe, v.tr. *blandiri, melleare, lenire, placare*.

Sop, *n. assa (panis), offula (assum obficere canit)*. Sop, *v.tr. intingere, macerare (to soak)*.

Sophism, *n. sophisma (εἰσέγισμα)*. Sophist, *n. sophista*. Sophistry, *n. ars sophistica, fallaces dicendi artes*. Sophistical, *adj. sophisticus, captiosus; adv. sophistico*.

Soporific, *adj. soporiferus, soporificus (full of sleep)*. See Sleep.

Sorcerer, *n. veneficus*. Sorceress, *n. venefica, maga, saga*. Sorcery, *n. ars magica, magic, magica superstitionis, veneficium*.

Sordid, or mean, low, *adj. sordidus (filthy), acarus (greedy)*. Sordiness, *n. sordes, acaritia*.

Sore, *n. ulcus*; to heal sores, *curare ulcera*; to rub one's —, *tangere ulcus*. Sore, *adj.*, it is a — place, *ulcus est*; I am — afraid, *male timo*; sorely wounded, *compluribus confectus vulneribus*.

Sorrel, *n. helvus*.

Sorrow, *n. dolor, agritudo, maestitia, molestia, acerbitas, paenitentia (agere paenitentiam rei, to have — for)*. Sorrowful, *adj. tristis, maestus, sollicitus, anxius, in sordibus et marore jacens, molestia affectus, gembundus*; to be —, *dolere, agritudine affici, se morori tradere, contristari, ingemiscere, plangere, lamentari, paenitere (me paenitet consilii, I am sorry for the determination; so paenitendo, by sorrowing, also paenitens, and in the future paeniturus)*. Consider these constructions: *populum iudicii paenitebat; nihil sane erit quod nos paeniteret; id me paenitet. solet Dionysium, quum aliquid furioso ferit, paenitere; quod nule emptum est, semper paenitet; non paenitet ne vixisse; Quintum paenitet quod animam tuam offudit; paenitet et torquor*; to make —, *contristare, dolore afficere, in tristitium conjicere, maestum redere*. See Snd.

Sort, *n. mos, modus, ratio, genus (kind or manner)*; after a —, *quodammodo*; after the same —, *similiter*; in what —? *quomodo? in like —, par ratione*; of what —? *cujusmodi? qualis est this —, hujusmodi*; of that —, *eiusmodi, istiusmodi*; a man of the same —, *homo ejusdem farinae*; of diverse —, *multiplex*; more of that —, *plura id genus*; there are two — of beauty, *pulchritudinis duo genera sunt*. Sort, *v.tr. digerere, in genera digerere*; = to accommodate, *aptum facere, accommodare*; = to be suitable, *aptum esse*.

Sot, *adj. ebriosus, vinosus, violentus*. Sot, *v.intr. vino indulgere, pocula dedilum esse*.

Soul, *n. anima (the living principle), animus (sensus, the emotional nature), spiritus (spiro, I breathe), mens (the intelligence)*; by my —, *ita vivam ut, etc., ne viam sit, etc.*; from my —, *ex animo, ex re*; with all my —, *totum animo*; it grieves my —, *valde dolco aliquid*; — (as a living being), *anima, caput, homo*; a faithful —, *homo fidelis*; no —, *nemo*; a little —, *animulus, animula*; nobility of —, *animi excellentia et magnitudo*; anguish of —, *angor animi*; salvation of the —, *animi salus*; cure of souls, *animarum cura*; medicine for —, *animi medicina*; strength of —, *vis animi*; sick in —, *ager ab animo*; sickness of —, *egrotatio animi*; grief of —, *agritudo or dolor animi*; doctrine respecting the —, *psychologia*; mass for —, *sacrum pium*; to say —, *rem divinam facere pro animis mortuorum*; weakness of —, *animi infirmitas*; food for the —, *animi quasi-pabulum*; strength of —, *animi fortitudo or constantia*; solace for the —, *animi solatium*; transmigration of —, *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio, metempsychosis*; register of —, *tabulae in quibus nominum ratio confecta est qui numerus sit scinum, virorum, mulierum, puerorum*.

Sound (as opposed to unsound or rotten), *adj. sanus (in a natural state, hence our Sine, opp. Insane), saluus (safe), incolumis (uninjured), sopes (escaped from peril), integer (entire, whole), firmus (strong), saluber (luscious), salutaris (herb, ark), comid. sanus et saluus*; to be of — strength, *integrum esse valetudine*; — in health, *boni or prosperi valetudine uti, bene valere*; not —, *minus*

commodi valetudine uti, agrotare. Soundness, *n. sanitas, bona or firma or prospera valetudo (of health), salus (in general)*.

Sound = noise, *n. sonus, vox*; variety of —, *sonorum varietas*; a high —, *sonus acutus*; deep —, *sonus gravis*; soft —, *sonus lenis*; to utter a high or shrill —, *acute sonare*; suppressed —, *modi pressi*; to continue the same —, *modos servare*; to practise —, *præire modulos*; a — of the voice, *vox, sermo, sonus*; gentle —, *sedata vox*; to address in rough —, *aspero compellere aliquem*; to blame in soft —, *mollis brachio oburgare aliquem*. Sound, *v.tr. sonare*; — a trumpet, *clangere, tubam inflare*; — an alarm, *tuba signum dare*; — a march, *vasa conculmare*; — a retreat, *receptum canere or signum dare*; the trumpets —, *litui strepunt (so tuba eccinerunt, Liv.)*; on one side they — flat, on the other sharp, *ex altera parte graviter, ex altera acute sonant*.

Sound (as in the sea), *v. explorare profunditatem maris, hostile profunditatem exquirere*; — a person's mind, *aleis periclitari animum, aleis tentare sententiam, aleis sensus exquirere, periclitari quid animi quis habeat*.

Soup, *n. jus*; warmed up —, *jus hesternum*. Sour, *adj. acidus (sharp), acerbus (bitter), acer*, somewhat —, *acidulus, subacidus*; very —, *acidissimus*; — a countenance, *vultus acerbi (sour look)*; to be —, *acere*; to become —, *acescere*; fig. molestus (troublesome), *gravis (heavy)*; to make one's life —, *molestiam facere alicui*. Sourness, *n. acerbitas*.

Source, *n. fons, caput*; fig. *fons, causa, principium*. See Fountain.

South, *n. merides, plaga (or regio) australia or meridiana, para meridiana, regio in meridie spectans, meridiana terra pars*. Southern, *adj. meridians (in later writers meridionalis or meridialis), in meridie spectans, australis (regio or circum, opp. to aquilonaris)*; adv. in or ad meridiem (spectare, vergere), *meridianam regione*. Southwards, in or ad meridiem. South wind, *ventus meridianus, ventus australis (opp. to ventus septentrionalis), auster (the south wind properly)*; the south-east, *regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans*; south-east wind, *euronotus (εὐρονότος, south south-east wind), eurusurus (south-east one-third south)*; south-western, *inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans*; south-west wind, *africus*; south south-west, *inter meridiem et occasum solis spectans*; adv. *inter meridiem et occasum solis*; south south-west wind, *libonotus (λιβονότος) or, in pure Latin, austroafricus (south-west one-third south)*; west south-west wind, *subserperus*. See East, North, West, Wind.

Sovereign, *adj. sui juris, alii non subjectus*. Sovereign, *n. rex sui juris, dominus, princeps, imperator*; to be a —, *principatum in civitate tenere*. Sovereignty, *n. summa rerum or imperii, summum imperium, dominatio*; to rise to the —, *rerum potiri*.

Sow, *n. sus, porcus*.

Sow, *v.tr. seminare (from semen, a seed), serere*; *v.intr. serere, semen spargere, semen ingerere solo*; as you sow, so shall you reap, *ut sementem fereris, ita metes*. Sowing, *n. satio*. Sower, *n. sator*.

Space, *n. spatium, locus*; empty —, *spatium inane*; not to have — enough, *non capere aliquid*; fig. to give — to, *locum dare, indulgere rei*. Spacious, *adj. spatiosus (e.g. insula, stabulum, spatiosa et capax domus), amplus*.

Spade, *n. pala, bipatium (bis and pala, the double spade, the iron of which was two feet long)*.

Span, *n. palmus*; the — of life, *exigua vite brevitatis*.

Spangle, *n. bractea*; a little —, *bracteola*.

Spaniel, *n. canis Hispanicus*.

Spar, *n. oboz, cecis*.

Spare, *v.tr.* = to lay aside, *separare, reservare, condere, recondere, reparare,aponere*; = not to use, *parcere rei*; to — neither labour nor expense,

nec impense nec labori parcere; — complaints, *parcere lamentis*; = not to punish, *condonare*.

Spark, *n. scintilla, igniculi*; a — of hope, *spes erigua*. To sparkle, *v.intr. fulgere, nitere*.

Sparkling, *n. nitor*.

Sparrow, *n. passer*; a hedge —, *curruca*; a hen —, *passer femina*; a little —, *passerculus*; a mountain —, *passer montanus*.

Spasm, *n. spasmi, tetanus*; affected with —, *spasticus*; to be tortured by —, *spasmo exari*.

Spatter, *v.tr. aspergere, conspergere, luto conspergere*.

Spawn, *n. piscium ova or semina*. **Spawn**, *v.tr. procreare*.

Speak, *v. fari* (to utter); compare *φημι, loqui* (*λογος*), to speak intelligently), *dicere* (to express one's ideas in order), *verba facere* (to make a speech), *sermocinari*; to learn to —, *primum fari oepisse* (as an infant), *loqui discere*; to teach to —, *alqm verba docere*; birds able to —, *aves ad imitandum vocis humanæ sonum dociles*; to — Greek, *Græcè loqui uti*; to — Latin, *Latine loqui*; to — for, *loqui pro alqo*; to — for or to something, *testem esse alicui rei*; to — for and against, in *utramque partem disputare*. **Speaking**, *n. locutio, sermo*. **Speech**, *n. oratio*; the faculty of —, *oratio* (whence *ratio* et *oratio*, e.g. *ferre sent rationis et orationis expertes*). See **Word**, **Say**, **Utter**.

Spear, *n. hasta*. See **Lance**.

Special, *adj. præcipuus, erimius, egregius*.

Specie, *n. aurum or argentum signatum*. See **Cash**.

Species, *n. genus, species*; the human —, *genus humanum*. See **Kind**, **Race**, **Sort**. **Special**, *adj. singularum partium, proprius*.

Specify, *v.tr. singulatum enumerare, denotare*. **Specification**, *n. index singularum partium*. **Specific**, *adj. proprius*; — quality, *rei proprietates*.

Specimen, *n. specimen* (qui in re non modo cetera specimen aliquod dedisti, sed tute tui porticulum fecisti, Cic.).

Specious, *adj.* = having a fair appearance, *speciosus*.

Speck, *n. macula* (a spot), *labes* (a stain), *nota* (a mark); = rust, *erugo*; — in the eye, *glaucoma* (as in, (disease in the crystalline humour); = a fault, *vitium*; to cause a — in, *maculam facere in re*; to remove a —, *maculam tollere, delere*; — with, *alqd re*; — out of, *ex* or *de alqd re*. **Speckle**, *v. maculare, conmaculare, maculis alqm conspergere*; to be —, *maculis spargi, sparsum esse*.

Spectator, *n. spectator* (e.g. *rerum cælestium; mearum inceptiarum testis et spectator*).

Spectre, *n. species* (nocturna, e.g. *consuli visa species virt. Liv.*), *umbra, larva, simulacrum, imago* (as εἰδωλον).

Speculate, *v.tr.* (from *speculor*, to spy out), *medium in rerum contemplatione collocare, cogitare*; — in business, *questui servire*. **Speculation**, *n. cogitatio*; to be sunk in —, *in cogitatione delectum esse*; — in business, *spes et cogitatio questus, negotium*; to be absorbed in —, *emendat ex cendi questu et lucro duci*. **Speculative**, *adj.*, e.g. *philosophy, philosophia contemplativa*; — head, *ingenium solers*; a — mind, *sollertia* (the quality). **Speculator**, *n. qui questui servit, questuosus* (given to gain).

Speed, *n. celeritas, velocitas*. **Speedy**, *adj. celer, velox*; see **Haste**.

Spell, *n. incantamentum, carmen (magicum)*.

Spell, *v.tr. syllabas literarum ordinare*; — well or ill, *recte or male literas connectere*; to know how to —, *recte scribere scire*. **Spelling**, *n. formula ratione scribendi, orthographia*.

Spend, *v.tr.*, or employ in, *impendere* (*pecuniam in rem, in re*; fig. *operam, laborem, curam, vitam*); *ut aliqda consumere, conferre ad alqd, collocare in re*; — badly, *alqd perdere*; — on one's own purposes, *alqd in usum convertere*; — one's time on, *tempus collocare in re*; — much, *multum*

temporis tribuere rei; see **Expend**. **Spendthrift**, *n. (homo) prodigus, nepos*.

Spermaceti, *n. *sperma ceti* (whale oil).

Spew, *v.tr. vomere* (ἐκίω, e.g. *sanguinem*), et *omere* (e.g. *haustum venenum*; *urbis pestem evomit*; *iram in alqm*). **Spewing**, *n. vomitus*.

Sphere, *n. sphæra* (σφαῖρα); fig. = an office, *munus, munita*, pl.; it is beyond my —, *alqd intelligere non possum*. **Spherical**, *adj. sphaericus* (in the shape of a sphere), *sphaerialis* (relating to). **Spheroidal**, *adj. sphaeroides*.

Sphinx, *n. sphinx* (σφίγξ, f. (σφίγξ)).

Spice, *n. condimentum, aroma*; — box, *pyxis condimenti*; — dealer, *qui aromata vendit*. **Spicy**, *adj. aromaticus*. **Spice**, *v.tr. aromatibus or aromaticis condire*.

Spider, *n. aranea*; the long-legged —, *phalangium* (L.); — *web, (*tecta*) *aranea -orum*, *n. tela aranea*.

Spike, *n. *clavis ferreus major*. To spike cannon, **tormenta bellica clavis adactis inutilia reddere*.

Spill, *v.tr. effundere*. **Spilling**, *n. effusio*.

Spin, *v.tr. nire, stamina ducere versata fuso, lanam tractare, texere telam*. **Spinning** (of wool), *n. lanificium*; the art of —, *ars staminu nendi*. **Spinner**, *n. qui or que stamina net*. **Spindle**, *n. fusus*.

Spine, *n. spina* (properly a thorn, the backbone). **Spinal**, *adj. spinalis* (e.g. *medulla*).

Spiral (line), **linea tortuosa*. **Spire**, *n. (σπειρα, a spiral body), spira*.

Spirit, *n. spiritus* (properly breath or air, e.g. *circumsusus nobis spiritus, Quint.*, *æer spiritus ductus, Cic.*; also the soul, e.g. *dum spiritus hos regit artus*); = animation or vigour, *spiritus, sanguis*; = soul, *animus, mens, spiritus ingentium*; a lofty —, *animus exaltatus*; of little —, *homo parvi animi*; = the prevailing feeling, *mens*; a servile —, *animus servilis*; — in favour of novelties, *novarum rerum studium*; = the peculiar tone of thought, *ingentium, natura*; to understand the — of a writer, *mentem scriptoris assequi*; a disembodied —, *spiritus*; the holy —, **Spiritus Sanctus or Sacer*; an evil —, *dæmon*; the spirits of the departed, *manes pii*; one who expels evil —, **qui dæmones asfuratione dicunt nominis expellit* (Eccl.); one who exercises —, **qui inferorum animas elicit* (Eccl.); the power to do so, **exorcismus, *theurgia*; the spiritual kingdom, *cælestia -orum, n., piorum sedes*; a — seer, **theurgus*; poor in spirit, *ingenti strvis*; poverty of —, *animi egestas*; endowments of the —, *ingenii dotes*; greatness of —, *animi magnitudo*; strength of —, *animi vis*; to develop the —, *animum mentemque excolere*. **Spiritual**, *adj.* (not sensuous), by the gen. *animi or ingentis*; = without body, *corpore carens, ab omni concretione mortali segregatus*; — joys, *animi voluptates*; adv. *animo, mente, ingenio*. **Spirits**, or strong drink, **liquor acrior*. **Spirited**, *animosus*; low —, *maestus*; mean —, *homo angusti or sordidi animi*; public spiritedness, *amor in patriam*. **Spiritless**, *adj. frigides, inanis*. **Spiritualities**, *n. *reditus ecclesiastici*.

Spit, *n.* (utensil to roast meat on) *terra*.

Spit, *v. spure, exspure, per os reddere*; to — blood, *sanguinem eflicere*; to — in a person's face, *inspurre alicui in frontem, conspuare alqm*. **Spittle**, *n.*, see **Saliva**.

Spite, *n. odium occultum, simulas obscura*; to have or show a —, *succensere alicui, odium occultum gerere aduersus alqm*. **Spitful**, *adj. malevolus*; adv. *invidie*.

Spitash, *v.tr. conspurcare, inquinare*.

Spleen, *n. splen* (σπλην); fig. *odium, livor, invidia, simulas*. **Splenetic**, *adj. spleneticus* (properly, relating to the spleen), *malecolus, malignus*.

Splendid, *adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, clarus*; — deeds, *facta splendida*; adv. *splendide, nitide, magnifice*; to be —, *splendere*; to do something —, *splendidum alqd facere*.

Splendour, *n.* *splendor, fulgor*; lit. and fig. *claritas, magnificentia*.

Splice, *v.*, to — cables, *funtium partes inter se texere*.

Splitter, *n.* *ossis fragmentum* (of a bone), *ligni assula* or *fragmentum* (of wood). Split, *v.* Splinter, *v. tr.*, that is, to secure by splinters [as a broken arm], *assulus ligneis ex fractum firmare* or *confirmare*.

Split, *n.* *fissura, scissura*. Split, *v. tr.* *findere* (to slit, without violence, e.g. *via se findit in ambas partes*), *scindere* (from *scizo*, with effort, e.g. *nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum*, Virg.).

Spoil, *n.* *præda*; the — of war, *spolia*; — taken from the person of an enemy, *exuvie*. Spoil, *v. tr.* *spoliare, vastare*; = to injure, *corumpere*. Spoiler, *n.* *prædator*. Spoiling, *n.* *expulatio, dirreptio*. Spoliation, *n.* *spoliatio, vastatio*.

Spoke (of a wheel), *n.* *radius rotæ*.

Spondee, *n.* *spondeus* (scil. *pes, spondæos*, which signifies that which relates to libations, and came to be the name of the foot or verse employed in the poetic services customary at libations).

Sponge, *n.* *spongia* (*σπγγια*); a little —, *spongiola*. Spongy, *adj.* *spongius*. Sponge, *v.* *spongiare* (*σπγγισθαι*, late), *spongiâ abstergere*.

Sponsor, *n.* *sponsor*; — at christening, **sponsor baptismatis*.

Spontaneous, *adj.* *lubens, ultro, sponte, suo motu*.

Spoon, *n.* *cochlear* (from resemblance to a snail's shell, *cochlea*), *cochlearium*. Spoonful, *n.* *cochlear* or *cochlearium*; by —, **cochleatum*; a — of new wine, *musti cochlear cumulatim*.

Sport, *n.* *ludus* (a pastime; *ludi*, the public games, as *Circenses, scenici, gladiatorii*), *lusus* (play, gambling, e.g. *culicorum, alæ*; *quibus omne fas nefasque lusus est*, a sport or game).

Sport, *v.* *ludere*; — with, *ludibrio habere alqm*, *venari* (to hunt). Sport-man, *n.* *venator*. See Game, Hunt, Play.

Spot, *n.* *macula*; see Mark, Speck. Spotless, *adj.* *immaculatus*; a — life, *vita sanctissima*. Spotted, *adj.* *maculosus*; the — fever, **febris purpurea*.

Spouse, *n.* *maritus* (the husband), *uxor* (the wife), *coniux* (the husband or the wife).

Spout, *n.* *epistomium* (*ἐπιστόμιον*, that which is in the mouth), *os*; = pipe, *tubus, fistula*; the — of a roof, **canalis que excipit a tegulis aquam coactam*. Spout out, *v.* *erumpere, exsilire*.

Sprain, *n.* *membris distortio, luxuratio* (dislocation). Sprain, *v.* *membrum torquere*; he — his ankle, *talum intorsit* (late).

Sprat, *n.* *sarda* or *sardina* (sardine).

Sprawl, *v.* **lumi prostratum jacere* or *repere*, or *jacere et repere*.

Spray, *n.* **rami extrema pars*.

Spread, *v. tr.* *pandere, expandere* (to lay open), *explicare* (to unfold), *extendere* (to stretch out), *sternere* (to lay out or flat), *spargere* (to scatter), *disseminare* (to sow seed broad-cast), *vulgare, divulgare* (to make common), *dilatare* (to stretch out); *v. intr.* *patere, extendi, currere*. Spread, *n.* *incrementum*. See Diffuse, Extend.

Sprie, *n.* *ramulus, surculus, germén, stirpes*.

Spring, *n.* = origin, *origo, ortus, fons* (source), *principium, causa*; to — from, *ortum esse, proficisci a re*. Spring, or fountain, *n.* *fons*; = leap, *salisatio*; to —, *salire* (also as a fountain, e.g. *salientes fontes* and *aqua saliens* [opp. *puteus*], also *cor salit*); the spring (that is, the first season of the year), *ver* (*ῥε*, with the digamma *ῥιρ*); the early —, *ver ævum*; adv. *vere primo*; to make the offer of firstlings in —, *ver sacrum facere*; also *tempus verum* (the vernal season); — sickness, *morbus vere proveniens*; air of —, *aura verna*; — weather, *cælum verum*. Spings, *v.* *salire* (to leap); — out of, *prosilire, prorumpere*; — from, *ex alio* or *ex alqâ re oriri, exoriri, nasci, enasci, creari, procreari, ortum habere*; to — a leak, *rimas agere, rimis fuisse*.

Springy, *adj.* **rim habens resiliendi* (elastic); Springiness, *n.* **vis resiliendi, *vis elastica*.

Sprunge, *n.* *laqueus, tendicula*.

Sprinkle, *v. tr.* *spargere* (stem *spar, σπαρ*; whence *σπαίω*, e.g. *spargere nummos populo, nucem, voces in vulgos, conspergere, aspergere*).

Sprite, *n.* *larca, daemon*. See Hobgoblin, Spirit.

Sprout, *n.* *surculus, germen*. Sprout, *v. intr.* *germinare*. Sprouting, *n.* *germinatio*.

Spruce, *adj.* *comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus*. Spruce (a species of fir), *n.*, a — pine, *pinus abies, abies nigra*.

Spume, *n.* *spuma*. See Scum.

Spur, *n.* *calcar* (*equo calcaria subdere* or *equum calcaribus incendere* or *concitare* or *stimulare*, to put spur to a horse; *alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus*, Cic.).

Spurious, *adj.* *adulterinus, falsus*.

Spurn, *v. tr.* *calcitrare, calcibus ferire*; fig. *fastidire, aspernari, repudiare*.

Sputter, *v.* *sputare, spuerè*; **præ vehementiâ inter loquendum supe exspuere* or *dimidiata verba proferre*.

Spy, *n.* *explorator, speculator, emissarius*; — of the police, *delator*. Spy, *v.* *explorare, speculâre, delationes facitâre*.

Squabble, *n.* *ritza, altercatio*. Squabble, *v. intr.* *litigare, turbas ciere, concertare*.

Squadron, *n.* *equitum turma*; — of ships, *classis*.

Squalid, *adj.* *squalidus, spurcus*.

Squall, *n.* *subita tempestas*; = a shouting or crying, *clamor, lacryma*. Squall, *v.* *clamare, lacrymas profundere*.

Squander, *v. tr.* *profundere* (e.g. *sanguinem suum, non modo pecuniam sed vitam etiam pro patria*). Squanderer, *n.* *nepos*.

Square, *adj.* *quadratus* (e.g. *turris, figura, lapis, litera, pallium, numerus*). A square, *n.* *quadratum, n.*; in squares, *per quadrata*; also *quadrata, n.* To square, *v. tr.* *quadrare* (to make square, also = to make suit or fit; *omnia in istam quadrare apte videntur*, Cic.; *visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare*, Cic.; *opus est scire quod quoque loco verbum maxime quadrat*, Quint.).

Squeak, *n.* *stidor, iugitus*. Squeak, or squall, *v.* *argute vociferari*.

Squeamish, *v.* *fastidiosus, delicatus*. Squeamishness, *n.* *fastidium*.

Squeeze, *n.* *pressio, compressio*. Squeeze, *v. tr.* *premere, comprimere*; — out, *exprimere*.

Squint, *v. intr.* *limis* or *perpersis oculis esse, limis spectare, strabonem esse*; — at, *limis oculis intueri alqd* or *alqm*. A squint-eyed person, *strabo* (*στρῑβων*), *peius* (having a cast in the eye).

Squirt, *n.* (*σῑγων*, a pipe), *siphunculus*. Squirt, *v. tr.* **aquam ex artiori tubulâ ejicere*.

Stab, *n.* *ictus* (a blow), **cunus sicâ factum*.

Stab, *v. tr.* **sicâ* or *pugione pun gere* or *compungere, sicâ conficere* (to slay by stabbing). Stabber, *n.* *sicarius*.

Stable, *adj.* *stabilis, firmus*; fig. *constans, propositâ tenax*. Stability, *n.* *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*.

Stable (a place for horses), *n.* *stabilum, equile*, to place in a —, *stabilitare* (and *intr.*, to be in a stall, e.g. *centauri in foribus Orci stabulant*, Virg.); *v. intr.* *stabulari*.

Stack, *n.* *metâ, cumulus, acerrus, strues, congeries*; — of chimneys, **caminarum series* or *ordo*.

Staff, *n.* *baculum, scipio, radius*; an augur's —, *lituus*; the — of a spear, *hasta*; shepherd's —, *pedum*; herald's —, *caduceus*; to lean on a —, *baculo inniti*; a — of officers, *legati* (to witque militum).

Stag, *n.* *cervus*.

Stage, *n.* *scena, theatrum*; a — play, *fabula*. See Play.

Stagger, *v. intr.* *litubare, vacillare, incertis de pedibus*; *v. tr.* *animum morâre, percutere*. Stag-

equus, n. vertigo; a horse that has the —, *equus vertiginis correptus*.

Stagnant, adj. stagnans (e.g. *aqua stagnantes*); a — pool, *stagnum* (stem *stac, atay*, properly a dripping or slowly flowing water; whereas *pulus* is a marsh; *fontes et stagna*, Cic.). *Stagnare, v.intr.* *stagnare* (*stanger stagnat*, that is, moves slowly).

Stain, n. macula, labe. *Stain, v. maculare, fardare, contaminare, polluer*; to — your hands with blood, *manus sanguine cruentare*; to — a reputation, *alcijs existimationem lacerare* or *violare*, *alcijs famam turpitudinis iniurere*, *alqm infamiam aspergere*; = to discolour, *decolorare*; = dye, *tingere, inficere*. *Stainless, adj. pinus*.

Stair, n. gradus; a — case, *scala*; straight —, *scala directa graduum serie structa*; winding —, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes* (*scalas habito tribus*, I dwell up three pair of —, or in the garret).

Stake, n. palus (dim. *pazillus*), *palum*; n. (*palus* was the wooden image of an opponent, against which the Roman soldier exercised himself, whence *exerceri ad palum*, *ad palum doceri*); a — at play or gambling, *pignus* (a bet) *quod ponitur*, *pecunia a singulis lusoribus posita*; to be at —, *agi, periclitari*, in *discretem adduci*, my honour is at —, *Jama agitur mea (so libertas et anima nostra in dubio est*, Sall.). *Stake, v.tr.* *ponere, deponere, pignorare, pignus deponere*.

Stale, adj. vetus (stem *etol, etos*; *senator vetus et procijs estate*, *vetustus* (rimum, hospitium); a — proverb, *contritum proverbium*; *obsoletus, exsoletus* (worn out, gone out of use); to become —, *obsolescere, refrigerare*.

Stalk, n. caulis (the stalk or stem of a herb, also the quill of birds, also cabbage, green), *caudex* (the trunk or stem of a tree), *scapus, stilus, culmus* (green stalk), *calamus* (reed), *pediculus, petiolus*; having one —, *unicaulis*, *unicalamus*. See *Haulm*.

Stalk, v.lect. *magnos facere gradus, spatiari*. *Stall, n. stabulum, claustrum*; — for horses, *equile*; = a little shop, *taberna minor, porgula*; = a seat in a choir, *scella*. *Stall, v.tr.* *stabulare*; = to fatten, *aginare*.

Stallion, n. equus admissarius. *Stammer, v.intr.* *balbutire, hœrere* (*lingua hæret melle*). See *Slip*.

Stamp, n. nola, signum, imago impressa; — or mark of a foot, *vestigium*; persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; of the same —, *eiusdem farinae*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplisio*. *Stamp, v.intr.* *pedibus calcare, pulsare, pedem excolledere*; v.tr., to — under foot, *conculeare*; = to mark, *egnare, notare, signum* or *notam imprimere*; — money, *nummos signare* or *cutere* or *percutere* (to coin).

Stand, n. mora (a stop or delay), *locus, statio, habitatio*; = prop, *fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum*; *columnella* (a small column); to come to a —, *præsum sistere*; to make a — against, *resistere*; to take a —, *locum capere*; to be at a —, *hærrere, animi pendere*. *Stand, v.intr.* *stare, consistere*; = to come to a stand, *consistere in loco, subsistere* (to halt), *manere* (to stay); to let a thing —, *non movere alqd*; — any one —, *alqm residere jube*; to come to a —, *poni, collocari*; it stands written, *litteris consignatum est, legitur*; as it — in the Bible, *ut sancta littera docent*; as long as the world —, *post hominum viciniorum*; to — in a place, *stare ulgo loco, castra habere ulgo loco*; to — for a person, *sponsorem esse pro alqo*; — any thing, *prostat, recipere in st alqd*; — behind, *a tergo stare alci*; — in a place as a fortification, *alci loco præsidio esse*; — over any one, *alci præponit esse* — under —, *alci subiectum esse, utiqz imperio parere*; — against, *resistere, adversario non cedere, rem strenue perere*; to — still, *quiescere*; — well, *bene habere*; — about, *circumstare*; — aside, *recedere*; — by, *astare, tueri*; — fast, *consistere*; — on the side of, *ab alio stare*; — for

an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; — instead of any one, *alcijs locum supplere* or *vice fungi*; — good in law, *lege valere*; — in the way, *obstare*; — out, *eminere, promittere*; — to sea, *vela dare*; — up, *urgere, erectum stare, horrere* (to bristle); — before a person, *assurgere alci*; — to defend, *alqm defendere*; — liberty, *libertatem vindicare*. — Standing, adj. or patt. *stans*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *aqua stagnans*; — camp, *castra stativa*; — army, *militia perpetua*; — festival, *festi dies anniversarii*. Standing, n. *gradus, locus, ordo*; of a short —, *nuper natus* or *ortus*.

Standard, n. vexillum (dim. of *vellum*); to raise a —, *vexillum tollere*; to hoist or display —, *vexillum proponere*; — for a sign, *vexillo signum dare, vexillo sublatu significare*; a vessel having the admiral's — or flag flying, *prætoris navis vexillo insignis* (*signum* [militare], e.g. *signa legionum fulgentia*, Liv.); to loose —, *signa amittere*; to desert your colours, *signa relinquere* (so *ab signis discedere*).

Stannary, n. albi plumbi fodina. See *Tin*.

*Stanza, n. *tersuum series*.

Staple, n. emporium (market, *ἐμπορίον*); — of a bolt, **carum in quod pexulus intruditur*. *Staple commodities, merces primaria*.

Star, astrum (*ἀστρον*, a heavenly body, as the sun, the moon), *sidus* (a collection of stars, also = *astrum*), *signum* (a sign in the skies), *stella* (*ἀστρον*, a single one of the myriads of the celestial shining bodies); = a distinguished person, e.g. *Africanus sol alter*, a star of the first magnitude; the stars of the state, *lumina civitatis*; a little —, *stella exigua*; = a critical sign or mark, *asteriscus* (*ἀστροεικος*, gramm.); knowledge of the stars, *cognitio stellarum, astrologia, astronomia* (first Aug., second lute; much later, *astrologia* = our *Astrology*). *Star's dimetiendi ratio* or *studium, lunaris ratio* (the observation of the moon, to determine the weather); a student of —, *astrologus* (*ἀστρολόγος*), pure Lat. *caeli siderumqz spectator* or *caeli ac siderum peritus, astronomus* (*ἀστρονομος*). Chaldaicis rationibus eruditus (learned in the calculations of the Chaldees); course of —, *stellarum* or *siderum cursus*; full of —, *stellarum plenus, astris distinctus et ornatus, sideribus illustris*; the starry heavens, *cælum astris distinctum et ornatum*; — by night, *nocturna caeli forma undiqz sideribus ornata*; in the form of —, in *stellæ figuram* *reductus*; a chart of the stars, *tabula caelestis, tabula complexum coli exhibens*; to place among the —, *inter astra referre*; Cepheus placed among —, *stellatus Cepheus*; born under a happy —, *dextro sidere natus* or *editus*; — an unhappy —, *maio astro natus*. See *Constellation*, *Moon*, *Sun*.

*Starboard, n. *dextra pars navis* (opp. *latus sinistrum*).

Staroh, n. amyllum or *anulum* (*ἀμύλον*). To starch linen, **amylo solidare lintea*.

Stare, n. obtutus. *Stare, v. obtutum in re figere*; *consuetudine, inueni*; — at, *oculis defigere alqm*.

Stark, or stiff, adj. rigens (with cold); to be —, *rigere*.

Start, n. saltus (jump); by fits and starts, *subinde, per intervalla*. *Start, v.intr.* *exsillire, subillire, trepidare, exarscere*; = to begin, *incipere, ordiri* (to enter on a work; *tunc sic orsa loqui rates*, Virg.); — in speaking, *ordiri orationem*. A starting-place, n. *carceres* (goal).

Startle (dim. of *Start*), v.tr. *alci repentino motu metum injicere, alqm improviso, de improviso, imprudenter* or *inopinante opprimere*.

Starve, v.tr. *fame* or *inedia necare, consumere*, v.intr. *fame* or *inedia necari, consumi*.

State, or condition; n. status, conditio, locus, res, fortuna; a good —, *res secunda*; a bad —, *res adversa*; to be in the same —, *in eodem loco* or *eodem casu*; in a pitiable —, *adversiore statu esse*; to keep in a good —, *integrum et incolume servare*; to remain in your own —, *statum suum tenere, integrum manere*; = rank, *ordo* (*senatorius, equester*), also *publicanorum, libertinorum, scribarum*;

homo mei loci atque ordinis; = a city or commonwealth, *civitas, respublica, regnum, imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptu publico*; an office of —, *munus reipublice, magistratus*; to undertake —, *ad rempublicam accedere, rempublicam capere*; an affair of —, *publica res, publicum negotium*; a defender of —, *defensor civitatis*; archives of the —, *tabularium, tabulae publicae*; expenses of the —, *impensa publicae*; income of the —, *rectigalia, publici fructus*; bankruptcy of the —, *novae tabulae*; servant of the —, *homo publicus, magistratus*; decree of the —, *principii decretum, populi scitum*; demerit of the —, *praedium publicum*; prison of the —, *custodia publica, vincula publica*; prisoner of —, *qui in custodia publica est*; secret of the —, *arcanum aulicorum consilium*; money of the —, *pecunia publica*; business of the —, *negotium publicum*; to undertake —, *ad res publicas se accommodare*; administration of the —, *rectigallum et exterorum fructuum publicorum administratio*; interests of the —, *rationes reipublicae, communis omnium utilitas*; for the —, *e republica*; skilled in —, *rerum civilium peritus* (so *peritia* or *ratio civilis, reipublicae gerendae ratio et prudentia*); a statesman, *vir rerum civilium peritus*; — as well as a general, *magnus bello nec minor pace*; a state coach, *carpentum, pilentum*; a maxim of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, *socius et administer reipublicae gerendae*; ministry of —, *reipublicae regendae administratio*; papers of —, *tabulae publicae*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; counsellor of —, *a consiliis quae agitantur de rebus publicis*; religion of —, *sacra publica —orum*, n.; the rudder of the —, *gubernacula reipublicae*; to hold —, *clarum reipublicae tenere*; debt of —, *ae publicae contractum*; security of —, *tabula quae de resura publica facta caret*; secretary of —, *scriba consilii publici*; seal of —, *signum reipublicae*; constitution of —, *civitatis forma, reipublicae ratio*; to change the —, *formam reipublicae mutare*; the government of —, *reipublicae administratio, civitatis gubernatio*; the safety of —, *salus publica*; the highest dignity in the —, *principatus*; — gazette, *acta publica —orum*, n. State, = grandeur, cultus, ornatus, apparatus magnificus. Stately, adj. *exornatus*; to appear —, *exornatum prodire, incedere*. To state, v.tr. *exponere, explicare, narrare*. Station, n. *statio* (standing, standing still, also dwelling or usual place, e.g. *sedes apibus statioque petenda*, Virg.; in *arce Athenis statio mea nunc placet*, Cic.; *stationes* = the picket or watch). To station, v.tr. *in statione or in loco ponere*. Stationary, adj. *staticus* (*statica castra*), *immobilis, quod non movetur*. Stationer, n. *chartarius* (a paper-dealer); a —'s shop, *chartaria* (*taberna*).

Statue, n. *statua, simulacrum* (likeness), *signum*; — of brass, *statua aenea*; equestrian —, *equestris*; he is as dumb as a —, *taciturnior est statua*; to raise a — to, *statuam alicui ponere* or *statuere* or *constituere*. Statuary, n. *statuarius*; the art of —, *torculica, statuaria* (ars, the art of casting in bronze), also *torcular, calator*; sculptor (a sculptor or hewer), *statuarius artifex* (in general); the art of —, *sculptura* (sculpture), *ars fingendi*.

Stature, n. *statura* (or size of a man, used also of beasts and trees); a man of low, etc. —, *homo parvus, magnae proceras staturae*.

Statute, n. *lex*; the statutes, *leges*; — of the realm, *leges regni* or *reipublicae*. See Law.

Staunch, adj. *firmus, solidus, bonus*; a — friend, *amicus certus, fidus, fidelis*. A staunchion, n. *fulcrum, fultura, adminiculum*.

Staunch, v.tr. *sanguinem sistere* or *cohibere* (Cels.).

Stay, v.tr. *fulcire, fulcire et sustinere, statuinnare* (by a post or beam), *adminiculari* (as the vine is trained on supports); — yourself on, *niti* (or *inniti*) *aliqua re* (in *aliqua re*), in *aliquid* (in *aliquid*); — on your elbow, *niti* (*inniti*) *cubito*, in *cubitum* (to lean); = in the sense of abiding or tarrying, *morari, versari*; to — at or over a certain thing,

in *aliquid re morari* (or *commorari*), *alci rei insistere*; — on a topic, *pluribus verbis commorari*. In *aliquid re* (to dwell on). See Abide, Continue, Delay, Remain, Stop.

Stead: in stead of, *pro, loco, vice, in locum, in vicem alicuius*; instead of, etc., *tantum abest, ut, etc., non modo non . . . sed etiam*; in — of the consul, *pro consule*; to be — of a father, *pro patre esse alicui* (so *Cato est mihi pro* [as good as] *multis millibus*); — of salt, etc., in *pane salis vice utuntur nitro*. Compare *designatus* in *vicem integri succedunt*, *filii loco esse, aliqui amaro in fratris loco*.

Steady, adj. *stabilis, constans* (consistent), *firmus*; to be —, *firmum esse*; — morally, *stare animo*; adv. *constantiter, animo firmo*. Steadiness, n. *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia, sobrietas* (in regard to drink).

Steak, n. *offella, ossula*; a beef —, *ossula carnis bubula* (so *ovina, vitulina*).

Steal, v.tr. *furtum facere, furari, surripere, furto abigere*; something stolen, *furtum, res furtiva*; to — out of the city, *urbe elabi*. Stealer, n. *fur*; by stealth, *furtim*. Stealthy, adj. *furtivus* (e.g. *amor*); adv. *furtive*. See Thief.

Steam, n. *capor, nidor, fumus* (smoke); to turn into —, *caporare aliquid*; to put forth —, *caporare* (e.g. *aqua caporant*); full of —, *vaporis plenus, caporosis* (late); a — bath, *assa sudatio, vaporatio*; a — boat, *tembus vaporarius*; — engine, *machina vaporaria*; — ship, *navis caporaria*.

Steed, n. *equus, onipes*†. See Horse.

Steel, n. *chalybs*; = sword, *feram*; — pen, *elater chalybeus*; — water, *aqua ferrata*; a — yard, *statera*; of —, *chalybeus*. To steel, = to harden, *indurire*.

Steep, adj. *praeceptus, praecipuus, arduus*. A steep, n. *locus praecipuus*. Steepness, n. *deversitas, deversum* -i, n. To steep, v.tr. *aqua macerare* or *mollire*.

Steeple, n. *caedis sacrae pyramis, turris in ecclesiam acutum fastigata*.

Steer, n. *juvencus, bubulus*. To steer, v.tr. *gubernare, regere*; — a ship, *navem gubernare* (so *gubernare rempublicam, orbem terrarum, vitam, equum*). Steering, n. *gubernatio*. Steersman, n. *gubernator* (so *equorum, reipublicae*).

Stem, n. *arboris stirps* or *truncus*; = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus*; the — of a ship, *navis rostrum* (the beak). To stem, or stop, *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; — the tide, *astum marinum sistere*, *praestum non sisti*; — of sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*.

Stench, n. *foetor, puto*.

Step, n. *gradus, passus, gressus*; to set a —, *gradum facere*; to take —, *agere, agere et moliri*; fig. *consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; — not one — out of the house, *domo pedem non efferre*; — a dangerous —, in *casum dare*; — a thoughtless —, *inconsiderate agere*; — great —, *magnos facere gradus* (strides); to follow a person's —, *sequi alicui quogue eam*; to keep up with —, *alicui gradum equare*; fig. *parem esse alicui*; step by —, *gradatim, pedelentim*; a little —, *gradus parvus*; to hasten —, *gradum celerare* or *corrumpere*†, *citato gradu se propere, pleno gradu* (in full march). To step, v.intr. *gradi, vadere*; — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; — over, *transire, superare aliquid*; — to, *progredi ad aliquid, aggredi aliquid, descendere ad aliquid* (*sistenti animo gradietur ad mortem*, Cic.).

Stereotype, n. *forme literarum fixae*; printed in —, *stereotypus*.

Sterile, adj. *sterilis* (στέρος, opp. *fertilis* or *pregnans*), *gravidus* (used with *platanus, avena, herba, vacca, uxor*). Compare *laurus sterilis* (*baccarum, steriles plumbi lapides, virtutum sterile seculum* (Tac.)), *urbes studiorum steriles*. Sterility, n. *sterilitas* (*agrorum, mulierum*; *assidua, continua sterilitas*).

Sterling, *sterlinus*; a pound —, *libra Anglicae*; fig. *spectatus, verus*.

Stein, adj. *torvus, acerbus, durus, severus*; a

very — man, *tertius Calo*. Sternness, *n. torvitas, severitas*.

Stern, *n. pūppis* (poop).

Stew, *v. tr. *carnem igne lento coquere*.

Steward, *n. procurator, curator, dispensator, condus* (over the food), *villicus* (of the farm); — of the house, *rerum domesticarum, curator*. Stewardship, *n. cura, procuratio, dispensatoris munus*.

Stick, *n. baculum, bacillum, radius* (wand), *virga* (rod), *fustis* (cudgel), *pulus* (stick), *virgulum* (a twig); a — of sealing-wax, **cera signatorum virgula*. See Staff.

Stick, *v. intr. hærere, adhærere, coherere, dubitare; v. tr. figere, affigere, desigere, præfigere, infigere*; = to stab, *alqm cultro* or *pugione fodere, confodere*; see Stab. To stickle, *v. intr. *animo sollicito alqd agere, *summo studio in* or *ad alqd incumbere, *litigare pro algo* or *alqd*.

Stiff, *adj. rigidus, rigens*; — in character, *perlinax, inexorabilis*; to be —, *rigere*. Stiffen, *v. tr. durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. Stiffness, *n. rigor*.

Stifle, *v. tr. suffocare, spiritum intercludere*. See Choke.

Stigma, *n. nota, stigma, *nota ustionis*; bearing a —, *stigmatus*. Stigmatise, *v. tr. notam turpitudinis inscribere alci*. See Brand; Sign.

Stile, *n. *septum scansile*; a turn —, **septum versatile*.

Still, *adj. tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, tacitus, silens, lenis* (gentle); — night, *nox tacita*; in the —, *silentio noctis*; *adv. silicito, cum silentio, tacite, sedato, quiete*; to be —, *silere, silentium tenere, quiescere*; be —, *taceas quæso! quiesce!* to become —, *sedari, tacere, conticescere*; to stand —, *subsistere*. Stillness, *n. silentium, tranquillitas, quies*. To still, *v. tr. sedare, reprimere, restringere, exstinguere, tenere, permulcere*; — hunger, *famem exstinguere*. Stilling, *n. sedatio*.

Still, *n. *alembicum*. See Distil.

Still, *adv. adhuc, etiamnum, etiamnunc, usque* (just as yet morari); = nevertheless, *nilominus*.

Stilt, *n. grallæ* (from *gradior*); one who walks on —, *grallator*.

Stimulus, *n. stimulus* (stem, *σπῆρ*, a goad), *incitamentum*. Stimulate, *v. tr. stimulare* (viros; te *conscientie stimulant maleficiam*, also *ut caveam, ad arma*. Compare *ad animos stimulandos aculeum habere*, Cic.)

Sting, *n. aculeus* (dim. of *acis*; *apis, spinarum, severitatis, orationis*); to put forth a —, *aculeum emittere*. Sting, *v. tr. pungere, aculeos infigere*. Stinging, *adj. mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*.

Stingy, *adj. parvus, praparcus, sordidus, tenax*. Stinginess, *n. parsimonia, nimia parsimonia*.

Stink, *n. fætor*. Stink, *v. intr. male olere, fætere, pulere*. Stinking, *adj. male olens, fætidus, putidus*. See Fetid.

Stint, *n. modus, *artus* (arcus) *modus*. Stinted, *adj. artus* (e.g. *commeatu artus, annonæ arta*). Stint, *v. tr. arcere, coercere, ponere in arto* (e.g. *alci spem ponere in arto*).

Stipend, *n. (stips, pay, and pendere), stipendium* (a tax); to pay —, *pendere stipendium militibus persolvere*; to receive, *accipere* (salarium, originally the portion of salt served out to each soldier, hence the money given instead, and hence our Salary, or wages); annual —, *salaria annua, annuum salarium* (Jct.). Stipendiary, *adj. stipendiarius* (originally, tributary, e.g. *Ædus sibi stipendiarios factos, Cæs.*); — cohort, *cohors stipendiaria* (stipendiarii facti sunt Romani, serving for pay).

Stipulate, *v. tr. stipulari, pacisci*. Stipulation, *n. stipulatio, factum, conditio*.

Stir, *n. motus, tumultus, turba, strepitus*; to be in a —, *moeri, agitari*. Stir, *v. tr. movere, commovere*; — hither and thither, *agitare*; — one's self, *moeri*; — greatly, *commoveri*; a of con-

own impulse, *suâ ei moveri*; = to put into confusion or stir up, *commovere, turbare*; = to move a person's will, *moerere, commovere, flectere alci animum*; — a person to a thing, *alqm adducere ad alqd*; to allow one's self to be —, *vinci*; to — laughter, *risum movere alci*; — a person to tears, *ellicere alci lacrimas*; = to affect, *movere, affectere alqm* (e.g. *magno dolore, pio dolore, calamitate, sollicitudine affectum esse*).

Stirrup, *n. stapes, stapedis; stapia, stapeda* (all late); — leather, *florum stapiæ*; a shoemaker's —, *lorum sutorum*.

Stitch, *n. sutura* (our Suture, properly a sewing); — in the side, *lateralis dolor*. Stitch, *v. tr. suere, consuere*.

Stithy, *n. incus* (juvenes in ipsâ studiorem include positi, under Education).

Stoat, *n. *mustela erminia* (L.).

Stock, *n. arboris truncus, truncus, stirps, stipes, talca* (a set); stocks for ship-building, **ligna campages in quâ naves construi solent, navaliu* (a dock); the — of a musket, **sclopeti lignum*; a pair of — cippus, numella; to put in the —, **cippo* or *numella pedes alci inscrere*; a — or family, gens; descended from a noble —, *claro* or *honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens numerorum vis*; — of goods, *peculium amplum*; — of merchandise, *mercium magna copia*; having a large — of cattle, *pecuniarum habens grandes*; stocks in the public funds, **actiones* or *sortes pecuniariae*; a stock-jobber, **sortibus pecuniariis negotians*. To stock, *v. tr. instruere*.

Stocking, *n. tibiale -tis, n.*

Stomach, *n. stomachus, ventriculus*; to have a weak —, *stomacho parum valere*; — a good —, *stomacho valere*; to overload —, *largius se invitare*; to spoil the —, *stomachum alci rei usque vitare*; to have a spoil —, *stomacho laborare*; medicine for —, **quod stomacho medetur*; burning in the —, or heart-burn, **ardor stomachi*; pain in the —, *cardialgia*; inflammation in the —, **gastritis, *inflammatio ventriculi*; imperfect action in the —, **stomachus languens*; a — cough, **tussis stomachica*; cramp in the —, **spasmus stomachi*; disease in the —, *morbus cardiacus*; a cancer in the —, **cancer stomachi*; mouth —, *ventriculi porta*; acidity in the —, *acrimonia stomachi*; a restorative for —, *quod stomachum reficit* or *corroborat*. Stomach = angel, *stomachus* (consuetudo callum obduzit stomacho meo); to move a person's —, *stomachum facere* or *movere alci*; *ira, bilis*; *adj. stomachosus* (eques, homo, animus, etc.). To stomach, *v. tr. stomachari, alqd indigne ferre*. Stomacher, *n. manillare, pectorale*.

Stone, *n. lapis, saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus*; — (as a weight), **riginti librarum pondus*; full of —, or stony, *lapisosus, saxosus*; set in precious —, *gemmatus*; to become —, *lapidescere*; to leave not one — on another, *urbem* or *domum solo æquare*; to throw stones at, *lapides mittere in alqm*; to free a field from —, *agrum elapideare*; to cut a person for the —, *alci calculos excidere*; to dispel the —, *calculos discutere*; to be a — of stumbling to, *esse apud alqm in odio*; it lies as a — on my heart, *sollicitus sum de re*; a — breaker, *lapicida*; — quarry, *lapicidina*; a mound of —, *moles lapidum*; a heap of —, *acervus lapidum*; a — cutter, *lapidarius*; a shower of —, *imber lapideus*; stone salt, *sals fossilis*; a road made of —, *via lapide strata*; a stone's throw, *lapidis factus*. Stony, *adj. lapideus* (of stone), *saxeus, lapideus exstructus, lapidosus* (abounding in stone). Stoning, *n. lapidatio*. To stone, *v. tr. lapides mittere in alqm*.

Stool, *n. sedes, sella, sellula, sedicula*; a foot —, *scabellum*; a close or night —, *sella pertusa, sella familiarica*; a three-footed —, *tripus -odis, m. (tripodis; quas sellulas Tripodas nuncupatis)*; a stool or easement of the body, *alrus, f. (thus purgatio alci, acum purgare, exonerare, inanire, solvere, etc. movere durare alci purgatio, etc.)*

fluviū; alius fluens, liquida, fusa, cita, soluta; alium astringere, cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere; I have had a — alius mihi descendit (opp. alius non descendit).

Stoop, v.intr. *se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere; — the head, caput demittere; — before a person, acclinare salutem alicui. A stooping, n. corporis inclinatio. Stooping, adj. pronus, acclinis.*

Stop, v.intr. *consistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere (to halt, to go no further), in a place, alio (or in alio) loco, versari in alio loco (to move up and down in), morari; — longer in life, diutius in vitā cunctari; — cease, ab alqd re cessare, alqd omittere; see Abide, Remain, Stay; v.tr. prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire (to hinder); — a bleeding, sanguinem sistere; — a person's journey, iter alicui intercludere; — a horse, incitulum equum sustinere; — a way, claudere viam; — weeping, lamentis parcere; — (in reading), spiritum suspendere; — to punctuate, *interpungere, *punctis distingui. Stop, n. impedimentum, mora; — (in painting), *punctum; a full —, *periodus; without —, nullo inhibente, sine mora. Stoppage, n. obstructio, impedimentum, retentio (holding back). Stopper, n. obturamentum.*

Store, n. copia, magna vis, abundantia (plenty); to have a —, abundare, affluere re; — of provisions, *onus (victuals), comestus (for the army), alimenta, annona; — room, cella promptuaria or penaria. To store, or provide with, instruere, ornare re; — money, pecuniam suppeditare alicui; — yourself with, sibi comparare alqd, providere rei.

Stork, n. ciconia.

Storm, n. tempestas, procella; a — rises, tempestas oritur; fig. tempestas, fluctus, impetus; — of war, impetus belli; political storms, fluctus civiles; to avoid the — of the time, procellam temporis devitare; a mind under a —, animus perturbatus; — a violent attack, impetus, vis; a — cloud, nimbus. Stormy, adj. turbulentus, turbidus, tumultuosus, procellosus, vehementes, importunus (troublesome); it is — weather, ventus saevit. To storm, v.tr., e.g. urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare; to take by —, vi capere; — in vain, nequidquam adoriri locum; to drive back an enemy who tries to —, impetum hostium propulsare; to hold out against —, impetum sustinere; v.intr., to — out of a place, se proripere e loco; — into, irruere in locum; — at, effundi in alqd; — with anger, furere, tumultuari. Storming, n. impetus in locum factus.

Story, n. res, narratio, narratiuncula; to tell a —, narrare; — a falsehood, mendacium; to tell a —, mendacium dicere; a — or fable of the poets, mendacium poetarum; a slight —, mendaciunculum; a — teller, mendax; a story in a building, tabulatum. See Fiction, False, History, Lie.

Stout, adj. crassus, obesus, rustus, amplus (large), valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens (strong); to be —, corporis esse magno, viribus multum tallere; — for, viribus tallere ad alqd faciendum; to become —, crassescere, corpus facere. Stout, n. *cercvisia generosa.

Stove, n. sudatorium (a sweating-room in the bath), raporarium (a steam-pipe, a heating-pipe), hypocaustum (ὑποκαυστον, a heated space for heating a room above), clibanus (κλιβανος, a pan or dish for cooking and serving up warm); — a figurate, *crates igniaria.

Stow, v.tr. locare, collocare, refarcire, recondere, reponere, cogere; — goods, mercers collocare. Stowage, n. locus, spatium.

Straddle, v.intr. rariicare, dicaricare. Straddling, adj. rariicus.

Straggle, v.intr. vagari, deerrare, palari (egmen palatur per agros, Liv.).

Straight, adj. rectus, directus, erectus (upright), libratus, aquus, planus; a — line, linea directa; — way, recta via; — forward, in rectum; — up, procerus; — forward, adj. simplex. Straightforwardness, n. simplicitas, animi candor, rectitudo (late). Straighten, v.tr. *rectum facere, fig. corrigere. Straightway, adv. illico, statim.

Strain, n. intentio (corporis, nervorum; opp. remissio). Strain, v.tr. intendere, intentare, contendere in or ad alqd, contra alqm or alqd. See Sprain.

Strait, adj. artus (arectus), angustus, strictus (bound up). Strait, n. fretum; the — of Gibraltar, fretum Gaditanum; — of Constantinople, Bosphorus Thracicus; — a narrow path, citium or locum or iteris angustia; — a difficulty, angustia (so angustia spiritus, shortness of breath, also urinae, rei frumentariae, etc.); — poverty, inopia, res dura or angusta; to be in —, in angustia esse; to be reduced to —, in angustias adduci. Straitsen, v.tr. angustare (e.g. gaudia, patrimonium), in angustias adducere.

Strand, n. litus, ripa, acta. Strand, v.tr. natam eadis or litibus illidere or impingere; to be stranded, litibus illidi, in litus ejici, in terram deferri. Stranding, n. naufragium. Stranded goods, *res or merces naufragio locata.

Strange, adj. (1) = foreign, peregrinus (from peregre, in a foreign land), externus, exterius (outward); the first, of persons and things, opp. intimus; the second, of persons, esp. with gentes and nationes, as opp. to socii, extraneus (not belonging to the family), adventicius (coming from abroad, opp. vernaculus), adiectilius (brought in, e.g. vinum), importatus, barbarus (not Roman); a — language, sermo externus, lingua peregrina; — word, verbum externum or peregrinum; — manners, mores externi; to spoil yourself by —, citius moribus se oblinere; — circumstances, res externae; a native land free from — control, patria soluta ab omni externo auxilio; — and domestic history, domestica peregrinaque historia; a foreigner, externus (opp. indigena, popularis), alienigena (born abroad, opp. indigena), advena (an incomer, opp. aborigines, autochthones), peregrinus, homo peregrine conditionis (opp. civis), hospes (in visitor), barbarus (all these, except hospes, may be used as adjectives); to be a —, peregrina conditionis esse; = foreign, peregrinus -orum (e.g. leave every thing —, peregrina omnia relinquere); predilection for —, peregrinitas; to learn a — tongue, peregrinam linguam discere; (2) = unvisited in, a stranger to, in alqd re peregrinus or alienus, or rudis; — in this city, ignarus huius urbis; althou so — in this city! adone hospes es huius urbis! (3) = unusual, insolitus, insolens, novus, mirus; that seems — to me, mirum hoc mihi videtur, miror, admiror hoc; something is — to me, alqd mihi est ignotum; (4) = not belonging to me, extraneus (not to my person), extraneus (not to my family, opp. domesticus), alienus (to another); to fall into — hands, in alienas manus incidere; — things, res alienae; — possessions, alienae possessiones, to make war in a — land, alieno in agro bellare; to need — aid, egere auxiliis extrinsecus opibus; (5) = un-uitable, averre, alienus; to be —, alienum esse, abhorrere ab; to be aversive to any one, averso or alieno esse in alqm animo. See Abroad, Foreign.

Strangle, v.tr. strangulare (στρογγυλῶς, e.g. patrem; anserem [to wing the neck of a goose], also rocem); fig. strangulare, e.g. plures pretoria strangulat; laqueo intermere.

Strangles, n. *crassius pituita narium equinarum.

Stranguary, n. stranguum (στρογγυλῶς, vrinæ difficultas, urinae stultitudo); troubled with —, dysuricus, dysuria laborans.

Strap, n. lorum (of leather), cingulum (belt). Strap, v.tr. loris constringere (to bandage), loris cadere (to beat).

Stratagem, *n.* *stratagemata*, *n.* (στρατηγία, the artful plan of a general), *ars, consilium, astus* (perplexum *Phuico astu responsum*, Liv.; *machiamenta et astus oppugnationum*, Tac.); full of —, *astutus*; being so, *astutia*.

Straw, *n.* *stramentum*; of —, *stramenticius*; *n.* — bed, *lectus stramenticius*; a bandage of —, *fasciæ stramentorum*; a roof of —, *tectum stramenticius*; the haulm —, *culmus*; *n.* — hat, *petasus*; — hut, *casa stramenticia*.

Strawberry, *n.* *fragum*; the — plant, *fragaria* (L.); — tree, *arbutus*; of the —, *abuteus*.

Stray, *v.intr.* *deerrare, aberrare, rari, pali*.

Streak, *n.* *linea, limes, tractus, radius, nota*. **Streak**, *v.tr.* *lineis distinguere, variis coloribus distinguere or interstinguere*.

Stream, *n.* *flumen* (flowing water); down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso* (fl. *effusa ruunt inopino flumine turbæ*); belonging to —, *flumineus* (aqua, cygnus, aris). **Stream**, *v.intr.* *fluere* (stem flu, Græc φλυ, fluid de corpore auctor, Or.; *fluit in terram error*, Or.), *ferri, effundi in rem*; — with tears, *lacrimis indulgere*; — together, *undique confluere*.

Streamer, *n.* *vexillum, signum, aplustre* (the poop with its flag, etc.; pl. *aplustra*, Gr. ἀπλάστρον).

Street, *n.* *via* (the broad highways which begin in the city and run to distant parts), *viens* (the street as running between two lines of houses), *platea* (the broad open roads or promenades in a city, artificially formed), *angiportus* (narrow cross-ways, streets, or alleys), *angustia, flexura vicorum* (the windings of the city, streets and passages); to fight in — (barricades), *inter angustias vicorum pugnare*; from street to street, *vicatim*; (a public — in contrast with the homes, was called *publicum*); in *publico* (opp. to in *privato*); in public, on the high road); to throw in the street, in *publicum agicere*; — yourself —, *se proscipere*; — out of the house, *foras*; to eject —, *aliquem eicere*; along the streets or on the road, *per publicum*; to remain all night —, *jacere et pernoctare in publico, manere inter vias or inter ricas* (in the streets); to go into public —, in *publicum prodire*. Street lamps, *urbis pernoctantia lumina*; street robber, *latro*; — robbery, *latrocinium*. See Road.

Strength, *n.* *vis, firmitas, robur, opes*; to feel your —, *tibi confidere*; to have — in, *multum valere re, excellere in re*. **Strengthen**, *v.tr.* *corroborare, firmare, confirmare*; — yourself, *se reficere*. **Strengthening**, *n.* *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetua libertas, animi*). **Strengthened**, *adj.* *confirmatus* (confirmatiorem aliquem efficere, Cæs.). See Strong. **Strenuous**, *adj.* *strenuus* (opp. *iners, ignavus*); — tradesman, *strenuus mercator* (so *villicus strenuus*, and *imperator in præliis strenuus et fortis*, Quint.); also in a bad sense as opp. to *quietus*; *restless*.

Stress, *n.* *cardo, caput, rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus*; with —, *cum vi, graviter*; the — of the thought, *sententiæ vires nerique*; to lay — on, *aliquid re nili or confidere, in re spem or fiduciam ponere*; — of weather, *tempestus, procella, ventus procellosus*.

Stretch, *v.tr.* *tendere, extendere*; — the iron under the hammer, *ferum producere indeque*; — yourself, *foto corpore extendi*. See Expand.

Strew, *v.tr.* *sternere* (to lay flat on the ground), *spargere* (to scatter). See Scatter.

Strict, *adj.* *arctus* (close), *exactus* (accurate), *acerus, rigidus, asper*; to keep a — hand over; *aliquem arcte observare or frenare*. **Strictness**, *n.* *familiaritas, necessitas* (of friendship), *accuratio* (exactness), *rigor, severitas* (of temper); see Close. **Stricture**, *n.* *animadversio, censura* (viro-rum, rini).

Stride, *n.* *magnus gradus* (ingentes gradus ferre, Or.), *quantum spatium dicaricatis cruribus quis metiri potest*. See Straddle.

Strife, *n.* *certatio, certamen, contentio, discipatio, controversia, altercatio, jurgium, rixa*; — in

a law-suit, *lis*; to cause —, *causam jurgii inferre*; to begin —, *jurgium excitare*; — with some one, in *certamen cum aliquo descendere*; to have a — with, *litigare cum aliquo*; to put an end to a —, *controversiam componere or dirimere*; to decide, *adjudicare*; see Contest; Disagree. **Strive**, *v.tr.* *petere, expetere, concupiscere, affectare, cupire aliquid*; — after, *nili, aspirare ad aliquid, studere rei, sequi or persequi aliquid*; — that, etc., *eniti, contendere, operam dare ut, etc.*; — against, *obniti*; resistere; — with or against, *configere, concertare*.

Strike, *v.tr.* *scire, percutere, pulsare aliquid*; — hard, *pavire* (pavio, *pavil æquior arenam*, Luc.; *so terram*, Cic.); — = to give blows, *verberare, cadere, mulare*; to be struck, *rapulare*; to — an ox dead, *taurum ferire*; — the cymbals, *cymbalissare*; — a drum, *tympanizare*; — the lyre, *pulsare chordas lyre*; — (as a clock), *sonare*; the — has not yet struck, *nondum sonuit*; — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; — a flag or yield, *vexillum demittere*; the lightning —, *fulmine ictur aliquid, de celo tangitur aliquid*; to be struck blind, *captum esse oculis*; — to the earth, *ad terram dare, solo affigere*; — a ball, *pilam reticulo funderè*; — with, *percutere aliquid re*; — a stick, *petere aliquid baculo*; — on, *offendere aliquid ad aliquid*; — into, *irrumperè in aliquid*; the rain — in the face, *imber in os fertur*; — high, *summâ petere*; the heart —, *cor palpitat*. **Striking**, *n.* *pulsatio*. **Striking**, *adj.* *pulsans*; a — argument, *argumentum firmissimum*; — example, *exemplum illustre*; to give a — reply, *concinnum esse in brevitate respondendi*. **Stroke**, or blow, *n.* *ictus, plaga, reher*; — of lightning, *fulmen*; — of palsy, *paralysis*; — of apoplexy, *apoplexia*; to be struck by —, *apoplexi arripit*. See Blow.

Strike, *n.* (a measure) *modus*.

String, *n.* *linum, funiculus, cinctulum*; — of leather, *corrigia*; a bow —, *nervus*; — of a darr, *amentum*; — of a musical instrument, *chorde, nervi, fides*. To string an instrument, *lyre, citharæ nervos aptare*.

Strip, *v.tr.* *spoliare, nudare, denudare, alci vestem detrudere*; — a person of his wealth, *aliquem opibus spoliare*; — trees of leaves, *folia ex arboribus stringere*. **Strip**, *n.* *subria* (mostly in the pl.); — of paper, *scidula charta*; — of cloth, *lacinia*.

Stripe, *n.* *plaga, cilaphus*; see Stroke. **Blow**. **Stripe**, *v.tr.* *verberare*; to make stripes on lines, *aliquid distinguere, striare*.

Stripling, *n.* *adolescens*.

Stroll, *n.* *error, ambulatio*. **Stroll**, *v.intr.* *errare, circumnavigare, circulari*; a strolling company of players, *lustrionum erraticorum grex*.

Strong, *adj.* *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, fortis*; to call with a — voice, *magnâ voce clamare*; to be — *pollere* (qui in republicâ plurimum pollent, Cæs. Compare *Etruria tantum pollens terræ marique*, Liv.; *pollere pecuniâ, scientiâ, armis, gratiâ, nobilitate*; comb. *potens pollensque*, Sall.; used also of medicines, e.g. *pollere adversus scorpionem*). See Stout.

Structure, *n.* *edificium, ades, opus, monumentum* (a building), *structura* (the kind of building; *structura parietum, structura antiquæ genis*, Liv.; also the substance); fig. *structura verborum or vocum*; to form a —, *struere* (pyram, domum). See Build, Edifice.

Struggle, *n.* *luctatio*. **Struggle**, *v.* *luctari* (exerceri plurimum currendo et luctando); with each other, *inter se* (cornibus); — with the difficulty, *luctari cum difficultate locorum* (Afriens luctatur fluctibus, Hor.); to — to, *telum eripere luctari* (so *luctari compescere rivum*); fig. *luctari dum secum, luctari cum aliquo, luctari dum elementis suis*.

Strumpet, *n.* *scortum, meretrix*. **Strut**, *v.intr.* *turgere*, **inter ambulandum in-mere, superbiere, superbe offerri, superbe incedere, incedere magnifice*.

Stubble, *n.* *stipula*.

Stubborn, adj. *pertinax, perversax, obstinatus, contumax*; — disease, *morbus persequens*; to be ill of a —, *morbo longinquo implicitum esse*; adv. *pertinaciter, obstinato animo*.

Stud, n. *bulla* (a swelling thing, a bubble, e.g. *fons plurimis bullis stellans*). Studded, *bullatus* (wearing the *bulla aurea*); — with jewels, *gemmis ornatus*.

Stud of horses, n. *equaria*.

Study, n. *studium, studia*; to give one's self to —, *ad literarum studium se conferre*. Study, v.tr. *litteris studere, litteras tractare, inter academias cives rursari*; — something, *alci rei studere* or *operam dare, discere alqd, meditari alqd*. Studying, n. *tractatio literarum, literarum studia*; a study, or room for —, *muscum*; a little —, *cubiculum parvum, zotheca*. Student, n. **bonarum litterarum studiosus*; years or period of a —, **anni quibus inter academias cives versatur alqs*; a — a life, **civium academicorum vivendi ratio*. Studios, v.tr. *litterarum studiosus, in studiis literarum versatus*.

Stuff, n. *materia, materies* (whatever sua de materia grandesceat, materiam præbet seges arida, Ov.); = materials, e.g. *as ferrumque et lintea et spatium et navalis alia materia ad classem edificandam*; = baggage, impedimenta, *sarcinæ*; household —, *suppellex*; kitchen —, *culinaria*. Stuff, v.tr. *farcire, infarcire, referre*.

Stumble, v.intr. *pedem offendere, offendere*; — over a stone, *offendere lapidem*. Stumbling, n. *offensio*; to cause or be a stumbling-block to, *esse offensionis alci*; things which are —, *quæ habent offensionem* (Cic.).

Stump, n. *caudex, stipes, truncus*.

Stun, v.tr. *exsurdare* (lit. to deafen, e.g. *aures euriæ exsurdare, clamoribus exsurdatus*), *obtundere, stupefacere, perterere, percellere*. See Stupify.

Stunt, v. *alci incrementum impedire*.

Stupify, v.tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torporem afferre, torpore hebetare*. To be stupified, *torpescere, stupelescere, torpere, stupere*. See Amaze, A-stound.

Stupendous, adj. *stupendus* (astonishing, e.g. *civitatibus et rite meritis stupendus*, Val. Max., exciting astonishment).

Stupid, adj. *stupidus*; to be —, *stupere*; to become —, *stupelescere*; to make —, *stupefacere*.

Sturdy, adj. *acer, robustus, fortis, audax*.

Sturgeon, n. *acipenser*.

Stutter, v.intr. *balbutire*. See Stammer.

Sty, n. *hara, stîle*.

Style, n. (1) in general, *genus, ratio*; the ancient — in building, *antiquæ structurae genus*; the Gothic —, **Gothicæ structurae genus*; the old and new — in the calendar, **veterum, recentiorum spatia temporis finiendi ratio*; according to —, **si oterum ratione spatia temporis computamus*; (2) in language, *dicendi or scribendi genus, orationis or sermonis genus, oratio, sermo, elocutio, stilus* (not used in the best prose); a flowing —, *fusum orationis genus*; a lofty —, *narrandi subtilitas* (of the historian); historical —, *sermo historicus* (opp. *sermo quotidianus*, etc.), *genus historicum*; a work in the — of Xenophon, *liber conscriptus Xenophonteo genere sermonis*; to form your — after good examples, **orationem ad recta exempla fingere*; the — is the man, *qualis est ipse homo, talis est ejus oratio*; one who has a good —, in compositione diligens; — Latin —, *latinitatis or Latini sermonis auctor*; — a bad —, in compositione negligens; — bad Latin —, *malæ latinitatis auctor*; precepts for —, *bene dicendi or scribendi præcepta* — orum, n., *elocutionis ratio*. See Book, Write, Study.

Suavity, n. *urbanitas*; — of manners, *mores jucundi*.

Subaltern, adj. *inferioris loci*. Subaltern, n., perhaps **subcensurio*.

Subcommissioner, n., say **procurator vicarius*.

Subdeacon, n. **subdiaconus*.

Subdivide, v.tr. **iterum dividere*.

Subduct, v.tr. *subducere, detrahere*.

Subdue, v.tr. *subjicere alci*, in *imperium alci redigere, ditioni suæ subjicere alqm, sui juris facere, subigere, domare*; to be subdued, in *alci ditionem venire, in alci ditione esse*.

Subject, v.tr. *subjicere*; — yourself, *se imperio alci subjicere*. Subject, n. *subjectus* (*parecere subjectis*, the subdued, Virg.); rather say *civi or regi subjectus*. Subject, adj. *imperio or ditioni alci subjectus, parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alci ditione*; to become —, *sub alci imperium cadere*. Subjection, n. *obedientia, servitus*; to hold in —, *alqm in officio retinere, alqm oppressum tenere*. Subject, n. (in logic) *subjectum, de quo alqd declaratur*. Subjective (according to one's own view), e.g. viewed subjectively to myself, *meo quidem judicio*; so *tuo or ejus or eorum quidem judicio*.

Subjoin, v.tr. *subungere* (e.g. *puppis rostro Phrygijs subjuncta leones*, also fig. *urbes sub imperium, provincias imperio*), *annectere*.

Subjugate, v.tr. *subjugare* (lit. to put under the yoke, fig. to subdue, e.g. *hostes, provinciam, populum legi, late*), *domare, in ditionem suam redigere*).

Subjunctive mood, **modus subjunctivus or conjunctivus* (Gramm.).

Sublime, adj. *sublimis* (lofty, fig. *columna, porta*, also aloft in the air, *sublimem alqm rapere*, and thence fig. used with *carmina, oratio, cothurnus et sonus Socratis sublimior*, Quint.). Sublimity, n. *sublimitas*; adv. *sublimiter*, compar. *sublimius*.

Sublunary, adj. **infra lunam positus*.

Submarine, adj. **quod sub mari est, positum est, or incensum*.

Submerge, v.tr. *submergere* (e.g. *naves, homines ponto, fig. virtus submersa tenebris*, Claud.). Submersion, n. *submersio*.

Submit, v.tr. *submittere* (lit. to let or cast down, e.g. *submittere se ad pedes*, Liv.), *submittere se alci, se alci imperio subjicere, in alci potestatem se permittere, alci cedere or concedere, alci dare manus*. Submission, n. *obsequium, observantia* (*submitto* is a letting down, e.g. *vocis*).

Subordinate, adj. *inferior, alci subjectus*. Subordination, n. **rerum dicendarum inter se ordinatio, obsequium, disciplina*; against —, *contra morem obsequii*; want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum*.

Suborn, v.tr. *subornare* (lit. to prepare or fit out, thence *subornare falsum testem*, Cic.; so *accusatorem subornare* and *perussorem alci*).

Subpœna, n. **citatio in curiam sub certâ penâ*. Subpœna, v.tr. **alqm in curiam citare ad testimonium dandum*.

Subscribe, v.tr. *scribere* (lit. to write under; *Statius subscripsit reges esse exactos*; to — a document, e.g. *testamentum*); = to agree to, assentiri; = to give one's name or support to, *nomen profiteri*; — a book, *libri emptorem se profiteri* (*nominis subscriptione*). Subscriber, n. **nominis subscriptor*. Subscription, n. *subscriptio* (that which is written under), **nominis subscriptio*.

Subsequent, adj. *sequens, subsequens*.

Subserve, v.tr. *subservire alci, alci esse usui, auxilio esse alci, adjumento alci esse, obtemperare alci*. Subservience, n. *obtemperatio, obsequium*.

Subside, v.intr. *subsidere* (to sink down, e.g. *elephanti clunibus subsidentes*, Liv.), *considere*.

Subsidy, n. *subsidium* (prop. the reserve; opp. *frons, prima acies*; *subsidia* ad *secundam aciem adortus*, Liv.), *rectigal, tributum*; *subsides, stipendiarii*.

Subsist, v.intr. *subsistere, stare in re*; to — on, *vesci* (e.g. *facte et carne*, Sall.). Subsistence, n. *victus, alimenta* — orum, n.

Substance, n. *natura, corpus, pars*; to consist of several —, *concretum esse ex pluribus*. Substantial, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti*. Substantive, n. *nomen* (gramm.), *nomen substantivum*.

Substitute, n. *vicarius*. **Substituto**, v.tr. *alqm in alterius locum substituere*.

Substruction, n. *substructio* (*substructionum* molis, Cic.); *mazima esse debet cura substructionum*, Vitruv.

Subterfuge, n. *deceitulum, latebra, ars*.

Subterranean, adj. *subterraneus*: a — place, *subterraneum* (the French *soustrrain*).

Subtle, adj. *subtilis, tenuis* (thin, slender); = hair-splitting, *subtilis, argutus, spinosus, captiosus*.

Subtlety, n. *acumen, minuta subtilitas, captio*; *subtleties, argutiae*; to run into —, *spinas vellere*.

Subtract, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqua summa fiat*): **Subtraction**, n., by *deducere*.

Subvert, v.tr. *subvertere* (e.g. *mensam, montes, fig. imperium, subversa Crassorum domus, Tac.*).

Subversion, n. *subversio*. **Subverter**, n. *subversor* (e.g. *struam legum*).

Succeed, v. *alci succedere* (to come after another; *succedere in stationem, in pugnam*; so in locum *alci*, in *paternas opes*; also in time, *etas aetati succedit*, and denoting to do well, e.g. *haec prospere succedebant*); = to have success, *bene, prospere, optime*, *cedere, evenire*. **Success**, n. *exitus bonus, res secunda, felicitas rerum gerendarum*. **Successful**, adj. *felix, faustus, comb. felix faustusque*. **Succession**, n. *successio* (in office); right of —, *jus successione*. **Successive**, adj. *alii patet alios, continuus* (e.g. *continuus annus prope quinquaginta, Cic.*; *tot dies continui*). **Successor**, n. *successor*; to give a —, *successorem alci dare* (so *accipere*).

Succinct, adj. (from *succinctus*, which means tucked up, the loose garments girded, and so ready), *brevis, succinctus* (e.g. *libellus, Mart.*).

Succour, n. *auxilium, subsidium*. **Succour**, v.tr. *auxilium alci, juvare alqm, auxilio alci esse or venire or succurrere*. See **Aid**, **Assist**, **Help**.

Succulent, adj. *succosus* (*solum, folia*), *succi plenus*.

Succumb, v.intr. *succumbere* (to fall before or under, e.g. *victimam succubens ferro*; and so *succumbere somno, oneri, senectuti, labori, tempori*, also *regno* = to be subject to, *cedere alci*).

Such, adj. pron. *talis, ejusmodi, ejus generis ut*, etc.; as an adv. *hac modo, ita, sic*; such is your courtesy, *quae tua est humanitas*; for — a small matter, *tam ob parvalem rem*; nor am I — a fool, *ne tam sum stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as that? *adonec es hospes hujusce urbis ut...? non tam sum peregrinator quam solebam*; adonec erat stultus ut arbitraretur? *quales in republica principes sunt, tales reliqui solent esse cives* (Cic.); *ejusmodi tempestates consecuta sunt, ut opus necessarium intermitterentur* (Cic.); *si nos si sumus vii esse debemus*, if we are — as we ought, to be; so *nemo* is *unquam fuit*, also *nam quum* is *esset* *republicae status ut cum unius consilio atque cura gubernare necesse esset* (Cic.); I am — as you are, *si cum ut rides*; *ita ad hoc etatis a pueritia sui ut*; *sic vita hominum est ut* (Cic.); *sic est vulgus, ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimatur* (Cic.); *hic (such) honos veteri amicitiae tribuendus est ut* (Cic.); *evidendum est ut et liberalitate utamur quae prosit amicis, necesse nemini; qui te fratrem habeam*, I who have — a brother as you; *voluerunt nihil horum simile* (no such thing) *apud virgines* (Cic.).

Suck, v.tr. *sugere, bibere*; v.intr. *sugere* (*mammam matris*); to give —, *mammam præbere alci*; — (of animals) *ad ubera admittere*. **Suck**, n. *suctus*.

Sucking, adj. *lacteus* (*porcus*, fig. *via lactea*).

Sudden, adj. *subitus* (e.g. *tempestas, consilium, subito et fortuita oratio*); adv. *subito, e re nata, ex tempore, inopinato, improriso, de improbo*. **Study** *repentinus eorum eruptiones demorantur* (Cic.); *cur tam improviso? cur tam repente patris est facta mentio* (Cic.); *sese subito proripiunt* (Cic.); *opprimere imprudentem*.

Sudorific, adj. *sudorem morens*.

Sue, v.tr. *postulare, citare, litem alci intendere, iudicio alqm persequi, in ius vocare* (at law); = to make suit for, *ambire*; — an office, *ambire magistratum*; — the consulship, *petere consulatum*; = to entreat, *solicitare, efflagitare*; — payment, *nomina exigere*; — a person on a bond, *ex syngrapha agere cum alqo* (Cic.).

Suet, n. *sebum* (tallow); *beef* —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

Suffer, v.tr. *pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere* (bear); = permit, *permittere, sinere, concedere*; — grief, *e dolore animi laborare, angere animo*; — pain well, *dolorem aequo animo pati*; — ill, *iniquo animo or aere*; — punishment, *pœnam dignam suo scelere suscipere, culpam luere, trahi, rapi ad supplicium*; — loss, *detrimentum capere or pati*; — a disgrace, *dedecus admittere* (Cic.); — harm or inconvenience, *alqo affici incommodo*; — calamities with courage, *casus invicti corde sinistris pati*; — or undertake many labours, *multos subire or adire labores*; — no wrong to be done them, *his ne quom patiari injuriam fieri* (Cic.); — for my rashness, *de pœnas temeritatis mea* (Cic.). Compare *sui animum ut expleret suum* (Ter.); *damnum maximum, facturam gravissimam feci* (Cic.); *navfragium fecerunt*; *cum primum per anni tempus potuit* (Cic.); *medios* (neutral) *esse jam non licebit*.

Suffice, v.intr. *sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficiebant muri, nec vires sufficere cuiquam*); it — to say, *sufficit dicere*; *satis esse* (two talents pro re nostra *ego esse decrevi satis*). **Sufficient**, adj. *satis, quantum satis est, justus*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque est*. Compare *ae amicitia non satis habet firmitatis*); — for, *ad*, e.g. *ad dicendum temporis satis habere*; adv. *satis* (e.g. *dices satis sum*). **Sufficiency**, n. *quod satis est*.

Suffocate, v.tr. *suffocare* (sub and faux).

Suffragan, n. *vicarius*.

Suffrage, n. *suffragium* (a broken bit, a shard or potsherd used for voting, hence = a vote); to give one's —, *ferre suffragium* (to vote), *suffragium inire*; to put to —, in *suffragium mittere*; = the right of —, *suffragium*; to bestow — on, *alci suffragium impertiri*; the army has the —, *res est militaris suffragii* (Liv.); to give one's — for, *suffragari alci*.

Suffuse, v.tr. *suffundere* (to pour under, e.g. *sanguis cordi suffusus*; fig. *suffundere ore ruborem*, to blush; *rubor mihi suffunditur*; *oculi suffusi cruore*, suffused with blood).

Sugar, n. *saccharum* or *saccharon* (σάκχαρον, the juice of the bamboo reed, *Bambusa arundinacea*). **Sugar-cane**, **arundo sacchari* or *saccharum* (L.); — candy, **saccharum crystallinum*; a — baker, **coctor sacchari*; the office of —, *coctura sacchari*; place for —, *officina saccharo coquenda*; — words, *verba dulcissima*; sweetmeats of —, *dulcia ium*, n., *cuppedia -orum*, n. **Sugar**, v.tr. *saccharo condire*.

Suggest, v.tr. = to put into one's mind, or recall, *suggerere*, e.g. *res suggerit* (monet or postulat) *ut credatur*; *venire in mentem, monere*.

Suicide, n. *mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre, sibi mortem or necem conciscere*.

Suit, n. *actio, lis, causa*; to begin a —, in *jus ire*; — against, in *jus ducere*; a — has been instituted against him, in *jus vocatus est*, to be cast in a —, *litae or causae cadere*. **Suit**, or *agere*, v.intr. *congruere*; they —, *bene illis inter se convenit*; they — not, *ingenii nostri non sunt*; it does not —, *ad hujus loci more abhorret*; every thing — him very well, *omnia in istum quadrare apte videntur*. **Suitable**, adj. *congruus, idoneus*. **Suitableness**, n. *congruentia*.

Suite, n. *comitatus, turba clientum, pompa*.

Sullen, adj. *tristis, tetricus*.

Sully, v.tr. *maculare, maculis aspergere*; to be sullied with, *nullo crimine innotum esse*; not —, *inviolatus*. See **Defile**, **Spot**, **Stain**.

Sulphur, *n. sulphur*; full of —, *sulphureus*; containing —, *sulphureus*; dipped in —, *sulphuratus*; a — bath, *balneum sulphureum*; a — spring, *fons sulphureus*, *agua sulphurea*; smell of —, *odor sulphureus*.

Sultan, *n. imperator Turcicus*; Sultana, *imperatoris Turcici conjux*.

Sultry, *adj. astuosus*. Sultriness, *n. astus*.

Sum, *n. summa (summa pecunia)*; — total, *summa querelarii (summa rerum)* = supreme authority; this is the — of what I have to say, *hæc summa est*. Sum, *v.tr. summam facere (summam facere cogitationum suarum)*. See Account.

Summary, *n. summaria -orum, n.*; in a —, in angustum or in brece coactus, *brevis*; *adv. brevier*.

Sumach, *n. rhus, gen. rhois (ῥόος, gen. ῥοός)*, *rhus Syriacum*, *Cels.*; belonging to —, *rhoicus*. e.g. *rhoicis (-æ foliis) utuntur*, *Plin.*

Summer, *n. æstas, tempora æstiva*; at the beginning of —, *æstate invante*; at the end of —, *æstate extremâ*: it is —, *æstas adest*; — comes, *æstas ingruit*; — evening, *vesper æstivus*; — labour, *opus æstivum*; — abode, *æstivus locus*; — flower, *flos solstitialis*; — expedition, *expeditio æstiva*; — freckle, *lentacula*; to have the —, *lentiginem habere*; — fruit, *frumenta æstiva*; — clothes, *vestis æstivâ levitate*; — house, *ædes æstivæ*; a little —, *edicula æstiva, diæta*; — heat, *calores æstivi*; in the greatest —, *æstate flagrantissimâ*; — camp, *(castra) æstiva -orum, n.*; to be in —, *in æstivis esse*; — ait, *aura æstiva*; — night, *nox æstiva*; — fruit, *poma æstiva -orum, n.*; — rain, *pluvia æstiva*; — sun, *sol æstivus*; — day, *æstivus dies*; — weather, *tempestas æstiva*; in the middle of —, *solstitiali tempore*.

Summit, *n. cacumen (e.g. montis; collis in modum montis in acutum cacumen fastigatus, Liv.)*; so *lacumen pyramidis, arboris*, also with *summun*, e.g. *ad summum cacumen cenire*, *vertex, fastigium*; also by *summus*, e.g. *quum summus mons a Labieno teneretur (so summum jugum montis)*.

Summon, *v.tr. citare, diem alicui dicere*. See Cite.

Sumptuous, *adj. sumptuosus (costly, from sumptus, e.g. cena; ludi sumptuosiores, Cic.; sumptuosissimi operis, Suet.)*.

Sun, *n. sol*; the rising —, *sol oriens*; setting —, *sol occidens*; — hastening to set, *sol præcipitans*; rising, setting of the —, *ortus, occasus solis*; from — rise to — set, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; the approach and the retiring of the —, *accessus et discessus solis*; the — rises, *sol exoritur, dies appetit, lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit (day breaks)*; as soon as the — was up, *ab primum luxit*; the — was not yet up when, *nondum lucebat quum, etc.*; how many are unworthy of light, yet the — rises, *quam multi indigni sunt luce, et tamen dies oritur*; the — sets, *sol occidit, nox appetit (the night approaches)*; the — will soon be down, *jum ad solis occasum est*; the — enters Cancer, *sol introitum facit in Cancrum (in Geminis, etc.)*; — stands in Capricorn, *sol consistit in Capricorno*; to dry by the —, in sole siccare, in sole pandere (to spread out to dry, e.g. *ucus, grapes*); to be softened by the —, *solis calore emolliri*; to bring into —, in solem proferre; to place under the —, in sole ponere, soli or solibus exponere, insolare (to sun), *apricari* (as a noun, *aprication*, the warming of yourself in the sun), *solem accipere, sole uti, soli expositum esse*; a chamber has much —, *cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur, cubiculum plurimum sol implet et circumit*; a chamber has the — on all sides, *cubiculum ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur*; a chamber has the — all day, *cubiculum toto die solem accipit, cubiculum totius diei solis fenestris amplissimis recipit*; the — lies from morning to evening in a room, *sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque*; to rise with the —, *cum sole exurgisci*; to stand out of the —, *e sole recedere*; stand out of my —, *absis paululum a sole*;

the course of the —, *linea elliptica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram*; the light of —, *solis lux*; the heat of —, *solis calor*; the shining of —, *solis fulgor, solis calor, solis*; eclipse of —, *solis eclipsis (ἐκλειψις)*. In pure Latin *solis defectus, solis defectio* (the process), *sol ardens*; a full —, *perfecta solis defectio*; there is an eclipse of the —, *sol deficit*; an eclipse of the — begins, *obscurato sole tenebræ fiunt*; a halo (Greek *ἀλως*), *corona solis*, or by a description, *circa solem visus cæci coloris circulus*; a solar year, *annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, annus solstitialis*; the ancient Romans had a lunar year, the later a solar, *Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digresserunt*; the orb of —, *circulus solis*; the disk of —, *solis orbis*; the course or circuit of —, *solis cursus or circuitus, solis instructus redditusque*; the aphelion (the sun's greatest distance), *aphelium (ἀφῆλιον)*; the perihelion, *perihelium (περιήλιον)*; to worship the —, *solem pro deo venerari*; sun-worship is the chief of superstitions, *in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipua solis veneratio est*.

Sunder, *v.tr. separare, disjungere*. See Sever.

Sundry, *adj. diversi -æ, n. pluris, nonnulli*.

Sup, *v.tr. sorbere*; = take supper, *cenare*. See Supper.

Superable, *adj. superabilis (murus vel mediocribus scalis superabilis, Liv.; nullis casibus superabiles Romanos)*.

Superabound, *v.intr. abundare, superabundare (Lact.)*.

Superannuate, *v.tr. rudem alicui dare*; to be —, *rudè donari*. Superannuated, *rudè (jam) donatus*. I have deserved to be —, *me meruisse rudem, Mart.*

Superb, *adj. superbus (conjugium, triumphus, linina, pira)*.

Supercargo, *n. oneris navis curator*.

Supercilious, *adj. superciliosus (supercilium, the eyebrow), superbus (proud), fastidiosus (disdainful)*. Superciliousness, *n. supercilium, fastus, superbia*.

Supererogation, *n. factum supereroganeum*.

Superficial, *adj. exterior, externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *levis, parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*; *adv. leviter*; a man — learned, *homo leviter literis imbutus*.

Superficies, *n. summus with a noun; superficies (aque, testudinis, corporum)*.

Superfine, *adj. subtilissimus, tenuissimus*.

Superfluous, *adj. supervacaneus (exa, opus, litera, oratio; quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habetur, Liv.; in quo nihil inani, nihil sine causâ, nihil supervacaneum; de timore supervacaneum est dicere, supervacaneus carmes, radix, frondes, labor, fœda, doctrina, metus; to be —, superesse)*.

Superinduce, *v.tr. adungere, injungere*.

Superintend, *v.tr. curare, præcurare, præcurare alicui*. Superintendent, *n. qui rebus præest*; — in ecclesiastical matters, *qui rebus sacris præest, rerum sacrarum antistes*.

Superior, *adj. superior (higher, upper, former; also excelling or surpassing, e.g. honoris gradus superior; superiores habebantur loca, fortia, famâ superiores), præstantior, melior*. Superiority, *n. prior locus, priores partes*.

Superlative, *adj. superlativus (gramm.), excellens, præstans, præstantissimus, optimus*.

Supernal, *adj. superni (gramm.)*. Supernatural, *adj. naturam superans, supra naturæ leges et vires positus*. Supernaturalism, *n. ratio eorum qui dicuntur de rebus divinis edocuisse homines dicunt*.

Supernumerary, *adj. justum numerum superans or excellens*.

Superscribe, *v.tr. inscribere epistolam patri*. Superscription, *n. inscriptio (also = the title of a book)*.

Supersede, *v.tr. in locum alicui substitui*.

Superstition, *n.* *superstitio* (intense fear in regard to the gods), *nimia et superstitiosa religio, nani et cana religio, religio falsa; error*, also in *pl. errors; ridiculosa*; *superstitio pæne anilis; a fill with*; *superstitioe alqm imbutere, aleis animam superstitione implere*; to be filled with; *imbutum esse, anili superstitione obligari, admodum religionibus deditum esse*; men have been seized by; *superstitia hominum imbecillitatem occupant*; to free from; *superstitioe alqm liberare* or *lerare*.
Superstitious, *adj.* *superstitiosus*, *superstitione imbutus, superstitioni obnoxius, capti quadam superstitione animi*.

Superstrut, *v. tr.* *superstruere* (quæ eloquentia) *ni oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jecerit, quidquid superstruxeris, corruet, Quint.*

Supervene, *v. intr.* *supervenire*.

Supervise, *v. tr.* *curare, procurare*. **Supervision**, *n.* *cura*.

Supine, *n.* *supinum* (gramm.). **Supine**, *adj.* *supinus* (on the back; *manus supinas ad colum tendere*; with the palms turned upwards), *tardus, negligens*.

Supper, *n.* *cibus vespertinus*; the Lord's Supper, or Sacrament, **cena Domini, *cena (or mensa) sacra, *eucharistia* (a thanksgiving or love-feast), **communio sancti altaris* (the mass); to take —, **numeri* or *percipere cænam Domini*; he took the sacrament — very piously, **sacrosanctum Jesu Christi Domini nostri corpus religiosissime accepit* (used of the Catholics, who take only the bread); to celebrate —, **celebrare eucharistiam*; to go to —, *accedere ad mensam sacram.* See Breakfast, Dinner, Food, Meals.

Supplant, *v. tr.* *supplantare* (sub and planta = *wooded place*, to trip up), **in alterius locum or nimis irrepere* or *irrumperere*.

Supple, *adj.* *mollis, fæstibilis, lentus*.

Supplement, *n.* *supplementum* (a filling up; *supplementum scribere legionibus*), *complementum* (complementum rem perficit; *supplementum id quod deerat adficere*).

Suppliant, *adj.* *supplex* (*supplex to aid pedes abieciat, Cic.*; *supplex misericordiae vestrae*). **Supplieant**, *v. tr.* *supplicare* (Cæsar pro algo, with acc. only late), *obsecrare alqm*.

Supply, *v. tr.* *supplere* (to fill up; *ex alio æervo quantumcumque mensura defuit supplet*), *suppeditare* (to furnish). **Supply**, *n.* *subsidium, supplementum*; — of provisions, *conventus*; — of money, *pecunie suppeditatio*.

Support, *v. tr.* *sustentare, fulcire, tueri*. **Support**, *n.* *fulcrum, administriculum*.

Suppose, *v. tr.* *ponere, opinari; opinione præcipere, fingere sibi alqd cogitatione*; — it is so, *pone* or *fac ita esse, esto*; *demus, let us* — (so *concedamus ista*); — the soul to die, *fac animam interire*; as I —, *ut fert mea opinio*; supposing what the matter was, *id quod erat suspicatus*; I suppose he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*; as he —, *ut tibi ridetur*. **Supposition**, *n.* *opinio*.

Suppress, *v. tr.* *supprimere, reprimere, abolere*; — an evil in the beginning, *malum nascentis opprimere, principiis malorum obstaré*; — sedition, *vestigare seditionem*.

Suppurate, *v. intr.* *suppurare*.

Supreme, *adj.* *supremus, summus*; the — Being, *Deus Maximus Optimusque, Deus Supremus*. **Supremacy**, *n.* *principatus*.

Surcharge, *n.* *onus novum*; to make a —, *imponere*.

Sure, *adj.* *certus* (certain or determined; *certa mihi res est, certus cundi*), *tutus* (safe), *securus* (free from apprehension), *firmus* (trustworthy), *fidelis* (faithful); it is —, *constat*; I am —, *certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est qui exploratum sit?* *Cic.*; to be —, he had the rods, *fasces certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satini hoc certum?* we are — of it, *scimus, certi sumus, firmi et tenemus, persequimur, nobis, exploratum habemus*; I am —, *comptum est mihi*; all are —, *omnes sciunt*; neque id obscurum est cuiquam, *id latet neminem*.

Surety, *n.* *cautionum*; to put in —, *præstare vades*; — sufficient —, *satisfacere*; to become — for another, *suam interponere fidem, fidem suam pignori dare*; I alone will be — for all, *unus omnium nomine respondebo*.

Surface, *n.* *facies, superficies*.

Surfeit, *n.* *crapula*; to have or bring on a —, *crapulam contrahere*; the stomach suffers from —, *cibo nimio male habet stomachus*; this man has —, *hic est dapibus cinquo sepultus*; the drunkard has not yet slept off his —, *hic huius nondum edormivit crapulam*; he has surfeited himself, *nimis se ingurgitavit, nimis se replevit*; he is sick of a —, *laborat stomachi fastidio*.

Surge, *n.* *fluctus*. **Surge**, *v. intr.* *fluctuare* (mare fluctuat); so fig. *animo nunc huc nunc illic fluctuat*, *fluctuari*.

Surgery, *n.* *chirurgia, chirurgica medicina*. **Surgeon**, *n.* *chirurgus, vulnenum medicus*. **Surgical**, *adj.* *chirurgicus*. See Physician.

Surly, *adj.* *tristis, mordax, feror*.

Surmise, *n.* *conjectura, præsagium* (*tempestatis future, malorum*). **Surmise**, *v. tr.* *suspiciari, augurari, præsagire* (*equi præsagium pugnam*).

Surmount, *v. tr.* *transcendere, transgredi*.

Surname, *n.* *cognomen* (as *Cicero in Marcus Tullius Cicero*, also *Africanus, Asiaticus*, etc.); he has a —, *alei cognomen Coriolano or Capitoni est*; to give —, *dare alei cognomen pingui* (Hor.); to take —, *cognomen sumere*. The surname was the last of the three appellations which every Roman citizen had, e.g. *Marcus Tullius Cicero*; of these the first, called the *prænomen*, denoted the individual; the second, or middle, denoted the race or clan (*gens*), and the third denoted the family or branch of the clan. See Name.

Surpass, *n.* *anteccellere* (*participes rationis qui anteccellunt bestiis, Cic.*), *excellere* (*super omnes alios, eo excellere opibus, prævertere* (*cursumque pedum prævertere ventos, Virg.*)).

Surplice, *n.* **stola sacerdotalis*.

Surplus, *n.* **reliquum, *quod superest*.

Surprise, *n.* *adventus repentinus*. **Surprise**, *v. tr.* *alqm necopinantem opprimere, alqm de improviso excipere*.

Surrender, *v. se dare, se dedere* in *aleis fidem, se tradere*. **Surrender**, *n.* *deditio*; to make a —, *facere deditionem* (*oppidi*); to —, *hosti or ad hostem*; in *deditionem venire* (so *alqm in deditionem accipere*).

Surreptitious, *adj.* *furtivus, subrepticus* (Plant.). **Surrogate**, *n.* *vicarius*.

Surround, *v. tr.* *circumdare* (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collat*, *alqd alqd re, regio circumdata insulis, Cic.*; *amiculo circumdatus, Nep.*; *chlamydem circumdatus, Virg.*; fig. *aleis pueritum robore circumdare*, *circumire* (*circumneunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phineia*)).

Survey, *v. tr.* *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (to — carefully, so over), *visare, insivare* (to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (to look at in all its parts), *contueri perspicereque, circumspicere* (to look all round a thing); — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; attentively, *intents oculis contemplari*; from one end of a country to another, *oculis terminare* (e.g. *sic immensa panditur planities, ut subiectos campos terminare oculis hand facile queas*, so immense a plain opened, that you could scarcely see to the extremity); fig. to survey in mind, *contemplari animo* or *animo et cogitatione, considerare seculum in animo*, or merely *contemplate* or *considerare, contemplari et considerare, referre animum ad alqd* (to give your mind to), *lustrare animo* or *ratione animoque, perlustrare animo* or *mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendere, perpendere* (to weigh); — any thing as carefully as possible, *alqd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari*; — the matter in its true shape, *ad veritatem revocare rationem*; — yourself, *considerare se ipsum cum*.

animo, contemplatione sui frui. See Consider, Contemplate.

Survive, v.intr. superstitem esse (ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; alqm non solum vita sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere), superesse (qui superfuert, the survivors).

Susceptible, adj. capax (e.g. aures aridae et capaces, capax amicitiae, animus ad praecepta capax).

Suspect, v.tr. suspicari (alqd de alqo, alqm), suspectare (fraudem, alqm). Suspicion, n. suspicio (in hac re nulla subest suspicio; incidit mihi suspicio); to have a —, suspicionem habere; — falls on, suspicio cadit in alqm. Compare non abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem conscierit; suspicionem a se removere; suspicionem alci dare or praebere or asserere or inferre or injicere or facere or movere; to cause or raise —, alqm in suspicionem adducere alci, in suspicionem alci venire, in suspicionem cadere or vocari. Suspicious, adj. suspiciosus (causing suspicion, tempus suspiciosissimum).

Suspend, v.tr. suspendere (nidum tigno, columbam ad algo malo, alqd collo or e collo or in collo, alqm arbori); — one's self, se suspendere; — a votive offering, e.g. armu Quirino; intr. suspendi (suspendi debet lectus et moveri; suspensio gradu ire, to walk on your toes); = to put into uncertainty, suspendere judicium animos, alqm exspectatione. Suspense, n. dubitatio, hesitatio; to be in —, in dubio esse, animo fluctuare.

Sustain, v.tr. sustinere (aër sustinet volatus arium; sese sustinere, to hold one's self up so as not to fall); the columns — the temple, columnae et templa et porticus sustinent, Cic.; (se sustinere causam publicam, tres personas [to act in the character of], personam magistri; = support, ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.; re frumentaria alimur et sustinemur). Sustainance, n. alimentum, victus.

Sutler, n. caupo castrensis (connected with κατήλор).

Suture, n. sutura. See Seam, Sew.

Swab, n. scopae -arium, l.

Swaddle, v.tr. fasciis involvere, cinabulis colligere. Swaddling-bands, fasciae, incunabula.

Swagger, v.intr. gloriari, se jactare.

Swain, n. agrestis, rusticus, colonus.

Swallow, n. hirundo.

Swallow, v.tr. sorbere (item sorp, Gr. ποῖ, e.g. osium, sanguinem; Charybdis sorbet fluctus, Virg.; fig. odia, alqd animo).

Swamp, n. palus -udis. Swampy, adj. paluster -tris -tre and palustris -e (ager paluster, Liv.; ager palustris, Col.); swamps, palustria -ium, n.

Swan, n. cygnus (κύκνος; quid tandem contendat hirundo cygnis!).

Sward, n. gramina, herba.

Swarm, n. conventus, frequentia; — of bees, agmen apium. Swarm, v.intr. confluere, conventus sunt celebres (conventus ad Laida ditionem hominum ex omni Graecia celebres erant); — as bees, examinare.

Swarthy, adj. fuscus, furvus (stem fus, Greek ὀψφ), nigricans; to be —, nigricare; to become —, nigrescere.

Sway, n. imperium, dominatio, dominium. Sway, v.tr. imperare, imperium habere or exercere. See Command, Govern, Rule.

Swear, v.tr. and intr. jurare, juszurandum jurare or dare; — truly, vere jurare, verum jusi, jurare; — with good conscience, liquido jurare, et animi sententia jurare; — falsely, falsum jurare (an oath I do not think b'nding), perjurare, perjurare; — according to a form, in certa verba jurare, ut praeceptum est jurare; — sincerely, sancte adjurare; — by gods and men, jurare per omnes deos; — to something (that it is true or right), jurare in alqd (e.g. legem); — in a law-suit on behalf of your claim, jurare in litem; — that you are sick (as an excuse), jurare morbum, perjuratum morbum; — that you will not employ chicanery, jurare cautum-

niam; — to kill a person, alci mortem minitari. See Oath.

Sweat, n. sudor (simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.); to break out into a —, in sudorem ire, sudorem emittere; to cause —, sudorem facere, movere, or elicere. Sweat, v.intr. sudare; — blood, sudare sanguine (quercus sudabunt mella, Virg.).

*Sweep, v.tr. cernere (terre casariam per aquor, Ov.; maria et terras ferre secum et cernere per auras, Virg.); scopis purgare (cape illas scopas, contere, Plaut.). Sweeper, n. qui scopis conterit, a chimney —, *qui caminos deterget. Sweepings, n. quisquilliae -arium, f.*

Sweet, adj. dulcis (sweet to the taste, e.g. dulcior melle, Ov.), suavis (agreeable to the smell, e.g. odor suavis et jucundus), jucundus (pleasant), blandus (soft to the touch); somewhat —, subdulcis; very —, perdulcis, mellisus; to become —, dulcescere; adv. dulciter, suaviter, jucunde; to taste —, dulci esse sapore. Sweetness, n. dulcedo, dulcitus, suavitas. Sweetish, adj. subdulcis, dulcitus.

Swell, v.intr. tumescere, intumescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri; to be swollen, tumere; v.tr. inflare (e.g. spem, ulcis inflare), tumefacere (tumefactus latitit inani, Prop.; vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart.); — the sails, vela tendere. Swelling, n. tumor.

*Swelter, v.intr. *astu pene suffocari.*

Swerre, v.intr. declinare de or a re (a proposito, a malis, opp. appetere bona).

Swift, adj. citus (quickly moved); incessus modo citus, modo tardus), properus (making haste; properam ancillam video venientem); rapidus (hurrying; venti rapidi; rapidus amnis, a torrent), relex (brisk, fast; pediles velocissimi), celer (active, expeditious; odorant -sedulum celerem), levis (light, nimble; pondus lece, levis exsilit), pernix (perceiving, pernicior cento), alacer (sprightly, equus alacer), promptus (drawn out, ready; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere).

Swill, v.tr. ingurgilare (se, se rino; so fig. se in flagitia; qui degustandum ex philosophia cenat non in eam ingurgitandum).

Swim, v.intr. nare, natare; to know how to —, nandi peritum esse; — on, innatare rei; — to, natare ad alqd; — over, transare alqd; — to land, enare in terram; — fig. perfunum esse re; — in pleasure, deliciis diffundere; — in abundance, circumfluere omnibus copiis; — with tears, in lacrimas effundi. Swimming, n. natatio, ars natandi, venientia natandi. Swimmer, n. natator, nans, nandi peritus.

Swindle, v.tr. fraudare (alqm pecunia). Swindling, n. fraudatio. Swindler, n. fraudator. See Cheat, Deceit.

Swine, n. sus, porcus; — herd, subulcus, suarius; to feed swine, aues pascere; — market, forum suarium, mercato suarius; — leather, corium sulcum. See Boar, Hog, Pig.

*Swing, v. *se jactare, *se huc et illuc jactare, librare (to balance). Swing, n. *sarcidius quo se jactat alqs. Swinging, n. libratio (properly, polung).*

Switch, n. virga, rimen.

*Swoon, v. animo lingu, animam desistere alqm; I —, animus me relinquit. Swoon, n. *rubita (animae defectio). See Faint.*

*Swoop, n. *impetus; to make a —, *impetere, facere.*

*Sword, n. gladius (a broad cutting sword, ensis (mostly used in poetry), sica (a dagger, resembling a short broadsword), acinaces (a Persian or Median sword, Medus acinaces, Hom.), pugna (a poniard, from pungere, it struck with the point, stiletto); to have a — at one's side, gladio succinctum esse; to put off —, latius gladio succinctum nudare; to draw —, gladium (e regina) educere; to sheath —, gladium in paginam recondere; to decide by the —, vena gladio perrere; a slashes of —, gladiorum crepitus; a — taker, *faber gla-*

see Tasten. Tackle, n. see Weapon, Arrow. Tackling, n. *armamenta-orum*, n.; see Riggings.

Tactics, n.pl. *res militaris*; he made many fresh arrangements and improvements as regards —, *multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit*. Tactician, n. *rei militaris peritus*.

Taffeta, Taffety, n. *pannussericus*; of —, *e panno serico factus*.

Tail, n. *cauda*; to wag the —, *caudam motere*, *caudam jactare*; before any one, *alci* (Pers., fig.); to hang one's — (i.e. to be laughed at), *caudam trahere* (Hor.); — of a comet, *stellæ crines*; a star with —, *stellæ crinita*; the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the —, *constituit te Dominus in caput, et non in caudam* (Vulg.); — feather, **penna caudæ*; fin of the —, **pinna caudæ*. Tailed, adj. by *caudam habere*.

Tailor, n. *sartor*, *vestificus*, *vestitor* (Inscr.); fem. **estifica* (Inscr.). Tailor, v.intr. *vestes facere*; tailoring, *vestificina* (late); journeyman —, **opses vestiarum*; tailors' association, **collegium vestifcorum*.

Taint, v.tr. (1) *implere* (in general), *imbueré aliquid re*; see Imbue, Impregnate; (2) = to impregnate with something obnoxious, *corrumpere* (e.g. corn, *frumentum*); see Infect, Poison, Corrupt, Stain; v.intr. *corrumpi*, *vitari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *aure*; meat, fruit), *putrescere* or *putrescere, putrescere* (to become bad). Taint, n. (1) = tincture, color (e.g. *veritatis, urbanitatis, antiquitatis*), *fusus* (e.g. *renusatus fuso oblitus, alci rei fuso tinctus, tinctus*), *species* (e.g. *alci rei sp. imponere, inducere*); (2) see Corruption, Infection; (3) see Stain. Tainted, adj. *vitatus*, or by *putrescere*.

Take, v.tr. *sumere* (to take any thing in order to make use of it for one's self; also = to hire to buy, Cic., Hor.), *capere* (to lay hold of, to seize; then to take possession of any thing in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town, a vessel), *capere* (to seize quickly), *arripere* (to — up, to snatch away, with the idea of its being done suddenly, unexpectedly), *accipere* (to accept, receive, opp. *da, tradere*; acc. always implies that some one gives or offers any thing, for another to — or accept it, whilst all the other terms rather denote a taking from free choice; acc. also fig. = to — in a certain sense, any thing that has been said, to put an interpretation upon it), *tolle* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), *promere*, *depromere* (to —, fetch any thing from a place where it had been kept hitherto, in order to make use of it), *auferre* (to have carried away, taken up, away; hence also = to —, both in a good and bad sense, in the latter as the general term for *eripere*, *surripere* and *furari*), *eripere* (to — by force, i.e. not without resistance being offered), *surripere* (to — away stealthily, secretly, which may sometimes be done as a means of self-defence), *furari* (to steal, thief, always in reference to things), *expugnare* (to storm, always with the idea of the final victory being obtained only after a lengthened resistance, of a town, a vessel; also = to violate by force, e.g. *decus muliebres exp. or pudicitiam alci exp.*); not to — any thing, *aliquid non accipere*, *deprecari* (e.g. *munus*), *aliquid accipere abnuo* (I decline, in polite terms); gladly —, *gaudere aliquid re* (e.g. *muneribus*); to — any one on one side, *aliquid secretum abducere*; — your effects, and look out for another place, *tolle res tuas, et alium quare locum*; where do you — that from? *unde datum hoc sumis? or unde petitum hoc in me facis?*; — the book, — that book there, *accipe librum* (as *accipe tabulas* in Hor.); — it! *utere, accipe!* to — money, *pecuniam sumere* (i.e. to — it into one's own possession, in order to make use of it, as we should say, — as much money from me [out of my cash-box] as you may ever want, *a me argentum, quantum est, sume*), *pecuniam capere* (to — it, whether the other party may be willing to give it or not), *pecuniam acci-*

pere (to accept it from any one; hence also = to allow one's self to be bribed); to —, contract a loan, *pecuniam mutuam or mutuam sumere*; to — money from any one, i.e. a person is bribed, *pecuniam ab alio accipere*; to — no money (he, etc. won't, cannot be bribed), *pecuniam resistere*; to — a great deal (to make high charges), *magnum pretium facere* (of the seller), *magno operam suam locare* (of the workman); to — upon one's self, i.e. (A) = to undertake any thing, e.g. a labour, *suscipere* (not to shrink from duty one is requested to undertake, e.g. a cause, opp. *recipere*), *recipere* (to take upon one's self of one's own free will, to do any thing and to guarantee its success); (B) = to promise to answer for any thing done, etc., *in se recipere* (proper term, e.g. the risk, *periculum*), *præstare aliquid* (to be responsible for any thing, e.g. *culpam*; what any one has done, *aliquid factum*); I take it upon myself, *ad me accipio*; to — out of, from, from amongst, (A) lit. *promere, depromere ex re* or *de*, etc. (from a place, receptacle, in order to use it), *eximere ex* or *de*, etc. (in general, to — away, either in order to remove it, or to use it for another purpose), *demere de* or *ex*, etc. (in order to remove it elsewhere, e.g. *lapidem quadratum ex opere*), *auferre ex*, etc. (to — away, in order to get possession of it, e.g. *pecuniam ex arario*); this passage I have taken verbatim from Dicaearchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearchos transtuli*; (B) of income, *capere ex*, etc. (e.g. *biua talenta ex prædiis*); to —, lay hold of any one, *aliquid medium arripere* (to put one's arm quickly round any one's waist and hold him fast); to — any one round the neck, *in alci collum intrudere* (to embrace him); to — anyone in custody, *aliquid comprehendere*; to — so much (money) for any thing, *accipere pro aliquid re*; to — a high price, *avere pretium alci rei statueret*; to — it as, *accipere in aliquid* (e.g. as an insult, *in contumeliam*); to — into, (A) lit. *sumere, capere in*, etc., e.g. into my hand, *in manum sumere, in manum capere* (to — hold of it by the hand); — from the right into the left hand, *aliquid in laevam manum transferre*; to — up (a book, a work, etc.), *in manus sumere* (e.g. *Epicurum* [in order to read in it], *Epicurum*); (B) = to receive, *recipere in aliquid* (e.g. *in ordinem senatorum*), *assumere in aliquid* (e.g. *in societatem*); to — any one in, into one's house, *aliquid ad se or ad se domum*, or simply *aliquid domum suam recipere*, *aliquid tecum ad mensam recipere* (to receive any one into one's house and at one's table); to — with, e.g. with the fingers, *digitis sumere*; to — with me, etc., *aliquid auferre* (to — away with me), *aliquid secum deducere* (in going out any where), *aliquid secum deducere* (away with one from a place), *aliquid abducere* (to — him along with me from a place), *secum ducere* (a living being), *aliquid ducere in aliquid locum* or *in aliquid, aliquid adducere in aliquid* (to admit any one to any thing, to let him go, e.g. to a dinner-party, *in continuum*); to — any thing away from a place, *aliquid deportare alio loco* (e.g. *cognomen Athenis*); to — any one to a person (in order to introduce him), *aliquid adducere ad aliquid*; to — from any thing or from any one, (A) to — away from, etc., *demere de*, etc. (of a thing, lit.), *destruere alci rei* and *de or ex aliquid re* (e.g. covering, cap, etc., from the head, *tegumentum capiti*; a hevn, square stone from a building, *lapidem quadratum ex opere*), *demere alci aliquid, eximere alci aliquid or aliquid ex aliquid re* (any thing from any one, fig., i.e. to free any one from); to — something from the capital, *aliquid demere de capite*; to — the blame off your shoulders, *aliquid eximere e culpa*; (B) = to accept, claim from any one, *accipere ab alio, poscere ab alio*; to — any thing or any one to, for, as, i.e. (A) to fabricate any thing from a material, *facere or fingere or effingere or exprimere aliquid ex aliquid re*; (B) to — any one to do a certain thing, etc., *adducere aliquid ad or in aliquid*; (C) any one as, for, i.e. to appoint, elect, *sumere* (only in Com. also *capere* in this sense) *aliquid* with

mention), *prodere* (memories), *posteris tradere*, *scriptum relinquere* (to hand down to posterity, of historians), *aliquid auctorem esse* (to vouch for the truth, of any one who records events or reports any thing), *exponere*, *explicare* (to describe accurately, opp. *summas tantum attingere*), *enarrare* (in proper order), *persequi* (from beginning to end), *garrire* (to talk about, in familiar conversation, e.g. *fabellam*); see *Say*, *Report*. *Teller*, *n.* (1) = any one who tells any thing, *narrator*, *auctor*, *sermone pectator*, *pronunciator* (the two foregoing esp. of historians, the former inasmuch as he is an authority), *fabulator* (who tells tales for the sake of amusement; a *fab*, was kept frequently by the wealthy people in ancient Rome, *Suet.*); (2) = one who numbers, *numerator*. *Tale-telling*, *n.* *sursum* (*ψυχοποιός*, *Plin. Pan.*), *delatio* (information).

Talent, *n.* (1) among the ancients a weight and a coin, *talentum*; the great —, *talentum magnum*; (2) = mental faculties, *ingenium* (natural gift), *indoles* (talents, in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus* (cleverness, skill), *comb. ingenium et virtus*, *facultas* (power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenii facultas*, (*inguium*) *doctrina* (of any one or who can easily get into a thing, or certain ways, who can take up any thing, who knows how to make himself popular everywhere; but in the sense of "cleverness" *doct.* could not be said); who has —, *ingeniosus*, *peripendens*, *eximii ingenii*, *magno ingenio praeditus*. *Talented*, *adj.*, a very talented man, a great genius, *ingenium*, *homotingenosus*, *homo eximii ingenii*; to be —, *ingenio abundare*, *incredibili magnitudine consisti atque ingenti esse*.

Tallemian, *n.* *amuletum*, to = *ecce* as —, *amuleti naturam obtinere*, *amuleti ratione prodere*.

Talk, *v.tr.*, familiarly, of several, *sermoneari*, *sermones eundem*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se*; to — nonsense, *garrire* (to — too much, familiarly and in a contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (= unreasonably, making many words about nothing), *haridulari* (like an insane soothinger), *abiectioni* (without thinking) *ingari* (foolery); all these generally in a transitive sense, with acc.; see *Speak*, *Prate*. *Talk*, *n.* (1) = familiar conversation, *sermonia cum aliquo communi-catio* (verbally); to have a little — together, *sermoneari*, *colloqui cum aliquo*, *fabulari*, *confabulari*, *sermones eundem* (*λογος κοινος*, chiefly *Com.*) or *serre cum aliquo*; see *Report*; (2) talk —, *sermo*, *sermones* (of two or several, in general), *declamatio* (in a sermon, speech, etc., *Pho.*), *prer*, *nyper*, *ingloria-orum*, *n.* (*per*, only in *Com.*, of a foolish person talking nothing but nonsense; *nyper*, of what is not worth hearing), *ineptia* (foolish); — of ignorant people, *remusculi imperitorum hominum* (of rumours spread by them). *Talkative*, *adj.* *garrulus* (who is fond of talk, whether it is worth listening to or not; also of birds, and, in the poets, also of other things, e.g. of a brook, etc.), *loquax* (talker, who says more than is necessary, also of things; *log*, of one who is apt to tire the patience of those who hear him; *garr.* of one who makes himself laughed at), *cautus* (in amusing others, who has always some fresh joke to tell, etc.), *verbosus* (of too many words, more particularly of things, which a *loquax* talks about). *Talker*, *n.* *garrulus* (fem. *garrula*), *loquax* (masc. and fem.), *blatero* (*Gell.*), *ingloria-orum*; the greatest —, *homo omnium loquacissimus*.

Tall, *adj.* (of a man), *magnus* (e.g. *corpus*, see *Great*), *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *procerus*, *proceratatura*; very, *prolongus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis*, *homo grandis*, *homo elatus* (*procerus* or *celatus*, *homo procerus* or *celatus*, *homo longus* (but never *homo magnus*)); a very — person, *homo magnitudinis* (*thynus*, *homo corporis proceritate elatus* or *exaltatus*, *homo prolongus* or *longissimus*, *homo elatus* (of the size of a statue); a — woman, *virgo grandis* (like grown), *virgo adulta* (grown up),

virgo matura or *nullis* (ripe for marriage), *comb. virgo grandis et nullis*; a — tree, pole, mast, see *High*. *Tallness*, *n.*, by *adjs.*, see *Great*, *High*, *Long*, *Large*, *Tall*.

Tallow, *n.* *sebum*; full of —, *sebosus*; to grease, *alip* —, *sebare* (e.g. *candelam*); made of —, *sebacinus* (inter); a — candle, *candela seculi*, *sebacus* (late); — chandler, *qui candelas fundit* (who makes them), *qui candelarum officium exercet* (who has a place where he manufactures them).

Tally, *n.* *talla*. *Tally*, *v.tr.*, *respondere aliquid* or *ad aliquid*, *convenire aliquid*; see *Pit*, *Solt*.

Talmud, *n.* *magistrorum Iudaicum praecepta* (*n.pl.*); to understand —, *magistrum Iudaicum intelligere*. *Talmudist*, *n.* *magister Iudaicus*.

Tamarind, *n.* *tamarindus* (*Li.*).

Tamarisk, *n.* *tamarix*; the French or Italian —, *myrica* (*myrica*).

Tame, *adj.* *docere* (by nature, of animals, opp. *ferus*, *inhumanus*), *mansuetus* (tractable, of animals and of men, opp. *ferus*), *placidus* (mild, gentle, manageable, of men and of animals, opp. *ferus*), *mitis* (weak, who easily yields, of men and animals, opp. *inhumanus*); to grow —, *mansuetescere*, *mansuescere*, *mitescere* (opp. *feritatem accipere*).

Tame, *v.tr.* *mansuetare*, *mansuetum facere* or *reddere* (to make tractable, men and animals, e.g. *plebem*), *domare* (to subdue, wild beasts and tribes; then also *fig.* *passiones*), *frangere* (*lit.* to break; then *fig.* to break, weaken the strength, force, of a person or passion), *comb. domare frangereque*, *frangere* (*lit.* to break; hence *fig.* to curb, rule *passiones*), *refrenare* (*lit.* to check with the bridle; hence *fig.* to restrain, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *coercere* (*fig.* to keep within bounds, person and passion, e.g. *juventutem*), *comprimere*, *reprimere* (*lit.* to press together or back, repress; *fig.* forcibly to restrain, passions), *compescere* (*fig.* not to allow to become too strong, to check, e.g. *exultantia*), *mollescere aliquid* (*fig.* to moderate), *placidum reddere* (to make gentle, men and beasts), *mitem reddere* (to soften), *mitem reddere* or *mansuetum* (to make tractable, the two foregoing of men), *docere* (to teach, to gain, e.g. *aliquid arguto*, *plebem mittere*). *Tameness*, *n.* by the above *adjs.* or verbs. *Tamer*, *n.* *domitor*, *fem.* *domitrix*. *Taming*, *n.* *domitus* (of animals).

Tamper, *v.tr.*, perhaps by *exipiri aliquid* (to with *abl.* (e.g. *vinu veneni in erro*); see *Meddle*.

Tan, *n.* *cortex coriarius*. *Tan*, *v.tr.*, *aliquid*, *subigere*, *depicere* (to knead, work any thing well till it is soft), *conficere*, *perficere* (to get up, ready); well — leather, *aliquid tanititer conficere*; to — (of the sun), *colorare*. *Tanner*, *n.* *coriarius*, *coriorum confector* (late).

Tangle, *adj.*, *fig. quod manu tenere possumus* or *possitum*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prehenditur*, *quod comprehendimus animis habemus*, *manifestum*, *evidens*, *apertum*, *comb. apertum ad manifestum* (e.g. *sectum*).

Tank, *n.*, see *Reservoir*.

Tantalize, *v.tr.*, see *Torment*.

Tantalum, *adj.*, as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem*, *tantundem*. See *Same*.

Tap, *v.tr.*, perhaps by *plagam leem aliquid inferre* or *infligere*, *tangere aliquid*; to — a barrel, *dolus retinere* (to take the pith off, opp. *ollivare*), *primere vinum de dollo* (to draw wine from the cask), *da dollo haurire* (to drink from the cask). *Tap*, *n.* (1) *plaga levis* (a gentle blow); (2) *epistomium* (*ἐπιστόμιον*), in pure Latin *obscurationum*. *Tap-room*, *cauponia*, *taberna cauponia* (late); a miserable —, *cauponia*; to keep —, *cauponia exercere* (*Act.*). *Tapster*, *n.*, by verbs.

Tapu, *n.*, see *Ribbon*.

Tapu, *n.* *ceruus*, *glomus florum corallorum*.

Tapistry, *n.* *pectura acuta*, *strigulum pictum*; see *Embroidery*.

Taps, *n.*, to be on or upon —, by *commemorare aliquid*, *mentionem aliquid vel facere ut inferre* or *infli-*

creo, *moerere* or *commovere* *alqd* (e.g. *nova quiddam*), *increscere* *alqd* (to allow to transpire, e.g. in *sermone*), in *medium proferre* *alqd* (to bring forward), *comb. commemorare et in medium proferre*; often by *mentionem* *aleis rei agitare*; *crebro* or *crebris sermonibus usurpare* *alqd*; it has been —, by *mentio incidit de alqd re*, *sermo incidit de alqd re* (in conversation).

Tar, *n.* *piz* (*liquida*), *oxungia* (swine's grease for rubbing the axle-trees of wheels); to besmear with —, *pice munita*.

Tarantula, *n.* *tarantula* (L.).

Tardy, *adj.* *tardus*, *lentus*; see *Slow*; *Late*. *Tardiness*, *n.* *tarditas*.

Tare, *n.* a *vetch*, *ciccia*.

Target, *n.* (1) see *Shield*; (2) *a* — to shoot at, *orbis* (in general, any round but flat body); to shoot at *a* —, *in orbem tela conijcere*.

Tariff, *n.* *formula*; — of duties to be paid, **formula portoria exigendi*; — according to which the *ratepayers* are taxed, assessed, *formula censendi* (Lit., e.g. *census agi ex formula ab Romanis censoribus data*).

Tarnish, *v.tr.* *obscurare* (lit. and fig.); fig. to — one's honour, *nomini* or *decori* *officere*. *Tarnish*, *v.intr.*, *metals*, by *colorem inducere* *alei rei*, *colorem ducere*.

Tarpaulin, *n.* **luteum pice munitum*, *lutea pice munita* — *orum*, *n.*

Tarry, *v.intr.* *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari*, *moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tardare* (from slowness, from want of desire), *gravidari* (when one is afraid to have to encounter difficulties), *tergiversari* (to try to evade, make evasions), *comb. cunctari et tergiversari*, *dubitare* (when one is undecided), *hesitare* (from timidity, perplexity, or, on account of difficulties, to hesitate); to — with, *cunctari*, *cessare*, *morari* with *inf.*; on account of, *tardari* *alqd re* (e.g. *cliqui hoc timore propius adire tardabantur*); we must not —, *nulla mora est*, *maturato opus est* (no time is to be lost); without tarrying, *sine mora*, *propre*, *festinanter*.

Tart, *n.* *scribita*; a maker of —, a pastry-cook, *scribitarius*; a kind of vessel, tin to bake bread in or make tarts in, bread-pan, *arctopa* (*ἀρτόπη*). *Tart*, *adj.* *austerus* (*ἀστυρός*, opp. *dulcis*); also fig. = unpleasant, e.g. *labor*, *acerbus* (bitter, opp. *suaavis*), more particularly like *ζυφός*, of unripe fruit, with regard to the taste; then fig. what grieves us).

Tartane, *n.*, perhaps *celax*. See *Ship*.

Tartar, *n.*, in chemistry, **tartarus* (technical term); salt of —, **cal tartari* (technical term), *facula* (a kind of burnt —).

Task, *n.*, what is imposed by another, *pensum*, *pensum imperatum* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in general), *opus* (work), *questio* (a question to be answered), *problema* — *utis*, *n.* (*πρόβλημα*), question, especially in mathematics, post-Aug.), *enigma* — *utis*, *n.* (*αἰνίγμα*), riddle, post-Aug.; who proposes it, *enigmatistes* (*αἰνισματίας*), late), *conditio* (condition); to solve one's —, *operi sufficere*; very difficult —, *quod est difficillimum efficere*; it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = day's work, *labor quotidianus*, *labor diurnus*, *opus diurnum*, *opera* (what a person can do during the day), *actus diurnus* (the work we propose to get through in one day, Suet.); *pensum*; to take any one to —, *alqm appellare* (Cic.), for, on account of, *rationem aleis rei ab alqo petere* or *repetere* or *reposcere*; — master, *n.* *operis exactor*.

Tassel, *n.* *ambria*.

Taste, *v.tr.* (1) = to try by means of the tongue, *palato precipere* (Cic.); (2) = to try by eating a little, *gustulo explorare* (to try by —, lit.; post. *gustu libare*); *gustare* (to take a little of anything; then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem cicie*), of any thing, *degustare* *alqd*, *gustare de alqd re* (a little off the top; then fig. to — the pleasures of any thing, e.g. *deg. vitam*, *deg. hono-*

rem); to — first, before, *prægustare* (lit.); see *Experience*. *Taste*, *v.intr.* *sapere*, *alqo sapere esse*; — like, of, *sapere* or *resapere* *alqd* (lit.); *redolere* *alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam*, Cic.); to — of iron, *ferrum resapere*, *ferrugines esse saporis*; bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *jucunde sapere*, *suaui esse sapore*; not nice, *voluptate carere*. *Taste*; *n.* (1) objectively, lit., as quality of things, *sapor* (*gustus* for *sapor* is not classical); any thing loses its —, *aleis rei sapor non permanet*; to have a strange —, *alieno sapore infici* (*alienum saporem ducere* is not Latin); a sour —, *acor*, *acidus sapor*; to get a sour —, to turn sour, in *acorem corrumpi* (e.g. of wine); sweet —, *dulcis sapor*, *dulcedo*; to have a sweet, pleasant —, *sapere grato dulcem esse*; fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insuavitas* (e.g. *villae*; *inelegantia* is not classical); (2) subjectively; lit., the ability to —, *gustatus*, *gustus* (however Cic. only uses *gustatus*; but *sapor* in this sense is bad); fig. *gustus* (e.g. *gustum tibi doli*, *colui*, of the style of Sallust); = sense of beauty, delighting in that which really is beautiful, *gustatus*, for, *aleis rei* (Cic.), *sensus*, for, *aleis rei* (perception through the senses, but not of the inward feeling), *stomachus* (lit., stomach; then = with regard to any thing we may desire), *voluntas aleis rei* (inclination for, etc., sense for, etc.; *recti generis*, for classical art, Quint.), *elegantia* (refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *evnastus* (grace in any one, Plin.); *sensus pulchritudinis* or *pulchri* is not Latin), *judicium* (judgment in matters of taste), *intelligentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *aures*, and *comb. aures et judicium aleis* (as far as the taste depends upon the ear, e.g. *aleis et temporis acribus accommodatus*; *aurebus et judicio aleis obtemperare*, Tac.); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in general), *subtile* or *exquisitum* or *politum judicium* (acute judgment), *judicium intelligens* (of a connoisseur); purified, pure —, *urbanitas* (in speaking and in manners), *trita aures*, *teretes aures intelligentisque judicium* (in reference to the ear); over-nice —, *fastidium* (*delicatissimum*); a man of fine —, *homo politus* or *elegans*, *homo intelligens* (amateur, connoisseur); of the finest —, *homo in omni judicio elegantissimus*; without —, *homo exiguus sapiens*, *homo sine judicio*, *homo parum elegans*; to cultivate one's —, **animus ad elegantiam informare*; to find a — in any thing, *alqd re delectari*, *gaudere*; to find no — in it, by *abhorre* *ab alqd re*, *suo sensu non gustare alqd*; to get a — for, *aleis rei sensu quodam inibi*; to instil into any one a — for, **aleis artis veluti gustatu quodam imbuiere alqm*; any thing is according to my —, *alqd mea elegantiae esse videtur*; it is not —, *non est alqd mei stomachi* (in the epistolary style, Cic.); he has not my —, *na iste haud mecum sentit*; I don't state my reasons to you, but only what is my —, *non rationem sed stomachum tibi narro*; to have, possess any one's (fine) —, *aleis elegantia tinctum esse*; to show — in any thing, in *alqd re sensum alqm habere*, *elegantem aleis rei esse spectatorem* (Ter.); to get a — of, *alqd gustare*; to have a good —, *recte sapere*; with —, *scite* (e.g. to dress, *coli*; to arrange a banquet, *convitium exornare*), *commode* (e.g. to dance, *sallare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibis cantare*), *manu eleganti* (e.g. *effingere scenam*); according to my —, *quantum ego sapio*, *pro mea sapientia* (Ter.), *quantum equidem judicare possum*; = a way of thinking and acting as founded upon? a sense for real beauty in general, *ratio*, *ingenium* (peculiarity of the intellect), *mos* (custom). *Tasteful*, *adj.* *politus* (neatly arranged, e.g. room, house; then = refined, e.g. judgment, letter, man), *elegans* (who does every thing with —; also of things, e.g. expression), *non insuetus* (not insipid); *evnastus* (graceful; both the foregoing of persons and things); — dress, *cultus amarius*; — selection of words, *elegans verborum delectus*; he is — in his mode of

speaking, *lectis utitur verbis et frequentibus*; — delivery, *disserendi elegantia*; —ly, adv. *polite, eleganter, eumiste*. Tasteless, adj., lit. *nihil sapientis*; any thing is —, *alcy rei sapor nullus est*; any thing becomes —, *alcy rei sapor non permanet integer*. Tastelessness, n., lit. *sapor alcy rei nullus*.

Tatter, n., see Rag.

Tattle, v.tr. *blaterare*; see Talk. Tattie, n., see Talk, Tale.

Tattoo, v.tr. *notis compungere, notis persignare*; — one's self, the body, *corpus notis compungere* or *inscribere*, *corpus omne notis perscribere*; —ed, *notis compunctus, virgatus* (Val. Fl.).

Taunt, v.tr., any one, *convicium facere alci* (to abuse, which see), *alqm obliquis orationibus carpere*, *alqm oblique perstringere*, *jaculari in alqm obliquis sententis* (the latter of a speaker in his speech), *capillari alqm* (to satirize), *alqm oratione designare* (to allude to any one, in speaking). Taunt, n. *capillatio*; see Invective.

Tautology, n. *eiusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio*. Tautological, adj. *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

Tavern, n. *taberna cauponis* (late), *caupona*; — keeper, *caupo*, fem. *copa*.

Tawdry, adj. *rarius, varii coloris*.

Tax, n. *vectigal* (duty upon goods), *tributum* (government —); to lay on a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alci and alci rei, tributum addere alci*; to pay —, *vectigalia pensare*; to collect —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from —, *tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from —, *immunis tributorum*, in the context *immunis* (opp. *vectigalis*); — gatherer, *vectigalium exactor*; see Duty, Rate, Burden. Tax, v.tr. *tributum* (income — or poll —) or *vectigal* (property —) *imponere alci or alci rei*; — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. Taxation, n. *tributorum in singula capita distributio*. Taxable, adj., by *vectigalia* or *tributa pensare*.

Tea, n. (1) the plant, **thea*; black —, **thea bohea* (L.); green —, **thea viridis* (L.); (2) a beverage, **potio e thea cocta, *calda Sinesis*, also simply **thea*; a — *caday, pyxis theae*; — can, — pot, **hinnea theae*; — kettle, *athenum theae*.

Teach, v.tr., any thing, *docere* (in general, also = to show, explain, prove), *præcipere, præcepta dare de alqd re* (to give precepts, both different kinds, and in the context in reference to certain cases), *tradere* (to lecture upon —, e.g. history, the rules of an art, etc.), *profiteri* (to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *canere* (to sing, of the poet), *ostendere, declarare* (to show, declare); any one, *alqm instituere, erudire* (the latter particularly of a beginner; different from *educere alqm alqd or de re*, i.e. to give accurate information about a certain point), *instituere, erudire alqm alqd re*, in *alqd re*, *tradere alci alqd* (see before), *imbuere alqm alqd re* (in a natural way, e.g. by intercourse; hence often with the idea of superficial instruction); the result will — (show), *docere post exitus* (Virg.); necessity — many things (prov.), *adversa res admonent religionem* (Liv.); by teaching others we learn ourselves, *homines dum docent discunt*. Teaching, n. *institutio, eruditio*, or by *docere*, e.g. *instituendo docendoque peritissimus*; mode, method of —, *docendi ratio, genus disciplinae* (e.g. *notum genus disciplinae instituere*); the Socratic —, *disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta*. Teacher, n. *doctor* (one who being himself well-versed in any art or science gives sound instruction to others; render the art or science taught either by the genit. or by an adj., e.g. — of eloquence, *doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus*), *magister* (master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *præceptor* (giving instruction, Cic.), *explicator* (who lays the principles of a science before us, unfolds them, e.g. of history, *rerum*), *homo literatus, literator* (linguist, one who reads and explains a poet),

professor (a public —, e.g. of philosophy, *sapientia*; of grammar or philology, *prof. grammaticus*), *ludi magister* (schoolmaster, principal of a school), comb. *magister atque doctor, præceptor et magister, dux et magister*; we may also render a "teacher" by circ., *qui doctoris partes agit, qui magistri personam sustinet, qui docere se proficitur*; so, — of an art, *qui proficitur alqm artem, qui docet alqm artem*, and such like (but *qui proficitur* without any object being added, as we read in Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 3, is not classical); a skilful —, *magister ad docendum aptus*; to be — of any science, *alqd docere* (in general), *alqd profiteri* (public); to be any one's —, *alcy doctorem esse* (in general), **alcy studia regere* (to superintend any one's studies); to be any one's — in any thing, *docere alqm alqd*, e.g. *literas*; on a strange instrument, *docere alqm finibus* (canere); in riding and fencing, *docere alqm equo armisque*; in Latin, *docere alqm Latine* (*loqui*); to have any one for a —, *habere alqm doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem, uti alqd doctore, magistro*; in any thing, *alqd magistro in alqd re uti, alqd auctore in alqd re versari*; to look out for a — for my children, by *præceptorem suis liberis querere*; to engage a — for my son, by *filium tradere alci eruditum* or in *disciplinam* (to educate him), *filio prædagogum* or *custodem et paedagogum dare* (to place him under any one's care whilst he is young); to be instructed by Greek —, *Græcis institutionibus erudiri*; see Master, Mistress. Teachable, adj. *quod doceri potest*; see Docile.

Teal, n. **anas creca* (L.).

Team, n. *jugum*; a — of horses, *equi iugales*.

Tear, n. *lacrima* (lit., then fig. = drop like a —); —s, *lacrimæ* (— that run out of the eyes), *flens* (weeping, constant flowing of —); false —, *lacrimæ dolis confictæ*; with —, *præ lacrimis, pro flctu*; with — in his eyes, *oculis lacrimantibus, lacrimans, allacrimans, flens, plenus lacrimarum* (his eyes full of —); with many —, *eunt or non sine multis lacrimis, magno* (cum) *flctu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere or profundere, lacrimare, flere* (to weep); to shed some — over it, *passim, illacrimare*; he could not keep from —, by *lacrimas tenere non posse*; — came into his eyes, by *lacrimæ alci oboritur*; to give vent to one's grief by shedding —, *dolorem in lacrimas effundere*; to melt in —, *rum lacrimarum profundere*; to moisten with —, *lacrimis conspergere* or (stronger) *opplere*; to cause to shed —, *lacrimas concitare or commovere*; to move one to —, *lacrimas or flctum alci movere*; to force —, *excitare lacrimas*; to dry any one's —, *abstergere alci flctum*, through, with, *alqd re* (C.c.); his — are soon dried, *cito lacrimæ arcescunt*. Tearful, adj. *lacrimans* (weeping, e.g. eye; then = dropping, e.g. tree), *lacrimosus* (almost shedding —, e.g. eye; then fig. = dropping, e.g. tree). Tearless, adj. *siccus* (e.g. eye).

Tear, v.tr., to — into pieces, *scindere* (e.g. *epistolam*), *conscindere* (e.g. *alcy capillum, epistolam*), *discindere* (e.g. *extrem alci*, all = by force into little bits), *concerpere* (e.g. *epistolam*), *discerpere* (e.g. *cadaver*); both the foregoing = gradually, *laniare, dilaniare* (e.g. *a canibus laniari or dilaniari, laniatu canum interire, cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere*; l. and dil. = to mangle), *lacerare, dilacerare* (to lacerate, but dil. only of living beings), *dirumpere* (to break in two, forcibly); v.intr. *rumpi, dirumpi*; to — out, *vellere, evellere, recellere, intercellere* (here and there; all four = to pluck out), *erueri* (lit. to dig out, eyes and teeth), *eripere* (e.g. *oculos*); to — up, *diraculare* (quickly), *scindere, discindere* (by force), *concellere* (to — open, e.g. the pavement, etc.).

Teat, n. *papilla*.

Teaze, v.tr. (1) — wool, see Comb; (2) = to vex, *carpere, lacerare* (in general), *tezare*; see Plague, Torment.

Technical, adj., a — term, *vocabulum artis, vocabulum artificis, ustatura* (*terminus technicus* is

not Latin); — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quæ in quâque arte versantur, vocabula ex propriâ artis necessitate concepta*; — of philosophers or of artists, **verba or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices utuntur quasi privati ac suis*; according to —, **ut in arte dicimus*; to use —, *ut more artificum utar*; to use particular — in teaching, *verbis in docendo quasi privati uti ac suis*; to speak about any thing in the appropriate —, *dicere de aliquid re propriè*; Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new —, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest*; if we speak about the — of any particular art, e.g. of painting, we use *voc. picturæ, voc. pictoribus utitum*, etc.; adv., by the above.

Technology, n. **ars officinarum*.

Te Deum, n. **hymnus Ambrosianus*.

Tedious, adj. *longinquus, diutinus* (what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molestus, tædi plenus* (wearying); a — speech, *otiosus in dicendo*; see Slow. Tediousness, n., of any thing, *molestia quam (or tedium quod) aliquid mihi offert*; see Slowness.

Teem, v.intr. *turgere* (to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere*; — with, *turgere aliquid re* (lit., e.g. *prædulci liquore*, as a stalk), *plenum esse aliquid rei* (e.g. *succi*, as a human body, Ter.), *distentum esse aliquid re* (to be extended as it were through any thing, e.g. *lacte*, as an udder; *so lacte distenta ubera*, Ov.; but *mammæ turgentes*, Plin. Ep. = swollen breast). Teeming, adj., see Fruitful.

Teetotal, etc., see Abstain, Abstinence.

Telegraph, n. **telegraphus*. Telegraphic, adj., e.g. — despatch, **nuncius per telegraphum perlatus*.

Telescope, n. **telescopium*. (The ancients had —, but without glasses).

Tell, v.tr., see under Tale.

Temper, v.tr. *temperare*; metals, *durare* or *indurare aliquid*; see Mix, Calm. Temper, n. *ingenium* (peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (character); to have a hot —, *naturâ esse acrem et vehementem* or *vehementem et ferocem, ingenium esse violentum*; mild; *animo esse miti*; unruly, *difficillimâ naturâ esse*. Temperance, n. *continentia* (abstaining), *temperantia* (being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido*, *libidines*). Temperate, adj. *temperans, temperatus* (being moderate in every thing one does, says, etc., the former of persons, the latter of persons and things, opp. *libidinosus*), *continentes* (moderate in the enjoyment of any thing, whatever it may be, opp. *libidinosus*), comb. *moderatus ac temperatus, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans*; see Moderate. Temperature, n. *temperatio* (e.g. of the weather, *cæli*), *temperies* (post-Aug., e.g. of the atmosphere, *æris*). Tempered, adj.; good —, *bene affectus* (but not *bene dispositus*); ill —, *male affectus, morosus*.

Tempest, n. *tempestas* (unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also fig.), *procella* (hurricane, storm on the sea; also fig. of storms in a state); a — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *venit* or *oritur* or *conitur*; — threatens, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *imminet* or *impendet*, any one, *alici* (lit. and fig.); to avoid the threatening —, *impendentem tempestatem evitare*; to escape — (fig.), *procellam temporis evitare*. Tempestuous, adj. *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas*; state of the weather, *cæli status*; then fig. violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingenium*; *homo*), *vehemens* (vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *centus*; then of man = passionate, when he shows cruelty and hardness at the same time), *procellosus* (stormy, only lit., e.g. *cæli status*; *centus, mare*). Tempestuousness, n. *violentia* (e.g. *centi, maris*; then = roughness, boisterous manners), *intemperies* (unseasonableness, e.g. *cæli*; then want of moderation in temper).

Templar, n. **eques templarius*; in the plur. also merely **templarii*, order of —, **classis turmalis templariorum, *equites templarii*.

Temple, n. *ædes sacra* (of a god; *ædes* alone can only be said if the gen. of the deity is added, or if it is sufficiently clear from the context), *templum* (the spot consecrated to a god, with the edifice erected upon it and all the buildings belonging to it; then the — erected by the state; hence we add generally the gen. of the god; the difference between *ædes* and *templum* is very trifling, perhaps the former is = the house of God, the latter = church, always referring to the peculiar style of building also), *sanum* (a sacred spot dedicated to a —; then the — itself, inasmuch as the spot is consecrated to a god; his sanctuary), *delubrum* (— in general, as a place where we expiate our sins; the oldest name of such a place); a small —, *ædicula sacra, sacellum* (surrounded with a wall and containing an altar; used as a place of refuge); the —s (collectively), *ædes sacra deorum immortalium*; to dedicate a — to a god, *deo ædem (ædiculam) or templum dedicare*; a — is considered very sacred, *templum magnâ religione colitur*; keeper of —, *templi custos* (in general), *æditumus* or *ædituus* (apparitor).

Temples, n. (part of the head) *tempora*, pl. (*capitis*).

Temporal, adj. = pertaining to this life, *externus* (referring to the world without), *humanus* (referring to man and man's destiny; *terrenus* and *terrester* in this sense only used by ecclesiastical writers); — affairs, *res, externæ*; — things, treasures, fortune, *res familiares, opes*; — welfare, *hujus vitæ felicitas*; if opposed to "spiritual", *profanus* (opp. *sacer*), **a rebus divinis alienus*; in grammar, — augment, **augmentum temporale*; in anatomy, = pertaining to the temples, by *tempora*, pl. (*capitis*). Temporality, n. *res externa*.

Temporary, adj. *non diuturnus*. Temporarily, adv. *ad tempus* (for the time being).

Temporize, v.intr. *tempori inservire*.

Tempt, v.tr. any one, *aliquem tentare* (*πειράω*, in general to try), *aliquid sententiam tentare* (to sound any one, what his opinion is), *solicitare aliquem* or *aliquid animum* (to try to persuade any one to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio* or *pecuniâ*), *pellicere aliquem* (to entice to any thing); to — any one very much, *in magnum discrimen vocare* or *adducere* (to put to a dangerous test). Temptation, n. *tentatio* (the act of trying any one or a thing), *solicitatio* (the act of tempting any one to, etc.); *corruptelarum illecebæ* (allurements wherewith to tempt any one); to lead any one into —, *aliquem in discrimen vocare* or *adducere*; *aliquem sollicitare, pellicere* (the foregoing two = to something bad). Tempter, n. *tentator* (Hor., *πειραστής*, = who tries to seduce a female), **auctor peccandi* (to sin).

Ten, adj. *decem*; *deni* — a — (each, also = — at once, as one sum, esp. with nouns only used in the plur., e.g. *denæ literæ, uzores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, singulos deni armigeri sequebantur*); consisting of — pieces, *denarius* (e.g. a coin of 10 asses, [numerus] *denarius*, *fistula denaria*, of — inches; *lanx denaria*, weighing — pounds); divided into — parts, *decempartitus*; a number of —, *decuria*; the — highest persons in the town, or of the town-council, *decemprimi* (*δεκάπρωτοι*); every — years, *decimo quoque anno*; in the year —, *anno decimo*; number —, *decimo*; at — o'clock, *hora decimâ*; the sum of —, or number containing —, *decade, decas* (*δεκάς*, late), in pure Latin, *numerus denarius*; in arithmetic, the order of —, tenth, *decas* (*δεκάς*, late), *numerus denarius*; one of — men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, *decemvir*; his office, *decemviratus*; of — kinds, *decem generum, decem*; tenfold, *decemplex* (ten times as great, Nep.); *decuplus* (ten times as much; it cannot safely be guaranteed as being classical); the —, *decies tan-*

tum, e.g. *decies tanto plures quam quanti est estimare*; of ten years, *decies annorum* (in general), *decennus* (lasting — years), *decem annos natus* (— years old, of persons); a period of — years, *decennium* (late), *duo lustra —orum*, n.; — times, *decies* (also = often, as in English, I have told you —, *decies dixi*); a million ($10 \times 100,000$), *decies centena milia*, *decies centum milia*; — times more than, etc., *decies tanto plus quam*, etc.; — times as much as, etc., *decies tantum quam quantum*; if — times as much, *si vel maxime, etiam*; — months', *decem mensium*, *decimo quoque mense*. Tenthly, adj. *decimus*; every —, *decimus quisque*; the — time, *decimum*; the — day after the Ides, *decimatus*; one of the — legion, *decimanus*; one —, *decima pars*: to remit nine —s of the penalty, *novem partes multa detrachere*. Tenthly, *decimo*.

Tepid, adj. *tepidus*, *tepens*; to become —, *teperescere*; to be —, *tepere*; to make —, *tepefacere*. Tepidly, adv. *tepede*. Tepidness, n. *tepor* (also fig. = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings).

Term, n. (1) see Limit, Boundary; (2) = limited time, *dies* (in general, in this sense generally feminine), *dies certa*, *dies status* or *statutus*, *dies constituta* or *præstituta* or *fixita* (a time named, fixed), *radimonium* (recognition); the appearing in court, the time appointed), *dies pecunie* (for paying), *dies annua* (annual pay-day), *pensio* (instalment, payment of, e.g. *tibi pensionibus, certis pensionibus, æquis pensionibus solvere pecuniam*); to fix —, *diem statuere* or *constituere* or *præstituere* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), (*diem*) *dicere* or *condicere* (for settling a law dispute), *radimonium facere* or *constituere* (when to appear in court); to fix any one —, *diem alicui statuere* or *dicere* (for paying), *diem alicui dicere*, *radimonium alicui facere* (when he is to appear in court); to keep the — (when one has to appear), *diem obire*, *radimonium obire* or *sistere*, *ut end. venire*; not —, *diem* or *radimonium non obire*, *ad radimonium non venire*, *radimonium deserere*; the — is not yet arrived, *dies nondum est*; (3) in grammar, see Expression, Word; (4) in the arts, see Technical; (5) in logic, *positio*; major —, *propositio*; minor —, *assumptio*; middle or mean —, *conclusio*; (6) see Condition; to be on good terms with any one, *cum aliquo familiariter vivere*, *alicui familiaritate uti*, *in gratia esse cum aliquo*; we are —, *bene inter nos convenit*; we are not —, *by in similitudine esse cum aliquo*. Term, v.tr., see Name. Terminate, v.tr., see Limit, End; v.intr. *finire*, *terminari*; see End. Termination, n. *confectio*, *finis*, *exitus*.

Terrace, n. *pulexius* (flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), *solarium* (a place on the top of a house for basking in the sun); like a —, e.g. to rise, *ut gradus consurgere* (e.g. of rocks).

Terrestrial, adj. *qui (quæ, quod) terram incolit, ad terram pertinens*; — globe, **sphaera in quâ orbis terræ inest, orbis terræ pictus*.

Terrible, adj. *terribilis* (exciting terror, *terrificus* only poet.), *horribilis*, *horrendus* (horrible), *atrox* (fearful), e.g. *in deed, bloodshed*, *immanis* (monstrous, unnatural, cruel, e.g. animal, deed, character), *foedus* (detestable, abominable, e.g. plots, war, fire), *incredibilis* (incredible, not to be believed, imagined, e.g. *stupiditas*); to bring any one — news, *miras terrores afferre* *ad aliquem*; any thing is — to me, *est mihi aliquid maximo terrori*; — things are reported, *by non mediocres terrores jacere* or *aliquem denunciare*. Terribly, adv. *terribilem* or *horrendum in modum*, *atrociter*, *foede*, *foedum in modum*. Terrific, adj., see Dreadful. Terrify, v.tr. *aliquem terrere*; see Frighten. Terror, n. *terror* (in a subjective sense, = fear; in an objective sense, that which causes —; also in the plur., see Fear); with —, *terrore percussus*, *terrore coactus*; see Dread, Fright.

Territory, n. *territorium* (field belonging to a town); in a wider sense = boundaries, dominions,

etc., by *ager*, *terra*, *regio*, *finis* (ditto in this sense not classical).

Terse, adj., e.g. style, by *limare*, *tersus* (wiped), comb. *tersus atque elegans*.

Tertian, n. (*fibris*) *tertiana*.

Terzetto, n. **cantus ternarius*.

Te-selated, adj. *tessellatus* (checkered, e.g. pavement, the floor).

Test, n. (1) = examination by the cupel, by *catinus*; hence (2) = trial in general, see Trial, Examination, Standard, Judgment, Distinction, Oath. Test, v.tr. *tentare*, *experiri*, *periclitari* *aliquid* (also *aliquid*), *periculum facere* *alicui* (or *aliquid*), *explorare*; see Try, Attest; to be tested, to stand the —, *usu* or *re probari*; not —, *re non probari*.

Testaceous, adj. *putamen habens*.

Testament, n. (1) *testamentum* (will), *legatum*. (what is bequeathed, legacy); see Will; (2) the New —, *Testamentum Novum* (Eccl.), **Christianæ religionis divinae literæ*; the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (Eccl.), **Mosaicæ religionis divinae literæ*. Testametary, adj., by *testamento institutus*, etc. Testator, n. *testator* (Suet. and Jct.), or *is qui testamentum facit*. Testatrix, n. *testatrix* (Jct.). Testify, v.tr. *testari* (in general), *attestari*, *testificari*, *testimonio confirmare* (to confirm by testimony), *testimonio esse*, *testem esse* (to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare* (to affirm, or *testificari* in this sense). Testimonial, n. *testimonium* (honourable, honorary), to grant —, *testimonio aliqui prosequi*; see Certificate. Testimony, n. *testimonium*; see Evidence, Witness, Declaration, Law, Attestation.

Testy, adj. *morosus*; see Peevish.

Tetrarch, n. *tetrarcha* (*τετραρχος*). Tetrarchy, n. *tetrarchia* (*τετραρχία*).

Text, n. *oratio contexta* (Diom., a grammarian, before A.D. 500), in the context simply *oratio*, *verba* (the words of an author quoted by a commentator; and *verb.* also the words of a song, in opp. to the melody, tune, e.g. *numera meministi, si verba tenerent*), *exemplum* (also the — in opp. to the commentary, but inasmuch as it is printed or written, in instances like these, **annotationes quas post Græcum exemplum exhibemus*), *argumentum* (outline of a speech, sermon); to correct the — of an author, **verba scriptoris a corruptelâ et inordinibus judicando purgare*; to preach from a —, **in monumento proposito orationem de sacro suggestu habere*, **argumento proposito dicere*; copy of a — **scriptoris exemplum*.

Textile, adj. *textorius*. Texture, n., see Web.

Than, conj., after a comparative and after verbs containing the idea of a comp. (e.g. after *multo*, I would rather; *præstat*, it is better), *quam*; but if the thing to be compared is in the nom. or acc., we may use in Latin the abl., e.g. *civis est præstantior quam aurum* or *præstantior auro*; if there is a numeral before the noun, — after the comps. *amplius* and *plus*, *minus*, *maior*, *minor* is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. *amplius sunt sex senes, plus ducentos milites desideravit* (more, etc.), *minus trecenti* (less —) *perierunt*; more (less) — eight years old, *major (minor) quam octo annos natus*, *major (minor) octo annos natus*, *major (minor) octo annis natus*, *major (minor) octo annis natu*, *major (minor) octo annis*, *major (minor) octo annorum*; — one could expect from, etc., considering, etc., expressed by *liv.* and later writers simply by *quam pro* (which we however never read in Cic. and Cæsar), e.g. *prælium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero*; in negative and interrogative sentences, also when we state any thing, the words “nothing else —,” by *propter*, *propterea*, except to *id est*, e.g. *præter illud aliud nominare, tibi nihil aliud addere* or *propter hoc quod*, *propterea quod* *quæcumque esse bonum nisi sapientia*; — *id est*

be rendered either by *nisi* or *quam*, but *nisi* implies that every thing else is excluded, whilst *quam* is only used in a comparative sense, e.g. *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annuum confectio* (history was thus only and nothing else besides, Cic.), *virtus nihil aliud est quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (as much as, the same as, Cic.).

Thank, v. tr. *gratias agere, persolvere* (any one, alci; that, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* alqd re), *gratulari* (as an expression of joy, especially God), *gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere, beneficium respondere, beneficium remunerari* (by action), *gratiam habere, gratum esse erga alqm, beneficium memoriam conservare, membris mente gratiam persolvere, gratâ memoriâ beneficium (beneficia) prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipsi atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere alci, alci amplissimis or singularibus verbis gratias agere alci*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis!* I have to — you for it, *alci alqd debere* (something good), *alci alqd acceptum referre* (something bad); — you! (to return a compliment) *salute! saluti vobis! salutem accipio et tibi et mihi!* to — any one (when we decline an offer), *alqd gratiâ rei accepti non accipere, alqd accipere abnuere*; no, — you! *benigne (dicis) benigne ac liberaliter! also recte!* (all right! no! as answer to a question); I — you for your kind invitation, *bene vocas; jam gratia est*; the act of —ing, *gratularum actio* (words), *gratiæ relatio* (by deed). Thanks, *n. gratia* (often in the pl., when it is stronger), *grates* (solemn and in forms of prayer, but not used in good prose); to deserve any one's —, *gratiam mereri, gratiam inire apud alqm or ab alqo, gratum facere alci*; to owe — to any one, *gratiam alci debere*; to feel —, *gratiam* (not often *gratias*) *habere alci* (*χαρίν ἔχειν or εἰδέναι*), when that which we — for is not expressed at all, as in Cic., or in a separate sentence with *quod*, Cic., or in a sentence connected with the preceding one by *qui*, e.g. *ego illi maximam gratiam habeo qui me ad penâ multaverit*; the great —, *gratiam habeo quantam maximam animus capere potest* (to — most sincerely); to return —, *gratias agere or persolvere* (*χαρίν ἀπολογεῖν or χάριτας λέγειν*, in words or in writing, also with *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* alqd re), *gratiam alci referre, reddere*, for, *pro alqd re* (*χαρίν ἀποδοῦναι*, through the deed; *gratias ref.* is very seldom used, and in Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39, we find it only because the other nouns in connexion with it are expressed in the pl.); not —, *gratiam negligere*; to earn, deserve —, *gratiam capere*; nobody will thank you for it, *ingratum erit*; to accept, receive with —, *in gratiam accipere, grate accipere or excipere*; with my most hearty —, *gratissime accipere* (e.g. *munus*); — God! *est diis gratia!* my very best —! (in returning a compliment), see before. Thankful, adj. *gratus*; see Grateful. Thankfulness, *n.*, see Gratitude. Thanksgiving prayer, *preces grati in Deum animi testes*, also *gratulatio, supplicatio* (for victories, for deliverance, from sickness); to appoint — to be read in the churches, *gratulationem (supplicationem) decernere*; letter of thanks, *litteræ gratæ* *gratæ animo alcijs beneficia prosequimur*. Thankless, adj., see Ungrateful.

That, demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud, iste, ista, istud* (*ille*, without being in opp. to *hic*, often used when we speak of something very well known, very celebrated, of any thing or person remote as regards time or place, but present in the mind of the speaker; *iste* = that, only when we speak of a third person or thing, with the idea of contempt or disapproval, — *mun* there, *alter* (the other of two, pl. *alteri*, if we speak of several on the other side); *is, ea, id, hic, hæc, hoc*; those who, *illi qui* or the relative clause preceding *qui*, *is*, — of, the word — not expressed, e.g. *facit corpus aormis ut mortis* (not *ut id*), *subscribere quamvis*. *Le bruis statue. Cuiam vices! stem ipsius*

Cæsar, etc. [— of C. or C's, Snet.]; — is my father, *hic est meus pater*; — only is true friendship, *hæc demum est amicitia firma*; often by *sic*, e.g. — is his way, *sic est ingenium ejus*; — is the way of people, *sic est vita hominum*; = such a one, etc., *is, ea, id*; of — age, *id ætatis*; at — time, *id temporis*; we are at — age, *id jam ætatis sumus*.

That, rel. pron. *qui, quæ, quod*, see Who.

That, conj., to connect the main clause: A, when the sentence with — contains the subject of the copula in the main sentence; (1) when the sentence with — conveys a general idea, render by the inf., e.g. *officii est*, etc., or by another noun, e.g. *nihil suavius est quam amari or amor*; (2) when the sentence with — refers merely to one particular person, by the acc. and inf., e.g. after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, grieving, probable, clear, manifest, evident, true, it appears, it is useful, right, reasonable, necessary, lawful, it is allowed" (*licet* with acc. and inf., when we speak in general; the person in the dat. if we only refer to one person mentioned); after several of these impersonal verbs, use also *quod* and *ut*, see under D and E (e.g. it is pleasing to hear that you are well, *gratum est te calere*); (3) than —, as —, inf. with an adv. or another noun with an adj. or part., e.g. *nulla res tanto erat damno, etc., quam* (a noun with an adj. or part.). B, when the sentence with — contains the object of the verb of the main clause; either the noun in the acc. with or without possessive pron., or another noun in the gen., or the acc. and inf.; (1) this is the case after *all verba sensuum et affectuum*, to which belong also "to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe," etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *finge*, fancy —, etc., *fac qui ego sum esse te*; after the verbs "to hope, swear, promise, threaten," we use the acc. and *ut*, inf. only after "to hope" we use the acc. and *pres. inf.* when we speak of any thing referring to the present time, and the acc. and *pres. inf.* when we speak of any thing past; (2) after the so-called *verba declarandi*, as "to say, tell, indicate, remember, convince, teach, prove, *efficere*," etc.; (3) also after "to fix, determine, wish, forbid, impose, concede (that any thing is so)," etc., the inf., if the sentence with — declares the object, whilst if it contains a wish or intention, we use *ut*; after "they," "the people say," "it is reported," etc. (*dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent*), either by acc. and inf., or the nom. and inf. (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanorum fuisse or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur; dicunt vos adfuisse or vos dicebamini adfuisse; after dubito*, in the sense "I do not," we find in Cic. always *quin*, only in the sense "I do not hesitate" merely the inf. C, when the sentence with — contains a statement, either explanatory or referring to circumstances, by the gerund or the part. fut. pass., as when we say "they obtained it by this means, that," etc. (abl. of the gerund). D, when the sentence with — contains a description of any thing or a circumst., (1) of the subject, when we can put "which" instead of "that," by *quod*, as after "there is reason," or "there is no reason," (which, etc.), *est (habeo), non est, nihil est* (we may also use *cur*, as in English); also after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, I am glad, it is painful," etc. (e.g. *nihil est quod [i.e. illud quod] timeas*); also after "we must add (eo or huc accedit)," where we use *quod* when we speak of a matter of fact; and *ut* when we refer to any thing that is only in progress, always when the thing is only about to happen; (2) of the object when — is = "because," also by *quod* after "to be glad, rejoice (*gaudere*), to feel sorry, grieve (*dolere*), to wonder (*mirari*)," etc., where we use *quod* (*qui*) when we speak of a definite fact, but *si* (*ei*) if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; also after "to thank, congratulate, praise, accuse;" (3) when — stands for "inasmuch as,

inasmuch as," also by *quod*, as when we say "never that I know," e.g. *non ego te, quod (quantum) etiam, unquam vidi*. E, always ut when the sentence with — expresses the condition, aim, effect or consequence, surmise, permission, encouragement, wish or command, as subject or object, or as additional clause; as *ut sum, non is sum, talis, qualis, is (such a one), ejusmodi, etc.*; also *qui, etc. (ut is, etc.)*, after *tam*, *tantus* (generally after negatives, after *quis* ? and after comparatives with *quam*, when these words express the degree, measure, up to which any thing is said to possess a certain quality; but we say also *ut is, etc.*, when we speak of a result, or to avoid ambiguity, esp. when *qui* does occur besides); — not, after "to fear, to be afraid," etc., *ne non*, seldom *ut*, and — alone, *ne*; only — not, that — by any means, *ut ne* (*ne* being placed before that which is prevented), e.g. *ut hoc ne facerem* (he took care —, etc.); I say that . . . not, etc., by *negō* with *acc.* and *inf.*, e.g. he asserts that there are no gods, *deos esse negat*. I, when — is = to "since," *quum, ex quo*, e.g. *anni sunt plures ex quo eum non vidi*. G, — in exclamations, (1) when we express a wish, oh —! *ut! utinam! o si* (see Oh!); God grant —, etc., *faxit Deus, ut, etc.*; — not! *utinam ne!* (2) in general exclamations, by *acc.* and *inf.* (which apparently is not governed by any preceding verb), e.g. *me miserum! te in tantas arumnas propter me incidisse!*

Thatched, adj., — house, *casa stramento tecta*.

Thaw, v.intr., it —, *glacies lepta cuncta molitur, nives tabesunt calore*. Thaw, n. *tabes mus*.

The, def. art., not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (see *That*); the . . . the, *quo . . . eo* or *hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo amplius cupiunt*; in general sentences we use the superlative with *ut quisque . . . ille, e.g. ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspiciatur* (the better . . . , the more difficult . . .); sometimes in sentences of the latter kind the connecting particles *ut* and *ita* are altogether omitted, e.g. *sapientissimus quisque arguissimo animo moritur* (the wiser . . . , the more quietly . . .); — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *die* (but *quanto citius* is barbarous); — with an adj. or adv., e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto*; so much — greater, *eo* or *hoc major*; so much — better, *tanto melius*.

Theatre, n. *theatrum*. Theatrical, adj. *scenicus* (e.g. dress, *habitus, vestitus*; not *theatralis* [i.e. what takes place on the stage] in this sense), also by the genit. *histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. Theatrically, adv. *scene*.

Theft, n. *furtum* (in general, also literary —, Vitr., for which only modern writers use *plagium*), *peculatus* (defalcation); to commit —, *furtum facere*, on any one, *aleu*. Thief, n. *fur* (in general, also literary —, and when we use abusive language), *homo trium literarum* (because *fur* is composed of three letters, Plaut.), *raptor* (robber, as abusive term); a little —, *furunculus*; a very great —, *trifur* (Com.); to make any one into —, *arguere aliquem furti*; to accuse —, *cum aliquo agere furti*; plov. one man steals a horse while another may not look over a hedge, *dat ventum corvis, ceat censurā columbas* (Juv.); *fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque compedibus atelam agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura* (M. Cato in Gell.); *non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milto, qui male faciunt nobis: illis, qui nil faciunt, tenditur* (Ter.); *sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur* (Sen. Ep.); to run away like —, *clam abire, clam* or (stronger) *clam furtim proficisci*; a gang of —, **furum globus*; a —'s accomplice, *furtorum socius*, or by circ. *qui unā latrocinatur*. Thieve, v.intr., see *Steal*. Thieving, n. *furtivitas, furtivitas artificum* (App. M.). Thievish, adj. *furax, tagax* (light-fingered).

Thievishly, adv. *furtim* (like a thief), *furtive, furaciter*.

Their, poss. pron. *suus* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *suā causā, eorum causā, propter eos* (see before). Theirs, poss. pron. *suus* or *illorum* (see before).

Thein, pers. pron. *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas*; = to them, *eis* or *eis*, etc.; —selves, see *Self*.

Theme, n. = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est* (on what we propose to speak, or a subject given to us), *questio, id quod quaerimus* (question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (material, contents, e.g. *epistolae*), *causa* (questionable point, in a trial or a disputation), *thema -atis*, n. (*Θέμα*, post-Aug.), pure Latin *positio* or *quod positum est* (thesis proposed for disputation); see *Subject*.

Then, adv. *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc, now*, *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; then that is at that time, after some thing foregoing), *illo (eo) tempore, illā (eā) aetate*; = just at the time, *ad tempus*; of that time or age, *illius temporis* or *aetatis, qui illo (eo) tempore erat*; he who was — consul, *qui tunc consul erat*; Seneca the — favourite, *Seneca tunc maxime placens*, See *Now*.

Thence, adv. *illinc, istinc, abhinc* (from that place; *hinc et illinc*, hence and thence, luther and thither). See *Hence*, *Whence*.

Theocracy, n. **imperium* or *dominatus sacerdotum*.

Theogony, n. *deorum generatio*.

Theology, n. **theologia* (*θεολογία*); see *Divinity*. Theologian, n. *theologus* (*θεολόγος*, in general), **literarum sanctorum studiosus* (divinity student). Theological, adj. *theologicus* (*θεολογικός*), or by the genit. **literarum sanctorum*.

Theorem, n. *perceptum* (Cic. de Tato, 6, 11, as translation of the Gr. *θεώρημα*, which only Aut. Gell. 1, 2, 6 [about A.D. 130] uses as a Latin term, *theoremā*).

Theory, n. *inspectio* (mere intuition, Quint.), *ratio* (system, science, theoretical knowledge of any thing in general, e.g. *belli*; of the rhetorical style, *elocutionis*), *doctrina* (literary or theoretical knowledge), *ars, praecepta -orum*, n. (art, rules how to do any thing, e.g. *Latine scribendi ars* or *praecepta*); — of what is termed our moral duties or obligations, *conformatio officiorum* (Cic.); — and practice, *ratio atque usus*; to combine —, *doctrinam atque usum adungere*; we must combine —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*; to trace back to —, *aliquid ad rationem revocare, aliquid ad artem et ad praecepta revocare*; it is not enough to possess virtue merely in —, if we do not practise it, *nec habere virtutem satis est, quam artem aliquam, nisi utare*. Theoretical, adj. **quod in cognitione versatur, in inspectione* or *in cognitione et estimatione positus* (opp. in *agendo positus*, Quint.), *quod ab artis praeceptis proficiatur* (according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, *ratio* (e.g. *belli*); to possess —, *aliquid ratione cognitur habere*; to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendum et agendum rationemque referri*. Theoretically, adv. *ratione, ex artis praeceptis*. Theorist, n. **theoreticus* (*θεωρητικός*), or, in pure Latin, **qui artem ratione cognitur habet, scriptor artis* (as a writer); mere —, *qui doctrinam ad usum non adiungunt*.

Theosophy, n. **theosophia* (*θεωσοφία*). Theosophic, adj. **theosophus* (*θεωσοφός*). Theosophist, n. **theosophus* (*θεωσοφός*).

Therapy, Therapeutics, n. *ars medendi, ars medicinae*, generally only *medicina* (objectively, as art), *salutaris ars* or *profectus* (objectively, as a salutary art), *scientia medendi* or *medicinae* (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge).

There, adv. = in that place, *hic* (of the place, also of time, under those circumstances), *ibi* (there, at the place, time stated), *illic*, *isthic* (only of the place); to be —, *addece*; to stand —, *adstare*; — where; *ibi ubi*, *illic ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habes*; *accipe*, *vides* (e.g. *librum*).

Therefore, adv. *igitur*, *itaque*, *ergo* (ig. never at the beginning; only in drawing a logical inference. Cf. sometimes places it first), *ideo*, *idcirco*, *propterea* (for that reason), *proinde* (hence), *quare*, *quoniam*, *quapropter*, *quocirca* (wherefore).

Thermometer, n. **thermometrum* (θερμόμετρον).

Thesis, n. *positio*, *quod positum est* (not thesis); frequently in the context simply by *quod* or by *are*.

They, pers. pron. *ii* or *ei*, *illi* or *illa*, *ipsi* or *ae*; but it is only expressed in Latin when we speak emphatically.

Thick, adj. *crassus* (both of stoutness and of compact size, opp. *tenus*, thin, and *macer*, meagre), *pinguis* (fat, stout, opp. *macer*), *opimus* (who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), *obtus* (well fed, opp. *gracilis*, and [of animals] opp. *strigulus*), *corpore amplo* (of large-sized body; in classical prose never *corpulentus*), *turgens*, *turgidus* (swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), *densus* (dense, opp. *rarus*, single, scarce, solitary), *spissus* (impenetrable, not transparent, of the soil, of darkness, etc.), opp. *solutus*, loose), *confertus* (crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), *concretus* (curdled, of milk); when we express the measure of any thing, — is either rendered by *crassus* with acc., or by *crassitudine* with the gen. of the measure, e.g. *quatuor pedes crassus*, *quatuor pedum crassitudine*; a — skin, *dellum* or *callus*; adv. *crasse*, dense, *spissare* (to make, render —, *densare*, *condensare*, *spissare* (e.g. the blood), *saginare* (to fatten); to grow —, *crassescere*, *pinguescere* (both of animals), *densari*, *spissescere*; with — veins, *crassiusculi*; — arms, *lacetosus*; — cheeks, *bucculentus* (Com.); — legs, *crassus pedibus*, *crassipes* (but only as a surname); — skin, *callosus* (lit.), *durus* (fig., hard); — head, *capito*, *baro* (abusive language); to speak too —, see *Stammer*, *Lisp*. Thicken, v.tr. *crassior fieri* (e.g. *pituitam*), *densare*, *condensare* (to condense), *spissare*, *conspissare* (to make quite —, so that nothing can penetrate). **Thicken**, v.intr. *densari*, *condensari*, *spissari*, *conspissari*, *concrassare* (lit. to grow together, to become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.); —ing, n. *densatio*. **Thicket**, n. *locus crebris condens arboribus*, *lucus tenebris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus*. **Thickness**, n. *crassitudo*, *densitas*, *spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obsitas* (fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), *corpus amplum* (any one's stoutness; never in classical prose *corpulentia*).

Thigh, n. *femur* (the inside of —), *femur* (outside of —).

Thill, n. *temo bifurcus*.

Thimble, n. **digitum mimentum*.

Thin, adj. *tenus* (opp. *crassus*), *subtilis* (fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *tritius*, *atritus* (worn out, e.g. garment), *gracilis*, *exilis*, *macer* (meagre, opp. *obtus*), *rarus* (not close together within a certain space, scattered, e.g. hair, opp. *densus*), *angustus* (with a narrow opening, e.g. neck of a vessel, opp. *latus*), *liquidus* (watery, of any thing liquid), *diffusus* (diluted, e.g. wine, colour); very —, *prætenus*, *per tenuis*; to make —, *tenare*, *exennare* (lit.), *attenuare* (lit. and fig. = diminish, e.g. *fortunas*), *emaciare* (to emaciate), *liquefacere*, *diluere* (to dilute), *minuere*, *absumere*, *consumere* (fig. to consume); to grow —, *minorescere*, *rariore*, *liquefacere*, and by the passive of the verbs named before; adv. *tenuiter*, *rare* (e.g. to sow); with — legs, *cruribus gracilibus*, *deformis gracilitate crurum* (disfigured with —); to have very —, *gracili*; *est marium crurum esse, esse gracillimum cruribus*; with — hair, *rariolus* (opp. *capillosus*);

— neck, *cerceis gracili* (lit., of men), *oris angusti* (of vessels). **Thin**, v.tr. *attenuare*, *extenuare* (to lessen, reduce in extent, width, thickness; then fig. to reduce; as regards the quantity and the strength), *diluere* (to dilute, e.g. *vinum*; a medical draught, *potiorem*). **Thinning**, n. *extenuatio*. **Thinness**, n. *tenuitas*, *raritas*, *exilitas*.

Thing, pron. *tuna*.

Thing, n. (1) = event, *res*, *negotium*, *ens* (in a metaphysical sense, *res divina*); things, *res*, *rerum natura*; —s, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl., e.g. wonderful —s, *mira*, or by some noun, e.g. *luculisti* —s, *nugæ*, *ineptiæ*; a tiresome —, *lentum* (slow), *molestum*, *negotium*; above all —s, *ante omnia*, *imprimis*, *præcipue*; (2) = any substance, *res*, *suppellex* (household furniture), *casa* —*orum*, n. (vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcina*, *sarcinula* (effects which we carry with us when travelling); to carry all his — with him, by *omnia sua secum portare*; these are not my —, *hæc non mea sunt*; not to be careful, orderly in one's —, *non attentum esse ad rem, rem familiarem negligere*.

Think, v.intr. and tr. (1) abs. = to have ideas and to be conscious of it (in an absolute sense), *cogitare*, *intelligere* (to have clear ideas), *notiones rerum informare* (to be able to form ideas, to conceive the idea of any thing); (2) with an object, anything, *alqd cogitare*, *alqd cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti*, *alqd cogitatione et mente complecti*, *alqd mente concipere*, *alqd cogitatione fingere* or *depingere* (to picture any thing in one's mind), *alqd conjectura informare* (by conjecture); we cannot even — that, *id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit*; suppose you were I, *cum te esse fingi qui ego sum*, *fac qui ego sum esse te*; (3) to — about, i.e. to reflect, meditate, *cogitare de alqd re* (e.g. *quum de tuis cogitas*), *meditari alqd* or *de alqd re*, *alqd versari in animo* or *repulare cum animo*; (4) = to suppose; *opinari*, *putare*, *arbitrari*, *censere* (see *Believe*); who could have thought that? *quis hoc expectaverat*? sooner than we —, *opinione citius*, *celerius*; which he did not — in the least, *quod ille minime putabat*; (5) = to remember, *recordari*, *reminisce*, *reminisce* (see the word), *aleis rei memoriam comprehendere*, *aleis rei memoriam habere*; everybody — about it, *hoc in omnium animis sedet*; to — no longer about any thing, *aleis rei memoriam deponere*, *alqd ex memoria deponere* (purposely), *aleis rei esse immemorem* (not to be mindful of, through forgetfulness, out of ingratitude, etc.); — of your death, *memento mortis*; (6) = to purpose doing any thing, *cogitare de alqd re*, *meditari alqd* or *de alqd re* (= of a plan), *consulere*, *prospicere*, *aleis rei* (to see that a thing is done), *alqd respicere*, *aleis rei rationem habere* or *ducere* (to consider, bear in mind); to — about any thing in right good earnest, *totu pectore cogitare de alqd re*; — of ways and means, *rationem inire*; — merely of himself, *de re cogitare* (interest, safety), *de salute sua cogitare* (safety); — of war, of means for carrying on the war, *belli consilia tractare*; (7) = to feel disposed in a certain manner, *cogitare*, *sentire*; — ill of any one, *male opinari de alqd*; to — differently than one speaks, *aliter sentire*, *aliter loqui*; *aliud elatum in pectore*, *aliud promptum in lingua habere*; let us — in this manner, *simus eam mente* (but not *sentiamus ita*); (8) = to judge, *judicare*, *sentire* (to have a certain opinion), *com. sentire et judicare*, *statuere* (to fix); to — differently about a thing at one time than at another, *alias aliud iisdem de rebus et sentire et judicare*; — the same, *idem sentire*, *idem vixi videtur*; — as you, *aleis sententiam sequi*; to — differently, *aliter sentire*; about any one, *aliter est apud me de alqd*; to — nearly the same about a thing, *non multo aliud de re sentire*; — quite different, *longe dissimile*; I — different, *longe alia mihi mens est*; I don't know what to — of him, **ille meum iudicium fallit*; power of thinking, *cogitatio*, *vis cogitationis* (Cic.); **intento cogitando* (effort to

—), *memoria, recordatio* (recollection), *animus, mens* (disposition), *opinio* (conjecture); *vis* —, *quæ quisque sentit*; born to — and to act, ad *intelligendum et agendum natus*. Thinking, adj. *cogitans, intelligens, cogitationis participes* (who can —). Thinker, n. *intelligendi auctor* or *magister* or *magister et auctor*; a speculative, philosophical —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.); a deep —, *subtilis disputator, homo acutus ad excogitandum*. Thought, n. *cogitatio* (the act of —, what we have been — of), *cogitatum* (what we have been — about), *mens* (disposition; then = opinion, view), *memoria alejs rei* (e.g. *alqd parit cogitandis*), *sententia* (my own opinion, whether I keep it to myself or tell it to others, especially if founded upon reason; then = a good idea), *opinio* (opinion, founded upon conjecture), *suspicio* (conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (view, plan, scheme, e.g. *hoc infelix consilium*), *dictum* (sentiment, pun, etc.), *locus* (leading idea, in metaphysical inquiries, e.g. *quem locum multum etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die quo excessit e viâ*); thoughts, *cogitata mentis, sensa mentis* or *animi*; or by *circu, quæ mente concipimus, quæ unimo cogitamus, sentimus, cerzamus*, or often simply by the neuter pl. of the pron. or adj., e.g. *ista tua*; the — strikes me, ad *cogitationem deducor, subit cogitatio animum, succurrit mihi res* (comes into my mind), *venit mihi in mentem* with *int.* or with *ut* (but *venit mihi in opinionem* is uncommon), *inducio animum* (with *int.* or with *ut*), *consilium capio* (with *gen.* principally of the gerund., with *int.*, with *ut*); to direct all one's — upon a certain thing, *cogitationes omnes* or *animum totum ad alqd intendere, cogitationes omnes conferre in alqd, toto animo cogitare de alqd re, omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad alqd incitare, omni cogitatione ferri ad alqd, totum et mente et animo in alqd insistere* (all implying with all one's might); not to keep one's — together, to think of something else, *aliud* or *alias res agere, non attendere*; to be in deep —, in *cogitatione defixum esse*; to turn any one's — (from a thing) to something else, in *cogitationem alejs rei alqm arerere*; to guess any one's —, *et in sensum et in mentem alejs intrare* (Cic.), *ad sensum opinionemque alejs penetrare*. Thoughtful, adj. in *cogitatione defixus*; see *Attentive, Careful, Anxious*. Thoughtless, adj. *seors* (who does not think), *stupidus* (slow, from stupidity), *temerarius* (rash, e.g. a word, *vox*; *homo*); to live in a — manner, *in diem vivere* (without looking for the future). Thoughtfulness, n., a — state of the mind, *summa agredudo* (care); = deep meditation, see *Meditation*. Thoughtlessness, n. *seordia* (slowness to think), *stupor* (temporary stupor), *stupiditas* (stupidity, habitual).

Thirst, n. *sitis* (lit. and fig.), *cupiditas* (fig., desire), after, both *alejs rei*; — after truth, *cupiditas veri cidenti, studium veri rependi*; to suffer —, *sitire, siti cruciari*; to have violent —, *sitis arit faucez*; when we feel —, *si sitis fauces tenet* (Com.); to die with —, *siti enecari, mori*; to cause —, *sitim facere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere*; to quench one's —, *sitim restinguere, exstinguere, sitim explere, depellere, reprimere*; with cold water, *sitim haustu gelida aque sedare*. Thirst, v.intr. *sitire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig.; to — after, *sitire alqd, cupiditate alejs flagrare, ardenter cupere alqd*. Thirsty, adj. *sitians* (ut. and fig.; after, *alejs rei*), *siticulosus* (of the soil, the ground), *alejs rei cupiditate flagrans, alejs rei aridus, appetens* (fig., desirous); adv. *sitienter, ardentè* (both fig.).

Thirteen, adj. *tredecim* (Liv., Front.), more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terni dent* or *deni terni*; — years old, *decem et trium annorum* (in general), *decem et tres annos natus* (of men); — times, *tredecies*. Thirteenth, adj. *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*, seldom *decimus tertius* (as once in Gell., never *tertius et decimus*); for the — time, *tertius*

decimum; of — inches, *triun et decem digitum*.

Thirty, adj. *triginta*; — each, *trecenti* or *centi* (also for — as a whole sum, with nouns only used in the plur.); a period of — years, *triginta anni* (late *tricenarium*); a man — years old, *homo tricenarius* or *triginta annorum* (also = living — years); — times, *tricies, trigies*; — time greater, less, etc., *triginta partibus major, minor, etc.* Thirtieth, adj. *tricesimus* — a — man; every —, *tricesimus quisque*; for the — time, *tricesimum*.

This, dem. pron. *hic, hæc, hoc* (for *qui, quæ, quod* at the beginning of a new sentence, if — refers to persons or things, in “and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —, etc.” the conjcs. are left out when we use *qui*); — one, *hucce, hæcce, hæcce*; — one! *hæcine! hæcine! hæcine!* — my, *hic, hæc, hoc*; — your, *iste, ista, istud*; — his (of a third party), *ille, illa, illud* (all in the same gender as the noun); — time, *nunc, tunc* (in when the person speaking, i. e. when the thing spoken of is present), *hic, hæc in re, hæc in causa* (in — case), *si res ita se habet, si hic casus incidit* (if such a thing should ever happen); of — year, *hujus anni, hortenius, hortenius* (bird, grown — year, of beasts and plants, the latter only in poets); on — side, *eis, citra*; living — side of the Rhine, *cisrhœnanus, cis lhenum sitis, qui est or qui incolit cis Rhenum*; living — side of the Alps, *cisalpinus*; — side of the mountains, *cismontanus*; what is on — side, *exterior*.

Thistle, n. *carduus*; a place covered with —, *thistly ground, carduetum*.

Thither, adv. *eo, in eum locum, ad id locum* (as far as that place, e.g. *venire*), *huc* (hither), *illuc* (thence) = to the next world, e.g. *cum illuc ex his cunctis emissi fererant*, Cic.), *illo, isthuc, isto*; hither and —, *huc et (atque) illuc*.

Thong, n., see *Strap*.

Thorax, n. *pectus, thorax*; see *Chest*.

Thorn, n. *spina* (— or stung of plants, *avis* — bush), *sentis, repes* (— bush), *acus* (point of a buckle); of —, *spineus*; a — in the eye, *eye-ore*, by *alei incisum* or *odiosum esse, alqm punire*; I am — for you, *stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (Com.); — bushes, *sentietum, repetum*, and in the plur. In this sense *repes, sentes* (hedge of —), *dumetum, dumet* (a place full of brambles, a thicket). Thorny, adj. *spinosus* (only lit.), *laboriosus, arduus, circumosus* (fig.); — paths in grammar, *duncta grammaticorum*; — hedge, *repes* (e.g. *sepulcrum spinum repibus*).

Thorough, adj., see *Complete*; — base, *summa harmonia lex*.

Thoroughfare, n. by *transitus, transactio*, or by the verbs *transire, transire*.

Thou, pers. pron. in (only expressed when emphatic); — who, only *qui* (not *tu* qui).

Though, conj., see *Although*.

Thousand, adj. *mille* (= 1,000, properly speaking a noun, not declined in the sing., but used only as nom. or acc. As a noun it governs the gen., like the Greek χίλια, e.g. *mille hominum, mille possum*. But *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *millia* — two, in (several —s, the plur. of *mille*, and declined with the cardinal or distributive numerals, e.g. 2,000, *duo* or *duo milia*; 10,000, *decem* or *decem milia*; the noun in the gen., e.g. *30,000 annorum, trecenta milia annorum*, except when we say 3,500 and so on, e.g. *habuit tria milia trecentos milites*, the noun very seldom with *millia* in the same case, as in Virg., *tri milia gentes arvis decurrunt Italia*; only in poets “several —” rendered by *mille* with a numeral adverb before it, e.g. *his mille equi* instead of *as we should say in prose duo* or *duo milia equorum*, *millibus* or *millibus*, only once in Plaut., and in Præf. de P. N. N. in classical writers always *millia* with a distributive numeral, except when the context renders it unnecessary to use a distributive instead of a car-

dinal numeral, as, e.g. *Octavianus legavit praetorianis militibus singula milia nummorum* [not *millenos numeros*]. It — is = "innumerable," we use *mille* (1000) or *sexcenti* (600); both = immense; or *multus*; comprising one — men, pieces, etc., by *milliarius* (e.g. *grex, cohors*); a commander of — men, *chiliarchus* (χιλίαρχος) or *chiliarches* (χιλίαρχης); the number —, *chilius* (χιλιος) or, in pure Latin, *numerus milliarius* [late]; — kinds, *mille (generum)*; in a — different ways, *mille modis*; — fold, *millies tantum*; a — times, *millies* (also = endless), *sexcenties* (a great many times). Thou — anath, *milliesimus*.

— Thralldom, n., see Slavery; Bondage, Servitude.

Thrash, v.tr., to — corn, *e spicis grana excutere* or *discutere* or *exterere*, *frumentum deterere*; the ancients called it *messem periclis flagellare*, *spicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks), *spicas fustibus tundere* or *cutere* (to beat with clubs), *frumentum pulvis tribularum deterere*, *messem tribula exterere*, *e spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo* (the foregoing three with a thrashing-machine, a kind of roller: or cylinder drawn by oxen), *spicas exterere pecudibus* or *jumentorum ungulis*, *spicas exterere gregis jumentorum inacto*, *messem exterere equorum gressibus* (the first three, with cattle driven upon it; the latter with the hoof of the ho ses; see Voss. Virg. *Ge. i.* 178, p. 10, sqq., and the leading passages, *Plin. lib. 18*, 30, 32, Varro de Re Rust. i. 52, Col. ii. 20 (21), 4 and 5); — ing-machine, *tribulum*; — ing-floor, oven or more explicitly *area in qua frumenta detentur*; the usual time for —, *tritura tempus*; = to beat any one with a stick, to give any one a —, *pulsare* (to beat, in general); *verberibus cadere* or *castigare*; to — well, *verberibus* or *flagris implere*, *mule mulcare*, *verberibus subigere* or *irrigare* (Com.), *verberibus mulcare*.

Thread, n. *filum* (also fig. of a narrative, etc.), *linea*, *linum* (thick —); to draw a —, *filum ducere*, *trahere* t. Thread, v.tr., to — a needle, *filum per acum conficere* or *trajicere*, *filum in acum inserere*; Threadbare, adj., by *usu atterere*, in the context simply *atterere*, *usu deterere*; see Wear.

Threat, n. *minatio*, *comminatio*, *denunciatio* (threatening declaration), *minae* (in words); to utter a —, *minas jacere*, *jacere*; against any one, *minis alqm insequi*. Threaten, v.tr. *minas jacere*, *jacere*, *minis uti*; — any one with, *alci alqd minari*, *comminari*, *denunciare alci alqd* (in words, e.g. war, murder); it — to, etc., in *eo est ut*, etc. (e.g. *ut in muros eradat mules*), or by the periphrastic conjugation, with part. fut. act., e.g. *odia in novas pugnas eruptura sunt*. Threatening, adj. *minax*, *minitabundus* (lit. of persons), *imminax*, *imminens* (near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *praesens* (near, e.g. persecution, danger); to put on a — look, *imminere* (Nep.); adv. *minaciter*.

Three, adj. *tres*, *tria*; *trini*, *trine*, *trina* (three together, three in one, generally with nouns used only in the plural; *trine catena*, three chains; *trina nuptia*, *trine literae*); *terni* — *a* — *a* (three each, three at once, e.g. *hini ternice soles*, two or three suns at a time); a period of — days, *triduum* (e.g. *triduum et tres noctes*, — days and three nights); every — days, *ternis diebus*, *tertio quoque die* (on every third day); after — days, *post ejus dies tertium diem*; a period of — years, *triennium*; a — year old child, *trimus*, *trimulus* (dim.); — pounds, *trepondo*, threefold, *triplex*; triple, *triplex*, *trigeminus*, *tripartitus*; adv. *triplex*; to make —, *triparium* or *triparium dicere*, *triplicare*; three-coloured, *triplici colore*; three-formed, *triformis*; three-footed, *tripus* — *odis*, m., *corina* (a tripod), *tripes*, *tripedalis*, *tripedaneus* (three feet long); the number three, *numerus ternarius*, *ternio* (as cubic number). Thrice, *ter*; — as much, *triplex*; — more, *triplo plus*; to make —, *triplicare*. Third, adj. *tertius*; every —, *tertius quique*; every — month, *tertio quoque mense*; — word, *tertio quoque verbo*; a soldier of — legion,

tertianus; — rank, *tertianus*; the — daughter of a family, *Tertia* or *Tertulla*; a — time, *tertium*; twice and thrice, *iterum ac tertium*, *iterum tertiumque*; repeated thrice, *tertiano*; that which takes place on the — day, *tertianus* (as a fever); the third-rate part, *tertia (partes)*; there is no — course, *nihil tertium est*, *nihil habet ista res medium*; a —, *tertia (pars)*, *tertianum* (in weights and measures); holding —, *tertianus*; two-thirds, *e tribus duae partes (duae partes)*, *bes*, *bessis* (two-thirds of a whole consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8-12ths or 2-3rds, e.g. *alqm relinquere heredem ex besse*, to bequeath to a person two-thirds of a property); thirdly, *tertio*.

Threshold, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.); belonging to —, *liminaris*; to pass any one's —, *limen alicj intrare* or *transire*.

Thrift, n., see Frugality, Prosperity. Thrifty, adj., see Frugal, Prosperous.

Thrill, v.tr. and intr., by *penetrare*, *commovere*; see Penetrate, Pierce, Shudder.

Thrive, v., by *crecere*; see Prosper.

Throat, n. *jugulum* (that part of the neck where the windpipe is), *fauces* (top of the gullet), *gut-tur* (the — as a whole, the interior of the neck); to seize any one by the —, *fauces contorquere*, *fauces alicj invadere*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare*, *jugulum alicj perfodere*.

Throb, v.intr., by *salire*, *palpitare*; see Bent. Throb, n. *cordis palpitatio* (also fig.).

Throne, n. *solum* (lit., an elevated seat, — in general, in particular the royal —; *thronos* [Θρόνος] not used in good classical prose, and *solum* in a fig. sense = royal dignity, etc., only poet. and post-Aug.; for in Cic. de Or. ii. 55, 226, it is only used in a jocular manner, and at the same time in its lit. sense, so that this passage is no proof that it was used in a fig. sense by good prose writers), *sedes* or *sella regia* (lit., the king's —), *regnum* (fig., royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig., the highest power); to sit on —, *sedere in solio* or *in sede regia* (lit.), *regem esse*, *regnare* (fig., to reign, to be king); to ascend —, *in solium ascendere* (lit.), *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum* or *imperium adipisci* (to come upon —), *regni* and *regno* or *imperi* and *imperia potiri* (to usurp —), *regnare cupisse* (fig., to begin to reign); any one comes upon —, *imperium* or *regnum transit ad alqm*; to succeed any one —, *succedere regno alicj* or *regno in alicj locum* (Imperial Rome); to raise upon —, *deferre alicj regnum* — *ac diademata*, *summam rerum deferre ad alqm*; to restore any one to —, *resituere alqm in regnum*, *reducere alqm*.

Thrortle, n. *turdus*.

Throttle, n., see Windpipe. Throttle, v.tr. *suffocare*, *animam* or *spiritum intercludere*.

Through, prep. per with acc. of place and time (*per amena loca*, — pleasant spots; *per hiemem*, — winter; *per triennium*, for three years; *fama per omnem Africam divulgatur*, the story spreads throughout Africa; as denoting the instrument or means, *membranas oculorum perlucidat fecit ut per eas certi possit*, he made the coats of the eye very translucent so that we may see through [or by] them; *per vos*, by you, through you; *statuerunt isidius tyrannus per vos ulcisci*, they resolved through you to avenge the injuries he did; so *per tram facere alqd*, through anger; *per metum*, through fear). See By.

Throw, v.tr. *jacere*, *jacitare* (repeatedly or constantly), *mittere* (to let go), *jaculari* (an arrow), *conficere* (with regard to the place where we — any thing, and where it falls; also = to bring anywhere, e.g. *milites in locum, alqm in vincula*), *inficere* (to — into) *alci rei* or *in alqd*; — any thing at any one, *petere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *alqm malo*); — stones, *lapides jacere*; — stones at any one, *lapides mittere* or *conficere in alqm*, *lapidibus petere alqm*, *lapidibus alqm prosequi*; — any thing at any one's head, *in caput alicj alqd jaculari*; — money among the crowd, *nummos spargere populo*,

in plectem; — at each other, by **alter alterum lapidibus petiit*; to — one's self upon any thing or any one, *se conficere in alqd or elqm, impressionem facere in alqd* (e.g. *hostes, in sinistrum cornu*), *inducere alqm* (suddenly, also of an illness), *trajici* (of bodily pains, e.g. *dolor capitis trajicitur in cor*, Hor.), *studio alcjs rei se dedere* (to study); to — about, *jaculare* (e.g. *tempestate jaculati in alto*); — any thing, *spargere, dispergere*, both with *per* (e.g. *per agros, of things*). Throw, n. *jactus, missus* (of stones, arrows, also of dice; or m. *talorum or tesserarum*).

Thrust, v. tr., with the hand or foot, *offendere alqm alqd re*, (see Push, Drive, Pierce); — one's self, see Intrude. Thrust, n. *ictus, plaga*.

Thumb, n. (*digitus*) *pollex*.

Thump, n. *percussio, percussus*. Thump, v. tr., see Beat, Push.

Thunder, n. *tonitrus-us, tonitruum-i, n.* (*tonitru*, indecl. in sing., can only be relied upon from the quotations of the grammarians), *fulmen* (— and lightning, —clap; also fig., e.g. *verborum fulmina*), *fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fr. cæli or cælestis, tormentorum fragores*); —struck, *attonitus, fulminatus alqd re* (Vitr.). Thunder, v. intr. *tonare, intonare*, (both impera., trans. and intr.; both also fig. of a strong voice, and *tonare* as intr., *intonare* as trans. verb of an energetic speaker); it — incessantly, *continuis cælis fragor est*; to be afraid of —, *tonitrua expavescere*; a — speech, *oratio fulgurans ac tonans, verborum fulmina*; —bolt, *fulmen, fulminis ictus*; that was like a — for him, *hæc re gravissime commotus est*; —storm, *tonitrua et fulmina, tempestas*.

Thursday, n. **dies Jovis*.

Thus, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see So, Therefore, Manner.

Thwart, v. tr., any one, by *alqd mihi de improbo obijcitur*; see Cross, Prevent.

Thy, pron. *tuis*; see Your.

Thyme, n. *thymus or thymum* (Θυμος); the blossom of —, *epithymon* (ἐπιθυμῶν).

Tick, n. (1) see Louse; (2) of a bed, *toral*.

Ticket, n. *scida, scidula* (a bit of paper), *codicilli, libellus* (a short letter, in the times of the Roman emperors, emperor's order; *epistolum, επιστολίον*, only once in Catull.), *tessera* (to receive coin, money, on showing it, hence also *i. frumentaria, numaria*), *tessera hospitii militaris* (for soldiers who are billeted); lottery —, *sors*.

Tickle, v. tr. *titillare alqd* (also fig., e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi tit.*), *quasi titillationem addidere alicui rei* (e.g. *sensibus, of the voluptates*); to — the palate, *palatum tergere* (Hor., of any thing we eat), *palatum permulcere*; what — the palate, *dulcis*. Tickling, n. *titillatio, titillatus* (but only in the abl. *titillatu*). Ticklish, adj. (1) *lit.*, *qui titillatu facile moeretur*, *titillationis minime patiens*; (2) fig., (A) of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hæc re facile offenditur*; (B) of things, *lubricus et anceps*.

Tide, n. (1) see Time; (2) *marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus, æstus maritimi multo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *his assunt bisque remeant æstus maris vicenis quaternisque semper horis*; according to —, *utrumque crastant aut deiciat mare*.

Tidings, n. *nuncius alcjs rei*; see Intelligence.

Tidy, adj. *nihilus*; see Neat.

Tie, v. tr. see Bind; to — a knot, *nodum facere, knectere*; see Oblige, Constrain. Tie, n. (1) *nodus (nector)*, *tanta in laquei speciem collecta* (of a ribbon), *tutulus, gradus* (of the hair); (2) of friend-ship, etc., *vinculum, nodus, copula* (Nep.); relations are united by more narrow —, *artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum*.

Tier, n. *ordo*; see Row.

Tiger, n. *tigris*; — skin, *pellis tigridis*; spotted like a —, *tigrinus*; heart of —, *animus furus et ferus*; to have —, *omnem humanitatem eruisse*;

I must have —, *tum me tigride natum fatcher* (Ov.); —dog, **canis tigrinus*; —cat, **felis tigrina* (L.).

Tight, n. *strictus, astrictus* (sitting —); *angustus, artus* (narrow); a — shoe, *calceus astrictus* (as praise), *calceus arens* (when it hurts); a coat that fits —, *vestis stricta et totos artus exprimens*; to fit —, *anguste sedire*; of a man who is — in his dealings, *artus, angustus*. Tightness, n. *angustia*. Tighten, v. tr. *astringere* (e.g. *chain, vinculum*); a shoe, *calceum*, *intendere, contendere* (to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum int. or cont.*; the skin, *cutem int.*), *adducere, attrahere* (to pull —, e.g. *arcum adduceret, attrahere fortius contentum arcum, cutem attrahere*), comb. *contendere et adducere*, still more, *vehementius* (e.g. *tormenta telorum*); to — the reins, *habenæ adducere* (opp. *remittere*).

Tile, n. *tegula*; to be covered with —, *tegulis tectum esse*. Tiler, n. *contegulator*; see Roof.

Till, prep. and adv. (1) to express the limit, *ad, usque ad* (to a certain point; *adusque* after the classical age), *in, usque in* (about as far as), *tenuis* (put after the noun, to fix the end; also sometimes by *fine*, which likewise is placed after the noun, e.g. *pectoris fine*); with names of towns generally by *usque* without prep., except when we wish to express that the town is near, e.g. *usque Romanæ proficisci* (but *usque ad Romanæ pr.*, — near to Rome); — across the Alps, *trans Alpes usque*; — there, *co usque, usque isthinc*; — here, *huc usque* (post-Aug.), *hactenus* (more particularly in speaking, as in Nep. Att.); (2) as regards the time, *ad, usque ad, in, usque in*; — when? *quo usque* (continuing)? *quem ad finem* (till what time)? — to-day, *usque ad hunc diem, hodie, hodie quoque* (*hodieque* in classical prose always = and, etc.); — to-morrow, in *crastinum*; — late at night, *ad multam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*; — evening, *ad vesperum*; — a certain time, *ad tempus quoddam*; — which time, *quod ad tempus*; *conjunction, usque dum* (whilst), *donec, quoad* (as long as; but *quoad* defines the time more precisely); not —, *non prius quam, non ante quam*.

Till, v. tr. *arare* (absolute and with acc.); *exarare alqd, aratro subigere, subvertere aratro alqd*. Tillage, n. *aratio*. Tiller, n. *arator* (ploughman), *agricola, agri cultor, colonus* (countryman, farmer; *arator* only poet. in this sense).

Till, n., money —, *arca, capsæ*.

Tilt, n. *tentorium*; see Tent, Cover; = thrust, *ictus*; see Tournament; v. tr. *exterere, subvertere*. Timber, n. *materia, tigna-orum, n.*; for ships, *materia navalis*; the manner of making — work, *materiaura* (Vitr.); to fell —, *materiaem cedere, materiari* (Cæs.); — yard, *arca operæ fabrilis*.

Time, n. *tempus, dies* (the day), *spatium* (time as a portion), *intervallum* (interval), *atras* (age), *tempestas* (season), *seculum* (a long —, a generation); — lightens grief, *dies lætat luctum*; — removes sorrow, *dies adimit aggritudine*; — flies fast, *atras volat*; the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator sur atatis*; in those times, etc., *tempore quo*; there was a —, *tempestas quondam fuit quum, etc.*; in our —, *nostrâ memoriâ*; the old times, *tempus prius or superius* or *relicta* or *relictum, vetustas*; these —, *hæc tempora, hæc atas* or *tempestas*; summer time, *tempora æstiva* (opp. *temp. hiemalis*); morning —, *tempus matutinum*; evening —, *temp. vespertinum*; the — of war, *temp. bellicum*; — of peace, *temp. pacatum*; happy —, *temp. felix*; quiet —, *tranquillum or quietum*; troubled —, *turbulentum*; sorrowful —, *luctuosum or triste*; a — of two, three, four years' duration, *bimennium, trimennium, quadriennium*; of olden —, *antæ, olim*; a short — ago, *brevis tempore ante, brevis hinc tempore*; a long —, *multo ante, longo tempore ante*; after a certain —, *interjecto tempore, post aliquot annos*; after a short interval of —, *brevis tempore interjecto, parvo temporis spatio intermissis*; at the —,

plains it, *râna terrestris nimie magnitudinis*), **rena bûso* (L.); — stool, fungus.

Toast, v.tr. *frigere*; see Roast. Toast, n., a piece of —, perhaps **panis frictus*; to bring a — upon any one, *salutem alicui propinare* (Plaut.), *salutare amicum nominatim* or *amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo*; a —, as a motto, by *sermonem adhibere in poculo*.

Tobacco, n. **herba nicotiana*, **tâbâcum*; to smoke —, **fumum herba nicotianae haurire*; smoke of —, **herba nicotianae fumus*.

Toe, n. *digitus pedis*, in the context simply *digitus*; large —, *pollex pedis*, in the context simply *pollex*, to stand on the —, *erigi in digitos*; to walk on —, *summis digitis ambulare*, *suspensio gradu ire, pedem summis digitis suspendere*.

Together, adv. *unâ* (at a place, and with each other, hence *unâ cum*), *simul*, comb. *unâ simul*, *eodem tempore simul*, *conconjuncti* (conjointly, e.g. *auxilia petere*); all —, *ad unum omnes*, *cuncti* (opp. *dispersi*), *universi* (opp. *singuli*).

Toil, n. *magnus labor*; v.intr. *nullo sudore et labore facere alqd.*

Toilet, n. *animi muliebri apparatus* (Val. Max.), *cultus sui*; a more careful —, *curiosior sui cultus*; to be at one's —, *occupatum esse inter pecuniam speculumque*; to make one's —, *ornari*.

Toise, n. **orgyia* (oppid.) the Romans did not know this measure), **terni cubiti*.

Token, n. *signum*; see Sign, Memorial.

Tolerable, adj. (1) what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis*, *tolerandus* (opp. *intolerabilis*), *patibilis* (technical term in metaphysics, Cic.); (2) = middling, *tolerabilis*, *mediocris* (e.g. *atque hæc quidem Lacedæmonis plaga mediocris, illa pestifera*), *quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis* (of the actor, a play, of the speaker and a speech); adv. *tolerabiliter*, *mediocriter*; to speak — well, **ita dicere ut æquo animo ferri possit, *orationem habere quam æquo animo audire possint* (auditors, etc.). Tolerate, v.tr. *tolerare*; see Bear; = to allow any thing being done, *pati alqd fieri*, *sinere*, *permittere* (opp. *vetare*; to tolerate in this sense); to — another religion, **peregrina sacra fieri permittere*; not —, **peregrinam religionem citibus interdicare*. Tolerance, n. *indulgentia*, *facilitas* (tractability, etc.); in matters of religion, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens*, **indulgentia erga dissidentes in rebus divinis*.

Toll, n. *rectigal* (in general), *portorium* (as excise duty, transit, at a — bar), *officium*, *debitum* (what is due, fig. obligation); to pay —, *rectigal pendere*, *portorium dare*; to demand —, *rectigal portorium exigere*; to rent —, *portorium conducere*, *redimere*; — keeper, *exactor portorii*, *portitor*, *telonarius* (late Lat.), *qui rectigalia or portoria exigat*; — bar, *telonium* or *teloneum* (τελώνιον or τελωνεόν, late); table of —, **index portorii*.

Toll, v.intr. *sonare*; —ing of the bells, **campanarum sonus*.

Tomb, n. *monumentum*, *sepulcrum* (the former as a monument, the latter = the spot where any one lies interred, surrounded with a rail and adorned with a mon., a cippus, etc., e.g. *L. Optimus, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrhachino relictum est*). See Grave.

Ton, n., as a vessel, *seria* (oval), *dolium* (round), *arca* (smaller than *seria* and *dolium*, containing more than an amphora) as a measure, (1) of liquids, *ducenti sextarii*, *amphora*; a vessel of more than 300 —, *navis quæ est plus quam trecentarum amphorarum*; (2) a — of gold, **centena milia imperialium*.

Tone, n. *sonus* (sound in general; then also the accent of a word or syllable), *sonitus* (continued sound, in Vitr., but also for *sonus*, φθόγγος), *vox* (from the mouth or a musical instrument); a high —, *sonus acutus*, *vox acuta*; a deep —, *sonus gravis*, *vox gravis*; mild —, *sonus* or *vox levis*.

Tongs, n., fire —, *forpex*.

Tongue, n. *lingua* (also fig. = neck of land), *ligula* (neck of land), *examen* (of a scale), *acus* (of a buckle); to cut any one's — out, *linguam alicui excidere*; to rule one's —, *moderari linguæ or orationi*, *continere linguam*; to have a sharp —, *esse linguæ acerbæ*.

Tonic, n. *quod stomachum corroborat*.

Tonsils, n. *tonsilla*.

Too, adv. *etiam*, *quoque* (e.g. *unum etiam vos oro*, one thing — I ask of you; *non sophista solum, sed philosophi quoque*, not the sophists only, but the philosophers —); — much, *nimiùm*, *nimio*; — great, *nimis magnus*; — easy, *justo facilius* or *facilius quam*; he is — learned to have said that, *doctior est quam qui dixerit hoc*; — hasty, *præceps*; — hastily, *nimis festinanter*; to act — hastily, *festinans agere*, *per imprudentiam facere alqd*; — sharp, *præcatus*, *nasutus*; — troublesome, *permolesius*; — much power, *nimia potentia*; — powerful, *prævalens*, *præpotens*; — high-minded, *insolens*, *superbus*, *elatus* re; to be —, *superbire*; to show yourself —, *superbum se præbire*; — rich, *prædices*; — large, *nimis largus*; — largely, *nimis largiter*, *satis superque*; to have — high an opinion of a thing, *nimis tribuere rei*; — dear, **nimis carus*; — dearly, *nimis magno pretio*; — full, *nimis redundans*.

Tool, n. *instrumentum* (e.g. *rusticum*, *cenatorium*, *piscatorium*, *vulnecatorium*; arma only poet. in this sense).

Tooth, n. *dens* (lit. — in the mouth, then any point, e.g. of an anchor, comb, ploughshare, saw); a hollow —, *dens carius* or *caecatus* (in general), *dens exesus*; front teeth, *dentes priores* or *primores* or *eximi* or *adversi*; back —, *dentes intimi*; middle —, *dentes medii*; upper and lower —, *dentes superiores* et *inferiores*; projecting —, *dentes exserti* (in general), *dentes brochi* (of animals; who has such, *brochus*); the projection of the —, *brochilus* (Plin.); false —, *dentes empti* (Mart.); having —, with —, *dentatus*, *dentibus instructus*; without —, *dentibus carens*, *dentibus defectus* or (in Com. and late) *edentulus* (who has lost his —), *dentibus vacuus* (void of —, e.g. os); to have no —, *dentes non habere*, *dentibus carere*; to have good —, *bonis dentibus esse*; to extract a tooth, *dentem eximere* or *excipere* or *extrahere* or *evellere*; to wash the teeth, *dentes colluere*; to gnash the —, *dentes restringere*, (*dentibus*) *frondere*, *stridorem facere dentibus*; — powder, *dentificium* (post-Aug.), in the context also simply *pulvisculus* (Appul. Apol.); — ache, *dolor dentium*; to have —, *laborare ex dentibus*, *doloribus dentium cruciari*; I have —, *dentes mihi dolent*; forceps for drawing —, *foriceps* (δονδύραπος, Cels.), *forceps* quam Græci πιζύραπον vocant (Cels.).

Top, n. *primus locus*; see Summit; — wall, *supparium*.

Topaz, n. *topazius* (τοπαζιος, with the ancients = chrysolite, whilst with them *chrysolithus* [χρυσόλιθος] was = topaz).

Topic, n. *argumentum*; see Subject.

Topography, n. *descriptio locorum*, (as technical term) also *topographia* (τοπογραφία, late; Cic. Att. i. 13, 5, uses *τοποθεσία*).

Topsy-turvy, adv., to throw every thing —, *inâ summis miscere* or *mutare*, *summa imis confundere*, *omnia turbare* et *miscere*, *omnia in contrariumvertere*, *cælum et terras miscere*.

Torch, n. *fax* (especially burning), *tæda* (a piece of wood), *funale* (wax candle); a small —, *facula*; burning —, *faces* or *tædæ ardentes*, *faces collucentes*.

Torment, v.tr. *cruciare*, *excruciare* (lit. and fig.); *torquere* (lit. to torture; then fig., both of man and of bodily and mental pain), *stimulare* (to prick, then fig., e.g. of the conscience), *angere* (to alarm), *excare* (to let any one have no rest and peace); to — any one with questions, *alqm rogi*.

tando obtundere; to death, *alqm rogitando enecare*.
 Torment, *n. cruciatus* (lit. and fig.); *tormentum* (lit. torture); then fig. excruciating pain, of body or mind; comb. *cruciatus*, *et tormentum*, *stimuli doloris* (excruciating pain). Tormentor, *n. vexator* (fig.).

Tornado, *n. turbo*.

Torpedo, *n. *torpedo*.

Torrent, *n. torrens*.

Torrid, adj., — zone, *zona iusta*, *zona media flammis exusta et cremata*, **cingulus medius solis ardore tostus*; to live in —, *vicinum esse soli*.

Tortoise, *n. testudo*.

Torture, *n. tormenta -orum*, *n.* (in general, as a measure to compel prisoners to confess; then the instruments used for that purpose, such as *equuleus*, racks; *fiducula*, a number of strings; *tabulae*, boards, the *fid.* for stretching, the *tab.* for pressing the limbs; *ignis*, fire, etc., Sen. de Ira, iii., 19, 1), *carnificina* (the act; then the place, Liv.), *carnificinae locus* (the place, Suet.), *cruciatus* (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience); the —, the whole proceedings, *quaestio de tormenta*. Torture, *v.tr. torquere* (lit. and fig.), *extorquere*, *excrucicare*, in *equuleum* *imponere*, *injicere*, *conficere* (lit.), *cruciare*, *excruciare* (fig.); to — any one at a trial, *tormentis quere de algo*, *tormentis interrogare alqm*, *fiduculis exquirere de algo*. Torturer, *n. tortor*.

Toss, *v.tr. mittere*, *jaculari*; to — the head, *jactare corpus*. Toss, *n. jactus* or *missus talorum*, or *tesserarum*; see Throw.

Total, adj., by plane, *prorsus*; see Entire, Whole.

Totter, *v.intr. labare*, *nutare* (to shake the head), *vacillare* (to vacillate, all three lit. and fig.), *titubare* (like one that is drunk, asleep, etc.).

Touch, *v.tr.*, lit. *tangere*, *attingere*, *contingere* (all three also = to border, of countries, etc.); fig. with words, *tangere*, *attingere*, *mentionem alqis rei* inchoare; to — upon with a few words, *leviter tangere*, *brevisiter* or *strictim attingere*, *brevisiter perstringere*, *paucis percurrere*; see Handle, Play (in instrument); *v.intr.*, see Land. Touch, *n. tactus*, *tactus* (the act), *sensus* (feeling; also —, as one of the five senses); a — (with the painter's pencil), in the context *linea* (e.g. *penicillo* [ex colore] *lineam ducere*); see Feeling, Play. Touchstone, *n. coticula*, *lapis Lydius*, fig. *obrussa* (test, whether any thing is first-proof). Touching, adj., *animum movens*, *commovens*, *miserationem* or *miserordiam movens*. Touchy, adj., *mollis ad accipiendam offensionem* (e.g. *animus*, Cic.), *offensionis promtor* (e.g. *aures*, Tac.), *irritabilis* (irritable), *iracundus*, *facile exardescens*, *iram in promptu gerens* (hasty).

Tough, adj., *lentus* (what can be bent without tearing or breaking, lit. and fig.), *tenax* (that holds fast, e.g. wax; hence fig. parsimonious, as regards money), *glutinosus* (glutinous), *resinaceus* (like resin, sticky); a — life, (*lenta*) *viracitas*; one who has —, *virax*. Toughness, *n. lentitia* (lit.), *tenacitas* (fig.), *avarice*, *Liv.*

Tour, *n. iter*; to make — through, etc., *perambulare alqm locum*, *spatiari* or *ambulare algo loco*; see Journey, Walk. Tourist, *n.*, see Traveller.

Tournament, *n. *hastiludium*, **certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*; to hold —, **certamen equitum hastis concurrentium celebrare*, **hastis concurrere*.

Tow, *v.tr. trahere* (e.g. *navem remulco*). Tow, *n. funis* (rope in general), *rudens* (rope of a ship).

Toward, prep. (signifying direction of one object in relation to another), *ad*, in, *versus* with acc. (e.g. *ad orientem*, toward the east; in *septentriones*, toward the north; *Brundisium versus*; *modo ad urbem*, *modo in Galliam versus*, now toward the city, now toward Gaul), also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem*, [motion] toward the mountain); with a wider application of the idea of direction, denoting dispositions, inclinations, etc., as, toward a person, *adversus*, *erga*, in with acc. (*est enim pietas*

justitia adversus deos, piety is justice towards the gods; *fidelis in amicis*, *liberalis erga milites*; the genit. merely (*caritas patria*, love toward one's native land); *ad meridiem*, toward midday; *sub vesperum*, toward evening; *erant ad ducentos*, toward or about 200; *sex milia ferme passuum*, toward six miles.

Towel, *n. mantile* or *mantile* (not *mappa* = napkin).

Tower, *n. turris* (lit.), *carcer* (prison); a — with stories, *turris contabulata*; to build —, *turrem excitare* or *educere*; to have —s (as bulwarks), *turribus munitum esse*; to shut up (as prisoner) in —, *carcere* or in *carcere* or in *carcerem includere*; a small —, *turricula*; keeper of —, *custos turris*, *custos carceris*; steeple of —, **apex turris*; top of —, *fastigium turris*.

Town, *n. urbs* (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), *oppidum* (an inhabited place), *civitas* (the citizens as a body); ancient Roman cities were called also *municipium* (a free city, especially in Italy), *colonia* (colony), *praefectura* (governed by a prefect); a small —, *parvulum oppidum*; in every —, *oppidatim*; —s people, *oppidani*; — councillor, *curator* or *procurator rerum urbanarum*; — ship, *territorium urbis*, *ager urbis*.

Toy, *n. lusus* et *delicia*; see Play, = trifles, nugs.

Trace, *n. vestigium* (in the sand, or of any thing that had been at a place before, or that exists but is not visible), *indiciu* (sign), in the plur. comb. *indicia et vestigia* (e.g. *veneni*), *significatio alqis rei* (indication, e.g. *nulla timoris indicatio*, in *algo alqa significatio virtutis apparet*); to leave a — behind, *vestigium facere* (mark of the foot); to see the — (mark) of a foot in the sand, *vestigium socii videre in pulvere*. Trace, *v.tr.* (1) = to draw, mark out, *delineare*, *designare* (with the pencil; des. also fig. *verbis*), *primis rebus lineis designare* (in words, Quint.), *describere* (with the pencil or pen), *formare*, *deformare* (to delineate, also in words), *adumbrare* (to shadow out; also fig. *dicendo*, in words), *exarare* (to make a short sketch, in words, on tablets covered with wax); (2) = to follow by footsteps, *odore aut algo leviter presso vestigio persequi alqm* or *alqd* (lit. of dogs, etc.; then of men, Cic.), *odorari* or *odorari et vestigare* (only late *subodorari*), *indagare* or *investigare alqd* (lit. and fig.). Tracer, *n. investigator* (fem. *investigatrix*, late), *indagator*. Tracing, *n. investigatio*, *indagatio*; see Path. Track, *n.*, to follow the —, *conceptum odorem seclari* (lit. of dogs, etc.); to follow the — of any one or any thing, *alqis* or *alqis rei vestigia persequi*, also *persequi alqm* or *alqd*; see Trace, Footstep (under Foot). Track, *v.tr.*, see Trace.

Track, *n. spatium* (space in general), *tractus* (district, not *plaga* = climate); see Region, District; = treatise, see the word. Tractable, adj., *obsequens*, *obsequiosus* (who easily complies with the wishes of others and follows their advice, Plaut., obedient, towards any one, *alci*), *obediens* (obedient, with dat. of the person), *facilis* (willing); adv. *obsequenter*, *obedienter*. Tractableness, *n. obsequium*, *obedientia*.

Trade, *n.* (1) see Commerce; (2) = the business any one has learnt, *ars* (art, also any mechanical skill, as in Liv. of the — of a butcher), *artificium*, *ars operosa* (an art which produces something), *opificium* is bad in this sense, see the Latin-English Part), *negotium servile* (of the lower trades, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves, Sall.), *ars sordida*, *quaestus sordidus* (inasmuch as the lower trades and the gains made by them were considered below the dignity of a free Roman and of the patricians, opp. *ars liberalis*), *artificium necessarium* (as being necessary for daily intercourse, opp. *artifice elegantius*), *artificium meritorium* (as a means of obtaining a living), *opus et quaestus quotidianus* (calling, daily occupation, Cic.); a sedentary —, *ars sellularia*, *quaestus sellularius*; to carry on,

—, in *sordidā arte versari*, **quāstum sordidum colere*; — of a shoemaker, *sutrinam facere*; to make any thing into a regular —, to make a business of it, ad *mercedem atque quāstum alqd abducere*, *alqd exercere*, *facilitare* (e.g. *accusationem ex.*, *accusaciones* or *delaciones fac.*); to carry on a wholesale —, *mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam*. Trade, v.tr. *rem gerere*, *rem gerere et lucrum facere* (to do a good —), *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotiarī* (to do business by buying and selling, of a money-lender, banker, corn-dealer, etc.); — with, *vendere* or *renditare alqd* (to sell in general), *commercium alqis rei facere* (to do business in any thing, e.g. *turis*). Tradesman, n., see Mechanic. Trader, n., see Merchant.

Tradition, n. *traditio* (handing over, down; in the sense of "handing down by verbal —" the Latin *traditio* is only found in late writers; the classical writers rendered it by *memoria* if = remembrance in general), *littere* (in writing), *sermo* or *fama* (oral); to follow —, *relata referre*. Traditional, Traditionalist, adj. *posteris traditus* or *proditus* (in general), *litteris custoditus* (in writing).

Traffic, n. *commercium*; see Commerce. Traffic, v.intr. *mercaturam facere*; see Trade.

Tragacanth, n. *tragacantha* (τραγάκανθα), *tragacanthum* (the gum produced from it).

Tragedy, n. *tragadía* (τραγῳδία); to write tragedies, *tragadias facere*; a writer of —, *tragicus* (*poeta*), *tragadiarum poeta* or *scriptor*; to perform a —, *tragadiam agere*. Tragedian, n. = tragic actor, *tragædus* (τραγῳδός), *tragicus actor*. Tragic, adj. *tragicus*; the — poets, *tragici* (opp. *comici*), *cothurnati* (opp. *excalceati*); in a — manner, *tragico more*; fig. *tristis* (sad), *luctuosus* (mournful, e.g. *exitium*), *miserabilis* (wretched, e.g. *aspectus*), *atrox* (frightful, e.g. *res*, event; but *tragicus* in a fig. sense is not found in good prose). Tragicomedy, n. *tragicomadia*.

Train, v.tr. (1) see Draw; (2) to — soldiers, by *docere*, *exercere*; — well, *milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ* (etc.) *disciplinæ formam redigere*, *milium docendorum exercendorumque curam habere*, *milites omni disciplinâ militari erudire*, *milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare*; to — oxen for the plough, *boves ad aratrum instituere*; to — trees, flowers, etc., by *educere alqd*, *provenire*, *surgere*; see Educate. Trainer, n., of horses, *equorum domitor*, *equiso*. Training, n., see Education.

Train, n. (1) of a gown, etc., *syrra -atis*, n. (σιρρα, τω), or by *quod trahitur*, *quod verrit* (train) (sweeping the ground, of long dresses); (2) see Sute; (3) = procession (of carriages, etc.), by *pompa prolata*.

Trait, n. (1) = a touch, *linea* (e.g. *primis velut lineis alqd designare*); (2) in a person's character, by adjs.;, an excellent —, *præclarum* (e.g. *præc. hoc quoque Thrasybuli*).

Traitor, *proditor*, *desertor* (one who abandons his duty); see Betray, Treachery, Treason. Traitorous, adj., see Treacherous.

Trammel, n. *rete*; see Net, Shackles, Fetters. Trammel, v.tr. *intercipere*; see Shackle, Hinder.

Tramp, v.intr., see Tread, Travel, Walk. Tramp, n., see Traveller.

Trample, v.tr. and intr. *pedibus calcare alqd*, *persultare in alqd re* (upon any thing, e.g. a field), *solidare alqd* (to harden it); fig., to — under foot, *decidere* (to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *irridere* (to mock, persons or things); see Tread, Despise.

Trance, n. *secessus mentis et animi a corpore*, *animus abstractus a corpore*, *mens sevocata a corpore* (*ecstasis* only in late writers).

Tranquil, adj. *tranquillus*. Tranquillity, n. *tranquillitas*; see Quiet. Tranquillize, v.tr. *tranquillare* (mare, animos).

Transact, v.tr., business, *rem gerere*; see Trade. Transaction, n. *negotium* (e.g. n. *gerere* or *administrare*); see Business.

Transcend, v.tr. *transcendere*. Transcendent, adj. *præstans*; see Excel. Transcendental, adj. *quod sensu* or *sensibus percipi non potest*, *quod non sub sensu cadit*, *quod sensibus non subiectum est*; — philosophy, *philosophia quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur*, *philosophia contemplativa*.

Transcribe, v.tr. *transcribere*; see Copy.

Transfer, v.tr. *transferre* in with acc. (lit. to carry from one place to another, e.g. from a pocket-book into a book, *de tabulâ in librum*; *bellum in Italiam*; then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. *ex Græco in Latinum*; then = to use in a figurative sense, e.g. a word, *verbum*; = to put on another, e.g. *culpam in alqm*; also tr. *brassicam*), *transmittere* in with acc. (to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war into Italy), *transfundere* in or ad with acc. (to pour out of one vessel into another, e.g. *amorem in alqm*, *omnes suas laudes ad alqm*), *delegare alci* or *ad alqm* (to attribute, e.g. *crimen*; *causam peracti*; *hæc ipsa*, *quæ nunc ad me delegare vis*, *ea semper in te et præstantia fuerunt*); = to make over, as a right, *concedere alqd*, to any one, *alci*, *cedere alqd* or *alqd re*, to any one, *alci*, *transcribere alqd*, to any one, *alci* (in writing, *Jet.*); — a part of, *cedere alci alqd de alqd re*; his share, *cedere parte suâ*; the possession of any thing, *cedere alci possessione alqis rei* (e.g. *hortorum*); mortgages, *decedere de hypothecis*; the government, *concedere alci regnum*, *imperium*. Transfer, n. *translatio* (the act of —ing). Transferable, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.

Transfiguration, n., by *illustrare*; or *transfiguration* (Plin., Tertull.). Transfigure, v.tr. *illustrare*; his countenance was —ed at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*.

Transfix, v.tr. *transfigere* (*alqm gladio*); see Pierce.

Transform, v.tr. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. to form anew); — into, *fingere* or *formare in alqm* or *in aliud*, *transfigurare* or *transformare in alqm* or *in aliud*, *figurare in habitum alqis rei* (to give the shape of), *figurare in naturam alqis rei*, *convertere in alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. in *canem*), *convertere in aliam naturam*, *mutare in alqd*; see Change. Transformation, n. *transfiguratio* (post-Aug., better by the verb), *immutatio*, *transitus in aliam figuram*.

Transfuse, v.tr. *transfundere*; see Transfer. Transfusion, by the verb.

Transgress, v.tr. *migrare*, *transcendere* (e.g. *jus gentium*, *morem*), *non servare*, *non observare* (e.g. *præceptum*), comb. *migrare et non servare*, *negligere* (e.g. *legem*), *violare* (e.g. *fœdus*, *jus gentium*). Transgression, n. *violatio* with gen. (the act of —, e.g. *juris gentium*, *fœderis*), *peccatum*, *delictum* (crime, etc.). Transgressor, n. *qui migrat* or *non servat* or *non observat alqd*, *qui violat alqd*, *violator alqis rei*.

Transient, adj. = passing, *fugax* (fugacious); see Perishable.

Transit, n. *transsectio*; goods for —, *merces ad alios populos transeuntis*; — duty, *portorium*; —, in a general sense, see Passage. Transition, n. *transitio*, *transitus*, *transgressio*, *transgressus*, *transmissus*, *trajectio*, *trajectus* (those in . . . to express the act, those in . . . us, the condition); fig. *transsectio*, *transitus*, *transgressio*; in speaking, *aditus ad* (e.g. *causam*), to the question, in the law, *aditum facere ad causam*; in music, *transitus*. Transitive, adj., by *transire ad*; in grammar, a — verb, *verbum transitivum* (Prisc.). Transitory, adj. in *transitu*, *transiens*, *præteriens* [also fig. = by-the-bye; the first two in the fig. sense post-Aug., but *quasi præteriens* once in Cic.).

Translate, v.tr., into another language, *certere*, *convertere* (in general), *transferre* (word for word, literally), *reddere* (to render, accurately), *interpretari* (to interpret, not necessarily word for

word, but in an intelligible manner); — into Latin, in *Latinum convertere*, in *Latinam linguam transferre*, *Latine reddere*, *sermone Latino interpretari*, *Latina consuetudini tradere* (with the idea of making it accessible to the great mass of the people, Col.); from Greek into Latin, ex *Graeco in Latinum vertere*, *Graeca in Latinum vertere*, ex *Graeco in Latinum convertere* or *transferre*; literally, faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo* or *de verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*, ad *verbum transferre* or *exprimere*, *tollidem verbis transferre* or *interpretari*; this would be literally — *id verbum cuncta e verbo*. Translating, *n. conversio* (e.g. ex *Graecia*, Quint.), *translatio* (Quint.); both these only the act of —, not the matter itself; *versio* without any ancient authority), *interpretatio*. Translation, *n. liber scriptoris concensus* or *translatio* (the work of a writer —, e.g. *utar carminibus Aratris, quae a te admodum adolescentulo concersa, ita me delectant, quia Latina sunt*, Cic.; [*Cicero*] *libros Platonis atque Xenophontis edidit translatos*, Quint.); — of a speech, *oratio conversa*; a bad — of any thing, *liber male concensus*; it does not require a literal —, *non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est*. Translator, *n. interpres*; a bad, *elusus* —, *interpres indexterus*; — of a foreign work, *interpres alieni operis*, Quint.; art of —, *ars in alium sermonem verendi*.

Transmit, v.tr. *mittere* (not *transmittere*) *alci* or *ad alium*. Transmission, *n. missio* (not *transmissio*).

Transom, *n. lignum transeorsum* or *transversarium*, *transrum*; small —, *transilla*.

Transparent, adj. *pellucidus*, *translucidus*, *perapertus* (the first, of things that are — in themselves; *perap.* = what any one can see through); — like glass, *vitri modo translucidus* (e.g. of a stone); a — dress, *vestis nihil celatura*; to be —, *pellucere*, *translucere*, *lucem transmittere*, *pelluciditatem habere*. Transparency, *n. pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perapertitas*.

Transpire, v.intr. *exhalari*; = to escape from secrecy, vulgar, *culgari*, *diculgari*, *pervulgari*, *exire in turbam* or *vulgus*, *emanare* (in *vulgus*), *efferr* (*foras* or in *vulgus*), *effuere* et *ad aures hominum permanere*; everywhere, *pererebescere* (but *pernotescere* only after the classical age); not to let —, *alci rei famam compingere* or *supprimere*; to let —, *vulgare*, *diculgare*, *pervulgare*, *efferre foras* or in *vulgus*, *proferre foras*, *edere in vulgus*.

Transplant, v.tr. *transponere* (to remove to another place, e.g. cabbages, *plantas brassicae transp.* or in *alium locum transp.*, *statium in locum inferiorem*; transplantare, for to —, first found in Sedulius, a Christian poet, about A.D. 450), *transferre* (to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romae*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*); = to remove inhabitants, *transferre*, *traducere* (persons, e.g. *populum Albanum Romam, gentem in Galliam*, *collocare in alio loco* (e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis* [on the ruins] *hujus urbis, alium in concilio caelestium*); a tree grows in another country and may be —, *arbor in alia terra ricit et transmigra*; what cannot be —, by *translationem reformidare*. Transplantation, *n. translatio*.

Transport, v.tr. *portare*, *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (to bring across, things), *transmittere*, *trahere* (to cross the water, persons and things), *aliqui cum custodibus mittere alio* (to a penal settlement).

Transport, *n. navigium rectorium*, *navicula rectoria* (a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (ship of burden); none of the — carrying troops was missed, *nulla navis quae milites portaret desiderabatur*; see *Raptore*. Transportation, *n. transactio* (the removing things anywhere, either by carrying them or in a vehicle), *comentus* (the removing things all at once, men and things, as victuals, provisions); see *Removal*, *Banishment*.

Transpose, v.tr. *transmutare* (e.g. words, letters,

Quint.). Transposition, *n.*, of words, *translatio* or *trajectio* or *transmutatio verborum* (gramm.); — of letters, *metathesis* (*μεταθεσις*) or, in pure Latin, *trajectio* (gramm.).

Transubstantiation, *n.*, perhaps by *transitus in aliam figuram*, or by *transire*.

Transverse, adj. *transversus*, *transversarius* (lying across); adv. *transverse*, e *transverso*, *per transversum*.

Trap, *n. muscipula* (mouse—), *laqueus* (noose, —, lit. and fig.); = ambush, *insidia*, *laquei*, *decipula* or *decipulum* (dec., sing. or plur., fig. used both before and after the classical age, but never in a lit. sense); see *Snares*. Trap, v.tr. *capere*; v.intr., e.g. to — for beaver, etc., by *laqueum ponere* (*venandi causa*); see *Ensnare*. Trappings, *n. ornamentum equeum* (in general), *phaleria* (horses' head and neck ornaments, *τὰ φάλαρα*; a horse adorned with —, *equus phaleratus*).

Trash, *n. quisquilia* (worthless things); see *Waste*. Trashy, adj., see *Useless*.

Travail, v.intr. (1) see *Toll*; (2) *parturire*, ex *partu laborare*. Travail, *n. dolores puerperae*, *dolor quem in puerperio algis perpetitur*, *dolores quos in enitendo algis fert*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); to be in —, by *partus premit*.

Travel, v.intr. *proficisci* (in or ad or circa, *obire*, *circumire* (with acc.), *peragere*, *perlustrare*; — to markets or fairs, *circa fora proficisci*; — as a merchant, *ad mercatus proficisci*; — from place to place, *loca obire*; — city to city, *urbes circumire*; — over the world, *terras peragere*, *perlustrare*; — the whole world, *orbem (omnem) terrarum circumire* or *peragere*; see *Journey*, *Voyage*. Traveller, *n. iter faciens*, *viator* (wanderer on foot), *vector* (passenger on board a vessel), *peregrinator*, *peregrinans* (one who travels or resides abroad), *hospes* (guest), *advena* (who has only lately arrived in a town). Travelling, *n. peregrinatio*.

Traverse, adj., see *Across*, *Transverse*. Traverse, *n. pars transversa*, *lignum transversarium* (cross-beam, e.g. a beam like a bolt, lying across in buildings); fig. = a cross accident, by *alci rationes conturbare*; see *Denial*, *Trick*. Traverse, v.tr. (1) see *Cross*; (2) = to wander over, *peragari* (intentionally), *percurrere* (without a defined purpose), *peragere*, *lustrare*, *perlustrare*; see *Travel*.

Tray, *n. alceus* (in general, = a wooden vessel), *magis idis*, f. (Paul. Dig.), also = a kneading-trough; breakfast —, dinner —, etc., perhaps *repositorium*.

Treachery, adj. *perfidus* (faithless), *dolosis* (cunning), *subdolis* (in a bad sense, sly); adv. *perfidus*, *dolose*; see *Faithless*. Treachery, *n. proditio*, *perfidia*, *delatio* (informing).

Treacle, *n. syrapius*.

Tread, v.intr. and intr. *calcare pede aliquid* (to — upon, also e. *aliquid*; then e. *feminam* = to impregnate, of birds; and in preparing any thing, e.g. *uas*, *argillam*); to — out, *excalcere* (e.g. *surfures*, Plaut.; *pedes*); to — under foot (fig.), *obterere* et *calcere* (e.g. *libertatem*), *conculcare*, *proculcare* (lit. — to trample down; then fig., e.g. *senatum*, *Italiam*), *pervertere* (to overthrow, neglect entirely, e.g. *omne officium*, *omnia iura*, *amicitiam*); to — upon any thing (so that it enters the foot), *se induere alci rei* (not *aliquid*); a trodden path, *via trita*. Treading, *n. calcatura* (of grapes).

Treason, *n. crimen majestatis* (*lasa* or *minuta*); the law concerning, *lex majestatis*; to commit —, *majestatem minuire* or *ledere*; to accuse of —, *accusare lasa majestatis*; convicted of —, *condemnatus majestatis*, *majestatis causa damnatus*; a proof of —, *majestatis indicium*; see *Betray*, *Faithless*, *Traitor*.

Treasure, *n. thesaurus* (*θησαυρος*, in general, a place for keeping things, and the things kept there; then fig., both = a kind of store-room, e.g. the-

sauros rerum omnium memoria, Cic.; *mihi ille vir thesaurus est*, Plin. Ep., and = any thing very precious, e.g. *litera thesaurus est*, Patron.; *erarium* (money-chests, especially = public treasury or the place where the treasury is kept, bank), *gaza* (γάza, lit. treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince, e.g. *Macedonum gaza*, Cic.; *pecunia regis, quam gazam Persae vocant*, Curt.; *gaza, sic Persae erarium vocant*, Mela), *fiscus* (cash-box of a magistrate; then since Aug. the imperial private finances; in opp. to *erarium*), *opes*, *dititiae* (riches), *copia* (quantity, store). *Treasure*, v.tr. *accumulare, coaccrere* (to heap up, money, treasures), *exaggerare* (to build up like a dam, also *opes*); *construere acervos* with gen. (e.g. *numorum*). *Treasurer*, n. *praefectus aerarii, custos thesauri* or *gazarum*; royal = *custos gazae regiae* or *pecuniae regiae*. *Treasury*, n. *thesaurus* (θησαυρός), *loculi* (Juv., Mart.).

Treat, v.tr. = to be engaged in any thing, *tractare alqm* or *alqd* (a person or thing; also of a doctor), *curare alqm* or *alqd* (to attend to), *disputare, disserere de alqd re, prosequi alqd* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of illness), *curare morbum, adhibere morbo curationem*; — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards any one, *alqm tractare, habere*; — well, ill, etc. bene, male, etc.; — kindly, *liberaliter habere* or *tractare alqm*; — with respect, *honorifice tractare alqm*; — with the greatest —, *summo honore afficere alqm*; — according to his rank, *dignitatē alci consulere*; — with regard and distinction, *indulgentiā tractare alqm, indulgere alci*; — as an enemy, (in) *hostium numero habere alqm, pro hoste habere* or *ducere alqm*; — like everybody else, *alqm eodem loco habere quo alqm*; = to entertain (which see); — with, *appone alci alqd* (to put before any one; e.g. *panes convitis*), *pascere alqm alqd re* (to feed; ironically, e.g. *olusculis, jocular*, in the epistolary style). *Treatment*, n. *tractatio* (with mind and body; also behaviour towards any one), *curatio* (attending to); kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *asperitas, severitas*; mild —, *lenitas, indulgentia*; low, base —, *contumelia*; unworthy, humiliating —, *indignitates*; to meet with kind and liberal — from any one, *liberaliter ab alqo haberi et coli*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*; see *Entertainment*. *Treatise*, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (— on a learned topic), *liber, libellus* (the book in which a subject is treated). *Treaty*, n. *pactio, pactum* (a legal contract between two contending parties, *pactio* as act, *pactum* what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus* (agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (a — of peace or alliance, concluded between the generals of two belligerent states, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *foedus* (alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu, comab. ex pacto et convento*; to conclude a — with, *pactisci* or *ex pactisci cum alqo*, *pactionem cum alqo facere* or *conferre*, *foedus facere* or *inire cum alqo*; to keep a —, *pactum praestare, in pacto manere, pacto or conventis stare*.

Treble, adj. (1) see under *Treble* (2) in music, see *Sharp*; (3) — voice, *vox summa*; or *acuta* or *attenuata*; — flute, *tibia incensura*. *Treble*, v.tr. *triplicare*.

Tree, n. *arbor, planta* (e.g. for transplanting), *mater* (e.g. from which we take scions); a small —, *arbuscula*; what belongs, refers to —, *arborarius*; what is taken from —, *arboraeus* (e.g. fruit); a place planted with —, *arbutum* (in particular an orchard planted with trees for vines to grow up), *pomarium* (orchard); what grows upon —, *arbutinus* (e.g. ritis); to plant a field —, *arbutare agrum*; to grow into —, *arborescere*; see *Pedigre*; like —, *arborus, dendriticus* (a gem so called by Plin.); the inward bark of —, *liber*; blossom of —, *flos arborum*, or by quoniam *arbores*, *florēt*;

fruit of —, *fructus arboris* (in general), *pomum* (any eatable fruit, also berry), *bacca* (berry), *quae ex arboribus gignuntur*; lopper of —, *arborator*; one who hollows —, *arborum cavator* (of a species of woodpecker), *picus arborarius* (woodpecker); as high as —, *surgens in altitudinem arboris*; walnut —, *walnut, nuc juglans*; pair of scissars to lop —, *forfex arboraria* (the ancients used a *folx arboraria*, i.e. garden-knife); cultivation of —, *arborum cultus* or *cura*, *arborum educatio*; branch —, *frons arboris*.

Trefoll, n. *trifolium*.

Tremble, v.intr. *tremere* (in general), *contremiscere, intremiscere* (all these, with fright, and both of persons and things), *micare* (to have a tremulous motion, like flames, e.g. of the veins), *horrere* (to shudder, with cold, fear, of persons); all over, *totum tremere horreque, toto pectore tremere*, *omnibus artibus contremiscere*; to — for fear of any thing, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgas ac securas dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *cinclula*), *extremescere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to — before any one, *alqm contremiscere*. *Trembling*, adj. *tremens, tremebundus* (in a single case), *tremulus* (also if constantly; all of persons and things); written with a — hand, *vacillantibus literis scriptus*; — voice, *tremebunda vox*. *Trembling*, n. *tremor, horror*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *integride*.

Tremendous, adj. *terribilis*; see *Terrible*, *Violent*.

Trench, n. (1) see *Ditch*; (2) in fortification, *munitionum, munilio, agger* (dam), *vallum* (military fortification round a camp or besieged town); to open —, *munitionum exstruere, munitiones facere, aggerem comportare* or *jacere* or *construere* or *exstruere, vallum ducere*.

Trepan, n. *trebera* (τρεβανον, τρεβανον, bore), as surgical instrument), *modiolus* (χονιδιον, see Cels. 8, 3). *Trepan*, v.tr., any one, *calvarium* or *os capitis modiolio perforare*. *Trephine*, n. *modiolus*.

Trepass, v.intr., lit. *stundum alci contra jus* *fasque introire*; fig., see *Transgress*, *intrude* (to — upon the time of another). *Trepass*, n. *vis, violatio* (the act), *injuria illata* (as a fact); see *Transgress*.

Tret, n. *deductio, decessio*; see *Allowance*.

Trial, n. *tentatio* (whether any thing will succeed), *experimentum* (to know the quality), *experientia* (the experience gained by the — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk, e.g. *herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus*), *periculum* (experience gained with respect to any thing, even with attending danger), *conatus -is, m.* (in the pl. also *conata -orum, n.*, as a beginning); to make a —, *periculum facere*; see *Examination*, *Experiment*, *Experience*; — in law, *interrogatio* (examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *questio* (as a whole), *percontatio* (searching examination). *Try*, v.tr. *tentare* (to — to find a thing out, what it is, etc.), *experiri* (to see how it answers, as the result of tent.), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm* or *alqd*), *periculum facere alci* or *alci rei*, *explorare* (to examine, to explore), *gustato explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.), *conari* generally with inf. (with respect to the beginning of an undertaking); to — a horse, *equum tentare*; I — my strength, or what I could do, *tentari quid possem*; we will — what both of us can do, *experiamur quid uterque possit*; to — whether, *experiri si*, etc.; — whether . . . or, etc. *experiri utrum . . . an*, etc.; to — any thing upon any one, *experiri alqd in with abl.* (e.g. *rima tentari in ferro*); I — my strength, *tento* or *experior quid possum*; to — other means, (threatening law-proceedings), *(juri) experiri*, with respect to any thing, *de alqd re*; — the last expedient, the only means, *ultima* or *extrema experiri*; in law, to — any one, *interrogare alqm* (in general), to examine, e.g. a witness, *alqm lege interrogare, quare ex alqo, questionem instituire de* or *ex alqo, questionem ponere in alqm, percontare*.

in —, *alqm in triumpho* or *per triumphum ducere*; fig. *triumphus, victoria, exultatio, laetitia* (great joy). *Triumph, v.intr. triumphare, triumphum agere* or *habere, triumphantem inire urbem, orare, occantem triumphare*; over, *de alqo, ex alqâ terrâ triumphare*; fig. *vincere, triumphare* or *orare gaudio, exultare, latari, comb. exultare et triumphare, latari et triumphare*; over any body, *triumphare* or *triumphum agere* *de alqo, vincere alqm*; over any thing, *orare* or *exultare* or *latari alqâ re*. *Triumphal, adj., — arch, porta triumphalis; — column, status triumphalis; — car, currus triumphalis; — procession, triumphus*; in a —, *in triumpho, per triumphum, triumphans*. *Triumphant, adj., see before.*

Triumvir, n. triumvir. Triumvirate, n. triumviratus.

Trivial, adj., by sermone tritum, contritum, quod in omnium ore versatur; see *Trifling, Vulgar.*

Trochee, n. trocheus (τροχαιος). Trochaic, adj. trochaicus (τροχαικος).

Troll, v.intr., by colici (in a coach).

Troop, n. caterca; of stage-players, *caterca, grex*; troops, *copie, milites*; see *Army*; a body of —, *manus*; in —, *catercatim, in circulis* (in circles). *Trooper, n. eques*; see *Cavalry, Horse.*

Trope, n. verbum translatum; to use a —, in rhetoric *tropus (τροπος)* or *figura*; see *Metaphor.*

Tropical, adj. translatus; a — expression, *verbum transferre*; to speak in —, *verba transferre.*

Trophy, n. tropaeum (τροπαιον); to erect —, *tropaeum statuere* or *sistere* or *ponere* or *constituere*; to erect a pile of arms as a —, *congeriem armorum statuere* (Tac.).

Tropic, n., in astronomy, circulus, orbis; — of Cancer, circulus or orbis brumalis; — Capricorn, circulus or orbis solstitialis. Tropical, adj., by circ. with the noun.

Trot, v.intr. ire, incedere (to walk), **citato gradu incedere* (of a horse), **citato equo rehi* (of the rider); to — behind any one, *restigia alqis sequi* (in general), *equo rectum sequi alqm* (on horseback). *Trot, n. gradus citatus, gradus solutis*; to ride any where —, *citato equo contendere alqo*; in a quick —, *citato equo arolare*; prov., I'll keep him —, by *alqm exercere.*

Troth, n., see Truth.

Troubadour, n. poëta amatorius (as poet.), *ci-tharædus (καθηπεδός, as singer).*

Trouble, v.tr. agitare (to set in motion, e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to torment), *ex-agitare* (to drive from one place to another, neighbours, the state, also of the conscience), *commovere* (to disturb), *turbare, conturbare, perturbare* (to confuse, any one, or anyone's mind); = to afflict, *sollicitare, sollicitum habere, sollicitudine* or *agritudine afficere, sollicitudinem* or *agritudinem alci afferre*; very much, *excruciare alqis animum et sollicitare*; = to give occasion for labour to, e.g. may I — you, *quæso si placet*; may I — you to hand me this book, *des mihi, quæso, hunc librum*; I have — you for nothing, **te frustra socari*; see *Sue*; to — one's self, *laborem suscipere* or *sibi sumere*; don't — yourself, **noli tibi molestiam exhibere.* *Trouble, n. (1)* = disturbance of mind, *inquietus* (post-Aug., e.g. *inquietus nocturna*), *animi motus* (e.g. during one's sleep, Curt.), *æstus* (restlessness of mind, when one cannot make up one's mind about a matter, Plin.), *perturbatio animi* (perturbation of mind), *sollicitudo* (painful anxiety), *angor* (anxiety, anguish); see *Grief, Perplexity, Affliction, Calamity*; = molestation, *labor, molestia, onus* (burden), *incommodus* (inconvenience), *difficultas* (difficulty); see *Annoyance.* *Troublesome, adj. molestus, gravis* (giving great —), *incommodus, iniquus* (inconvenient), *durus* (hard), *operosus, laboriosus* (laborious), *odiosus* (what we hate), *difficilis* (what has its difficulties), *comb. gravis et incommodus, gravis et odiosus, laboriosus molestusque, odiosus et molestus*; very —, *permolesus, perincommodus*; — duties, *provincia molestia et negotia*; adv. *molestè, gra-*

viter, permolesus, perincommodus; to be —, *degrare* (e.g. of a wound, Liv.); to become —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere*, also *gratem* or *molestum esse alci, oneri esse*; by speaking, *gratem esse alqis auribus*; aures *alqis onerare verbis*; by asking questions, *obtundere alqm rogitando*; by writing letters, *obtundere alqm* or *obstrepere alci literis*; with one's requests, *fatigare alqm precibus*; if it is not — to you, *nisi molestum est, si tibi grave non est*; I am afraid to — to you, *verecor ne tibi gravis sim.*

Trough, n. alticus, magis; see *Tray*; for holding water, **alveus aquarius.*

Trousers, n. braccæ (in Tac. Germ. 17, expressed by the general term, *vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens*; but *femoralia* [not *femoralia*] = bandages for covering the thighs, which were worn in early times, Suet. Aug. 82, in.; the *braccæ* only in use in the times of the Roman Emperors, Tac. Hist. ii. 20, 1); one who wears —, *braccatus, braccis indutus*; to put on —, *braccas sibi induere* or *bracciæ induere*; a pocket in —, **sacculus braccarum*; who makes —, *braccarius* (late Imperial Rome).

Trout, n. trutta (gloss.), **salmo sario* (L.), *sario* (perhaps = salmon —, Anson. Mosell.), *aurata* (golden —, **sparus aurata*, L.).

Trowel, n. trulla.

*Troy-weight, n., perhaps by *pharmacopislerum pondere.*

Truant, adj. iners; see *Idle.* *Truant, n., to play —, *scholam non obire.*

Truce, n. indutice; see *Armistice, Intermission*; — of God (in the middle ages), **truga Dei* (technical term).

Truck, n. (1) mutatio or *permutatio rerum*; — system, *res inter se mutare, emere singula non pecunia sed compensatione mercium*; to introduce —, *res inter se mutare* or *instituere*; see *Barter*; (2) see *Wheel*; (3) see *Carriage, Barrow.*

Truckle, v.intr. (humiliter) servire; see *Submit.*

Trudge, v.intr. (1) pedibus ire; see *Walk*; (2) = to travel with labour, perhaps by *corpus fessum trahere, fessa trahere membra.*

True, adj. verus; sincerus, germanus (the two foregoing = genuine), *comb. verus et sincerus*; a friendship, — virtue, *vera amicitia, virtus*; it is —, *verum est, res ita se habet, res veritate nititur* (in general), *non argo, concedo, fateor* (I confess); that is certainly —, but, *sunt ista, sed, etc.* (Cic.); it is not —, *falsum est*; to make one's words —, *re or exitu comprobare alqd*; to become —, *verum comprobari*; dreams become —, *somnia evadunt*; as — as I live, I know, *ita sciam, ut scio*; as — as I live, I don't know, *ne sciam si scio*; to speak —, *sincere pronunciare, in veritate dicere.* *Truly, adv. profecto* (certainly), *sane, certe, certe quidem; cere, ad veritatem, sincere.* *True-born, Truebred, adj. (e.g. Englishman), verus et sincerus* (e.g. *Scotus*), *verus et morus* (e.g. *Græcia*), *germanus* (e.g. *germanos se pulcrit Thucydidas*). *Truehearted, adj. candidus, operus, simplex.* *Trueheartedness, n. (antiqui) candor, simplicitas, animus simplex* or *aperus*; = Genuine, Real, Faithful, Honest, Correct, Right, Straight. *Truth, n. veritas* (as quality), *verum* (what is —); to speak —, *not veritatem dicere, loqui, verum*, *vera dicere, dicere quod res est*; strict —, *summa veritas, veritas; general —, perceptive omnibus veritas; historical —, historia, veritas, historica fides* (Ov.); the Christian truths, **vera que scripura Christiana tradidit, præcepta —orum, n.*; according to —, *ex re*; to bring any thing near —, *alqd ad veritatem adducere*; to have the —, *veritatis amicum* or *diligentem* or *cultorem esse*; he would not listen to —, *by veritatis impatienter esse; keep it as much as possible to —, quam verissime, quam verissime potero*; to abide by —, *veri stare*; to deviate from —, *a veritate deflectere*; to get at —,

ca qua vera sunt cornu e; to tell you the —, *verum* *in loqui volumus*, *verum si scire vis*, *si eum quæramus*, or simply *si queris* or *si queritis*; to come nearest to —, *vero proxime abesse* (opp. *longissime a vero abesse*); to get the — out of him, *per verum ex alio excutere* (fer.); to tell any one the — (what is unpleasant for him to hear), *alci rei a dicere*, *objurgare* or *pestringere* or *exagitare alqm* (to give any one a good scolding), *alci non parere* (not to spare any one); lover of —, *veritatis amans* or *studiosus* or *diligens*, *verax*. Truthful, adj. *verus*, *verax*, *veridicus*; strictly —, *severus*. Truthfulness, n. *veritas*, *veritatis studium* or *amor*.

Trumpery, n. *nugæ*; see Trifle.

Trumpet, n. *tuba*, the sound of —s, *tubæ* or *tubarum sonus*; at —, *tubæ accente*, *tubis accensibus*, to enter the town with —, *ubem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); signal of —, *tubæ signum*, *tubarum signa*; to sound the —, *tubæ canere*; fig. = to propagate praise, *buccinatorum esse alci rei*, *canere*, *cantaret* (to sing), *vilgare*, *divulgare* (to divulge, spread), *prædicare* (e.g. *magnifice*, to make a great deal of anything), *exultare*, *jaclare* (to boast); a speaking —, **tubis qui vocem longissime fert*. Trumpeter, n. **tubicen*, *cudaceator* (of an officer with a flag of truce); *Ag. buccinator*, *tubicen*.

Truncheon, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*; see Staff.

Trundle, v.intr. *tolu*.

Trust, n. = confidence, *fiducia*, *fides*, *spes firma*. Trust, v.tr. *fidere*, *confidere alci* or *rei*, *fructum esse alci* or *alqd rei* (to build on), *fiduciam habere alci rei*; to place your — in yourself, *fiduciam in se collocare*; — too much, *nimio confidere*, — yourself altogether to, *se totum alci committere*, *omnia consilia alci credere*; to have no — in a person, *alci diffidere*; to tell in confidence, *alci alqd secreto dicere*; see Confidence. Trustee, n. *custos*, *administrator*, *procurator*, of a school, see Principal, Director. Trustworthy, adj. *certus*, *firmus*, *constans* (opp. *variis*, *mobilis*), *certus et constans*, *firmus et constans*, *fidus*, *fidelis*, *verus*. Trustworthiness, n. *constantia*, *fides* (Cic. Off., *fides, ad est dicentium contentorumque constantia et veritas*; Cic. Att., *o constantiam promissi et fidem miram*), *veritas*.

Tub, n. *dolium*, *muletra* (milk-pail), *labrum* (vat), *anum* (flask, pail of milk), *cupa* (cask, e.g. *inum de cupâ*).

Tube, n. *tubus*; see Pipe.

Tuber, n. *tuber* (any thing that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling, in modern writers also knobs, hard excrescences of trees), *bulbus* (bulb), *moles* (any huge bulk). Tuberous, adj. **tuberosus* (technical term); n. — plant, **planta tuberosa* (technical term). Tuberosc, n. **polyanthes tuberosa* (L.). Tubercle, n. (in anatomy), *papula*, *pustula*; red —, *boia*; see Swelling, in Botany, see Tuber.

Tuck, n. *ferrum*; see Sword, Net, Fold, Pull. Tuck, v.tr. to — up a garment, *vincingere*; the hair, comam in nodum *religare*, *capillos in nodum colligere*, *oblique crinem nodoque substringere*.

Tuesday, n. **dies Martis*.

Tuft, n. *tophus*.

Tuft, n., e.g. a — of hair, *capillus verticis* (the hair off the top of the head); a — of grass, *per fasciculos* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (— or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume on a helmet); a small —, *crustula*. Tufted, adj., e.g. a — grove, *fruticosus*, *fruticulosus*, *virgultus obsitus*; — thistle, **turdus cristatus*; — lark, *cassida*, *avis galerita*, *galeritux* (sc. *ales*), **alnada cristata* (L.); — pigeon, **columba cristata* (L.).

Tug, v.tr. and intr. *trahere*; — a vessel, *navem trahere* or *abstrahere*, *navem navigare* (to tow it into, *trahere*, e.g. into harbour,

Tac.); through a place, *navem adigere per*, etc. (e.g. *per astuaria adegit trivemes*); see Pull. Tug, n., see Pull; steam —, see Vessel.

Tuition, n., see Instruction.

Tulip, n. **tulipa*; bulb of —, **bulbus tulipe*.

Tumble, v.intr. = to roll about, *volatari* (e.g. *in luto*), *se volutare*; see Fall; v. tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. Tumble, n., see Fall.

Tumbler, n., a large drinking-glass, **ulrum cerevisiae*.

Tumid, adj. (1) see Swell; (2) fig. *tumidus* (style). Tumour, n. *tumor*; see Swelling.

Tump, v.tr. (in gardening) perhaps by *cucum-dae alqd alqd re* (*humo*, etc.).

Tumult, n. (1) = great noise, *tumultus*, *tumultuatio*; see Noise; (2) = excitement of the mass, *seditio*, *motus*, *concitatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus* (in the Roman sense, of any rising of a conquered tribe, e.g. of the slaves, the country people, the allies, etc., against the Romans themselves); see Rebellion. Tumultuary, Tumultuous, adj. *turbulentus* (turbulent), *comb. seditiosus et turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); see Disorderly, Noisy.

Tumulus, n. *tumulus*.

Tune, n. (1) = a short air, *cantus*; see Air, Melody; (2) an instrument is in — see the verb, (3) = humour, (*animi affectio* or (*animi affectus* (momentary state of the mind), *animi habitus* (permanent), *animi motus*, *animus*, *voluntas* (the two foregoing also in the plur. when we speak of several); when any one is just in —, a momentary fit, *temporarius animi motus* (Quint.); to be in —, *favere* or *studere alci rei*; not to be in —, *male affectum esse*, *morosum esse*. Tune, v.tr., a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere nervi ut concentum serrare possint* (Cic.); — by another, *per ipsi by accommodate instrumentum musicum ad aliud*; see Sing. Tunc, n., by the verb.

Tunnel, n. (1) see Fannel; (2) in engineering, **fossa concaemerata*. Tunnel, v.tr. (1) = to form like a —, e.g. to — fibrous plants, *by *in insubiduli formam redigere*; (2) to make a —, **fossam concaemeratam ducere*. Tunneling, n., by the above.

Tunny, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (ὀύνος); belonging to —, *thynnarius* (Jct.); the catching of —, *piscatio thynnaria* (Jct.).

Turban, n., perhaps *tiāra* (τίάρα).

Turbid, adj. *turbidus* (disturbed, e.g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, *sky*, *caelum*), *turbatus* (muddied, e.g. *aqua*), *foeculentus* (having the lees disturbed, e.g. wine, beer).

Turbidated, adj. **cono similis*; see Conical.

Turbot, n. *rhombus* (ρῶμβος).

Turbulence, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio, trepidatio* (tumult of the passions, from fear of danger), *tumultus*. Turbulent, adj. *turbulentus*; see Tumultuous.

Tureen, n. *patina*.

Turf, n. (1) *caespes* (sward, sod); (2) **turfa*, **humus turfa* (L.).

Turgent, adj. see Swell. Turgid, adj. *tumidus*; see Tumid.

Turk's turban, a plant, **lilium martagon* (L.).

Turkey, n., — cock, *gallus indicus*; — hen, **gallina indica*; — red, *purpureus*.

Turkoid, Turquois, n. **callais*, **turcosa* (L.).

Turmoil, n. *turba*, *turba*, see Tumult.

Turn, v. tr. (1) = a wheel, etc. *torquere*, *contorquere*, *circumagere* (round, e.g. hand-mill, *molae trusatiles*), *distorquere* (on one side, e.g. *oculus*); to — anything round, in *orbem torquere* or *circumagere*, *rotare* (like a wheel); (2) = to shift sides, *cessare* (a piece of meat), *circumagere* (e.g. *equum ad rapido cursu*), *vertere* (e.g. *navem*, *curram*), *convertere* (to — quite round, stating the *terminus ad quem*, hence with *ad* or *in* with acc.), *circumvertere*, *intorquere* (round towards one side, e.g. *oculus ad alqd*), *retorquere* (back, e.g. *oculus ad alqd*), (3) to — one's back, *verti*, *converteri*, *se*

vertere or *convertere* (lit.), *terga vterere* or *convertere* (to take to flight, of soldiers), *abire, decedere, discedere* (to go away); (4) = to change the state of a balance, e.g. the scale, by **inclinari* or *inclinare* in (ad) *alteram partem*, or by *altera laus propendit* or *deprimitur*; (5) to — a coat, **vestem invertere*; (6) to — with a lathe, *tornare, detornare* (e.g. *velares anulos*, fig. *sententiam*), *torno facere*, ex *torno perficere*, ad *tornum fabricare*; (7) = to change, e.g. to — goods into money, *vendere*; see *Sell*; (8) see *Transform*, *Change*; to — one's eyes upon, *oculos conficere* in *alqd*; to — away, *dimittere* (a servant); to — down a leaf, by **complicare chartam*; to — off, *sermonem alio transferre*; see *Dismiss*; to — out, see *Expel*; to — over, see *Transfer*, *Consider*. Turn, v.intr. (se) *vertere*, *se convertere*, *converti*; to — from side to side, *se versare* (of one who does not know what to do or to say); the army — to the right, left, *agmen torquetur in dextram*, or *retorquetur ad dextram*, *agmen contorquetur in laevam cornu*; see *Change*, *Become*; to — away, *se avertere*; to — back, *redire*, *reverti*; to — in, *cubitum ire*; see *Bed*; to — into, see *Change*, *Become*; to — off, *deflectere*, *declinare* de *alqd* re; to — out, see *Rise*; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire*, *bene* or *prosperare cadere*, *prosperare procedere*, or *succedere*; very well, *alci res fauste*, *felicitate prosperaque eveniunt*; badly, *male secus cadere*; of a person, by *feri*, *eventus exipit alqm*; head — a round, by **vertigine corripit*, *vertigine laborare*. Turn, n. (1) *rotatio* (of a wheel); see *Turning*; (2) see *Winding*; (3) see *Change*; (4) of affairs, to take a —, *verti*, *converti*; — a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversa est*; — bad —, *res male vertit*, *omnia in peiorem partem vertuntur et mutantur*; (5) it is your —, *ordo te vocat* (e.g. to tell something, in a company, *Macrobi.*), *nunc tu sunt partes* (to do a certain thing, e.g. *si suae partes cessent hospitium recipiendum*, to have troops quartered upon him, *Cic.*), **nunc tu ad . . .* (e.g. *ad mortem*) *duceris* (when it is our — to suffer any thing; but *ordo tangit te*, *ordo venit ad te* are not Latin phrases); your — is before him, *tua prius sunt partes* (*Phaedr.*); (6) in a fig. sense, e.g. the — of thought, see *Form*, *Cast*, *Shape*, *Manner*; (7) in writing, e.g. to give a good —, etc., *sententiam apte conformare*; more elegant, *alqd elegantius dicere*; different —, *variae figurae et verba*. Turnpike, n. *repagulum* (toll-bar); see *Road*. Turner, n. *tornator* (late). Turning, n. *versatio* (e.g. *totius oculi*), *rotatio* (*Vitr.*), *circumactio* (round, *Vitr.*), *versio*, *circumactus*, *flexus* (bending), *declinatio* (e.g. of the body), see *Deviation*; = the art of —, *opus torno factum*, *opus ad tornum fabricatum*.

Turnip, n. *napus*; — field, *napiua*.

Turpentine, n. *resina terebinthina*; — oil, **oleum terebinthinum*; — tree, *terebinthus* (*τερεβινθος*); of —, *terebinthinus* (*τερεβινθινος*).

Turret, n. *turricula*.

Turtle, n. (1) — dove, *turtur*; (2) a fish, *testudo*.

Tush, interj. *st!*

Tusk, n. *dens*.

Tutelage, n., see *Protection*. Tutelary, adj. *tutelaris*; — god, *tutela*, *deus tutelaris* (late); — of a place, *deus praes dei loci*, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutela* or *cuius in tutela locus est*; the — gods of the empire, *dii praesides imperii*; — of a family, *penates* (the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares* (the house or family gods of the Romans; also *lares publici*, e.g. *lares viales*, divinities that protected the streets; *lares compitales*, guardians of the crossways; *lares urbani*, of the city). Tutor, n. (1) see *Guardian*; (2) *magister*, *formator morum et magister* (teacher, to superintend the morals of his pupils), *custos rectorgue* (as teacher and guide, e.g. *adulescenti nostro . . . in hoc lubrico aetatis non praeceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorgue*

quaerendus est, *Plin.*), *educator praepetorgue* (teacher and educator), *paedagogus* (*παιδαγωγός*, superintendent over a little boy; a slave who took him to school and was with him all day), *censor* (fig., a censorer, of morals, *Hor.*); private —, *praeceptor domesticus*; to have a — (of the parents), *praeceptorem* or *magistram domi habere*, (of the children), **domestico praepetore uti*, *domesticas disciplinas habere*; to be engaged as —, **munus praepetoris domestici suscipere*, **puerum suscipere regendum*; to look out for —, **praeceptorem domesticum quaerere*; see *Teacher*; to be the — of the princes, *educationi liberorum principis praesse*; the office of a — in the royal family, **praefectura ad institutio filiorum regiorum* (or *filiorum principum*). Tutor, v.tr. *alqm castigare* (to chastise, in words), *alqm praepetis coercere* (to check by admonitions); see *Teach*.

Twang, v.intr. e.g. bows, *crepare*, *crepitare*, *sonare*. Twang, n. (1) *crepitus*, *sonus*, *sonitus*.

Twattle, v.intr. *blatrare*; see *Prate*.

Tweag, Tweak, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

Tweezers, n. *polsetta*.

Twelve, adj. *duodecim*, *duodeni* (— each; then also = — in one sum, hence always with nouns which are used only in the plur., e.g. *duodecimi epistola* or *duodena litera*, for *duodecim literae* = — letters of the alphabet); in the year —, *anno duodecimo*; number —, *duodecimo*; at — o'clock, *hora duodecima*; with — legs, *duodecim pedes habens*; of — kinds, *duodecim generum*; — told, *duodecies tantum* (see under *Ten*); — hundred, *mille et ducenti*, *milleni* et *ducenti* (1200 each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the plur.); in the year —, *anno millesimo ducentesimo*; 1200 times, *millies et ducenties*; the 1200th, *millesimus ducentismus*; 12 years old, *duodecim annorum* (in general), *duodecim annos natus* (of person); boys of — years of age, *pueri duodenorum annorum* (each); of six ounces, *sex unciaurum*; — times, *duodecies*; — times as much, or as many, *duodecim partibus plus*; for the 12th time, *duodecies* with a perf. partic. (e.g. *duodecies factus*); — pounder, **tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens*; weighing — pounds, *duodecim pondo duodecim libras pondo (valens)*; — thousand, *duodecim milia*, *duodena milia* (12,000 each, also 12,000 as one sum, with nouns that are used only in the plur.); 12,000 times, *duodecies milies*; the 12,000th, *duodecies millesimus*. Twelfth, adj. *duodecimus*; every —, *duodecimus quisque*; for the — time, *duodecimus*; one —, 1-12th, *pars duo decima*, *uncia* (the — of a whole, e.g. of a pound of an acre, of a legacy, etc.); amounting to one — 1-12th, *uncialis*, *unciarius*; 5-12ths, *quincunx*; of 11 —s, *unciatur*; in the — place, *duodecimo*; of 11 inches, *pedalis* (in general), *pedem longus* (on foot long).

Twenty, adj. *viginti*, *viceni* (— each, also — with nouns used only in the plur., e.g. *viceni literae*; but *viginti literae*, — letters of the alphabet); a tube of — inches, *fistula vicenaria*; space of — years, *viginti anni*, *vicesimum* (Jct.). in the year —, *vicesimo anno*; number —, *vicesimo*; one who is — years old, *homo viginti annorum*, *homo viginti annos natus*; — fold, — times a much, *vicies tantum* (e.g. *vicies tantum*, *quantum ratum sit*, *ablatus est ab aratoribus*); to estimate any thing — times as much as it is worth, *vicies tanto plus, quam quanti est, aestimare*; the field produces — fold, *aper effort or efficit cum vicestimo*; the seed bears — fold, *cum vicestimo reddi semen*; — years old, *viginti annorum* (in general), *viginti annos satus* (of persons); — times, *vicies* done, etc. — times, *vicies factus* or *repetitus*; — men (a commission), *viginti viri*; their office *vigintiviratus*; — thousand, *viginti milia*; 20,00 times, *vicies milies*; the 20,000th, *vicies millesimus*. Twentieth, adj. *vicesimus*; every —, *vicesimus quisque*; always on the — day, *vicesimo quoque die*; the — part, *vicesima* (in general), an

as tax upon legacies, upon the price paid for any thing bought, etc.); as money, the 20th part, *aurum vicesimum* (when a slave was emancipated); the collector of that tax, *vicesimarius*; the — legion, *vicesima (legio)*; one of the — legion, *vicesimarius*; the sentencing to death of every — man, *vicesimatio (late)*; for the — time, *vicesimo*; in the — place (in enumerating), *vicesimo*.

Twig, *n. frons (gen. frondis)*; see Branch.

Twilight, *n. crepusculum* (the evening, in opposition to *dilucidulum*, the dawn); in the —, *crepusculo, primo vesperare, primâ vesperi* (the beginning of the evening); — gloom, *tenebra vesperinae*. See Dark, Day, Evening, Morning.

Twill, *n. fistula textoria*. Twilled, *adj.*, see Weave.

Twins, *n. geminus*; one of them who is born after the first was born prematurely or died in the birth, *episcopus* (Plin.); twins, *geminii, fratres gemini* (in general), *geminii pueri, gemini mares* (if the — are boys); to bring forth —, *geminus parere* or *eniti*, *uno partu duos parere simul*, *geminam stirpem edere*; to bring forth — brothers, *duos civis sedis simul eniti*; — two pair of —, two boys and two girls, *partu uno edere quatuor geminos, mares duos totidemque feminas*; the —, a sign of the zodiac, *Geminii, Astrum geminum*; *adj.*, a — brother, *frater geminus*; a — sister, *soror gemina*.

Twine, *v.tr. sista dupliciter contorquere*; *v.intr. implicare, implecti, currere in anbitum* (opp. *currere in obliquum* or *in orbem*, Plin.); *sinuare*, to bend, wind, is poetic; — to round any thing, *se circumvolare alicui rei* (to wind round, e.g. *arbori*, of a plant), *pererrare aliquid* (to wander through any thing, of plants, e.g. *truncum et ramos, of ivy*); of a river, *in anbitum labi* or *currere per aliquid locum*, also perhaps *pererrare aliquid locum*. Twine, *n. funiculus*. See String, Cord, Wind, Embraze.

Twinge, *v.intr. urere*; see Pinch. Twinge, *n. pectus*; see Pinch.

Twinkle, *v.intr. coruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgere* (to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *splendere*; = to open and shut the eyes by turn, *nictari* (late *palpebrare*), *connicere* (when the eyes are half closed, hence, our English term "to connive at"), *tremere* (to tremble, of the eyes only when we are afraid of any thing). Twinkling, *n. (1) fulgor (e.g. armorum), splendor*; a — before one's eyes, *excitatio oculorum*; (2) = motion of the eye, *nictatio* (late *palpebratio*); in the — of an eye, *subito, temporis puncto, in ictu oculi* (Vulg.).

Twist, *v.tr. torquere* (e.g. *linum duplex triplexque sic torquere ut unitas facta sit*, *nectere* (a rope, etc.), *texere* (to form, put together, weave), see Double; = to pervert a passage in an author, perhaps *se in captiones inducere, in dumeta corrumpere*; see Wind, Invent, Form, Unite; *v.intr.*, see Unite. Twist, *n.*, by the verba *perlexere, intezere*; see Cord, String, Yarn.

Twitch, *v.intr.*, see Twinge.

Two, *adj. duo, bini* (— each, also — as one sum, esp. with nouns used only in the pl., e.g. *binæ litteræ*; = *duo epistolæ, but duo litteræ* = alphabetical letters); when "two" is followed by "the one . . . the other" it is commonly not translated (e.g. *virginem petere juvenes, alter virgini genere par, nobilis alter*, — young men sought the young woman's hand, the one equal to her in birth, the other of noble blood); twice —, *bis bina* (e.g. *non didicit bis bina quot sint*, he has not learnt how many twice — are!); a period of — days, *biduum*; — of — years, *biennium*; a child — years old, *bi-muus, bimulus*; in the year —, *anno secundo*; number —, *secundo*; at — o'clock, *hora secunda*; — footed, *bipes*; — beasted, *bipedes bestia* or merely *bipedes* (sarcastically of men, e.g. *omnium*

bipedum nequissimus, the basest of all bipeds); — fold, *duplex*; — coloured, *bicolor*; — headed, *biceps*; — monthly, *bimensis, bimestris*; to last — months, *per duos menses durare*; — edged, *bipennis, utrimque habens aciem*; — handed, *duos manus habens*; — hundred, *ducenti, ducenti* (each); — thousand, *duo milia, bina milia* (see Thousand); — hundred years old, *ducentos annos natus*. Second, *adj. secundus* (that which follows the first, from *aqui*), *alter* (one of two, e.g. *aliquid sicut alterum parentem diligere*, to love a person as a — father); every —, *secundus quisque*; a — time, *iterum*; of the — kind or class, *secundarius* (secondary); the — legion, *secunda (legio)*; a soldier of the —, *secundarius*; the — part or character, *secunda (partes)*; a — Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; in the — place (in a series), *secundo, iterum, tum, deinde*.

Typan, Typanum, *n.* (in anatomy) *membrano tympani.

Type, *n.*, by *forma loquendi*; see Sign, Symbol; in printing, *litterarum forma* (see Cic. Nat. D. ii. 37, 93), *typi* (technical); the — (or general appearance), *litterarum forma et argumentum*. Typical, *adj.*, *imagine expressus. Typify, *v.tr. aliquid sensibus subjicere, oculis* or *sub oculis (alicui) subjicere*; see Represent. Typographical, *adj.*, e.g. — error, *mendum typographicum, erratum typographicum (see more under Print).

Tyrant, *n. tyrannus* (τύραννος, anciently = a usurper; afterwards = a despot, any body that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an *adj.*, such as *crudelis, intolerandus, sævus* or *violentus*, e.g. *tyrannus sævisimus et violentissimus in suos*, Cic.), *dominus* (sovereign ruler), *comb. dominus et tyrannus, homo crudelis* (cruel man, in general), *superbus* (one that is haughty, as a surname, e.g. *Tarquinius Superbus*). Tyranny, *n. tyrannis* (τύραννις), or in pure Latin domination or dominatus or dominatus regis (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *tyrannica crudelitas* (cruelty of despots, Just.), *crudelitas* (cruelty in general); to liberate the people from —, *populum dominatæ regio liberare*; murder of a —, *tyrannicide, tyrannicidium* (silver age); murderer of —, *tyrannicide, tyranni interfector, tyrannicidea* (post-Aug., instead of which Cic. in two places uses the Greek *tyrannoclonus* (τύραννοκλον)). Tyranness, Tyrant (of a female), *n. domina crudelissima*. Tyrannical, *adj. tyrannicus* (τύραννικος, of usurpers, despotic, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelis* (cruel); *adv. tyrannice* (in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* [to act as master, judge, etc.] in *aliquid*, Cic.), *tyrannice crudelitate* (with the cruelty of a despot, e.g. *Babylonios vexare*, Just.), *crudeliter* (cruelly, e.g. to act, *facere*; to behave, *se gerere*; — towards one, by *statuere in aliquid*). Tyrannize, *v.intr.*, — over any one, *tyrannica crudelitate importuncere aliquid* (of a people, a country, Just.), *tyrannum esse in aliquid, superbum crudeliterque tractare aliquid* (over one single individual, Cic., Just.).

Tyro, *n. tiro, rudis*, *comb. tiro ac rudis in aliquid*; see Novice.

UBIQUITY, *n. omnipræsentia* (Eccl.)

Udder, *n. uber, rumen* (of a sow); a full —, *uber lacte distentum*.

Ugly, *adj. deformis* (disfigured), *turpis* (shameful), *æter* (naughty), *obscenus* (obscene), *sædus* (abominable, horrible); all both lit. and fig., of persons and things); very —, *insignis ad deformitatem*; to make any one or any thing —, *aliquid* or *aliquid deformare* (to disfigure, opp. *emendare*), *aliquid* or *aliquid turpare* or *deturpare* (to disfigure

Unbeliever, *n.* *qui non credit*, **qui veram religionem non proficitur*, **qui Christum avversatur*.
 Unbelieving, *adj.* *a fide abhorrens, nullam fidem habens*. Unbelief, *n.*, see Incredulity, Infidelity.

Unbeloved, *adj.* *minus carus*.

Unbend, *v.tr.* (1) *a bow, arcum retendere, remittere*; (2) *the mind, animum remittere, relaxare*; (3) = to relax effeminately, by *alqd languorem affert mihi, ad languorem dare alqm* (to cause to feel languid), *fiangere alcjs vires or nervos* (to weaken, vires corporis, vires animi, mentis et corporis vires), *debilitare* (to paralyze, e.g. *alqm, alcjs membra, alcjs animum*). Unbending, *adj.*, see Inflexible, Firm.

Unbewailed, *adj.* *infestus, indestestus, indeploratus*.

Unbewitched, *adj.*, by **incantatum or effascinatum prestigis exsolvere*.

Unbiased, *adj.* *simplex* (without prejudice), *liber* (e.g. *liber in consulendo*), *solutus*, and chiefly *comb. liber et solutus* (not bound by any thing), *integer* (free from partiality, e.g. *iudicium*), *comb. integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*), *imparidus* (fearless); to be — in any thing, *neque irā neque gratiā teneri, ad odio or amicitia, irā atque miserrima vacuum esse*; or by the advs. *simpliciter* (e.g. *dicere*), *libere*, *ingenue* (e.g. *confiteri*); *dicere pro algo*, *iudicare*, and *comb. incorrupte integreque* (e.g. *iudicare*), *sive irā et studio* (without malice and without party-spirit, Tac.); see Impartial.

Unbidden, *adj.* *invocatus*; an — guest (whom any one brings), *ombra* (Hor.); see Spontaneous.

Unbind, *v.tr.* *solvere, dissolvere, laxare* (to loosen).

Unblemished, *adj.* *purus, integer* (opp. *contaminatus*), *contaminatus* (not stained by having been in contact, opp. *contaminatus*), *impollutus* (unpolluted, opp. *pollutus*; the two foregoing only after Cic.), *castus* (morally pure, hence chaste, e.g. *castus a cruore civilis, castus a culpa, virgo casta*), also *comb. castus et integer, integer castusque, castus purusque*; an — life, *purissima et castissima vita*; — reputation, character, *integritas, castitas* (e.g. of a female).

Unbloody, *adj.* *incruentus*.

Unbolt, *v.tr.* *reserare, aperire* (to open in general, both e.g. gate, door).

Unborn, *adj.* *nondum natus, nondum in lucem editus*.

Unborrowed, *adj.*, see Original, Genuine.

Unbought, *adj.* *non emptus, inemptus* (the latter in prose only post-Aug.).

Unbounded, *adj.* (1) *infinitus*; (2) *fig.*, — passion, see Immoderate.

Unbrace, *v.tr.* *laxare, relaxare*.

Unbred, *adj.* *male moratus*.

Unbribed, *adj.* *incorruptus, integer* (impartial); *adv. incorrupte, integre* (both e.g. *iudicare*).

Unbridled, *adj.* (1) of a horse, *infrenatus*, poet. *infrenis*; *effrenatus*, poet. *effrenus*; (2) *fig.*, see Licentious.

Unbroken, *adj.* *integer*; (of horses) see Untamed.

Unbuckle, *v.tr.* *diffibulare* (Stat. Theb.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *solvere* (e.g. *knapack, sarcinas*).

Unburden, *v.tr.* *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare, lezare, solvere alqd re*.

Unburied, *adj.* *inhumatus, insepultus*.

Unburnt, *adj.* *crudus* (of bricks).

Unbutton, *v.tr.*, the coat, **diloricare vestem, discindere* (the latter more particularly as a relief).

Uncalled, *adj.* *invocatus*; — for, *non petitus*; see Unnecessary.

Uncared, *adj.*, — for, see Neglect.

Uncensured, *adj.* *non reprehensus* (not irreprehensibilis, i.e. blameless).

Unceremonious, *adj.* *simplex* (natural, also of any one's conduct, etc., of persons and things), *naturalis* (not affected, opp. *fucatus*, of things); — habits, etc. (*morum*) *simplicitas*; *adv. simpliciter*.

Uncertain, *adj.* *incertus* (also = indefinite), *dubius* (doubtful, both in opp. to *certus*, of persons and things, e.g. *spes, belli fortuna, praelium, pugna*), *anceps* (doubtful as regards the issue, e.g. of a war; but never in this sense of a battle, etc., see Undecided), *ambiguus* (ambiguous, not to be depended on, e.g. *fides*); to be —, *incertum or dubium esse* (in general, of persons and things), *incertum mihi est, in incerto habere* (in general, of persons), *anmi or animo pendere* (to be undecided), *dubitatione aestuare* (to be hesitating what to do), *districturn esse* (to hesitate between two parties; the three foregoing of persons), *in incerto or in dubio esse* (in general, of things), *non satis constare* (not to be quite certain yet, of things; all these verbs generally with an interrogative, such as *quid* and *utrum*, the latter with *an* in the second clause); — what to do, *incertus quid faceret*; to make any one —, *alci dubitationem injicere*; to make any thing —, *alqd ad or in incertum recoccare, alqd in dubium vocare or relocare*; to leave any thing —, *alqd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere*; to remain —, *in incerto relinquere* (of things). Uncertainty, *n.* *dubitatio* (about any thing, the considering about it); — of the issue of a war, *ars belli communis*; to take a certainty for an —, *certa incertis preferre*.

Unchain, *v.tr.* *e vinculis eximere, vinculis solvere or liberare* (lit.).

Unchangeable, *adj.* *stabilis*; see Immutable. Unchangeableness, *n.*, see Immutability. Unchanged, *adj.* *immutatus, integer* (as before); my feeling towards you is —, *by constans in alqm voluntas est*; to remain —, *non mutari*.

Uncharitable, *adj.* *durus* (in general, hard-hearted, of persons and things), *inhumanus, humanitatis expers* (unkind, harsh, the latter only of persons), *impius* (of one who neglects his duties towards parents, etc.). Uncharitableness, *n.* *animus durus, ingenium inhumanum, inhumanitas, impietas*.

Unchaste, *adj.* *impurus* (in general, impure, wicked; of persons, characters, and manners), *incestus* (with regard to religion and moral purity, of persons and things, e.g. conversation, sermo; expression, language, *vores*; action, *flagitium, amor*), *impudicus* (having no shame, indecent, of persons, e.g. *mulier*), *libidinosus* (sensual, of persons and things, e.g. *amor*), *parum verecundus* (indiscreet, improper, also of things, e.g. expressions; also void of common decency), *obscenus* (obscene, foul, of expressions, gesticulations, etc.); very —, *omni libidine impudicus*; an — life, *ita parum verecunda*; — love, *amor impudicus, impudicitia* (more particularly towards males), *amor libidinosus, libidines* (towards females); to be —, *libidines consecrari*; *adv. impudice* (late), *parum caste* (immoral, both e.g. *vivere*). Unchastity, *n.* *impuritas, impudicitia, libidines*.

Unchecked, *adj.* *non impeditus, expeditus* (without difficulty), *liber*; *adv. libere*.

Unchristian, *adj.* *inhumanus*; an — spirit, *inhumanitas*.

Uncial, *litera uncialis* (late).

Uncivil, *adj.*, see Impolite. Uncivility, *n.*, see Impoliteness. Uncivilized, *adj.* *rudis* (not instructed, of men that are savages, hence *rudis artium* = illiterate), *agrestis* (uncultivated, in mind and body), *incultus* (without culture, as regards manners and the intellect), *inruditus* (uneducated, untaught), *indoctus* (without literary education); to be —, *a cultu et humanitate abesse*; who is so — *quis tam procul a literis?*

Unclass, *v.tr.* *refrigere* (to pluck down what is fastened, ἀποκαθελαι), *refibulare* (to unbuckle).

Uncle, *n.* *paterus* (a father's brother), *avunculus* (a mother's brother).

Uncombed, *adj.* *impeplus*.

Uncomfortable, *adj.* *odiosus* (what displeases, unpleasant), *molestus* (both of persons and things); see Inconvenient, Uneasy. Uncomfortableness, *n.* *molestia*.

Uncommanded, adj. *injussus, injussu alcijs, ultro* (of one's free will; all in opp. to *jussus* or *alcijs jussu*).

Unconcerned, adj. *securus* (not incurious, which is not a classical term), at, about, for any thing, see. *de alqre* or *pro alqre* (e.g. *de bello, pro salute*), *negligens alcijs rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *negligere* with acc. or by *bono esse animo*; see *Indifferent*.

Unconditional, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (independent of any thing else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus* (opp. *cum adjunctione*, e.g. *necessitudo*), *purus* (without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*); adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (without any limitation, *Jct.*), *sine adjunctione, sine exceptione, utique* (ab-olately, e.g. *utique scire cupio*); to obey —, *alci sine ulla exceptione parere, obedire*.

Unconquerable, adj., see *Invincible*. Unconquered, adj. *invictus*.

Unconscionable, adj., see *Unreasonable*. Unconscious, adj., by *me inscio* (opp. *me conscio*), *me insciento* (opp. *me sciente*), *me invito* (against my will, *opp. jussu meo*); I am not — of it, *non sum conscius, non me fugit, non me praterit, non ignoro*.

Unconsecrated, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacratius*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

Unconsidered, adj., e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere, omnia ratione animoque lustrare, secum in animo versare unamquamque rem*.

Unconstitutional, adj. *non legitimus* (not according to the laws of the country), *non justus* (not as it ought to be); adv. *non legitime, non iuste*.

Uncontrollable, adj. *impotens regendi* (lit., e.g. *equus, Liv.*), *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig., *Sen.*).

Unconvinced, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

Uncouth, adj. (an — expression) *insolitus, insolens*; (manners) *incultus* (inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultus moribus* (of persons), *immanis* (savage, ruthless, opp. *mitis*, e.g. *homo, bestia*); see *Strange*.

Uncover, v.tr. *delegere, redegere* (e.g. *adem Junonis ad partem dimidium, one-half of*; opp. *tegere, contegere*), *aperire* (to divest of its cover, etc., opp. *operire*; all three also fig. of secrets, crimes, etc.), *nudare* (lit. to strip off clothes; fig. = to lay open); to — the head, *caput aperire* or *adaperire*; to stand with —, *capite aperto* or *nudato esse*; — the shoulders, *humeros exserere*; = to remove the cloth, *mensam tollere* (according to Roman custom); see *Unroof*.

Unction, n. *unctio, unctio* (as act), *unctura* (as regards the manner); extreme — (with the Roman Catholics), **unctio extrema*. Unctuous, adj. *pinguis*.

Uncultivated, adj. (of soil), *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *constitus*), *vastus ab naturæ et humano cultu* (quite barren, e.g. *mountain, Sall.*); fig., a mind which is not entirely —, *ingenium haud absurdum*; to speak before — people, *apud agrestes orationem habere*; see *Uncivilized*.

Uncured, adj. *incuratus, non sanatus*.

Uncut, adj. *immissus* (suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (unshorn, of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (from which nothing has been taken, whole, opp. *accisus*).

Undamaged, adj. *illecuss* (unimpaired, post-Aug.), *inviolatus* (inviolable), *integer* (still entire, whole).

Undaunted, adj. *intrepidus*; see *Intrepid*. Undauntedness, n., see *Intrepidity*.

Undecieve, v.tr. *(errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquere)* (the latter if the other offers any resistance).

Undecided, adj. *nondum, dijudicatus* (not yet settled in court, e.g. *lit.*), *integer* (still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (both of two things, with regard to which it is —, e.g. *prælium, victoria*; and

of persons who cannot make up their minds what to do), *incertus* (both of persons and things, e.g. *victoria, exitus, eventus*), *ambiguus, anceps* (doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna*; but *prælium anceps* = a double battle); to be — (of things), *in dubio esse, integrum relinquere* or *esse*, (of persons) *magnæ consilii inopia affectum esse*; I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc. *incertus sum, utrum, etc.*; the law-suit is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*; *adhuc de eâ re apud iudicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis sue*; the battle remained —, *incerto eventu dimicatum est, sic est pugnatum ut æquo prælio discederetur*; for some time the battle was —, *aliquandiu dubium prælium fuit*; at first the battle was —, *primo stetit ambiguæ spe pugna* (not stetit pugna ambigua); from mid-day till nearly evening the battle remained —, *a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnatum est*; the debate remained —, *disceptatio sine exitu fuit*; to leave any thing —, *alqd integrum or alqd in medio relinquere*; he commanded to leave the matter — until his return, *rem integram ad reditum suum esse jussit*; adv. *dubitanter* (of persons).

Undefended, adj. *indefensus*.

Undeified, adj., see *Unblemished*.

Undeniable, adj. *eridens* (opp. *dubius*); adv. *evidenter*.

Under, prep. A, expressing rest: (1) standing under any place, *sub* (with abl., e.g. *sub terra, sub arbore*; with acc. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of any thing; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with acc., e.g. *sub ipsos muros aciem instruere*, under the very walls), *subter* with abl. and acc. (the direction along the lower part of any thing, e.g. *subter radices Alpium*, along the foot, etc.), *infra* with acc. (the direction of any thing below towards the lower part of any thing above the former, beneath, *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), in with abl. (the being in, the moving about a place, e.g. *in umbrâ platanorum ambulare*, — the plane-tree; hence in quoting a word, e.g. — the word *utpa*, we say in *voce utpa*, and not *sub voce utpa*); to have a thing (concealed) — the coat, *alqd veste tectum tenere*; (2) expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with abl. (in general), *cum* (under the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale*; — the leadership of Hannibal, *Hannibale magistro*; to fight — any one's banner, *sub alqo militare*; this cannot be done — the care of a doctor who knows, etc., *id evenire non potest sub eo medico qui scit*, etc.; to be — the law, *legibus obnoxium esse*; (3) expressing a lower measure and rank, (a) as regards rank and merit, *infra*; to be —, below any one, *infra alqm esse, inferiorem esse alqo, alci cedere*; in any thing, *alqre ab alqo vinci*; see *Below*; (b) as regards the quantity and quality, *inter* with acc. (not beyond), *minor* with abl. (less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis* (but *annorum* unclassical), *nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus*; not to be able to come — seven days, *intra septem dies venire non posse*; not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio alqd non vendere*; (4) in determining the manner in which any thing is done, *sub* with abl., *per* with acc. (by means of); (5) expressing simultaneously, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo* (the abl. also is generally used when we speak of any momentary event, but also *sub*, as in Greek *ἐν* with gen., when we speak of any thing that lasts a certain time). B, when expressing motion: (1) movement towards any object, so that it is above us, *sub* with acc.; *sub jugum mittere*, — the yoke; to speak to any one — secretly, *secretò cum alqo colloqui*; however with some verbs of motion we use in Latin *sub* with abl., because the Romans considered the idea of rest as

prevailing in them; to pour, shed the wine — the table, *vinum sub menā effunders*; (2) = to bring — a state of subjection, of a nation, by *sub* with acc.; (3) = spreading, e.g. to bring any thing — the chain of the law, *alqd sub vincula legis conjicere*.

Underaction, n., in a play, **res minoris momenti*.

Underbearer, n. *vespillo*, *sandapiliarius* (who carries the bier, *sandapilla*), *lectitarius* (who carries the *lectica*, litter, stretcher).

Underdone, adj. *non coctus*.

Undergo, v. tr. *subire alqd*, *suscipere* or *recipere alqd* (susc. to undertake a business one's self; rec. to take a burden from another person's shoulders), *sustinere* (to carry any thing as a burden, to attend to a thing); = to pass through, *pati*, *perpeti* (perp. to the end), *ferre*, *perferre* (perf. to the end), *tolerare*, *toleranter ferre* (to bear with firmness), *perfungi alqd re* (to go through it), comb. *perpeti alqd et perfungi*, *sustinere* (to bear, stand); — pains, *dolores perpeti*, *subire*; — tortures, *subire cruciatum*; — an illness, *morbo defungi*; — hardship, danger, *molestia*, *periculis perfungi*; — fatigue, *laboribus perfungi*, *labores perferre*; — a punishment, *penā perfungi*, *penam perferre*; — anxiety on any one's account, *propter alqm in metu esse*; — great anxiety, *angore cruciari*.

Underground, adj., see *Subterraneus*.

Underhand, adv. *occasionalē oblatā*; see *Secret*.

Underkeeper, n. *qui pro custode, pro magistro operas dat*.

Underlay, v. tr. *supponere* (to put under), *subjicere* (to throw under), *subdere* (to sit under), *substernere* (to spread under; all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*). Underlayer, n. (1) *qui subijcit*, etc.; (2) = something laid under, *fundamentum*; = a roller, *hypomochlion* (ὑπομόχλιον, defined by Vir. in one place *pressio*, whilst in another he retains the Greek term, = a roller or the like, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to move them more easily).

Underlather, n. **corium inferius*.

Underlet, v. tr. *minore pretio locare alqd*.

Underline, v. tr. **lineam ducere subter alqd* (to draw a line under), **lineā conspicuam addere alqd* (to make it seen; but *lineā subnotare alqd*, Appul. = to note down any thing on a line).

Undermine, v. tr. (1) *subruere* (to cause to fall, e.g. wall), *cuniculo* or *cuniculis subruere* or *subtrahere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *suffodere* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, town); a town which has been —, *a cuniculis suffossus oppidum*; (2) fig. *subruere* (to ruin, e.g. *libertatem*), *ecerte* (to overthrow, e.g. *republicam*, *fundamenta reipublice*), *labefactare* (to cause to fall, e.g. *republicam*, *amicitiam*, *justitiam*); — any one's reputation and honour, *alcjs famam atque honorem atterere*; — a false opinion, *opinionem minuere*. Undermining, n. *suffossio* (lit.), *ecersio* (fig., e.g. *reipublice*).

Undermost, adj. *infimus* (the lowest), *imus* (the deepest); see *Low*.

Underneath, adv. *deorsum*; see *Beneath*.

Underofficer, n., perhaps *decanus* (who commands ten men).

Underpart, n. (*partes*) *secundae* (lit. and fig.); to act an —, *partes secundas agere* or *sustinere*; in any thing, in *alqd re*; who plays it, *secundarum partium actor*.

Underpin, v. tr. *alqd substruere* (e.g. *saxo quadrato*); see *Support*.

Underrate, v. tr. *minoris aestimare*, *minuere*; see *Lower*.

Undersell, v. tr. *parvo vendere*.

Undersigned, adj., the —, *qui nomen subscripsit*.

Understand, v. tr. A. to comprehend (with the ear or with the intellect): (1) with the ear, *accipere* (e.g. *prae strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat*, Liv.), *exaudire* (at a distance, e.g. *neque decretum consulis prae strepitu et clamore exaudiri poterat*, Liv.);

(2) with the intellect, *accipere* (to receive in the mind), *intelligere* (to form an idea of any thing, hence to comprehend, more particularly *vit. alqm*, i.e. his character, his motives, opp. *alqm ignorare* [e.g. *Socratem atas sua parum intellexit*; *parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebaturintelligere quid alqs dicat*, not merely *intelligere alqm*, *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti*, all with or without *mente* (to form an idea of), *percipere* (to perceive with the understanding); — wrong, *alqd in malam partem accipere* (to take as an offence); — every thing — (not to take a joke), *omnia non sine offensione accipere*; — not rightly to —, *alqd parum accipere*, *alqd minus intelligere*; — very well, *penitus intelligere alqd*; — an author, *scriptorem intelligere*, *scriptoris cogitationem assequi et voluntatem interpretari*; we — an author better by interpretation from his own writings than, etc. *multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit is qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille qui, etc.*; as far as I —, *quantum ego rideo* or *intelligo*; do you — what he says? *num intelligis quod hic narret?* I —, *teneo*, *intelligo*, *dictum puta* (of one who is about to carry out the suggestion of another); now I —, *nunc demum intelligo*; I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*; how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult?* *quorsum hoc dicis?* I gave him to —, etc., by *alci alqd significare*; I gave him half and half to —, etc., by *obscure facere alqd*; I gave him clearly to — what I thought about it, by *ambagibus missis sententiam suam declarare*; hence (A) to — by it, i.e. = to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intelligi velle* (both with double acc.), *dicere*, *vocare*, *appellare* (all with double acc.), *accipere* with acc. (first in Quint.; but *intelligere alqd sub alqd re* or *per alqd* would be barbarous); = I mean this, *dicere* with double acc., *interpretari* with acc., *significare* with acc. (but not *intelligere* in this sense); see *Mean*; (B) of a word which the reader supplies in his own mind, *intelligere*, *simul audire* (of the reader), *intelligi* or *audiri velle* (of the author; *subaudire* and *subintelligere* not classical, and *supplere* quite barbarous in this sense); such and such a word is —, by *simul auditur* (e.g. *quum subtractum verbum alqd satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Celsus in Antonium, Stupero gaudio Graecus; simul enim auditur caput, Quint.*); they call by this name any thing which they do not express, but wish to be —, *hoc nomine donarunt ea quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt* (Quint.). B. = to have acquired knowledge in any thing, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with inf. (to have a clear idea of any thing and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instructum esse alqd re* or *ab alqd re, doctum* or *eruditum esse alqd re* (to be versed in any thing), *alcjs rei non ignarum esse* (not to be unacquainted with any thing), *peritum esse alcjs rei* (experienced, skilled in); to — any thing tolerably, *mediocriter adeptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singula*, Cic.); — perfectly, *callide alqd* (e.g. *artem*, the law, *jura*); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alcjs rei ignarum esse*; — Latin, *Latine scire*, *doctum esse Latinis literis*, *Latine lingue peritum esse*, *Latine loqui didicisse*; — very well, *optime Latine scire*, *Latinis literis doctum esse eruditumque*; — Greek as well as Latin, *parem esse in Graeco et Latina lingua facultate*, *nec minus Graeco quam Latine doctum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*; — music, *musicam scire*; — medicine, *medicinam non ignarum esse*; — painting, *pingere scire*, *graphidos peritum esse*; — geometry, *geometriā eruditum esse*; — mental philosophy, *a philosophiā instructum esse*; — history, *complures historias nosse*; — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*; — well, *equo bene uti posse*; he — his own interest, by *ad suum quæstum callere*, *ad suam rem sapere* (Com.). Understanding, n. *mens*, *intelligentia*, *intelligendi vis* or *prudencia* (*intellectus* not in

the golden age), *prudētia*, *sapor*, *ingenium*, *iudicium*, *consilium*; powers of —, *vires mentis*, *ingenii*; exercise for the —, **ingeniū acendi exercitatio*.

Undertake, *v.tr.* *incipere* (to begin, more particularly of something rash, bold), *aggredi alqd* or *ad alqd* (to get to it; both of the first commencement), *sumere* (to start it, of one's own accord), *suscipere* (to take a business into one's own hands, to take a burden upon one's own shoulders, either voluntarily or not), *recipere* (if we take it off any one's hands), *mōiri* (to try to accomplish, any thing difficult, also with inf.), *conari* (to dare to —, if very laborious, generally with inf.), *audere* (at one's own risk, peril, generally with inf.), *subire* (any thing dangerous); to — a work, *laborem sumere* or *suscipere* or *recipere*; — a war, *bellum incipere* or *sumere* or *suscipere*; — a campaign against any one, *proficisci contra alqm* (**opercacū*); — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *intrare* (on business), *iter facere* (in general); — long journeys, *peregrinationes suscipere*. Undertaker, *n.* (1) in general, by verbs; (2) of funerals, *libitinarius* (for one sum, as the undertakers of the present day, Sen.), *pollinctor* (a slave of the *lib.*, who washed the body, etc.), *designator* (who arranged the procession, Sen. Ben. vi. 38, 3); the business of an —, *ministerium libitinarii* (Val. Max.), **corporum mortuorum curatio* (as office of the poll., but *pollinctura* without ancient authority); to be an —, *libitinam exercere* (Val. Max.). Undertaking, *n.* *inceptio*, *mōitio*, *inceptum*, *conatus* —is, *m.*, *conata* —orum, *n.*, *opus*, *facinus* (a crime), *expeditio* (against an enemy); to frustrate any one's —, *aleis conatus recipere*.

Undervalue, *v.tr.* *parcum* or *parri ducere*, *parvi aestimare*, *contemnere*, *despicere* (to despise), *comb. contemnere* (or *despicere*) *et pro nihilo ducere*, *vile habere* (to consider as trifling), *leve habere* or (more significantly) *in levi habere* (to esteem lightly, the latter in *Tao.*).

Underwork, *v.tr.*, e.g. one mason — another, by **minore pretio operam suam locare*.

Underwriter, *n.* **qui caret de or pro alqd re*.

Undeserved, *adj.* *immeritus* (what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (unworthy), *falsus* (false, unfounded, e.g. *invidia*); *adv.* *immeritum* (in modum, *immerito*; quite —, *immeritissimo*; — accused, *immerens*. Undeserving, *adj.*, see Unworthy.

Undesigned, *adj.* *insciens*, *imprudens*; *adv.* *imprudenter*. Undesigning, *adj.* *simpliciter*, *candidus*, *simulationum nescius*; *adv.* *simpliciter*, *candide*, *comb. simpliciter et candide*.

Undesirable, *adj.*, by *cire*. Undesired, *adj.*, *uliro oblatus* (freely offered); *adv.* *uliro*.

Undisciplined, *adj.* *inezercitatus*, *rudis*, *tiro* (all three also in *algā re*), *comb. tiro ac rudis in algā re*.

Undisguised, *adj.* *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); *adv.* *sincere*.

Undisturbed, *adj.* *liber* (*ab*) *arbitris* (free from eye or ear witnesses, spies, e.g. *locus*); to live in — peace, *in otio et pace vivere*; to leave any one —, *alqm non vexare*, *alqm non interpellare* (not to interrupt any one in his work, etc.); to remain —, *non vexari*, *non interpellari*; they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonā pace cum per fines suos transivissent*.

Undividable, *adj.* *individuus*; see Indivisible. Undivided, *adj.* *indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (in common), *pro indiviso* (e.g. *possidere alqd*).

Undo, *v.tr.*, — a knot, etc. *solvere*, *dissolvere*, *resolvere*, *expedire*; see Ruin. Undone, *adj.* *infactus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habere*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*.

Undoubted, *adj.* *non dubius*, *indubitatus* (not doubted, post-Aug.), *certus*; *adv.* *haurid dubie, certe* (but *indubitata* is not Latin; in Liv. xxxiii. 40, 5, and Vellei. ii. 60, 4, it is a false reading).

Undress, *v.tr.*, — any one, *exuere alqm vestē* (in general), *detrudere alci vestem* (to take off), *nudare* (to strip any one, e.g. to whip him), *alqm veste* or *vestibus spoliare* (to rob); *v.intr.* *exuere vestem*, *ponere*, *deponere vestem*; a room for —, *apodyterium* (esp. in baths). Undress, *n.* *vestis nocturna* (night-dress), *vestis domestica* (house-dress, house-coat, in general), *indusium*, *tunica indusata* (garment worn next to the skin, a flannel waistcoat); in —, *veste nocturna* or *domestica indutus*, *indusio cecitus*. Undressed, *adj.* *non vestitus*, *nudus* (both quite naked, and without a coat or dress on, like the Greek *γυμνός*, Liv. iii. 23, 5).

Undue, *adj.*, see Due, Right, Proper.

Undulate, *v.intr.* *undare* (to rise in waves, in general, also of boiling water), *fluitare*; see Wave. Undulated, *adj.* *undatus* (of snails), *undulatus* (of dresses), *fluctuosus* (full of waves, fig. wavy, of jewels); *adv.* *undatim*.

Undutiful, *adj.* *ab officio discrepans*, **officio discrepans* (contrary to duty), *improbus* (wicked), *non justus* (not right); see Disobedient.

Uneasy, *adj.* *anxius*, *solicitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angpi* (for fear of some accident or misfortune), *solicitum esse* (to be troubled), *dubitatio estuare* (to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). Uneasiness, *n.* *astus* (state of uncertainty, Plin. Ep.), *perturbatio* (*animi*); to feel —, *perturbari*, *commoveri*, *permoveri*; to cause — to any one, *alci alqd sollicitudinis afferre*; this affair caused me great —, *sollicitudinem hādere*; nothing caused me more — than, etc. *nihił me magis sollicitabat quam*, etc.; to feel great —, *dubitatio estuare* (Cic.); see Restless.

Unemployed, *adj.* *negotii vacuus* (in general, free from business), *otiosus* (who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis occupationibus implicatus* (not engaged in any particular business), *munerum publicorum expers* (not holding a public office), *liberatus muneribus* (free from official duties), *ab omni munere solutus ac liber* (who holds no office of any kind), *qui domo descedit* (who spends his time in idleness), *nihił agens* (who does nothing); to be —, *encare negotiis*, *otiosum esse*, *otari*, *ardere*.

Unequal, *adj.* *inequalis* (of the inward state of any thing), *impar* (uneven); then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissōnus* (of sounds); quite — in number, *nequam numero pares*; to be — among each other, *disparēs esse inter se*. See Inequality.

Unerring, *adj.* *certus*; see Infallible.

Unessential, *adj.* *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam non pertinens*, *quod ad rem non pertinet*, *a re alienus*, *adventicius*.

Uneven, *adj.* *non æquus*, *inequus* (poet. in this sense), *inequabilis* (all opp. *æquus*, *equalis*), *asper* (rough, opp. *levis*); an — number, *numerus impar*; an — temper, *ingenium mobile*. Unevenness, *n.* *iniquitas* (opp. *æquitas*), *asperitas* (opp. *linitas*); — of temper, *mutabilitas mentis*, *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*.

Unexamined, *adj.* *inexploratus*.

Unexamined, *adj.* *unicus*, *singularis*, *norus* (what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*, *comb. norus et inauditus*, *inauditus et norus*, **nullo exemplo*; that is —, *nullum huius facti simile*.

Unexceptionable, *adj.*, e.g. — witness, *testis locuples* or *probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firmum* or *certum*.

Unexecuted, *adj.* *non perfectus*, *imperfectus* (post-Aug.); to leave —, *omittere* (e.g. a plan, *consilium*), *abjicere* (to give up, e.g. *edificationem*).

Unexercised, *adj.* *inezercitatus*; see Undisciplined.

Unexpected, *adj.* *inerspectatus*; see Unaware.

Unexplored, *adj.* *inexploratus*.

Unextinguished, Unextinguishable, adj. *inextinctus* (post-Aug.).

Unfading, adj., e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis*.
Unfalling, adj. *cerrus*; adv. *certo* (when the person speaking is convinced of the certainty of any thing, e.g. *certo fiet, certo erentel, certe, haud dubie* (of that which is certain); see *Sure*).

Unfair, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *aequus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *iniustus* (unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus, meritus, debitus*, e.g. interest of money), *improbus* (contrary to human and divine law, e.g. n will, *testamentum*), *immeritus* (not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud immeritae*); title —, *iniquum* or *iniustum esse*, with acc and inf.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to entertain — expectations, *spei improbus habere*; to be — towards any one, *iniquum esse in alqm*, many things are done which are —, *multa iniusta fiunt*; adv. *iniquè, iniuste*. Unfairness, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct, also in the plur.), *iniquè* or *iniuste factum* (any act).

Unfaithful, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus, perfidiosus* (the latter of one whose nature it is to be —), *abalienatus* (estranged, severed, e.g. *hauis*); to make any one —, *alqm fide dimovere*; towards, *alqm dimovere ab alqo*; to become —, *fidem movere*, to any one, to desert, *ab alqo decedere, alqm decerere*. Unfaithfulness, n. *infidelitas, perfidia*, to commit an act of —, *fidem movere* or *violare* or *frangere*; — to a girl, by virginem *decere*; to show —, *perfidie agere*.

Unfashioned, adj. *deformis*; very —, *insignis ad deformitatem*.

Unfasten, v.tr. *solvere, resolvere* (to untie), *lazare, relaxare* (to loosen), *arellere, revellere* (to tear off), *refrigere* (what is nailed fast).

Unfathomable, adj. *immensus, infinitus, inexplebilis*; — depth, *immensa* or *infinita altitudo*. Unfathomableness, n. of the mind, *altitudo animi*, of the sea, *inhinita maris altitudo*.

Unfavourable, adj. (1) = *averse, iniquus*, to any one, *alci* or *in alqm* (hostile), *malivus* (jealous, opp. *benignus*); adv. *inimò iniquo, malignè*; (2) = opposed to our designs, *iniquus, non aequus* (of local affairs, opp. *aequus*, e.g. ground, territory, *locus*), *alienus* (not suited for the purpose, opp. *proprius*, e.g. territory, *locus, tempus*), *adversus* (contrary, opp. *secundus*, e.g. *ventus*); — circumstances, condition, *res adversa, tempora iniqua*. Unfavourableness, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum*).

Unfathomed, adj. (of animals) *implūmis*.

Unfeeling, adj. *sensus expertus, a sensu* or *a sensibus alienatus, nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus, ferus, ferreus*, comb. *suxens ferreusque, inhumanus* (fig.), to be —, *sensu carere, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensum moveri, a sensu abesse* or *alienatum esse* (lit.), *durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse, inhumane esse* (fig.); to be quite —, *tactu sensuque omni carente* (sine quo nihil sentitur) (lit.), *omnem humanitatem exuisse, aciebus, obdurasse et omnem humanitatem exuisse, omnem humanitatem exuisse amississe* (fig.); I am not so — that, etc., — *non sum ille ferreus quis, etc.*; to make —, *aufferre sensum alci rei* (lit.), *ferreum, inhumanum reddere* (fig.); — quite —, *aufferre alci omnem sensum* (lit.), *obducere callum alci animo, omnem humanitatem alci extorquere* (fig. the latter = by force as it were to deprive of all human feeling); — *arant, aedificare alque indurare alqm ad alqd*; to become —, *obducere aurum laem rari*. Unfeelingness, n. *torpor* (lit., *torpor*), *indolentia*, or *cire* by *nihil sentire* (abstract from pain, devoid mental indolence, *indolentia*), *alienatus a sensu* (abstract from we seem to forget all bodily pain, lit.), *stupiditas* (fig. stupidity), *invidia* (culpability), *induratio*, *incanescere* (hard-heartedness, as disposition), *inhumanitas, inhumanitas, atrocitas* (with cruelty); total —, *inhumanitas omnis humanitatem repellens*.

Unfeigned, adj. *cervus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fuscatus*).

Unfermented, adj. *non fermentatus, nullo fermento*.

Unfilial, adj. *impius erga parentes*, in the context also simply *impius*; adv. *impie* (*erga parentes*).

Unfit, adj. *inutilis alci rei* or (generally) *ad alqd*, see *Incapable, Improper*. Unfit, v.tr. *inutile reddere, conficere alqm* (to wear out). Unfitness, n. *inutilitas*; any one's — for business, *inertia*. Unfitting, adj., see *Improper*.

Unfix, v.tr., — the mind, *animum labefacere*.

Unfixed, adj. *mobilis*.

Unfold, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in words); — one's designs, *sensus suos alci aperire, sensu inutilis explicare, intimos affectus suos alci delere* (Sen. Ep.); see *Open, spread, Disclose, Display*.

Unforeseen, adj. *improvisus*; adv. *improvisò*.

Unforgotten, adj. (an act of kindness) *immortali memoria relictus* or *beneficium perceptum*; what you have done for me, *medum tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam debebit oblitio*; his memory will be — in future ages, *commemorationem nominis sui cum omni posteritate adaequare*.

Unforgiving, adj. *implacabilis, inexpiabilis, incorrabilis*, see *Implacable*.

Unfortified, adj. *immunus*.

Unfortunate, adj., see *Unhappy*.

Unfounded, adj. *canis, fictus*.

Unfrequented, adj. *minus celebris, vix celebris* (of persons and localities), *desertus* (deserted, opp. *celebris*, of localities).

Unfriendly, adj. *tristis* (with a frightening look, opp. *hilaris*; also fig. of things, e.g. weather, *caelum*), *asper* (repulsive, in one's conduct, opp. *lenis*; also fig. of things, e.g. winter), *inclementis* (acting with unkindness towards those who claim our sympathy, and of any thing that shows such feelings, opp. *clementis*), *alienus*, towards any one, *ab alqo*; to have — feelings towards any one, *alieno animo esse ab alqo* or *in alqm*; adv. *aspre* (e.g. *alqm tractare*), *inclementer* (e.g. *dicere in alqm*); see *Unfavourable*. Unfriendlyness, n. *tristitia, inclementia* (e.g. *coeli*).

Unfruitful, adj. *infecundus, sterilis* (opp. *fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *opimus*); see *Barren*. Unfruitfulness, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).

Unfulfilled, adj. *irritus*, to remain —, *exitum* or *eventum non habere, non exire*; to leave no duty incumbent upon a general —, *nullum ducis officium remittere*, — wishes, *volata quae non erent*; requests, prayers, *preces quibus non est satisfactum*.

Unfurl, v.tr., — the sails, *vela panderè*.

Unfullant, adj. (person, etc.) *intonsus et incultus*.

Ungenerous, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illiberalitas*; see *Ignoble*.

Ungeual, adj. *tristis, asper*.

Ungeual, adj. *immodestus, Ungeual, adj. gravis* (heavy, violent, e.g. *casus*), *asper* (rough, e.g. *verba*); adv. *graciler* (e.g. *cadere, concidere*), *aspre* (e.g. *alqm tractare*). Ungeualmanlike, Ungeualmanly, adj. *incultus, inaequus* (e.g. *laetitia*); see *Indecorous*.

Ungeual, v.tr. *discingere, recingere, solvere*.

Ungeual, adj., see *Impious, Impious*.

Ungeual, adj. *guis regis non potest* (lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (untamed, of living beings and of things, e.g. a horse, woman, rage, passion), *effrenatus* (unbridled, of persons and things, e.g. rage, boldness, desire), *ferus* (of temper, of persons and of any thing showing such a disposition), *impotens* (of persons and things), comb. *ferus impotensque* adv. *effrenate*. Ungeual, adj. *incompetens, incoercibilis*; see *Unbridled*.

Ungeual, adj. *incuratus*; see *Ungeual*. Ungeualness, n. by the adj. *Ungeualis*, adj.

inclementes, iniquus, iratus; adv. *inclementer, iniquo animo, irate*.

Ungrateful, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficii, beneficiorum immemor, ingratus in referendâ gratiâ*; an — mind, *animus ingratus, animus beneficiorum immemor*; an — task, *ingratum negotium*.

Unguarded, adj. *incustoditus* (of persons and things), *sine custodiis* (not guarded by any one), *indensus*; see *Imprudent*.

Unhanded, adj. *minus commodus*.

Unhappy, adj. *infelix* (bringing or announcing misfortune; also who is unfortunate in every thing he does, *duxeris*, of persons), *infortunatus* (not favoured by fortune, of persons who are unlucky), *miser* (of persons whose misfortunes and complaints are such as to excite pity; then of things, miserable), *non prosper* (not prosperous, of things), *infaustus* (ill-fated, e.g. day, omen, etc.), also comb. *infaustus et infelix, calamitosus* (e.g. war, conflagration), *funestus* (mournful, causing mischief, e.g. war, omen), *sinister* (lit. on the left-hand side, hence ill-fated, opp. *dexter*, but in the sense of the Greeks, inasmuch as *avis sinistra* with the Romans implied a good omen), *adversus* (not as we wish it, e.g. battle, circumstances, result of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (in a bad condition, opp. *bonus*); I am the unhappiest man, *nemo meest miserior*; — position, *res adversa, fortuna afflictâ*; to be in a — condition, *afflictâ conditione esse miserum or infelicem esse*; to make any one —, *affligere or pessum dare or pervertere alqm*; you want to make me —, by *alqm perditum ire*; adv. *infelicitate, misere, male*. Unhappiness, n. *misericordia* (opp. *beatitudo*); to be destined for eternal —, *in sempiternam miseriam natum esse*.

Unharmcd, adj. *inviolatus, saluus* (safe).

Unharness, v.tr., — a horse, etc., *heliu amovère equum, helcium dimovère ab equo*.

Unhatched, adj. *non excludus*; to leave —, *non excludere*.

Unhealthy, adj. *insaluber, bonæ valetudini contrarius, pestilens, gravis, vitiosus*. Unhealthiness, n., — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the weather, *pestilentia or gravitas or intemperies cæli*.

Unheard, adj. *inauditus*; to punish, condemn any one —, *alqm inauditum punire, damnare*; — of, *inauditus, novus*, comb. *inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus, portentis similis* (most strange); that is — of, *nullum huius facti simile*.

Unheated, adj. *non calefactus*.

Unheeded, adj., to remain —, *negligi, sperni* (to be scornfully rejected); see *Careless*.

Unhindered, adj. *non impeditus, expeditus* (free from difficulties), *liber* (free, without constraint), *sine morâ*; adv. *libere*.

Unhinge, v.tr., — a door, *postes cardine emovere*; see *Displace*, *Unfix*.

Unholy, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); see *Impious*.

Unhonoured, adj. *inhonoratus*.

Unhook, v.tr. *refigere, refulare*.

Unhoped for, adj. *insperatus*.

Unhurt, adj. *integer* (opp. *laesus*), *intactus* (untouched), comb. *integer intactusque, illæsus, inviolatus* (not hurt, opp. *laesus*), comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque, invulneratus* (not wounded, Cic. pro Sext. 67, 140, where comb. *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *incurruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed), *incolumis* (who has not met any accident, opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque, saluus* (when any one's life is safe), comb. *salvus atque incolumis*; to dismiss any one —, *alqm intactum incolumemque dimittere*.

Unicorn, n. *monoceros -otis* (*μονοκέρας*, quadruped and constellation), **monodon -ontis* (narwhale, L.).

Uniform, adj. *unius generis, semper eodem modo formatus, similis atque idem, similis semper*

(similar and almost the same), *æqualis* (e.g. *motus*); adv. *semper eodem modo, similiter, semper*. Uniform, n., of soldiers, *vestitus militaris*. Uniformity, n. *similitudo* (e.g. *omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater*, Cic.); — of occurrences, *similitudo casuum*, Tac.), *æqualitas, constantia* (of persons and things).

Unimaginable, adj. **supra quam cogitari potest* (e.g. *deatus*); to be —, *non cogitari quidem posse*.

Unimpaired, adj. *integer*.

Unimpassioned, adj., e.g. an — address, *animi perturbatione liber or vacuus* (without violent emotion), *cupiditatis or cupiditatum expers, omni cupiditate carens, cupiditate privatus, cupiditate intactus* (without any desire), *sine ira et studio* (without passion), *non studiose* (not eagerly), *non truciunde* (not in a rage); to be quite —, *ab omni animi perturbatione liberum or vacuum esse, omni perturbatione animi carere*; an — mind, *animus ab omni perturbatione liber*.

Unimportant, adj. *levis, nullius momenti*. Unimportance, n. *levitas*.

Uninhabitable, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare*. Uninhabited, adj. *habitatoribus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (without any body to cultivate, till, e.g. *agrum*), *desertus* (deserted by its inhabitants, solitary, opp. *frequens, celebris*, e.g. *locus*).

Uninjured, adj. *incolumis*; to leave nothing —, *prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati* (Sall.); see *Unhurt*.

Uninstructed, adj. *non edoctus*.

Unintelligible, adj. *non apertus ad intelligendum, obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*); adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

Unintentional, adj. *insciens*; adv. *forte*; I did it —, *insciens feci*.

Uninterred, adj. *inhumatus, insepultus*.

Uninterrupted, adj. *continens, continuus* (continuous, successive), *contextus* (connected, e.g. *voluptates*; anxiety, cura), *assiduus* (constantly present; hence of things which exist always, i.e. constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus* (lasting until the end, e.g. happiness, friendship), *perennis* (lasting constantly), comb. *continuus et perennis* (e.g. *motio*); my connexion with any one is —, by *in consuetudine cum alqo permanere*; adv. *continenter* (but *continue* and *continuo* are not classical); *uno tenore, perpetuo*.

Uninvestigated, adj. *inexplicabilis* (what cannot be —), *inexploratus*.

Uninvited, adj. *invocatus*; see *Unasked*.

Unique, adj. *unicus, singularis*.

Unison, n. (in music) *concordia vocum*; see *Concord*, *Harmony*.

Unit, n. *monas -adis*, f. (*μονάς*), in pure Latin *unitas, unitatis ratio*; what we call number consists of —, *numerus perficitur ex singularibus rebus, quæ poviēdes apud Græcos dicuntur*; to reduce any thing to the —, *alqd ad unitatis rationem reducere*. Unity, n. *concordia, societas*; let there be — in the poem, *carmen sit simplex et unum*; see *Concord*.

Unitarian, n. *qui unum Deum esse credit, or, more strictly, qui simplicem tantummodo Dei naturam esse arbitrat*. Unitarianism, n. *simplex Dei natura*.

Unite, v.tr. *ungere or conjungere* (two or several things, *conj.* more particularly for one common object), with any thing, *alei rei or cum alqo re*; with any body, *cum alqo*; *congregare* (to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), with any one, *cum alqo*, *capulare* (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with any thing or any one, *cum alqo re or cum alqo*, *sociare, consociare* (as companions), with, etc. *cum, etc.*, *miscere alei rei or cum alqo re* (to mix, lit. and fig.); see *Join*. Unite, v.intr. *se jungere, se conjungere* (of two corps), with any one, *alei or cum alqo*, *misceri* (of two rivers, etc.), with any thing, *alei rei or cum alqo re, jungere copias, arma jungere or*

conjungere, vires conferre (the troops, of two generals); see *Join*, *Mix*. *Union*, *n. junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, convocatio*; see *Concord*.

Universal, *adj. universus*; see *General*. *Universe*, *n. (rerum) universitas, (opus) universum, mundus (universus), rerum natura, rerum naturae corpus*; — history, *res in orbe terrarum gesta* (the history itself), *perpetua rerum gestarum historia, historia quae vocatur universalis*.

University, *n. *academia, *universitas literaria* or *literarum*, to be at —, **inter academiam citius errari* (in general, to live there), **in academiam studiorum causa* or *literarum causa versari* (in order to study there); to go to —, **in academiam migrare*; see *College*.

Univocal, *adj. (a word, etc.) *unam tantum significationem habens, *cui una tantum notio* or *sententia subjecta est*.

Unjust, *adj. injustus* (not according to our duty), *iniustus* (who violates the right of another), *injustus* (of an — mind), *iniustus* (unreasonable); *in-* contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniquus* contrary to the moral law); *an — war, bellum iniquum*; *adv. injuste, inique* (e.g. *facere*). *Unjustifiable*, *adj. iniquissimus*; *adv. iniquissimo modo*.

Unkept, *adj. neglectus*.

Unkind, *adj. inclemens*; see *Unfriendly*. *Unkindness*, *n. iniquitas, animus durus, animi duritia, ingenium durum*.

Unknit, *v.tr. solvere, dissolvere, disserere* (a — *eam*), *resuere* (a garment), *retexere, redordiri* (a web).

Unknowing, *adj. inscius*; see *Ignorant*. *Unknown*, *adj. ignotus* (in general, of persons and things, *opp. notus*), *incognitus* (not yet learned, of things, *opp. cognitus*), *incomptus* (not yet certain, fully ascertained, *opp. comptus*), *inexploratus* (not yet inquired into, *opp. exploratus*), *ignobilis* (— to the world, of places and persons; hence also = of obscure birth, *opp. nobilis, obscurus* (obscure, hence —, *opp. illustris*, e.g. *aleys gesta, nomen*; also of places, *opp. rerum gestarum testigis nobilitatus*); a person — to me, *nescio quis*; a man of — parents, *homo ignobili* or *obscuro loco natus, homo obscuris ortus majoribus, terra filius, terra ortus* (prov., Cic.); to be or remain —, *in hominum ignoratione versari, in tenebris facere*; to whom can it be — *quis est qui nesciat*? it is — to me, *ignoro*; it is not — to me, *non me fugit, non me praeterit, non sum inscius, non ignoro*.

Unlace, *v.tr. rinculis resolvere* (e.g. a shoe), *solvere* (e.g. knapsack, *sarcinas*), *lazare* (to loosen).

Unlamented, *adj., to die —, a nemine deploratum mori*.

Unlatch, *v.tr.*, see *Open*.

Unlawful, *adj. non iustus, non legitimus* (not sanctioned by the law, e.g. *mati inonum, nuptiae*), *iniquus*; *adv. injuriā, per injuriā* (e.g. *pellere aliquem agro per injuriā possessione, aliquid per injuriā*); to try to keep what we have got into our possession —, *injuriā obtinere* (Liv.); see *Illegal*.

Unlearn, *v.tr. didicere, dediscere* et *oblivisci, deservieri ab aliquo re* (to get unaccustomed to a thing); to cause any one to — a thing, *dedocere aliquem aliquid*. *Unlearned*, *adj. illiteratus, indoctus, imprudens*; to be —, *nescire literas*; *adv. indocte*.

Unleavened, *adj. non fermentatus, nullo fermento*.

Unless, *conj. nisi* (after negations and negative interrogations); see *If*, *Besides*, *Except*.

Unrevelled, *adj. asper*; see *Unseen*.

Unlicensed, *adj. inconcessus*.

Unlike, *adj. dissimilis*. *Unlike*, *adj.*, see *Improbable*.

Unlink, *v.tr. moliri*; from, *ab aliquo re*.

Unload, *v.tr. exonerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum*; also fig. = disburden), *liberare, liberare, solvere aliquid* (fig. to disburden); to — a cart, *vehiculum oneratum exonerare*; — beasts, *jumentis deponere onera, jumenta sarcinis liberare*.

Unlock, *v.tr. aperire* (in general, to open), *recludere, reserare* (to open what was closed, in the ancient sense also by *seram demere* or *exenteret*; *res* and *recl.* in the sense to — one's mind as it were, generally only in poets), *subtilitatem perspicacitatem reducere* (with a key); see *Open*.

Unmade, *adj. non factus* or *non conclusus, non stratus*.

Unmanageable, *adj.*, see *Ungovernable*.

Unmanly, *adj. rursus indignus, efeminatus* (efeminat), *mollis* (soft, both —, e.g. *vox, educatio*; character, *mens, animus*, comb. *efeminatus et mollis, illiberalis* (not worthy of a noble mind, e.g. *mens*; deed, *facinus*); *adv. efeminatē*.

Unmannerly, *adj. male moratus* (of persons, *opp. bene moratus*), *rusticus* (rude, *opp. urbanus*).

Unmarried, *adj. caelebs* (of a man), *vidua* (of a woman, both whether married before or not, *opp. maritus, marita*), *matrimonii exorsus*, in the plur. *matrimonii exorsus* (of a nation, Plin.); — life, *caelebs, calibatus* (celibate, of a man), **candido viduae* (of a woman, in Tertullian called *vidua*); to remain —, *calibem (viduam) esse, calibem citam vivere, nunquam citio nubere* (of a woman), *nunquam uxorem ducere* (of a man; both the foregoing of persons not married before), *remanere, per manere in calibatu* (of bachelors and widowers), *matrimonii exorsorem* or *matrimoniorum exorsorem esse* (of a tribe); to have always been —, *uxorem nunquam habuisse*.

Unmask, *v.tr.*, to — any one, *personam capiti aleys detrahere* (lit. and fig., Mart.), *animum aleys nudare, obolere aliquem integumento dissimulationis sine nudare* (fig., to find him out).

Unmast, *v.tr. malo* or *malis privare*.

Unmeaning, *adj. inanis*.

Unmentioned, *adj.*, to remain —, *sileri, omitti, praetermitti* (the foregoing two = to be omitted; *om.* voluntarily and with intention, *prat.* intentionally or from forgetfulness); to leave —, *silire, omittere, praetermittere*.

Unmindful, *adj. immemor*, of a thing, *aleys rei*.

Unmingled, *Unmixed*, *adj. merus, purus*.

Unmolested, *adj.*, to leave any one —, *alei non agere facere, alei molestiam non exhibere*.

Unmotherly, *adj. non maternus*.

Unmounted, *adj.*, e.g. dragoons, by *sine equo* or (of several) *sine equis*.

Unmoved, *adj. immotus*; to be, remain —, *non moveri* or *non commoveri* *aliquid re*, *misericordiam non recipere, repudiare aliquid* (e.g. *aleys precibus*); *non laborare de aliquid re* (e.g. *de aleys morte*); I remain —, *aliquid me non movet*; — at any one's tears, *repudiare aleys lacrimas*.

Unnatural, *adj. parum naturalis, quod prater naturam existit, monstruosus, portentosus, inhumanus* (physically and morally), *ascetus* (what is affected, *opp. naturus*); to die an — death, *violenta morte perire, prater naturam praterque factum obire*; — desires, *cupiditates quae ne naturam quidem attingunt, libidines monstruosae*; an — son, *monstrum filii* (in a moral sense); *adv. contra naturam, prater naturam*.

Unnavigated, *adj. *navigus non editus*.

Unnecessary, *Unneeded*, *adj. non necessarius, quod non opus est, superfluum* (*superfluum* and *superfluum* are not classical), *vanus* (idle, e.g. *meritus*); it is — to mention these, *eos nihil attinet nominare*; *adv. prater rem, prater necessitatem*.

Unnerve, *v.tr. infirmare* (lit. and fig.), *enervare* (only lit.), *debilitare, emollire*. *Unnerved*, *adj. effectus* (lit. by bringing forth many children, also weak in general, of the body, etc.), *enectus* (worn out by hunger and bodily sufferings).

Unnoticed, *adj.*, to leave —, *praetermittere* (pass over), *praeterire* (silently), *praeterire negligentia* (out of carelessness, in reading, etc.), *negligere* (not to mind); to remain —, *non conspici, praetermitti, negligi*; — by any one, *aliquid praeterire* or *fugere* (but not *alei* or *aliquid latere*), or by *silentio* (e.g. *ritum transire, latere* (hidden), *clam* (secretly)); very often also by *verbo* compounded

with *sub* (e.g. *tela alci subministrare, submovēre* = *clam removere*).

Unobserved, adj., see Unnoticed.

Unoccupied, adj., see Unemployed, Uninhabited.

Unorganized, adj., e.g. — bodies, *corpora nullā coherens naturā* (Cic.).

Unpaid, adj. *non solutus* (of money, debts), *residuus* (outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor), *cui non satisfactum est* (of the creditor).

Unpalatable, adj. *nihil sapiens*; see Inspid.

Unpardonable, adj. *major quam alci ignosci possit, quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. *ritum*), *inexcusabilis* (e.g. *scelus, fraus*); sin therefore is said to be — when, etc., *nulla est igitur excusatio peccati si*, etc.; see Impardonable.

Unpensioned, adj. *gratuitus*.

Unperceived, adj., see Unnoticed.

Unpleasant, adj. *molestus, ingratus* (chiefly in opp. to *juvundus*); adv. *molestē* (e.g., it is — for me to ask, *molestē rogo, molestē ut agere fero*); it is not —, *alqd in bonam partem accipio*; see Disagreeable. Unpleasantness, n. *incommodum, molestia*; to cause any one —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere, incommodum alqm afficere, incommodum alci ferre* or *afferre* or *dare* or *importare*; you will cause yourself —, *molestiam capere* or *accipere*.

Unpoetic, adj. **a poetarum ratione alienus*; this word is —, **hoc vocabulo poeta non utuntur*.

Unpolished, adj. *impolitus*; see Unpolished.

Unpolluted, adj. *impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*, only after Cic.), *castus*; an — virgin, *virgo casta*; — virginity, *virginitas impolluta* (Tac.), *virginitas illibata* (Val. Max.; opp. *virg. libata*, Ov.); see Undeified.

Unpractised, adj. *inexercitatus*.

Unpraised, adj. *illaudatus* (post-Aug.).

Unprecedented, adj. *novus, inauditus*.

Unprejudiced, adj. *integer, integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*); an — judgment, *iudicium integrum*; see Unbiased.

Unprepared, adj. *imparatus*.

Unpretending, adj., see Modest.

Unprinted, adj., see Unpublished.

Unproductive, adj., see Barren.

Unprofaned, adj. *non pollutus*.

Unpromising, adj. — youth, season, by *nihil boni sperare ab algo* or *algā re*.

Unprotected, adj. *indensus, non custoditus, sine custodia, nudus praesidio* or *praesidiis, sine praesidio* or *praesidiis*.

Unproved, adj. *argumentis non firmatus* or *non confirmatus*.

Unprovided, adj., e.g. children, *liberi quibus nondum prospectum est*; a daughter, *filia non collocata*.

Unprovoked, adj. *non laessitus, ultro* (of one's own accord).

Unpublished, adj. *nondum editus, ineditus* (Ov.).

Unpunished, adj. *impunitus, inultus, incastigatus* (also with words); adv. *impune*; to remain —, *impune esse, non puniri, sic abire* (of an act of misdemeanour), *impune abire* or *dimitti* (of the person that did it); — for any thing, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune facere*; to allow any thing —, *alqd impunitum ferre* or *sinere* or *omittere*, also simply *omittere* or *pratermittere* or *relinquere alqd*; to let any one escape —, *alqm impunitum* or *incastigatum dimittere, alqm non punire*, in spite of all one's faults one escapes —, *peccata impune dilabuntur*; he will not escape —, *inultum id nunquam a me auferet, hoc haud sic auferet, hoc ei non sic abibit* (Cic.); the hope of —, *spes impunitatis*.

Unpurchased, adj. *non emptus, inemptus* (in. in prose post-Aug.).

Unquestionable, adj. *non dubius, certus*; to be —, *nihil dubitationis* or *nullum dubitationem habere*; adv. *sine ulla dubitatione* (undubius and indubitably first found in Tac. and Plin., and indubitable only in var. late writers); see Indubitable.

Unravel, v.tr. *illustrare, explanare, explicare, enodare* (to untie a knot); — ideas, *animi sui complicationem notionem exolvere*.

Unread, adj. *non lectus*; to leave —, *non legere*; an — man, by *inscitia literarum, *lectio non exercitata*, also *non versatus in literis* or *in libris*; — in the ancient classics, *in ceteribus scriptis non volutus*; — in the Greek classics, *rudem esse literarum Graecarum*.

Unreasonable, adj., it is —, *iniquum est* with acc. and inf.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to be — as regards, with any one, *iniquum esse in alqm*; adv. *inique, injuste*. Unreasonableness, n. *iniquitas*.

Unreconciled, adj. *non placatus*.

Unrefined, adj. *non purgatus*.

Unrelenting, adj., see Cruel, Hard.

Unremitting, adj. *continens, continuus* (e.g. *labor*); see Constant.

Unrepaid, adj., e.g. *kindness, by beneficia non reddere, beneficium non respondere*.

Unreprovable, Unproved, adj. *immaculatus* (in the classical writers only once, Lucan, Vulg.), *irreprehensibilis* (after the classical age; Tertull., Vulg.); see Blameless.

Unrequented, adj. *ultra oblatus* (freely offered), *ultra*.

Unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus*; to remain —, *impune esse*; to allow to —, *inultum sinere*.

Unrestrained, adj., e.g. liberty of the people, **libertas populi legibus non restricta*; — power, *potestas infinita*.

Unrevenged, adj. *inultus*; to allow to remain —, *alqd inultum et impunitum dimittere*.

Unrewarded, adj. *præmio non affectus, inhonoratus* (not presented with a gift as a mark of distinction, etc.), *sine præmio* or *pretio, sine mercede*; to allow any one to remain —, *alqm inhonoratum* or *alqm sine pretio* or *præmio dimittere*.

Unriddle, v.tr. *solvere, explicare*; I cannot — it, by *alqd capere* or *assequi non posse*.

Unrig, v.tr., a ship, *navis armamenta demere* (of sailors when oars simply are to be used, opp. *toltere arma*), *navis armamenta dimittere* (of sailors when a storm is approaching), *frangere navis armamenta, navem exarmare, navem armamentis spoliare* (when all the rigging, etc., is washed away during a storm).

Unrighteous, adj. (of persons) *impius*; see Sinful, Wicked, Unjust. Unrighteousness, n. *iniquitas* (wickedness).

Unripe, adj. *immaturus* (lit. of fruit, fig., man, opp. *maturus*), *crudus* (raw, opp. *maturus et coctus*); half-ripe, *subcrudus* (only late *semicrudus*). Unripeness, n. *immaturitas* (as regards puberty, e.g. of brides, *sponsarum*).

Unrobe, v.tr., see Undress.

Unroll, v.tr., a book, *evolvere librum* (the act, *evolutio libri*) or *exolvere* or *explicare*.

Unroof, v.tr. *nudare tecto*; see Uncover.

Unroot, v.tr. *radicare, radicibus exellere*.

Unruffled, adj., sea, temper; see Calm, Tranquil.

Unruly, adj. *contumax, obfirmati animi, peritiosus et obstinatus* (of a man), *tenax contra vincula* (of a horse); see Refractory. Unruliness, n. *peritiositas et inflexibilis obstinatio*.

Unsaddle, v.tr., — a horse, *stratum detrahere equo*, etc., also perhaps *stratum solvere* (Sv.).

Unsafe, adj. *infestus*; to render —, *infestare reddere* or *facere* or *habere* (in general), *infestare latrocinis* (through robberies, a country, district, etc.), *infestare latrocinis ac prædationibus* (by piracy, e.g. the sea); to be — (in consequence of robberies), *infestari latrocinis* (of a road, etc.); a town, camp, etc., that is —, *intutus*; fig. = exposed to danger, *inestabilis* (lit. unstable, e.g. *stip. gradus, incensus*), *lubrus* (lit. slippery, where one can easily fall); then fig. where one can easily be deceived, e.g. *ratio defensionis*, also comb. *instabilis et lubrus* (e.g. *gradus*), *lubricus atque incertus* (e.g. *solum*), *incertus* (lit. uncertain; *inconstans*, of things, e.g. *respondium, spes, actus*).

pora; position, *res*), also comb. *lubricus atque incertus* (e.g. age, *actas*), *infidus* (fig., not to be trusted, e.g. friend, faith, promise).

Unsaid, adj. *indictus*. Unsay, v.tr., see *Recant*.

Unsalted, adj. *sale non conditus* (not seasoned), *sale non aspersus* (lit., without strewing salt over it), *sine sale*.

Unsatiated, adj. *nondum saturatus* (lit. and fig.).

Unsatisfactory, adj. *non idoneus* (unsuited), *non satis idoneus* (e.g. witness, evidence), *non sufficiens* (e.g. compensation), *in quo non acquiescas* (what we cannot acquiesce in); adv. *minus bene*. Unsatisfied, *cum non satisfactum est* (of persons, as regards their claims); the judges appear to be —, *by alqd mihi non probatum est, mihi non satisfactum est*, with, *alqd re*.

Unsavoury, adj., see Tasteless, Unpalatable.

Unsew, v.tr. *solvere*.

Unscriptural, adj. *non ut sanctæ literæ docent* (Lcel).

Unseal, v.tr. *designare alqd* (a letter, will, etc.), *onium alci rei detrachere* (to take off the seal, e.g. epistole).

Unsearchable, adj. *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*.

Unseasonable, adj. *intempestivus* (not at the right time, opp. *tempestivus*, a letter, desire, fruit), *importunus* (inconvenient as regards the locality, and on account of other circumstances), *in maturis* (lit., unripe, of fruits; then fig., before the right time, e.g. advice, *consilium*), *præcox* (lit., ripen too soon; hence of what takes place too soon, e.g. *gaudium*), adv. *intempestive, importune*; see *Unfit*. Unseasoned, adj. *non conditus*, see *Drj*, *Harden*.

Unseeming, adj., to become —, *et anscere*; see *Unightly*.

Unseen, adj. *invisus, incensitatus*.

Unseparated, adj. *indivisus*.

Unserviceable, adj. *inutilis* (e.g. *natus ad navigandum inutilis, homo ad arma inutilis*); to be —, *inutile esse, nulli usui esse*. Unserviceableness, *inutilitas*; see *Useless*.

Unsettle, v.tr. (doctrines, opinions) *labefacere, labefacere*, see *Uncertain*. Unsettled, adj., accounts, see *Unpaid*; — liquor, *by non residere*, — weather, *cælum varians*; in a moral sense, *inconstans* (e.g. the wind; morally, of persons and things, opp. *constans*), *variis* (changeable, opp. *constans*), *infirmus* (changeable, undetermined, of persons and things, opp. *firmus*), *mobilis* (who easily changes his mind, of persons and things, e.g. mind, *ingenium, animus, voluntas, mutabilis* (of persons), comb. *variis et mutabilis*; to be very — (in one's mind), *plurimæ aut folio facilius moveri* (Cic.), *fluctuare* (animo or animo), *periculi animi* or *animo* (of several, animis, *lat non animorum incertum esse, hasitare*) — without a home, *exterritus* (*patriâ, patriâ et domo*, i.e. banished from one's own country; hence without a home), *patriâ carens, domo patriâque carens*; in commerce, — prices, *by nummus jactatus* (Cic.); doctrines, questions, opinions, etc., *incertus*, see *Uncertain*.

Unsew, v.tr., see *Unhnt*.

Unshaded, adj. *non inumbratus*.

Unshapen, adj. *deformis*, very —, *visignis ad deformitatem*.

Unshaved, adj. *intonsus*.

Unsheth, v.tr. *gladium e vagina educere* or (if done quickly) *eripere*, also *gladium destringere* (poet. *audere*).

Unship, v.tr. *exponere* (passengers and goods), at a place, *in locum* and *in loco*, *navem exonerare, navem manare* (in a bad sense).

Unshod, adj. *non calceatus* (e.g. a horse; not *discalceatus* = barefoot).

Unshorn, adj. *intonsus*.

Unshrinking, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus, cumosus, fortis*, comb. *fortis et animosus*, adv. *re-*

pavide, intrepide, fortiter; — firmness, *animus impavidus, fortis*.

Unstaid, adj. *incertus* (Appul. Met.); fig., see *Unexamined*.

Unstightly, adj. *indecorus visus* (e.g. *uça*), *decolor* (what has lost its colour), *deformis* (mis-shapen), *exiguus* (little, trifling); see *Ugly*.

Unskilful, Unskilled, adj. *inhabilis* (unfit, for, *alei rei* or *ad alqd*, of persons and animate beings, e.g. *bos labori non inhabilis, ineptus* (silly, of a person, and of any thing showing such a character), *inconditus* (not properly put together, arranged, e.g. words, verses, poems), *insemitus* (acting or done without judgment, absurd, of persons and things, e.g. *jocus*), *rudis in alqd re* (ignorant, in an art or science), *imperitus, in, alei rei* (without practical experience), *ignarus, in, alei rei* (ignorant, always with the gen. of the thing in which a person is represented as being —); adv. *inepte, incommode* (not very well, improperly, e.g. *non incommode se gerere*), *insulte* (without judgment), *impepte*; to dance in a — manner, *minus commode saltare*.

Unslaked, adj., e.g. lime, *inextinctus*.

Unsocial, adj. *in sociabilis*.

Unsolited, adj., see *Unashed, Voluntary*.

Unsolid, adj. (arguments, foundation) *vanus* (e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (e.g. *promissum*), *nullus* (e.g. *nulla est hæc amicitia*), see *Fluid*.

Unsoled, adj. *non solutus*; to leave —, *non solvere*.

Unosophisticated, adj. (drugs, arguments), see *Pure, Genuine*.

Unsoited, adj. (types, ideas) *incompositus* (e.g. *agmen, oratio*), *inordinatus* (not in their rank, e.g. *miles*, an attack, *impetus*), *indigestus* (not properly distributed, all in a lump, e.g. *moles, turba*, poet. and post-Aug.), comb. *incompositus inordinatusque, inordinatus atque incompositus*; adv. *sine ordine, incompotile*.

Unought, adj., see *Unashed*.

Unsound, adj. (timber) *carvorus* (worm-eaten, bones, etc.); — in health, see *Unhealthy*; — in faith, doctrine, *doctrinæ falsi*; his teaching (revelation) is —, *doctrinam falsam profectum*, — credit, *by ambiguous* (e.g. *fides, ingenium*), of — mind, *by non satis sanus*; see *Unsoundness* (argument). Unsoundness, n., see *Unhealthy, Corrupt, Infirm*.

Unown, adj. *non satis*.

Unparing, adj. *inclemens* (unfeeling, opp. *elemens*), *acer* (severe, even where we might use gentle means, opp. *lenis*), *acerbus* (who acts with a severity that wounds the feelings, opp. *lenis*, e.g. in collecting taxes, *in exigendo*), *crudelis* (opp. *elemens*); adv. *inclementer, acriter, acriter, crudeliter*, to be — in one's remarks, *inclementer in alqm dicere*.

Unpeackable, adj., see *Ineffable*.

Unspoiled, adj. *incontaminatus, integer* (not soiled, genuine, etc., and = still morally pure, opp. *contaminatus, vitiatum*).

Unstable, adj. *mobilis, inconstans*; see *Unsettled, Waver*.

Unsteady, adj. *instabilis* (e.g. *fortuna*); — hand, *manus non certa, parum stabilis, intremiscens*; — will, *gradus or incensus instabilis, vagus* (wandering about, of person and things; hence fig. = changeable, e.g. *fortuna vaga volubilisque, risa raga*). Unsteadiness, n. *inconstantia*; see *Inconstancy*.

Unstrained, adj. *incertus*; fig., see *Easy, Natural*.

Unstring, v.tr., a bow, *arcum retendere, remittere*, — the nerves, *animum remittere, relaxare*.

Unstudied, adj. (style) *simplex*.

Unsubdued, adj. *indomitus*; see *Untamed*.

Unsuccessful, adj. *cum eventus deest, irritus* (un-
vain); to be —, *successu carere*.

Unsuitable, Unsuited, adj., *by alienus ad alqd*, *re*; a man and woman unsuitably matched, *nuptiæ*

impares, impuri or *cum impari junctum esse*. See Improper.

Unsuspected, adj. *non suspectus, suspicione carens, in quem nulla suspicio cadit, ubi nulla suspicio subest*; any thing is —, *nulla subest in aliqua suspicio*. Unsuspicious, adj. *simplex, candidus, simulationum nesciens*; adv. *simpliciter, candide, comb. simpliciter et candide*; any one is —, *omnis suspicio abest ab aliquo, non convenit in aliquo suspicio*; — mind, *simplicitas, animus simplex, animus apertus, animi candor* (poet. and poet.-Asg.).

Untamed, adj. *immanisvelus* (lit., not tame, still wild, e.g. *ingenium*), *indomitus* (lit., not tamed; then unbridled, fierce, e.g. *indomiti impetus vulgi*), *effrenatus* (fig., boundless, e.g. *desires, fury, boldness*); a character of this kind, *effrenatio*, e.g. *animi impotentis, impotens* (having no control over one's self); adv. *effrenate, licenter*.

Untasted, adj. *ingustatus* (of what any one never tasted or ate before, Hor. Sat.)

Untenable, adj., e.g. *reason, basis, cause, infirmus, levis* (light, insufficient), *parum idoneus*, or by the nouns *infirmitas, levis*.

Untenanted, adj., *non locatus*.

Unthankful, adj., see Ungrateful. Unthankfulness, n., see Ingratitude.

Unthinking, adj. *accursus*.

Unthread, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere*.

Until, prep., see Till, To.

Untilled, adj. *inaratus*.

Untimely, adj., at an — hour, *intempestive* (not very well intempestiviter), *alieno tempore, importune, non opportunus*; see Unreasonable.

Untinged, adj. *purus*.

Untiring, adj., see Indefatigable.

Unto, prep., see Till, To.

Untouched, adj., by *non tangere*; see Unmoved.

Untranslatable, adj. *quod totidem verbis reddi non potest*.

Untried, adj., to leave nothing —, *nil inexpertum omittere, omnia experiri*.

Untrudged, adj., e.g. *path, via non trita, inculta*.

Untroubled, adj. **nullo motu perturbatus* (e.g. *quies, dignitas*; *imperturbatus*, a word only found in the Silver Age, should be avoided for the same reason as Quint. i. 5, 63, *status imperterritus* should be avoided); see Undisturbed.

Untrue, adj. *falsus* (opp. *verus*), *vanus* (idle, futile, what has merely the appearance of being true), *fictus* (invented); adv. *falso*. Untruth, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas*, or by adjs., e.g. *aliquid falsum esse probare*; the thing itself, *falsum, vanum, mendacium*; not to speak an —, *nil falsi dicere, non mentiri, verum dicere*; I hate to speak —, *odi mendacem*.

Untwine, v.tr. **resolvere, *relexere*.

Untwist, v.tr. *solvere, resolvere*.

Unused, adj. (1) by *aliquid re non uti* or *non abuti*; (2) see Unaccustomed. Unusual, adj. *insolitus, insolens* (e.g. *verbum*); see Uncommon.

Unvanquished, adj. *invictus*.

Unvaried, Unvarying, adj., see Unchanged, Immutabile.

Unveil, v.tr., any one's face, *develare alci os* (Ov.), *velamen alci capiti deprehendere* (Mart.); she — her face, by *caput aperire*.

Unversed, adj., in any thing, *non versatus in aliqua re, peregrinus atque hospes in aliqua re, tiro ac rudis in aliqua re* (e.g. *Jator enim callidum quendam hunc et nulla in re fironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.*); to be —, *nescire aliquid*.

Unviolated, adj., see Unhurt.

Unvisited, adj., see Unfrequented.

Unwarlike, adj. *imbellis, a bello alienus* (opposed to war), *pacis amans* (lover of peace).

Unwarrantable, adj. *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissimo modo*. Unwarranted, adj. *sine auctore editus* or *sparsus* (e.g. *fabula, a tale*), *ab haud idoneis*

auctoribus vulgatus (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo ratio certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

Unwashed, adj. *illotus*.

Unwatched, adj. *incustoditus* (of persons and things), *sine custodiis* (without being protected by any one).

Unwavering, adj., see Firm.

Unwearied, adj. *infessus* (but not *non defatigatus* in this sense), *integer* (still fresh), *assiduus* (active), *comb. assiduus et infessus*; — attention, *assiduitas et assiduitas*; adv. *assidue* (but *assiduo* is not classical).

Unweave, v.tr. *relexere, redordiri*.

Unwelcome, adj. *non acceptus, ingratus*.

Unwell, adj., to be —, *lervit aegrotare*.

Unwholesome, adj., see Unhealthy.

Unwieldy, adj. *gravis* (heavy, hence slow, e.g. *lingua*), *tardus* (slow), *tardus et pene immobilis* (e.g. *animal*), *inhabilis* (difficult to manage, e.g. a vessel), *rasti corporis* (of a great size, big, informal (unshapen)). Unwieldiness, n. *gracilis* (e.g. *lingue*), *tarditas, corpus castum, species formis* or *casta*.

Unwilling, adj. *ab aliqua re aversus* (also *ab aliquo*), *alienus ab aliqua re, invitatus*. Unwillingly, adv., by *aliquo invito, aliquo nolente*. Unwillingness, n., see Reluctance.

Unwind, v.tr. *expedire* (lit. and fig.), *revolvere, resolvere*.

Unwise, adj. *insipiens* (not *desipiens*, i.e. of a weak mind), *stultus* (foolish); adv. *insipienter, stulte*.

Unwitty, adj. *insulsus* (flat), *infecetus* (not in humour for jesting), *ineptus* (childish and absurd); adv. *insulse, infecte, inepte*; not —, *non irridicula* (Cæs.). Unwittingly, adv. by *me inscio, me insciente, me invito*.

Unworthy, adj. *indignus*, of any thing, *aliquid re*, to, etc., by *qui* with subj. (both in a good and in a bad sense; hence the thing any one is said to be — of must always be added), *immeritus* (undeserved, of things); an — character, *homo nulla re bona dignus*; — treatment, *indignitas* (Cæs.); to do any thing — of him, *minuere suam dignitatem*; adv. *indigne, immerito*. Unworthiness, n., of a person or thing, *indignitas*.

Unwounded, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus inrolatusque*), *sine vulnere, integer* (unhurt, opp. *vulneratus, sauciatus*).

Unwrap, v.tr. *expedire* (lit. and fig.), *revolvere* (e.g. a hobbin, *fila*), *resolvere, solvere* (e.g. *fila*; the hair).

Unwrinkle, v.tr. *erugere* (e.g. *cutem in facie* [of a remedy]); — the forehead, *frontem explicaret, remittere*.

Unwritten, adj., still —, *nondum scriptum*; to leave —, *non scribere*.

Unyielding, adj. (1) see Inflexible; (2) see Unfruitful.

Unyoke, v.tr. *abungere* (Virg.), *disungere* (e.g. *cattle, jumenta, equos*), *demere alci jugum* (a horse, ox); — a donkey, *asinum ab opere disungere*; — oxen, *jumenta exuere jugo* or *demere jugum jumentis*; — the horses of a carriage (of a prince), by *currus ducitur* (Cic. Tusc. i. 47, 113). Unyoked, adj., see Untamed.

Up, adv. *sursum* (upwards, in contrast with *deorsum*, downwards); in combination it may be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; — the river, *adverso flumine* (down —, *secundo flumine*); — the hill, in *adversum montem*; — slope or acclivity, *adversum clivum*; to bind —, *substringere*; to look —, *suspiciere* (e.g. to heaven; *caelum*); to press —, *eniti (conitti) in aliquid*; to burn —, *extorere, adurere*; to dry —, *exarescere*; to dig —, *effodere, eruere*; to deliver —, *tradere*; — deserters, *transfugas reddere*; — arms, *arma proferre*; — some one for punishment, *tradere aliquem ad supplicium*; to lead troops —, *subducere copias in collem*; to go —, *ascendere*; — from boyhood;

etc., a puero, a pueris; — to the highest, *ad summum*; up! *age! surge!* See Down.

Upbraid, v.tr., any one with, *reprehendere aliquid re*; see Blame, Scold. Upbraider, n. *reprehensor, vituperator, oburgator, castigator* (in a single case), *homo minusmā ad reprehendendum contentus* (fault-finder). Upbraiding, n. *oburgatio, convictum* (scolding); see Blame, Reproach.

Uphold, v.tr., lit. *sustinere, sustentare*; one's self, *se sustinere* (a *lapsus*, from falling); fig. *sustinere, sustentare, tueri* (authority, state of health, glory, peace), *fuleire* (to support, the vacillating state), *stabilire* (to cause any thing to stand firm, e.g. the state, laws); — one's self, *se sustinere, se sustentare, se tueri* (in general), *de statu suo non deici* (as regards power), *erecto animo esse* (as regards courage); see Maintain, Support. Upholding, n., — of peace, *tutela pacis*. Upholder, n., by the verbs.

Upholsterer, n., by *instruere, exornare et instrere* (a room, house).

Upon, prep., see On.

Upper, adj. (as regards the position) *superus, superior* (of two), *summus* (of several; *supremus* generally only of things that are above us in the air or in the sky); as regards the order, *primor* (not used in the nom.), *superior*; as regards rank, dignity, *superior* (loco or dignitate); — court, *iudicium summum*; — hand, *principatus* (the first place), *victoria* (victory); to get the —, *superari e, vincere* (both of persons or of different parties in a contest, and of opinions), *valere* (to pass, of a law, an opinion), *superiorem fieri* (in general, of persons), *superiorem* or *victorem discedere, superiorem fieri bello* (in war), *summū imperii maritimi potiri* (to gain the highest power at sea); to have —, *plus posse, prevailere, superiorem esse*, in war, *bello*; over any body, *aliquid superare* or *vincere*; revenge obtained — over compassion, *plus ira quam misericordia valebat*; the Romans gained —, *res Romana erat superior*; the patricians —, *victoria penes patres erat*; — works, in a ship, *tabulatum superius* (of a ship with two masts), *tabulatum summum* (of a ship with three masts); — consistory court, perhaps **protosynedrium*, **summus senatus ecclesiasticus*, its councillors, **a consilis protosynedrui*, **a consilis summi senatus ecclesiastici*; its chairman, **protosynedrui præsides*, **summi senatus ecclesiastici præsides*; — story of a house, *pars superior adium*; — part, *pars superior*; also by *superior* or (if the highest part) by *summus* (in the same gender as the noun, e.g. — of a ship, *navis summa*); — world, in Cic. always called *hæc loca qua nos incolimus*. Uppermost, adj. *summus* (in general), *primus* (according to order, in rank), *principes* (in rank or dignity).

Upright, adj. *rectus, erectus, celsus et erectus*; — position, *status celsus et erectus*; to place —, *erigere*; to stand —, *rectum assistere*; to walk —, *erectum cadere, incedere*; one who cannot walk —, *quem memora destitunt*; (in a moral sense) *directus* (straightforward), *sincerus, reus, ingenuus* (unaffected), *simpliciter, simpliciter ingenii, candidus, minime fallax* (without deceit), *apertus* (open, e.g. animus). Uprightness, n. (in a moral sense), *simplicitas, ingenuitas, animus ingenuus, animi candor*; see Honest.

Uproar, n. *vis repentina* (suddenly); see Tumult, Noise.

Upset, v.tr. *certare, subvertere* (from below), *percurrere* (quite); all these lit. and fig.; v.intr. *certi, subverti, collabi, corrui*.

Upshot, n. (of a matter) *exitus, eventus*; see Issue.

Upsidedown, by *pedibus trahi* (Cic.); with you everything is —, *res tuæ ita sunt contractæ ut nec caput nec pedes* (sc. apparent, Cic.). also omnia perturbantur ac misceantur (Plin.).

Upstart, n. *homo novus*.

Urbanity, n. *urbanitas*; see Politeness.

Urchin, n. (1) see Hedgehog; (2) see Child, Boy

Urge, v.tr. *impellere, incitare, excitare, stimulare aliquid, stimulos alci admoovere* (all these lit. and fig.), *hortari, exhortari, accendere, inflammare* (all these fig.), any one to, all *aliquid ad aliquid*; to — any one with requests, *instare alci* (to sit on his neck as it were; only late *insistere*; inst. with *ut* or *ne*), *aliquid urgere*, comb. *instare et urgi e* (absolute), *aliquid orare obsecrareque, precibus fatigare aliquid, ab alio petere et summe contendere, ut* or *ne*, etc.; — to do a certain thing, *exigere aliquid* (e.g. to fulfil his promise, *promissum*; to pay a debt, *nomen, pecuniam*); — the slaves on to their work, *monere servos* (by threatening to punish them); see Press, Drive. Urging, n. *incitatio, stimulatio*. Urgent, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis, magni momenti, necessarius, maximus, summus*; — requests, *curatissima preces* (Tac.); at my — request, *orante me atque obsecrante*; — necessity, *necessitas, necessarium*; adv. *vehementer, magnopere* (e.g. *mandare alci ut*, etc.), *etiam atque etiam* (chiefly with the verbs to exhort, request, implore, etc.), comb. *vehementer etiam atque etiam*. Urgency, n. *necessitas*; — of the case, *necessario* or *necessaria re* or *necessitate coactus*.

Urine, n. *urina, lotium* (as the excrements of the human body, a low term; both Suet. Vesp. 23); sediment of —, in *urina quod subsedit* (subsediti). Urinate, *urina reddere* or *facere* (e.g. in lecto), *mingere* or *meire* (the two foregoing vulgar), *vesicam exonerare* (to discharge the bladder); the act, *minctio* (Veget. Mul.); difficulty in —, *urine difficultas*; spontaneous flow of —, *urina crebra cupiditas, profluvium urinae*. Ureter, *urinal duct*, *urinae iter*; a urinal, **matella titrea*. Urinator, n., see Driv.

Urn, n. *urna*.

Usage, n. *mos*. See Custom.

Use, n. = application of a thing to your wants, *usus, usurpatio* (in a particular case); frequent —, *frequentatio, frequens usus*; to found a library for public —, *bibliothecam in usum populi instituere*; to make — of, *aliquid re uti, abuti, usurpare, aliquid adhibere*; — no —, *alci rei usurpatione abstinere*; no — for, *ex re nihil conferre ad aliquid*; to make an ill — of, *aliquid re perverse abuti*; — immoderate —, *intemperanter abuti re*; — a wise —, *sapienter uti re*; — a benevolent —, *aliquid (pecuniam) conferre ad beneficentiam*; I have power to make — of, *mihî alci rei potestas facta or data est*; to have in —, in *usu habere*; — for, *aliquid in alci rei usum vertere*; to be in —, in *usu esse* (to be used), in *usu* or *more esse*, *more esse* (to be usual or customary); — greatly —, *vigere*; to bring into —, *celebrare aliquid*; — more —, *usitatus* or *tritius facere aliquid*; to come into —, in *usum venire*, in *consuetudinem* or *morem venire*, *more recipi* (to become usual); — general —, *ab omnibus recipi, inelascere e* (gradually); to fall out of —, *exolescere*; a word — from time, *verbum intercidit temporibus*. Use, v.tr. *uti aliquid re*; — for, *ad aliquid abuti re, ad aliquid in aliquid re* (to consume), *usurpare aliquid, adhibere aliquid rei or ad aliquid in aliquid re, conferre ad or in aliquid*; — a word, *verbo uti*; — rightly, *verbum opportune proprieque collocare*; — in a certain sense, *subijci e sententiam vocabulo, vocabulo aliquid significare e, declarare*; Cicero also uses this word in a similar import, *item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur*; to — a speech of Solon's, *ut Solonis dictum usum*; to — a person for, *alci operâ uti or abuti ad aliquid in aliquid re, aliquid ad uti in re*; to allow yourself to be used, *sui potestatem facere*; — for every thing, *esse alci obnoxium in omnia*; — in a crime, *celeris ministrum esse*. Usual, adj. *usitatus, more* or *usu receptus, tritius, sermone tritius, vulgaris* (common). Useful, adj. *utilis, ad usum bonus*; — for, *utilis* or *accommodatus ad aptus, idoneus ad*; — for nothing, *ad nullam rem utilis*; — for every thing, *ad omnes res aptus*; a — man, *homo frugi* (opp. *homo nequam*); to be —, *utilem esse, usu esse*; to make —, *apare, accommodare*

ad alqd. Usefulness, *n. utilitas, usus.* See Abuse, Misuse.

Usher, n. janitor, ostiarius; at a room-door, *velarius* (Inscr.); see Officer, Teacher, Assistant. *Usher, v.tr.,* see Introduce.

Usucaption, n. prascriptio (when the right of ownership on the part of the first possessor lapses after a length of time, *Set.*); *auctoritas* (the lawful ownership of any thing).

Usury, n. feneratio (the lending out money at a high rate of interest, as a speculation); *fenus* (iniquum, the gain derived thereby); to carry on —, *fenus iniquum exercere, fenerari* (e.g. *beneficium*); with money, *pecuniam grande fenore occupare, pecunias fenerari, fenore pecunias acutellare* (Tac.); with corn, *annonam flagellare or incendere or excauficere* (by buying up all the corn and then selling it at high prices), *ex annone caritate lucrari* (when the corn is dear); to return money with —, *ad assem impendere*; carrying on —, *feneratio* (e.g. *philosophia*, Val. M.); referring to —, *fenebris* (e.g. *lex*). *Usurer, n. fenerator* (sem. *feneratrix*, Val. M.), *tocullio* (Cic.); corn —, *ex annone caritate lucras*.

Usurp, v.tr. vindicare (any thing belonging to me; in Liv. *vind. ad se*; in Quint. *vind. sibi*), *aliqui uti* (e.g. *aliens*), *sibi sumere or assumere or adsciscere or arrogare or tribuere* (to impute to one's self, unlawfully), *invadere in alqd* (to invade foreign possessions, etc.); — the throne, *asserere sibi dominationem, vindicare sibi regnum, rerum potiri, arripere imperium, regnum* (or *tyrannidem*) *occupare*. *Usurper, n.*, see Despot, Tyrant. *Usurpation, n. occupatio*, or by the verbs.

Utensil, n. tas (in pl. *vasa -orum, n.*, vessel), in farming, *instrumentum rusticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.); *utensils, utensilia -ium, n.* (every thing necessary in daily life, eatables, etc., only used by historians and writers on agriculture), *suppellex* (household-furniture, kitchen —); see *Vessel*.

Utility, n. utilitas, salubritas; see Use, Usefulness.

Utmost, adj. extremus, ultimus, summus; — misery, *summa angustia, extrema res, extrema or ultima, ultimum or extremum inopia, summa inopia*; see Extreme.

Utter, adj., see Extreme, Complete. *Utterly, adv. penitus, funditus*; see Entirely.

Utter, v.tr. significare (to give to understand), *indicare* (to betray), *ostendere* (to show), *proferre* (to profess), *præ se ferre or gerere* (to declare openly), *promere, depromere, exprimere* (to bring to light); to — a sound, *sonitum edere, mittere, emittere*; see Pronounce. *Utterance, n.*, see Pronunciation, Delivery.

Uvula, n. uva (γάρφαρον, κροίς, in the throat).

VACANCY, n. (1) = void space, *lacuna* (cavity; *fig. loss, e.g. as regards one's fortune, hiatus* (chasm); *locus vacuus* (empty space)); (2) with regard to any office not occupied, by *vacuus* or *vacans locus* (e.g. **vacante loco*); (3) see Leisure; (4) = listlessness, *inaniitas, vanitas, stupiditas*. *Vacant, adj.* (1) see Empty; (2) = exhausted of air, e.g. a receiver, *are vacuus*; (3) of an office, *vacuus*; to be —, *vacuum esse, vacare*; (4) = unoccupied with business, by *vacuus labore or negotiis*; (5) = empty, of thought, *stupidus*; see Thoughtless; (6) in law, *vacuus* (having no heir, e.g. a house, field; or having no ruler, e.g. a country, kingdom, etc.; or having no rider, e.g. a horse). *Vacate, v.tr. abolere*; see Abolish, Annul; (2) = to make vacant, an office, *se abdicare alqd* or (but not in Cic. or Cæc.) *abdicare alqd*; see Abdicate. *Vacation, n.* (1) *abolitio*; (2) = inter-

mission between one term and another, *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est*; (3) = holiday at school, *ferie*.

Vaccinate, v.tr., any one, **variolas alci inscrere*. *Vaccination, n. *insilio variolarum*.

Vacuum, n. spatium inane.

Vagabond, Vagrant, adj. vaga (e.g. *titla*). *Vagabond, n. erro* (one who travels about without a definite object and comes home when he is tired of travelling), *homo vagus, *homo qui circum fora vicoseque vagus est* (who wanders about from place to place), *grassator* (who idles about, plays tricks upon people, etc.); *vagabonds, convēna* (a crowd of people collected together), *homines perditi* (bad people, of dissolute habits, etc.); a — (for a female), **mulier vaga, *mulier quæ est circum fora vicoseque vaga*. *Vagraney, n.*, by verbs (see Wander), or by *cure*. By the above.

Vague, adj., see Indefinite, Uncertain.

Vain, adj. (1) = empty, worthless, *inanis*; see Idle; (2) = fruitless, in —, *cassus* (lit. empty, hollow; hence *fig.* = useless, e.g. effort, labour, labors; vows, promises, *vota*; fear, *formido*), *inanis* (lit. empty, without any thing in it, hence = in itself useless, e.g. *cogitatio*; labour, *contentiones*), *vanus* (empty, without a result, e.g. blow, *ictus*; undertaking, *inceptum*), *irritus* (as good as not done at all, e.g. *inceptum, preces, labor*), *comb. vanus et irritus, irritus et vanus*; what is —, in —, *cassa -orum, n.*, *inania -ium, n.*; to labour in —, *operam perdere, operam frustra consumere or conferre, oleum et operam perdere* (prov., Cic.), *frustra laborem suscipere* (to give one's self useless trouble), *saxum surrire* (prov., to weed a rock, Mart.); *adv. frustra, nequidquam, in cassum* (*fr.*), when our efforts are not attended with the result which we expected; *neq.*, without accomplishing any thing, without the slightest result; *inc.*, without attaining an object), *comb. frustra ac nequidquam* (Catull.), *in cassum frustraque* (Laer.); all your labour is in —, *operam perdis*; not in —, *non ex vano* (but not *non temere*, i.e. not so easily); to speak in —, *mittere irritas voces*; (3) = proud of petty things, *inanis, vanus* (boasting), *ambitiosus, laudis avidus* (ambitious); rather —, *sub-inanis*; to be —, *rebus inanibus delectari, *vanarum rerum or vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi*; I am not —, *nil est in me inane*; see Empty, Spurious. *Vanity, n.* = emptiness, *in-anitas, vanitas, fragilitas*; = empty pride, *ambitio, ostentatio*; it shows — to, etc. *est animi inanis* with inf.

Vale, n., see Valley.

Valediction, Valedictory, see Farewell.

Valentine, n. epistola.

Valiant, Valorous, adj. fortis (who shows great fortitude and perseverance in danger, opp. *ignavus*), *animosus* (courageous, confiding in strength and in good luck, opp. *timidus*), *comb. fortis et animosus or animosus et fortis, strenuus* (quick and resolute in any thing, opp. *ignavus*), *comb. fortis atque strenuus or strenuus et fortis, acer* (full of energy, opp. *lentus*), *comb. acer et fortis; adv. fortiter, animose, comb. animose et fortiter, strenue, acriter, bene* (as it ought to be; only in Com. *probe*). *Valour, n. fortitudo*; see Bravery.

Valid, adj. idoneus, gravis (important); both, e.g. *causa*); in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness, coin, opp. *malus*, i.e. bad, or *adulterinus*, i.e. counterfeit), *justus* (just as a thing should be, e.g. witness, excuse), *idoneus* (fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratus* (confirmed, what has become a law), *comb. ratus ac firmus* (e.g. *jussum*); to be —, *valere* (of a coin, a law, etc.); to make any thing —, *ratum facere alqd, ratum esse alqd-judicare*; to recognise any thing as —, *probare alqd* (also money, as in Tac.), *ratum habere alqd*. *Validity, n.* (of reasons, etc.) *gracitas, pondus*; in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), *fides, auctoritas*; to give — to a law, etc., *efficere ut lex valeat*.

Valley, *n.* *vallis* (what is surrounded by mountains and hills on two or on all sides), *concellis* (a country surrounded by mountains on all sides, in which several — meet, a — between mountains); — of death, *horroris plena loca mortis*, *regni intra rursu horroreque plena*; inhabitant of —, *vallis incolæ*; narrow of —, *angustæ vallis*.

Value, *v.tr.* (to determine the worth of an object) *æstimare* (of general import); something greatly, *alqd. magni* or *magno* (eo parvi or parvo, etc.), *censere* (the act of the Censor); to be valued, in *æstimatorem venire* (in general), *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions); — families and their property, *familias pecuniasque censere*; fig., to think well of, *æstimare* with gen. or abl. of value (*æstimare*, for to esteem or have a high opinion of, is not Latin), *deligere* (to account worthy, of persons and things), something in some one, *alqd. in alqo*; *deligere carumque habere*; I value that, *est honos huic rei apud me*; — not at all, *alqd. nullo loco numerare*, *alqm. nullo loco putare*, *alqm. despiciere*, or *despectare* (opp. to *aspicere*, *reuereri*, to look up to, respect); to — highly, *magni facere* or *ducere*, or *pendere*, or *habere*; — more than, *pluris* (not *majoris*) *æstimare*; — little, *parvi facere*, etc.; — less, *minoris*; — not at all, *nihil*, *pro nihilo* or *nihil*, or by non est honos *alci rei*; — by something, *æstimare alqd. re* or *ex alqd. re*, *metiri alqd. re*; to value a thing as an honour, *honori sibi alqd. ducere*. **Valuer**, *n.* *æstimator*, *censor*. **Valuation**, *n.* *æstimatio* (to take into —, *alqd. accipere* in *æstimationem*), *census* (to hold or conduct a —, *censum habere* or *agere*); see **Census**. **Value**, *n.* *pretium* (price), *potestas* (inasmuch as a thing was a certain legal —, e.g. of money, *pecuniarium*, *Ulp. Dig.*), *honos* (the price set upon a thing, its exterior —), *virtus* (inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —, *præstantia*; moral —, worth, *virtus*, *honestas*; things without —, *res viles* or *leues*; to be of —, *pretium habere*; to be of great —, *magni pretii esse*; to be of little —, *parvi pretii esse*; to be of no —, *nullius pretii esse*, *nihil esse*; to reduce the — of any thing, *alci rei utilitatem facere*; to attach — to any thing, *alqd. in pretio habere*, *alqd. magni æstimare* (to — highly), *alci rei alqd. or multum tribuere* (to think a great deal of it), *alci magnum pretium statuere* or *constituere* (a great —). **Valuable**, *adj.* *æstimatone dignus* or *dignandus*, *laud sperandus* (not to be despised), *gratus* (what does one good to see, hear, etc.). **Valueless**, see **Worthless**.

Valve, *n.* *valva* (a folding-door, folding-shutters), *operculum* (lid), *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον, cock, tap); see **Door**, **Vent**.

Vampire, *n.* *respertilio spectrum* (L.).

Van, *n.* (1) of an army, *primus agmen* (opp. *extremum agmen*), *primi agminis cohortes* (opp. *extremi agminis cohortes*), *acies prima*, *prima signa* (lit. the first standards); the cavalry form the —, by *cum equitatu antecedere*; to be in —, *in primâ acie esse* (in general, of single individuals and of several), *in primâ acie instructum esse* (of a whole body of troops); (2) any thing wide for winnowing grain, *vannus*, *ventilabrum*, *alevis* (a hollow vessel).

Vase, *n.* *œcillum ventorum index*.

Vanish, *v.intr.* *evanescere* (to be reduced to nothing, e.g. smell, dew, hoar-frost; then fig. the memory, hope, grief); see **Disappear**.

Vanquish, *v.tr.* *vincere* (to conquer), *superare* (to get the better of, overcome; both lit. and fig., the enemy, difficulties), *comb. vincere* et *superare*, *domare* (to subdue, stronger than *vincere*, e.g. *Germani victi magis quam domiti erant*, *Flor.*), *profigere* (to drive an army off the field, so that it cannot make any further resistance), *subigere* (to subjugate, which see); to — completely, *devincere* (in one great battle), *perdomare* (to subdue wholly), *prostrernere* (to defeat wholly); to — any one in a battle, *alqm. prælio* or *acie vincere* or

superare; — in war, *alqm. bello vincere* or *superare*; to be —, *inferorem discedere*, *victum* or *superatum recedere*; never to be —, *semper superiorem* or *victorem discedere*. **Vanquishing**, *n.* *victoria* ab *alqo. relata* (but *victoria de alqo.*, without the participle, would not be Latin; see **Victory**), but generally by verbs, e.g. *victis hostibus*. **Vanquisher**, *n.* *victor* (fem. *victrix*), *expugnator* with gen. (e.g. *urbis*), *domitor* with gen. (e.g. *Hispaniæ*).

Vapid, *adj.* *rapidus* (mawkish, of wine), *imbecillus*, *infimus saporis* (insipid; of any beverage); to become —, *evanescere* or *fugere* (of wine, etc.).

Vapour, *n.* *vapor*, *halitus*, *nebula* (both — arising from the ground and from the water; *neb.*, like a mist), *exhalatio*, *expiratio*, *aspiratio* (exhalations from the ground), *terræ anhelitus*, *exterræ afflatus* (more particularly that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both *Cic. de Div. ii. 57, 117*), *respiratio* (evaporations from the water); — of the earth, of the water, humores, liquores; misty —, *exhalatio nebulosa*; — arise from the water, *aquæ vaporant*; from the ground, humores in *airâ surgunt*; = smoke, steam (which see), *fumus* (e.g. fig. and prov. *alci fumum facere*, i.e. *glaucomam ob oculos obicere*, *nebulas eudere*, all of which in *Com.* = to humbug one, which *Aul. Gell.* terms *verborum et argularum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere*, i.e. to mystify in a speech in public); — bath, *assa sudatio* (steam-bath), *vaporatio* (made of steam, fumigation), *balnearia assa*, *n. pl.* (preparations for —); see **Evaporate**.

Variable, *adj.*, see **Changeable**. **Variableness**, *n.*, see **Change**. **Variance**, *n.*, to set at —, *discordiam concitare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discorde dare*, *inter se dissidere* (also when there is a difference of opinion), about any thing, *dissidere* (but not *discordare*) *de alqd. re*. **Variation**, *n.* *varietas* (accidental change, e.g. *cali*), see **Alteration**, **Change**, **Deviation**; — of a word, *flexura*. **Varicoloured**, *adj.* *varius*, *varii coloris* (of what exhibits different colours at once, *ποικίλος*), *versicolor* (changing its colour when held to the light, *αἰόλος*; then in general of different colours; but *discolor*, when two things are of a different colour [opp. *concolor*], only poet. and post-Aug. = varicoloured in the lit. sense), *maculoscoloris* (spotted), **varie virgatus* (striped in different colours); variety of colours, *varietas* (*Cic.* in this sense), *versicolor varietas* (when the colours change it held to the light, *Plin.*); to wear a — dress, garment, *variâ veste exornatum esse*, *veste varii coloris uti*. **Variety**, *n.* *varietas* (e.g. *cali*, of the weather; *eloquendi*, of style); to bring more — into, to give more — to any thing, *alqd. variare*, *variare et mutare*, *variare et distinguere alqd.* (the latter more particularly of a pleasant —, e.g. *orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam sententiarum insignibus*). **Various**, *adj.* *varius*; see **Multifarious**. **Vary**, *v.tr.* *variare*; see **Alter**, **Change**; *v.intr.* *mutari*, *commutari*, *immutari* (of things; imm. also of persons, as *Sall.* = to change as regards the moral character, disposition).

Varix, *n.* *varix* (a swollen or dilated vein); small —, *varicella*; having such, *varicosus*; swelling, rupture of a —, *varix integris tunicis innatus* (*Gr. κηροσκήλη*, *Cels.*), in modern medicine, **varicocèle* (technical term).

Varnish, *n.* **vernix*, *atramentum tenue* (of a dark colour, for paintings, in *Plin.*, e.g. *atramento tenui tabulas illinere*), **lacca* (fine —); fig. = fair appearance, color, *fucus*, *species*. **Varnish**, *v.tr.* **vernice illinere*, **laccâ obducere alqd.*, **laccam inducere alci rei*; fig., e.g. errors or deformity, *prætereunde alqd. alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd. alqd. re*, *excusatione alci rei tegere alqd.* (to conceal by making excuses, *Cic.*), *alqd. in alci rei simulationem conferre* (to conceal under the pretence of, etc., *Cæs.*). **Varnisher**, *n.* **qui laccâ obducit res*; fig. by verbs.

Vascular adj., circ. by Vessel, which see (but not *vascularius*, i.e. one who makes vessels, a goldsmith, etc., Cic.). Vase, n. vas.

Vassal, n. *clens*; the oath which he takes, oath of allegiance, **sacramentum quod clientes patrono dicunt*. Vassalage, n. *clientela*.

Vast, adj. *vastus* (e.g. *canis vasti corporis*), *magnus* (e.g. crowd, vis), *ingens*, *incredibilis* (both the foregoing, e.g. *multitudo*); a — deal, *ingens*. Vastly, adv. *vehementer*, *valde*. Vastness, n. *amplitudo*.

Vat, n. *cupa*.

Vault, n. (1) see Arch; (2) = cellar, etc., lit. *concameratio*, *locus concameratus*; — underground, *hypogœum* (*ὑπόγειον*, also for the dead); — for keeping things, *cella* (provision stores), *horreum* (store-room for warehousing goods), *taberna* (shop); = a repository for the dead, *conditorium*, *conditium* (in general), *hypogœum* (underground). Vault, v.tr. *concamerare*; see Arch, Leap.

Vaunt, v.intr. *de se ipsum prædicare*; see Boast.

Veal, n. *caro (vitulina)*; a piece of —, *caruncula vitulina*.

Veer, v.intr. (of the wind), *se vertere*, *verti* (e.g. *ventus vertitur* or *se vertit in Africum*); v.tr. (e.g. *navem*), *vertere*, *remittere* (e.g. a rope).

Vegetables, n. *viřentia -ium*, n.pl., *herbæ*, *olus* or pl. *olera -um*, n., *olus agreste* (what grows wild in the fields), *olus silvestre* (what grows in the woods); — garden, *hortus olitorius*; — gardener, *olitor*; who deals in —, *qui, quæ olera (agrestia) vendit*; place for keeping — in, *olitoria* (sc. *cella*); — market, *forum olitorium*. Vegetable, adj. *terre genitus*; — kingdom, *herbæ et arbores*, **regnum vegetabile* (technical term); — marrow, **cucurbita oëifera* (L.); — life, *herbarum vita*. Vegetate, v.intr. *vivere* (of plants). Vegetation, n. *herbarum vita*, **herbarum incrementa* (the growing of plants); a locality void of —, *glabrum* (Col.); or by *glabrum esse*. Vegetative, adj., circ. by *crescere*.

Vehemence, n. *vis* (for which the elder Pliny first uses *vehementia*), *gravitas*, *incitatio* (e.g. of a smell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus* (haste), *viřentia* (violence), *ardor*, *æstus* (of a fever, of the passions), *impotentia* (unbridled passion), *iracundia* (hastiness). Vehement, adj. *vehemens* (not calm, opp. *lenis*, *placidus*, of persons of a hasty temper; then also of things), *gravis* (violent, opp. *lenis*, e.g. *morbus*, *odor*, *verbum* [= offensive], *adversarius*), *magnus*, *acer* (acting in a passion, opp. *lenis*, also e.g. *bellum*), *comb. acer et vehemens*, *vehemens æcerque* (opp. *placidus mollisque*), *acerbus* (bitter), *concitatus*, *incitatus*, *intentus* (intent, anxious), *rapidus* (quick, hasty), *viřentus* (violent), *atrox* (dreadful, shocking), *ardens*, *flagrans* (of fever and of the passions), *iracundus* (boisterous); — wind, *ventus vehemens* or *magnus*; — desire, *cupiditas magna* or *aceris*, *ardens* or *flagrans*; adv. *vehementer*, *valde*, *graviter*, *acriter*, *acerbe*, *contente*.

Veil, n. *veia* (among the Roman ladies, for which we may also use the general term *velamen*, cover, as in Virg. *Æn.*); but *velum*, according to Gesner, in his *Thesaurus* and in his Dictionary, is not used in this sense; *flammeum* or (a small one) *flammeolum* (bridal —); to cover one's self with —, *caput vicia velare*; to take the —, *nubere viro* (to marry), *cultui divino sacrarum Christiano ritu* (to become a nun, post-Aug.); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare* (lit. and fig.), *alqd occultare* (fig. to conceal); I tell you this under the — of secrecy, *taciturnitati tuæ hoc concedo, hoc tibi in aurem dixerim*.

Vein, n. *vena*, *arteria* (artery); to cut or let blood, *venam incidere*, *secare*, *sanguinem mittere*, in the arm, *ex brachio*; the poetic vein, *ingenti vena*; marks like veins in an object, not the body of an animal, *vena, fibra, meatus*. Blood-letting, *sanguinis missio, detractatio*. A little vein, *venula*. See Blood.

Vellente, v.tr. *vellere*, *lancicare*.

Vellum, n. **charta pergamena*.

Velocity, n. *velocitas*; see Swiftmess.

Velvet, n. **holosericum* (*δολοσηρικόν*). Of —, adj. **holosericus* (*δολοσηρικός*, e.g. ribbon, **fascia*; **vestis*, **textor*).

Venal, adj. *venalis* (to be sold, e.g. merchandize, res; also of persons), *venalis pretio* (corruptible, of persons, e.g. *multitudo*), *promericalis* (post-Aug., e.g. res); what is —, by *quaestuaris* (mulier), *venalis* (e.g. animal), or by *alci quaestui est alqd*; in Rome everything is —, *Roma omnia venum eunt*. Venality, n. **animus venalis*.

Vend, v.tr. *vendere*; see Sell. Vender, n. *venditor*. Vendible, adj. *vendibilis*.

Veneer, v.tr. *sectilibus laminis operire* or *vestire*, *laminæ operimento vestire*.

Venerable, adj. *venerabilis*; see Reverend. Venerate, v.tr. *colere* (to worship, to revere), *observare* (to revere, but not of a god), *comb. colere et observare*, *observare et diligere*, in honore habere (a man), *admirari*, *venerari* (a person or thing), *adorare* (to adore, in ancient times by putting one's right hand to one's mouth and making a deep bow, Plin.). Veneration, n. *cultus*, *veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (awe), *admiratio*; to show — for any one, *alci cultum tribuere*, *alqm veneratione prosequi*.

Venerual, adj. *venerūs* (e.g. *morbus*, the state, when any one is deeply in love), *amatorius* (e.g. *voluptas*).

Vengeance, n. *ultio*; see Revenge.

Venial, adj. *venia dignus*, *quod alqd excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*); — sins, by *impunitas peccatorum*.

Venison, n. (*caro*) *ferina*, *venatio* (killed game); of wild boars, etc., *black game*, *caro aprugna*; of red deer, *caro cervina*.

Venom, n. *venenum*; see Poison. Venomous, adj. *venenatus*; see Poisonous.

Vent, n. *spiramentum*, *spiraculum* (in general, vent-hole), *astuarium* (hole, to let in fresh air, e.g. in digging wells), *lacuna* (opening, so that air and light can get in; in Front. Aquæd. also that the hole in tubes); to open —, *spiramenta lazare*, *relazare*; — in a piece of artillery, **foramen per quod scintilla ad pulcrem pyrium descendit*; to give —, fig. *animum levare*, *totum se alci patefacere*. Vent, v.tr., — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*, *odium expromere*, *odium dictis factisque explere*; against any one, *dolor meus in alqm incurat*, *iram in alqm effundere*, *evomere*, *erumpere*, *apud alqm evomere virus acerbitalis sue*; against a thing, *iram in alqd vertere*, in *alqd servire* (e.g. *domos*).

Venter, n. *venter*, *uterus* (womb; see Belly). Ventricle, n. *caŕum* (cavity, in general), *ventriculus* (little stomach); — of the heart, *ventriculus cordis*; see Stomach. Ventriologist, n. *ventriologus* (late; in Plutarch's time, about A.D. 70; a — was termed in Greek *πύθων*, and, if a female, *πύθωνισσα*).

Ventiduct, n. **venti canalis*. Ventilator, v.tr. *ventilum facere alci* (Com.), *leno frigus ventilare alci* (Mart.), *caŕum aperire alci rei* (e.g. *arbori*), *spirandi copiam facere alci* (to let fresh air in), *viam aperire alci rei* (e.g. for the blood); — wheat, *frumentum ventilare* or *examinare*. Ventilator, n. (instrument, etc., for expelling foul air) **ventilator* (technical term; also = one who — wheat, in that sense good Latin).

Venture, n., at a —, *temere*, *forte temere*, *fortuito ac temere*, *temere ac fortuito*. Venture, v.intr., to — to do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (to attempt, both with inf., never with ut); he — to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, at, on any thing, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *factus*), *periculum facere alci rei*; — into battle, by *se committere in aciem* (also in *hostilem terram*, in *locum precipitem*); v.tr., to — nothing, *periculum* or *discrimen non adire* or *non rubere*; we have — it, *jacta est alea* (Suet. Cæs.); — one's

se in mittere (e.g. in media pugna discrimen), *se inferre* (in periculum or in discrimen); = to send on a —, e.g. a horse, *mittere mittere*; nothing —, nothing win; prov. *dimidium facti qui caput habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adiuvat* (Ter.), *audentes fortuna juvat* (Virg.), *dimidium facti est caput* (Auson. Epigr.). *Venturesome*, adj. *præfidens, confidens, audax, temerarius*.

Veracity, n. *fides, auctoritas, fides et auctoritas*; a man of —, qui, etc. *habet, fide dignus, luculentus* (worthy of credit, respectable).

Veranda, n. *porticus*.

Verb, n. *verbum* (gramm.). *Verbal*, adj. *ecce (oral)*; = what consists in mere words, *quod non ultra vocem excedit*; = minute in words, *verborum or syllabarum auctus*; — criticism, *criticæ or res critica, quæ verborum pondus examinat*; a — critic, *qui rem ad verba deflectit*; see *Literat*. *Verbally*, adv. *ad verbum*. *Verbose*, adj. *verbosus* (of persons and things, e.g. a letter). *Verboseness*, n. *copia or ubertas verborum, inanitas verborum strepitus, quædam species atque pompa, or by copious et abundanter de aliquo re dicere or loqui, in dicendo addidit quædam speciem atque pompam*.

Verdant, adj., — fields, by *gramine vestitus, herba concessitus*. *Verdure*, n. *viriditas* (e.g. *pratorum*).

Verdict, n. (in law) *responsum* (answer, e.g. of a lawyer, of an oracle), *judicatio* (Cic.), *judicatio arbitralis* (Macrob.), *arbitrium* (decision, of an arbitrator, in general), *decretum* (of a lawyer), also comb. *responsum ac decretum, iudicium* (judgment, of a judge), *pronuntiatio* (the act of pronouncing a —, Cic.), *sententia* (opinion, in general); to pronounce a —, *respondere, responsum dare or edere, decernere* (to decide, of magistrates and private individuals), *judicare, sententiam dicere* (of a judge), *disceptare, arbitrari* (of an arbitrator, the latter in the Jct.), *pronunciare* (e.g. *de sententiâ consilii*).

Verdigris, n. *ærupa* (aris or cypria), *scolecia* (a kind of —).

Verge, n., see *Rod*, *Staff*. *Verger*, n., see *Officer*, *Attendant*.

Verily, v.tr. *probare, approbare, comprobare*. *Verily*, adv. *profecto, sane, certe*. *Verity*, n., see *Truth*.

Vermillion, adj. and n. *rutilus*; see *Red*.

Vermia, n. *bestiola molesta* (in general), *serpentes* (what creeps), *cermes* (worms), *pediculi* (lice).

Veracular, adj. — tongue, *sermo patrius, sermo qui nobis, sermo notius, sermo noster, lingua nostra* (but *lingua materna* or *sermo maternas* is not Latin, and *lingua patria, lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus* are not found in Lat. writers).

Versatile, adj. *versatilis* (that may be turned round); (of genius) *agilis, mobilis, versatilis ad omnia, callidus* (intelligent, through experience), *sollers* (clever, in treating any subject). *Versatility*, n. (of genius) *facilitas, sollertia, calliditas, ingenium facile* or *mobile, ingenium mobile sollertiaque, ingenium velox*; see *Changeable*.

Versus, n. *versus*; half a —, *hemistichium* (mu-
trixion, gramm.); a poem of two, three, four, five, six —, *distichon* (duo-terox, gramm.), *tristichon* (tri-terox), *tetrastichon* (versu-terox, gramm.), *pentastichon* (versu-terox, gramm.), *heptastichon* (versu-terox, gramm.); to make —, *versus facere* or *scribere, versus fundere* (in a hurry and unprepared); to improvise —, *ex tempore versus fundere*; to turn words into —, *verba versus includere*; to recite any thing in —, *aliquid versus tradere*; = a short division of any composition, *cola, versiculus*. *Versification*, n. *versuum ratio*. *Versify*, v.tr. *carminis* or *carminibus celebrare* (poet. *canere, cantare, versibus persequi*).

Versed, adj. *versatus* or *volutus* in aliqua re, *exercitatus* in aliqua re, *peritus, gnarus* aliqua rei; well — in any science, *perfectus* in aliqua re; to be — in

any thing, also *non hospitem esse in aliqua re*; not —, *aliquid rei esse imperitum*; — in history, *ab historici instructum esse*; — in Greek and Latin, *et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse*; — in ancient literature, in the ancient classics; in *relicebus scriptis studiosè et multum volutusum esse*.

Version, n. *liber scriptoris conversus* (peter *vercio*); see *Translation*.

Vertebra, *Vertebra*, n. *vertebra*, plur. *vertebrae* (in spinæ sunt).

Vertex, n. *vertex* (e.g. *supra verticem*); in astronomy = *zenith*, *zenith* (technical term); *Vertical*, adj. *directus*; adv. *directe*.

Vertiginous, adj. (1) e.g. motion, *quod in orbem circumagitur or circumfertur*; (2) *vertiginosus*; see *Giddy*. *Vertigo*, n. *vertigo* (ocularium); see *Giddiness*.

Very, adj., see *True*, *Real*; adv. *very*, *very* much, *summe* (in the highest degree, with verbs and adjs.), *maxime, quam maxime* (most), *magnè opere or magnopere, maximo opere or maxime, summo opere or summoque* (only with verbs), *impensè* (without fearing any trouble, exceedingly, only with verbs), *perquam* (almost solely in composition, see below), *admodum* (completely), *valde* (lit., with great strength, — much, e.g. *valde errare*, the foregoing with verbs and adjs.), *sanequam* (— much indeed, e.g. *gaudere, brevis, oppido* (lit., enough for a whole town, with adjs. and advs., more used in the colloquial style, hence chiefly in the Com., but also in Cic. in conversation and in the epistolary style), *satis* (sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis est tutum in Argis videant*), *enixe* (particularly, with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer* (lit., with passionate movements, with verbs expressing such, as with *ragare, dolere, gaudere*; thus often = in the highest degree, e.g. *vehementer utile est, Cic.*; *erit mihi vehementissime gratum; vehementer errare eos qui dicant*, etc.), *graciter* (with verbs and participles, e.g. to be ill, *agrotare; iratus*), *mirè, mirifice, mira quantum* (extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (extremely, with adjs., e.g. *appr. gnarus aliquid rei*), *perfectè* (perfectly, e.g. *pers. sapiens, eloquens*), in *primis* (foremost); instead of in *primis* we find also *inter primos*, in *pauca*, *cum paucis*, *inter paucos*, *ante alios, præter ceteros, super omnes*), *bene* (well; with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene mori, bene potius*), *probe* (right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style in the Com., e.g. *probe potius, aliquid probe decipere, probe errare*), *egregie, erime* (exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs; e.g. also in daily intercourse [in the epistolary style and in conversation], e.g. *egregie falsum*; however the phrases *egregie falsi* or *errare* cannot be guaranteed anywhere by ancient writers; more correctly *valde* or *vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, totum errare via, probe or diligenter errare*), *longe* (by far, e.g. *longe superare or præstare or antecellere*; — difficult, *longè difficilis*); the Romans render "very" also (A) by *per* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb, e.g. — few, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci*; it pleases me — touch, *mihi perplaceat* or *mihi perquam placeat*, *mihi valde placeat*; I am — glad, *pergaudeo* or *perquam gaudeo*; — pleased, *pergratus*, *pergratus gratus*; — difficult, *perarduus*; (B) by *dis* . . . in composition, with a verb, e.g. to wish —, *disceperere*; to praise —, *dislaudare*; (C) by a superlative, which may be strengthened by a thing large or much, e.g. (*longè*) *fertilissimus, multo ditissimus*; not —, before adj. and adv., by *non ita, haud ita* (not non admodum, non valde), e.g. *non ita — many, non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*; so —, see under *So*.

Vesicle, n. *pustula*. *Vesicatory*, n. *vesicatoria* (crum, n).

Vesper, n. = evening star, *Hesperus* (Eve-
ning, in pure Latin *Vesper, stella Veneris*; = the evening, *tempus pomeridianum*; *Vesper* [in the Roman

Church), **sacra pomeridiana -orum*, n.; Sicilian —, *vesdes Sicula*.

Vessel, n. = utensil, *vas* (gen. *vasis*, in the pl. *vasa -orum*, n.); — (in anatomy, and in the physiology of plants) *vas* (blood —, *arteria*, *vena*); = any structure made to float upon water, *navis* (see Ship, *navicium* (any small —, *ναῦς*), *naviculum*, *navigidulum* (small —, *ναυγίδιον*), *scapha* (barge), *cymba* (boat, for fishing, etc.), *aleucus*, *lembus* (skiff), *linter* (canoe), *ratis* (raft); vessels (in Scripture), e.g. *vasa iræ*, *vasa misericordiæ*; a chosen —, *vas electionis*.

Vest, n., perhaps *colobium* (with the ancients an under-garment with short sleeves, Serv. Virg. J.N. iv. 816); see Garment. Vest, v.tr. *vestire*; see Invest. Vested, adj., e.g. rights, by *jure niti*. Vestibule, n. *vestibulum*; — of a temple, *pro-nauos* (πρόναος). Vestry, n. *sacristium* (as the place where holy things, vessels, etc., are kept). Vesture, n., see Garment.

Vestal, adj., see Pure, Chaste. Vestal, n. *Vestalis* (*virgo*); the eldest —, *virgo Vestalis maxima*, *Vestalis maxima*, *virgo maxima*.

Vestige, n. *vestigium*.

Vetch, n. *vicia*.

Veteran, adj. and n. *veteranus*; a — soldier, *miles veteranus*, *miles vetus*, plur. (*militēs*) *veterani*.

Veterinary, adj., — science, *pecoris medicina*, *medicina veterinaria*; to understand —, *medicinæ veterinariæ prudentem esse*; to write a work on —, *pecudum medicinas conscribere*; — surgeon, *veterinarius*, *medicus equarius* (of horses).

Veto, n. **jus interpellandi*; to have a —, *auxilium ferre*, *auxilio esse*.

Vex, v.tr. *stomachum facere alicui*, indignationem *moerore alicui*, offendere, *pungere alicui*. Vexation, n. *agritudo animi*, indignatio, *stomachus*; a small —, *indignatunculula*; full of —, *indignabundus*; to my great —, *non sine algo meo stomacho*; to the great — (annoyance) of, *magnū cum offensione hominum*; to be overcome by —, *dirimpi*; to pour out — against, *stomachum (iram) erumpere in alicui*. Prone to be vexed, *difficilis*, *rirosus*, *præcox ingenio in iram*; proneness to vexation, *morositas*; **proclivitas ad iram*; to fall into —, *in morositatem incidere*, *amariorem fieri*; having —, *stomachosus*, *indignabundus*, *irritatus*; adv. *stomachosè*; causing —, *indignandus*, *gravis*, *molestus*; adv. *molestè*, *agrie*; nothing is more vexing than, *nihil agrius factum est quam ut*; to be vexed at, *agrie*, *molestè*, *indigne ferre alicui*. See Distress, Harass.

Viaduct, n., by *ponte jungere*, *conjungere* (e.g. *flumen*), *pontem injicere* or *imponere alicui rei* (e.g. *flumini*), *pontem facere* or *efficere in algā re* (e.g. *in flumine*).

Vial, n., see Phial, Bottle; (in Scripture) *vials* of God's wrath, *phialæ iræ Dei* (Vulg.).

Viands, n. *caro*, or in the plur. *carnes*.

Viatium, n. *viaticum*; (in the Romish Church) to receive the —, **sacri oleo perungi*.

Vibrate, v.intr. *moereri*; (of sound) *tinnire* (e.g. *aures tinniunt*), *vocale sonum reddere* (e.g. of a column); — from one opinion to another, in *contrarias sententias distrahi*; v.tr. *vibrare* (a lance, sword). Vibration, n. *motus* (e.g. of strings, Cte.).

Vicar, n. (in general) *vicarius*, or by *aleis vice* or *officio fungi*; see Pastor. Vicarage, n., see Parsonage.

Vice (in composition), — admiral, **qui præfecti classis officio fungitur*; — chancellor, **qui cancellarii officio fungitur*, **procancelarius* (technical term); — chairman, *qui operas pro magistro dat*; — governor, *proconsul*.

Vice, n. *vitiositas*, *periputudo* (*κακία*, as moral disposition), *libidines* (lust), *vitia* (habitual sins; one such, *vitium*), *flagitium*, *scelus* (as a wicked act); it is a —, *in vitio esse*; you are — itself, *non vitiosus homo es, sed vitium*; to be addicted

to —, *dedere animum vitii*, *dedere se libidinibus*; — totally, *ingurgitare se in flagitia*; to every —, **omnibus vitiiis assinem esse*, **omnibus vitiiis teneri*, *omnibus flagitiis*, *omnibus libidinibus deditum esse*; to fall into —, *in vitium delabi*; to be contaminated by —, *vitiiis contaminari*; to shun —, *a vitiiis se abstinere*, *vitia declinare*. Vicious, adj. *vitiosus* (defective, unsound), *turpis* (shameful), *improbus* (morally debased), *flagitiosus* (profligate, full of persons and things, e.g. *vitia*), *comb. vitiosus ac flagitiosus* (e.g. *vitia*), *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (of man's heart, of man in general), *vitiiis contaminatus*, *ingratus* (polluted with —, of persons and things), *sceleratus*, *sceleratus* (criminal); the former of the disposition, the latter of an act of persons and things; very —, *vitiiis*, *flagitiis*, *sceleribus obrutus* (of persons), *vitiiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus* (also of things, e.g. *vitia*); adv. *vitiosè*, *turpiter*, *flagitiosè*, *comb. flagitiosè et turpiter*, *scelerate*; see Corrupt, Refractory.

Vicissitude, n. *vicissitudo*, *vicissitudines* (a change that takes place regularly), e.g. of the times, *vic. or varietas temporum*; of day and night, *vicissitudines dierum nocturnique*, *vic. diurnæ nocturnæque*; of the seasons, *vic. annuæ*, *commutationes temporum quadripartite*; of fortune, *fortuna vicissitudo*, *mutatio rerum humanarum*; to be exposed to the — of fate, *alteram fortunam experiri*.

Victim, n. *victimia*; see Sacrifice. Victimise, v.tr., see Swindle.

Victor, n. *victor*; see Conqueror. Victorious, adj. *victor*, *victrix* (with nouns of the fem. and neuter gender); the — legions, *legiones victores* (the masc. because referring to soldiers); — arms, *arma victorica*; — deeds, *res bello bene gestæ*; to be — in a battle, *victorem* or *superiorem discedere*, *superare*. Victory, n. *victoria*, *tropæum* (τρόπαιον, metonym. = victory, e.g. *victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo*, *Nepos*), *palma* (prize of —), a decided —, *paria et explorata victoria*; — over foreign enemies, *victoria externa*; — over the enemies in one's own country, *vict. domestica*; to gain —, *victoriâ poliri*; the was an easy one, *facile erat vincere*; after having obtained —, *parâ victoriâ*; to pursue —, a *victoriâ nihil cessare* (Liv., but not *victoriam exerce*, i.e. to let feel the —, any one, in *algo* or *in algui*); to proclaim —, *victoriam conclamare*; to celebrate —, *victoriam concelebrare*. Victress, n. *victrix*.

Victuals, n. *cibus*, *cibaria -orum*, n., *alimenta -orum*, n.; see Provisions. Victual, v.tr., (a gar-rison, an army) *rem frumentariam providere*, *comparare*, *frumentum parare*, *comparare*, *conferre*, *commatuum præparare*, *exercitui providere frumentum*, *commatuum*. Victualer, n., for an army, **rei frumentariæ præfectus*, *frumentarius*; a ship employed as such, *navis frumentaria*, *navis oneraria*.

Vic, v.intr. *æmulari alicui* or *cum algo*; — with any one in any thing, *algā re certare* or *concertare cum algo*; — among each other, *algā re inter se certare*.

View, v.tr., see Inspect, Look, See. View, n. *prospectus* (at a distance), *despectus* (from a high place), *conspectus* (sight); to have a — upon a place, *prospicere*, *prospectare*, *despicere alicui loco*; see Prospect; in the wrong —, *algā fallaci judicio* or *fallacibus judiciis videre*; point of view, *ratio*; to consider in the right point of —, *vere* or *recte judicare de algā re*.

Vigil, n. (1) see Watch; (2) in church affairs, *pervigilium*, *sacra nocturna -orum*, n.; to perform —, *perv. agere*. Vigilance, n. *vigilantia*. Vigilant, adj. *vigil*, *vigilans*.

Vignette, n. **ornamentum*.

Vigour, n. *vis* (physical and mental, plur. *vires*, hence in Livy *visum vis*; in the historians *vires* often = forces), *robur* (physical strength), *nerve*, *lacerti* (nerve), *vigor* (energy); see Force, Strength. Vigorous, adj. *valens*, *validus* (possessing physical

strength, of living beings, food, medicines, etc.), *firmus* (of man and the human body, of the state, of food and beverages); comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *respublica*); *valens et firmus* (e.g. *civitas*); *robustus* (robust; man, state, food); comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*); *lucertuosus* (muscular, man and animal); *corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto* (the first of youthfulness, the second of physical strength, the third of a stout, healthy body); *fortis* (strong, medicine; a speech and the speaker, energetic); see Strong, Energetic.

Vile, adj. *improbis, illiberalis, sordidus, fœdus*; see Base, Mean. *Vilens*, n. *improbitas*; see Depravity. *Vilify*, v.tr. *aliqui ignominia afficere*; see Slander.

Villa, n. *villa*; a little —, *villula*; a splendid —, *prætorium* (late Imperial Rome).

Village, n. *pagus, ricius* (a larger —), *rus, agri* (county); from — to —, *pagatin, vicatin*; in —, *rure* or *ruri*, in *agris* (by *agros*); life in a —, *vita rustica* or *rusticana*; referring to —, *paganius*; magistrate of —, *comarchus* (κόμαρχος).

Villager, n. *paganus, vicanus, rusticus* (in opp. to civilised people).

Villain, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus, scelus*. *Villanous*, adj. *scelestus, improbus*. *Villany*, n. *indignitas, dedecus, consilium fœdum, flagitium*.

Vindicate, v.tr., a right, *ius tenere, obtinere, retinere*; one's character, *personam tuam, sibi constare, a se non desciscere*; see Defend, Justify. *Vindication*, n., see Defence, Justification, Proof. *Vindictive*, adj. *ulciscendi cupidus*; a — spirit, *ulciscendi* or *ultionis cupiditas*.

Vine, n. *vitis, labrusca, salicestrum* (wild); a small —, *viticula*; a noble —, *vitis generosa stirpis*; to plant —, *vites serere* or *ponere, vinum serere*; to cultivate —, *vitam colere*; to prop —, *vitam circumfodere, palari*; to prune, dress —, *vitam amputare, ligare*; to graft —, *vitam inserere*; to produce —, *vitam propagare*; — yard, *vinea, vineetum, arbutum* (the two first in a garden, arbutum trees), *colles vinearius, mons amictus vitibus* (Flor., both of a hill planted); to plant —, *vineam instituere, vineetum instituere* or *ponere*. *Vinegar*, n. *acetum*; sharp, acid —, *acetum acris saporis, acetum acidissimum*; to put any thing in —, *aceto intingere* (to dip), *aceto condire* (to pickle), **aceto macerare* (to steep in —, and thereby to soften, emacerate); to turn into —, *in acetum verti* (of wine, etc.); pickled in —, *acidus*; — manufactory, **coctura aceti*; — bottle, *acetabulum*; as sour as —, tart, *acidissimus*; tartness, *aciditas* (late).

Vinous, adj. *vinosus*. *Vintage*, n. *vindemia, vindemia* (small), *feria vindemiæ* (annual festival, late); to hold —, *vindemiam facere* or *metere, vindemiare utras* or *vinum*; to hold a very scarce —, *vindemias modicas* or *graciles colligere*; belonging to, used at the —, *vindemiatorius* (e.g. *ras*; basket, *qualus*). *Vintager*, n. *vindemiator, vindemitor, vinitor*. *Vintner*, n. *vinarius*.

Violin, n. *violina*; see Fiddle; — concert, **violinorum symphonia*.

Violate, v.tr. *violare* (e.g. *alcis famam, fœdus, ius*), *rumpere* (to break, an armistice, e.g. *indutias, fœdus, jus gentium*), *lædere* (to hurt, also fig., e.g. *alcis famam*), *rulnerare* (to wound, also fig., e.g. *nam, aliqui verbis*), comb. *lædere et vulnerare, lacerare* (to lacerate, also fig., e.g. *alcis famam, aliqui verborum contumeliis*). *Violable*, adj. *violabilis*. *Violation*, n. *violatio, vulneratio* (e.g. *famæ*); = rape, *incestus, probrum*; see Infringement.

Transgression; to commit an act of —, *vim facere*, against, *vim alicui afferre*; they would not have committed any acts of — if not, etc., *non temperatum manibus foret nisi, etc.*; see Force. *Violent*, adj. *violentus* (which rather means impetuous, boisterous; hence it is often better to use different terms, e.g. — death, *quassata* or *arcessita mors*); see Forceful, Severe. *Violator*, n. *violator, ruptor*.

Violence, n. *vis, injuria, superbia*.

Violet, n. *viola* (the Romans called several sorts by this name), **viola odorata* (L.); a bed of —,

violarium. *Violaceous*, adj. *violaceus, ianthinus* (*ianthus*, dark-violet), *amethystinus* (blue, like violet).

Viper, n. *vipera*; blood of a —, *sanguis viperinus*; poison of a —, *venenum viperinum*.

Virago, n. *mulier* or *virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis*.

Virgin, n. *virgo* (also as star); *Virgin*, adj. *virginus* (belonging to a girl, etc.), *virginalis* (peculiar to a —, e.g. *verecundia*). *Virginity*, n. *virginitas*.

Virile, adj. (e.g. age) *virilis*; see Manly.

Virtue, n. *virtus* (the ideal quality of vir, man, considered in his higher powers and relations; *virtus* is employed generally, also in connexion with particular excellences, as *virtus continentia*, the — of self-restraint; *virtus iustitia*, the — of justice), *laus* (praiseworthy condition), *rectum* (moral good in itself), *honestas* (moral good in feeling and action), *sanctimonia* (guiltlessness), *pudicitia* (modesty of a woman, as her first —); to possess —, *virtutem habere, virtute præditum esse*; to follow after —, *virtutem sequi, virtuti studere, virtutis esse studiosum*; to practise —, *virtutem colere*; to pursue the path of —, *virtutem constanter sequi*; to turn from —, *de via decedere, a virtute discedere, honestatem deserere*; to preserve a woman's —, *alci pudicitiam servare*; to destroy —, *alci pudicitiam expugnare* or *eripere*. *Virtuous*, adj. *virtute præditus* or *ornatus, sanctus* (pleasing to God, of persons and things), *probus* (upright, of men); a — life, *vita honesta* or *sancta*; — act or deed, *honeste* or *recte factum*; — feeling, *sanctimonia*; to be very —, *singulari* or *eximia virtute esse, virtute* (or *virtutis gloria*) *præstare, virtute excellere*. *Virtuously*, adv. *cum virtute, sancte*; to live —, *cum virtute vivere, cum virtute vitam degere, sancte vivere*. A man admirable for virtue, *homo virtute mirabilis, homo qui virtute relet*; love of —, *virtutis amor*; way of —, *virtutis via*; teacher of —, *virtutis magister*; example of —, *exemplar virtutis, exemplar ad imitandum propositum*; in — of, *ex lege* (the law), *ex testamento* (the will), *pro eo ac debui* (my duty), *ex* or *pro sua auctoritate* (*pro eo quod est auctoritate*, his authority or influence), *pro meo in te amore* or *qui meus in te amor est* (my love for you). See Bravery, Man, Valour.

Virtuous, n. *acroama* (ἀκρόαμα), in any thing, *alcis rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcis rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*).

Virulence, n. *gravitas* (e.g. *morbi*); see Poison.

Virulent, adj. *gravis* (e.g. *climate, cælum*); a — disease, *morbus auceps, valetudo gravis et periculosa*; see Poisonous, Malignant.

Vizence, n., see Face, Countenance.

Viscid, adj. *fenax* (e.g. *wax*), *resinaceus* (like resin), *glutinosus* (sticky, like glue).

Visible, adj. *aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod aspectu sentitur, quod in cernendi sensum cadit* (what can be seen), *conspicuis, conspicuus, oculis subjectus* (clear to be seen), *expressus* (clearly expressed, e.g. *vestigia, indicia*), *apertus* (open, open, occultus, e.g. *discord, similitas, dolor*), *manifestus* (manifest, *latens, occultus*, e.g. *caedes*); the — world, *mundus quem cernimus, hæc omnia que videmus, ea que sunt queque videmus omnia, omnia que sub aspectum cadunt* or *que aspectu sentiuntur*; to be —, *oculis cerni, cadere sub aspectum* or *sub oculos* or in *cernendo sensum, aspectu antivi* (what can be seen with the eyes), *conspici, conspicuum esse, oculis subjectum esse* (presenting itself to the eye), *ante oculos positum esse, apertum esse, apparere* (to appear); to become —, *sub aspectum venire* (what can be seen), *in conspectum dari, apparere* (to be seen), *oculis subici* (of what shows itself), *se aperire* (of the stars); to become, be — to any one, *se alci in conspectum dare* (of persons); to make —, *subjicere oculis* or *sub oculos* or *sub aspectum, dare in conspectum* (in general), *aperire* (of daylight); adv. *manifesto*. *Vision*, n. (in optics) *visus, sensus videndi, cernendi*,

and *ultro*, and not = *voluntarius*, first in Sen. Ep. and Nat. Qu., and probably invented by him as technical term for his metaphysical language, otherwise *sponte* and *ultro* with a participle were used instead, e.g. *motus sua sponte factus* = *motus spontaneus* in Sen.). *Voluntarily*, adv. *voluntate* (Heb. *vol*, from one's own free-will, opp. *vi* or *vi ac necessitate* or *inritus et coactus*), comb. *voluntate et voluntate*, *sponte sua* (*tua*, etc.), *sponte* (Ekouevai, of one's own accord), comb. *sua sponte et voluntate*, *ultro* (without being asked, *avrovntos*, opp. *jussu alicj* or [*ab alicj*] *jussus*), comb. *sponte et ultro* (e.g. quite —); to do a thing —, *voluntate facere alqd* (opp. *invitus et coactus* *facere*, Liv.). *Voluntary*, n. (in music) **modi ex tempore facti*. *Volunteer*, n. *voluntarius* (miles), volunteers, *miles voluntarius*, *voluntarium extra ordinem professi militarii*, *qui voluntarium sequuntur militiam*, *evocati* (veterans, who serve again as —). *Volunteer*, v. intr. *voluntate facere alqd*.

Voluptuous, adj. *voluptuosus* (of persons and things, what affords the highest degree of sensual pleasure and eager for it), *libidiniosus* (of persons — given up to sensual lust, of things = showing such a disposition), *ad voluptates propensus*, *voluptatibus in rebus reneis deditus*, *libidinum plenus* (of persons), *libidine accensus* (in a single case, of persons), *imprudens* (unchaste, of persons and things), *delicatus* (effeminate, of persons; then indecent of things, e.g. *sermo*). *Voluptuousness*, n. *voluptas*, *libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*, *impetus ad carrem*, *impetus libidinum*, *careris cupiditas*, *libidinis intemperantia*, *ecundis cupiditas* or *ad dorem voluptatis dulcedo*, *res reneae*.

Vomit, n. *comitus*, *comitio* (the act); causing a —, *comitorius*; to cause —, *vomitionem citare*, *moerere*, *facere*, *evocare*, *comitum citare*; to check, or prevent, —, *vomitionem sistere*, *inhibere*, *cohibere*. *Vomit*, v. *vomere*, *comere*, *comitare* (frequently or much); — from the stomach being turned, *nausea corruptum vomitare*. See *Emctio*.

Voracious, adj. *clax*, *cibi avidus*, *cibi plurimus* (whom it is difficult to satisfy), *gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax*. *Voracity*, n. *edacitas*, *aviditas cibi*, *voracitas*.

Vortex, n. *vortex*, *turbo* (whirlwind); then = the whirling round of any thing. *Vetual*, adv., by *rotari*.

Votary, n. *sacratius*, *consecratus*, *sacer* (sacred, as belonging to the gods); in a general sense, *admirator*, *studiosus alicj* or *alicj rei*; a — of any science, by *alicj rei se tradere*; see *Devote*. *Vote*, n. *sententia* (in general, opinion, — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragia* (of a citizen in the comitia; also the voting tablet), *punctum* (the votes which a candidate got in the comitia, inasmuch as the tellers, *custodes*, made a point against his name for each vote), *tabella* (voting tablet); to divide the —, *tabellas dividere*; to elect any one by —, *suffragis alqm creare*, to have the greatest number of —, *longe plurimum calere*; the competitors have equal —, *competitores pares suffragis sunt*; to obtain the greatest number of — in a tribus, *longe plurima in alq tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.), to carry all the —, *omne punctum ferre* (also fig. = to be applauded by every one, Hor.). *Vote*, v. intr. *sententiam ferre* (both of one individual, e.g. of the senator, judge, and of the people in the comitia, but *sententiam dare* or *dicere* = to give one's opinion in a longer speech, of one senator, after which the others gave their — in the matter, which was called in *sententiam alicj discedere*), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), in *suffragium ire* or *ire* (of the people in the comitia); — for any one's opinion, in *sententiam pede* or (of several) *pedibus ire*, — for any one, *suffragio suo ornare alqm*, *suffragio suo adjuvare alqm* in *petendis honoribus*, *suffragari alicj ad munus* (when any one applies for a post); for any thing, *suffragari alicj rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alicj consilio*); right

of voting —, *jus suffragii*, or simply by *suffragium* or by the pl. *suffragia*, voting-tablet, *tabella* (in general), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

Votive, adj. *votivus* (e.g. *ludi*).

Vouch, v. tr. *asserere*, *testari*, *affirmare*, *adjurare*; see *Declare*, *Attest*, *Affirm*, v. intr., to — for any thing, by *præstare alqd* or *de alq re* (e.g. *damnum, periculum*), *alqd in se recipere*, *spondere futurum ut*, etc. *Voucher*, n., see *Witness*, *Testimony*.

Vouchsafe, v. intr. *concedere*; see *Grant*, *Condescend*.

Vow, n. *votum*, *voti sponsio* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alicj rei* (e.g. *vitiæ*); sacred —, *religiones*; to take a —, *co'm facere*, *suscipere* (in general), *votum nuncupare* (before witnesses); to fulfil —, *votum solvere* or *exsolvere* or *persolvere* or *reddere*; to be tied by a —, *religione voti obstrictum esse*, to relieve any one from his —, *liberare alqm voto* (not *voti*, which is a Greek construction). *Vow*, v., see *Dedicate*, *Dedicate*.

Vowel, n. (*litera*) *vocalis*.

Voyage, n., *navigatio*, *cursum maritimum*, *peregrinatio transmarina*; to undertake a —, **navigationem suscipere*; to give up a —, n. *omittere*; to make a —, *navigare mare*.

Vulgar, adj. *popularis* (peculiar to the mass of the people, hence low), *vulgaris*, *portularis* (belonging to the mass, hence mean), *plebeus* (peculiar to the plebs, plebeian), *liberalis*, *sordidus*, *rusticus*, *Vulgarius*, in *sermo vulgaris*. *Vulgarity*, n. **moies pilberis*.

Vulture, n. *vultur* or *vulturinus*, *milvus* (kato or glede); — eagle, **cultus percnopterus* (L.)

WABBLE, v. intr. *nutare*, *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). *Wabbling*, n. *nutatio*, *vacillatio*.

Wad, n. *fascis* (bundle), *panniculus* (a little ball of rags).

Wad, v. tr. *facere*, *effigere*, *referere*; to — a dress, **vesti xylinum nuere*. *Wadding*, n. **xylinum vestibus utendum*.

Waddle, v. intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

Wade, v. intr. (through a river, etc.) *vado transire alqm locuri*, fig. *eluctari alqd* or *per alqd* (e.g. through the enemy, snow, difficulties), *penetrare per alqd*, *agere moliri alqd* (e.g. *sabulum*), *opera perductum usque ad*, etc. (e.g. *assum vitulinum*).

Wafer, n. (1) in the eucharist, **panis cæne sacrae*; (2) for fastening letters, **massa signatoria*.

Waft, v. tr. *sublime ferri*, *efferre*; see *Float*.

Waf, n. *motus*.

Wag, v. tr., — the head, see *Shake*; — the tail, *caudam moerere*, *caudam jaculare*; — in a friendly way, *caudam elementum et blande moerere*.

Wag, n. *homo lascivus*, *homo astutus* or *versutus*. *Waggery*, n. *lascivia*. *Waggish*, adj. *lascivus*.

Wage, v. tr., — war, see *War*. *Wager*, n., to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum alq*; see *Bet*.

Wages, n., a servant's —, *pretium operis*; a journeyman's —, *manuum merces*, see *Salary*, *Pay*, *Suend*.

Waggle, v. tr. and intr., see *Wag*, *Waddle*.

Wagon, n. *plaustrum*. *Wagoner*, n. **qui vecturam facit*, as a constellation, *auriga*, *henochos* (Hænos, used only in the silver age by some who were fond of Grecisms); — a horse, *equus vectuarius*.

Wagtail, n. *motacilla*.

Wain, n. *plaustrum*; as a constellation, *plaustrum*, *arctus septentriones* (the two bears).

Wainscot, n. *tesseræ*, *tabulatio*, to cover with —, *tesseris struere*, *operire*.

Waist, *n.* *corpus, habitus corporis* (shape of the body). Waistcoat, *n.* *thorax laneus* (under — of wool); see Vest.

Wait, *v.intr.* *manēre*; — a little! *mane paulisper!* to — for, *opperiri alqm or alqd, prastolari alci, manēre alqm or dum alqs advocat*; — for the enemy, *hostis adventum manēre, hostem opperiri*, it is waited for, *in expectatione est*; to — for the event, *exitum or eventum alqis rei expectare*; — for death calmly, *mortem negligere*; to — on, *ministrare, famulari, ministeria facere* (so *ministrare alci cenam*, at dinner; *min. alci pocula*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire*.

Wait, *n.*, to lie in —, see Ambush. Waiter, *n.* *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *apparitor, stator* (servants of magistrates and the like; *st.* in the provinces). Waiting, *n.*, lord, lady in —, by *munus obire*; see Attendance. Waitress, *n.* *famula, ministra, ministra cauponae* (at an inn), *ancilla* (servant).

Waive, *v.tr.* (a subject. claim, motion), by *hand longius persequi, silentio or tacitum praeferre alqd*. Waived, *adj.* (in law), by *proscribere alqm*.

Wake, *v.intr.* *tigilare*; *fig.*, by *excitari*; *v.tr.* *excusculare, exasperare* (e somno), *excitare* (e somno), *suscitare somno or e quietet* (all without e somno also *fig.*).

Wake, *n.* *enacenia -orum*, *n.* (ἐγκαίνια, τὰ, the feast of the dedication of a church, Eccl.), *paganalia annua*, *n.pl.* (among country-people after harvest).

Walk, *v.intr.* *ire* (in general, also for pleasure, e.g. *ibam forte viā sacrā, flor.*), *gradī, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (affectedly), *cedere* (only in poets = to —, go in general; in prose = to abandon, go away from, give up a place; hence comb. *cedere atque abire*), *vadere* (of soldiers in battle), *ambulare* (naturally, opp. *incedere*, or *salve*, of birds); to — about, *deambulare* (till one is tired, e.g. *in litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, e.g. *in ludo, in gymnasio*; in the house, domi), *obambulare alci loco or ante locum* and *alqm locum* + (along, e.g. *in gymnasio*; in front of the rampart, *ante vallum*; in the fields, *in herbis*), *spatiari* (for exercise, also of a crowd, *in algo loco*, e.g. *in xysto*); to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* *ambulationem* or *deambulationem, ambulationem conficere* (any where, *in algo loco*), *delectationis causā ambulare* (up and down a little, etc.); to — about (without any definite object), *discursare, vagari*; to — out into the country, *rus excurrere*, to — (opp. to ride, etc.) on a journey, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere, pedibus incedere*; to — in, by *se inferre* (e.g. *foribus*), *intro venire*; — in! *intro veni* or *intro venite!* to — out (of the room), *foras exire*; to — round, *circumire alqd*; in Scripture, to — with God, *ambulare cum Deo*; — in darkness, *in tenebris amb.*; — in the light, *in luce amb.*; — by faith, *per fidem amb.*; — after the flesh, *secundum carnem amb.*; — in the flesh, *in carne amb.* (all Vulgate); *v.tr.* to — the streets, by the *v.intr.*; — a horse, *gradu agere*. Walk, *n.* = the act or state of walking, *itio, itus, incessus, ingressus* (the preceding two in opp. to lying down, standing, etc., as condition); = manner of walking, *incessus, ingressus*; quick, slow —, *incessus citus, tardus*; straight, upright, *incessus erectus, ingressus celsus*; unmanly —, *incessus fractus* (broken); to have —, *molliorem esse in incessu*; proud —, by *magnifice incedere*; stately and manly, by *habere stabilem quandam et non expertem dignitatis gradum*; — in general, in regard to the distance traversed, e.g. to take a —, *algo ire, se conferre, algo iter facere*; — to any one's house, *eam facere ad alqm*; — for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *deambulatio, inambulatio*; a short —, *ombulatiuncula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulacrum* (pleasure-ground), *xystus* (ἐκκλισίη, illey, avenue, Vitr.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulatiuncula*; open —, *hypæthra ambulatio*; to

take a —, *ambulationem conficere*, any where, *in algo loco*; to go for a —, *ire or abire ambulationem or deambulationem*; during my —, *quum irem, ambulans, incedens*. Walker, *n.* *ambulator, deambulator* (masc. and fem.), *qui, quæ ambulat or deambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatriz*, who makes a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet*, Col.; *villica ne sit ambulatriz*, Cato de R. R.). Walking, *n.* *itio, itus, ambulatio, incessus, ingressus*; — stick, *baculum* (only late *baculus*).

Wall, *n.* *murus* (in general, any structure of stone, brick, etc.; hence also one particular spot in a —, e.g. *aries murum percussit*, Cic. Off.; in the plur. = a structure of larger extent, and *fig.* in sing. and plur. = bulwark, defence), *munitionis* (walls of a city, as a protection; hence also = a building, town, which affords shelter), *maceria* (of clay, etc., as a fence round gardens, farm-yards, vineyards, parks, etc.), *paries* (party —, partition, in a building, house, e.g. *parietem disturbare or demoliri*, to pull down the —; *intra domesticos parietes*, between four —), *propugnacula -orum*, *n.* (bulwarks), comb. *propugnacula munique* (also *fig.* = protection, defence) the ruins of an old —, *parietina*; a stone —, *murus lapideus*; a brick —, *murus latericius*; to build a —, *murum exstruere, edificare, parietem ducere* (in a house), **opus latericum facere* (in general); to begin to —, *murum instruere*; to enclose a town with —, *urbem munitis cingere or circumdare or circumdare urbi munitis*; secured by a —, **opere latericio firmatus, *muro munitus* (protected, fortified); rubbish thrown against a —, *parietina*; — hook, **uncus muralis*; — flower, **cheiranthus cheiri* (L.); — fruit-tree, *arbor adminiculata or jugata, arbor adminiculata jugatagae*. Wall, *v.tr.*, — a city, *urbem munitis cingere*.

Wallow, *v.intr.*, — in the mire, *volutari or volvi or se vultare in luto*, **canum rostro fodere*.

Walnut, *n.*, see Nut.

Walrus, *n.* *orca*.

Wand, *n.* *baculum*; see Rod, Staff.

Wander, *v.intr.* *proficisci* (to go at large or abroad), *ire, iter facere, migrare, circumcurrare hac illac* (to run hither and thither), *discursare, concursare huc et illuc* (now here now there), *peragere abire* (to go abroad), *peregrinari* (to travel abroad); to — much, *multas terras peragere*; to — about in fear, *trepidare et cursare*; to — over any place, *alqm locum percurrere, errare* (by itself or with *in algo loco, per, circum alqm locum*); to — from the subject, *deerrare, aberrare* (*ab*) *alqd re*; to — from (in a moral sense), *de via decedere, deerrare itinere, aberrare via, recto itinere labi* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *ineptire, hariolari, nugari, hallucinari, deerrare*. Wanderer, *n.* *erro, vltor, peregrinator* (abroad). Wandering, *n.* *iter* (also *fig. iter antiquitatis*, i.e. a survey of antiquity in the plur. *itinerum -um, n.*), *discessus, abitus, abitus* (departure), *peregrinatio* (residence abroad), *emigratio* (emigration); a — from place to place, *aliunde alio commigratio*. a — from duty, by the verb. Wandering, *adj.* *vagabundus, vagus* (who hastens from place to place without an object). See Travel, Journey, Err, Vagabond.

Wan, *adj.* *pallidus*; see Pale. Wannes, *n.* *pallidus color*.

Wane, *v.intr.*, the moon —, by *declinare* (also of physical strength), *senescere* (of the waning age of life); see Decrease, Decline.

Want, *n.* = deficiency, *penuria* (not much of a thing, opp. *copia*, generally with gen.), *inopia* (with gen., the not having what is required at the moment, hence in an absolute sense = needy circumstances), *egestas* (in an absolute sense, destitution; in a relative sense, with gen. = the total absence of any thing; in the latter sense but seldom and generally only to strengthen *inopia*), *deprivium* (only in a relative sense with gen., when we miss, feel the — of a thing previously possessed).

defectio, defectus (in a relative sense, with gen., = deficiency, the former as act, the latter as condition; both used by modern writers in a moral and intellectual sense, but without ancient authority); *difficultas, angustia* (in a relative sense, with gen., = the embarrassment produced by the — of a thing); *ritum* (in a wider sense, — as an imperfection, in a moral and intellectual sense); complete — of every thing, *omnium rerum inopia, difficultas, summa angustia rerum necessarium*; — of money, *pecunie or argenti penuria, inopia argenti or argentaria, difficultas rei nummaria or difficultas nummaria* (in general), *angustia rei familiaris* (in a family); — of room, *inopia loci*; — of water, *penuria aquarum*; — of water in rivers, *defectus aquarum circa rivos*; — of strength, *defectio virium*; — of friends, *penuria amicorum*; — of temperance, *intemperantia*; from — of space, *inopia loci*; for — of time, *tempore exclusus*; from — of proof, facts, *inopia argumentorum*; to be in — of any thing, *aliquid re carere* (in general, not to have a thing), *aliquid re egere, indigere* (to feel the lack of), *aliquid rei inopia laborare, premi*, or simply *ab aliquid re laborare, aliquid re premi* (to be pressed for it), *anguste uti aliquid re* (to have to use a thing sparingly); there is a great — of, *magna est aliquid rei penuria*; to suffer great — of, *magna inopia necessarium rerum laborare*; to protect any one from —, *aliquid ab inopia defendere*; to cause great —, *magnum difficultates afferre*; to come to —, *ad inopiam venire*; to suffer —, to live in poverty, *ritam inopem colere, in egestate esse or versari, ritum in egestate degere*, also simply *egere*; — great —, *omnium rerum inopem esse*; wants, by us, *necessitas, res necessaria, res quibus homines utuntur*; may —, *quibus rebus indigeo*; necessary —, *res quibus carere non possumus*; natural —, *ea quae natura desiderat*; to have many —, *multis egere rebus ad vivendum*; few, *paucis contentum esse, continentissimum esse*; see *Necessity*. Want, *v.intr.* and *tr. deesse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, absuit*; *si opus erat, desuit, Cic.*), *desiderari* (what we do not like to miss), *desicere* (to be short of any thing); = to require, *egere aliquid re, solum aliquid rei* (of actual —), *indigere aliquid re or aliquid rei, opus or usus est aliquid re* (when it would be useful; only in *Col.* *opus habeo aliquid re*), *desiderare aliquid re, requirere aliquid re*; I — so and so, *carere aliquid re* (I have not got it), *egere aliquid re* (I should like to have it), *desicere mihi aliquid re* or *desicere me aliquid re* (it has left me, i.e. I am short of it), *aliquid non suppetit* (it is not sufficient); I — nothing further, *nihil ultra flagito*; what else do you —? *quid ultra tendis*? to — application, *non urgere studia sua* (in one's studies); I shall not be wanting, *non dero* (I shall give my aid), *ita me non erit mora* (I shall not tarry). Wanting, *adj.*, by *desere*. See *Absent*, *Deficient*. Wanton, *adj.*, e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *petulans* (bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. *in fortuna*), *dissolutus* (disolute), *intemperans* (indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (licentious); = disposed to unchastity, e.g. — eyes, see *Voluptuous*. Wantonness, *n.* *animi effusio, gesticio animi elatio voluptuaria* (a making too free, the latter in *Cic.* *Fin.* iii. 10, 35, as translation of the Greek ἡδονή), *lascivia, petulantia*. War, *n.* *bellum, arma* (— by land, *b. terrestre*; by sea, *naute*; civil, *intestine, intestinum, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Gallicum*; with slaves, *seclle*; for life and death, *internecinum*); in —, *bello, in bello*; in time of —, *belli tempore*; in war and in peace, *domi bellique* (at home and abroad), *domi militique*; equally great in civil and military affairs, *magnum bello nec minor in pace*; to wish for —, *bellum velle*; to contemplate —, *de bello cogitare*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum querere*; to find —, *bellandi causa reperiri*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum movere, concitare, excitare, facere*; to prepare for —, *bellum parare*; — a fresh —, *bellum reparare*; — yourself

for —, *saga sumere*; to threaten —, *bellum minari, denunciare aliquid re*; to declare —, *b. decernere, jubere, indicere*; to begin —, *b. incipere, belli initium facere*; to undertake —, *suscipere bellum, arma*; to make — on, *inferre aliquid re*; to go to the — (or the army), *abire militatum*; to enter the service of —, *militiam capessere, ad bellum (in castra) proficisci*; the — breaks out, *bellum oritur*; the — rages, *b. exardescit*; — over the land, *terra bello ardet*; — everywhere, *omnia bello flagrant*; to carry on a —, *bellare, bellum gerere*; to conduct —, *b. agere, administrare*; to make — against, *b. gerere cum aliquo or contra aliquem, bello persequi aliquem*; to protract —, *b. ducere, trahere*; to end —, *belli or bello finem facere, ad arma discedere, bellum conficere or componere, debellare*; to end — entirely, *bellum desere, tollere*; to terminate — by a victory, *b. profigare*; — at one blow, *uno praelio debellatum est*; prepared for —, *expeditus ad bellum capessendum*; free from the service of —, *immunis militia*; to be on furlough, *vacationem militiae habere*; the conducting of a —, *belli administratio*; skilled in —, *in bello (armis) exercitatus, multum in bello versatus*; used to —, *bello assuetus*; articles of —, *lex militaris*; see *Arms*, *Military*, *Soldier*. Warrior, *n.* *miles, homo militaris*; a common —, *miles gregarius*; a distinguished —, *vir militiae peritissimus, juvenis bello egregius*; to be a great —, *maximas res in bello gessisse, bellica laude florere*; to be equally a great — and a great statesman, *non prastantiorum esse in armis quam in toga, or multum in imperis magistratibusque versatum esse*; a female —, *mulier fortis*; belonging to a —, *militaris*; the — class, *corpus militum, milites*; a warrior's life, *via militaris*. Warlike, *adj.* *militaris* (e.g. *incrat in eo habitus civilis vere ac militaris*); things look —, *omnia belli speciem tenent, omnia belli apparatu strepant*; = inclined to war, *ferox, bellicosus*.

Warble, *v.tr.*, — a song, see *Trill*, *Modulate*, *Sing*; *v.intr.* *fritinnare* (to chirp). Warbling, *n.* *sonus* (in general), *rubrans lusciniæ sonus* (of the nightingale); see *Melody*.

Ward, *v.tr.*, — off a blow, in fencing, *ictum (or petitionem) vitare, cavere, caecro et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effigere*, also simply *ictum effigere* (by turning); — correctly, *recte cavere*; — with the shield, *ad aliquid conatum scutum tollere* (the act, *ictus propulsatio*); to — and strike a blow at the same time, *cavere et repetere*; fig. *amovere, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitate*, then in general, *averruncare* (of the gods); see *Guard*. Ward, *n.* = garrison, which see; = quarter of a town, *vici*; = custody (which see), e.g. to put in —, *in carcerem retrudi jubere* (*Vulg.*); = a minor, *pupillus, pupilla*; = part of a key, *clavis dens*. Wardrobe, *n.* *vestiarium* (the place and the garments together), *restis scenica* (in a theatre, *Inscr.*), *choragium* (χοράγιον, for the chorus in a theatre), *restis, vestimenta orum*, *n.* (garments in general); handsome —, *cultus amoenus* (the dress which any one wears); keeper of —, *vestispica* (*Plaut.*); master of —, in a theatre, *restificus a veste scenica* (*Inscr.*). Wardship, *n.*, see *Guardianship*.

Ware, (1) *merx*; see *Goods*, *Merchandise*; (2) see *Pottery*. Warehouse, *n.* *horreum, receptaculum mercium, cella* (stores), *apotheca* (ἀποθήκη, wine-cellar; but *cella rinaria* = room in which the wine ferments); the — books, *index mercium quæ in horreo (in horreis) sunt*. Warehouse, *v.tr.* *condere* (e.g. *frumentum*).

Warm, *adj.* *calidus* (opp. *frigidus*); a — desire, *desiderium ardens or flagrans* (so *tolerabilius feremus igniculum desiderii tui*, I will bear my desire for you more patiently); to be —, *calere*; to become —, *calescere, calefieri*; to make —, *calefacere*; adv. *ardenter*; to love —, *aliquid ardentissimum diligere*. Warm, *v.tr.* *calefacere*,

tepefacere (to make tepid), *fovere* (by the heat of the body), *resovere* (to warm a second time); — the dinner, *epulas recognere*, *epulas fovere* *foventis ferventibus* (to keep it warm on the fire); — one's self, *corpus calefacere* or *resovere*, *artus igni admoto resovere*. Warming, *n. calefactio* (e.g. of a bath, late), or by *circ.* by verbs. Warming-pan, *cal. excafcatorium*. Warmth, *n. calor* (e.g. *vitalis, solis, aëris, ventis*; fig. *dicentis, dicendi*).

Warn, *v. tr.* *monere* or *præmonere* *alqm ut caveat*; — against, *monere* or *præmonere* *alqd cavendum*; *monere* or *præmonere* *de alqd re*, *monere ut vitet alqd* *alqd*, *monere* or *admonere* or *præmonere* *ne*, etc. (lest, etc.); to be — (to listen to any one's warnings), *audire monentem, monenti obsequi, bene monenti obedire, bene monentem sequi*; not to —, *negligere* or *spemere monentem*; a warning example, *documentum* (as an advice), *cæmplum* (example in general, as a proof); as a — for the rest, *ad terrorem ceterorum* (Tac.). Warner, *n. monitor*; a female —, *monens*. Warning, *n. monitus, documentum* (example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere* *ea quæ alqs sapienter monuit*; to take any thing as a —, *habere alqd sibi documentum*; to take any one as a —, *exemplum sibi capere* *de alqd*; I tell you this as a —, *te moniturus hec dico*; = previous notice, by renunciate, either *abol.*, or *alei*, or *alei alqd* (e.g. *alei hospitium*, to leave the lodgings), *renunciatio* (Jct.).

Warp, *n.* (in manufacture) *stamen, trama* (opp. *subtenuis*, wool, web); in a ship, *remulus*; *v. intr.* (of wood, etc.) *pandare, pandari*; wood that has become so, *pandus*; (of birds or insects) *arcuatim* (post-Aug.) *volare, repere* (to creep).

Warrant, *v. tr.*, — an officer, *alei copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *aleis rei* or *alqd faciendi*; to be — to, etc. *potestatem aleis rei* or *alqd faciendi habere*; to a purchaser, *præstare alqd* or *de alqd re*, to any one, *alei*; I — you, etc., by *alqd fore recipere*. Warrant, *n.* (a written instrument, in general) *auctoritas* (chiefly in the plural), also *comb. auctoritates et testimonia, literæ auctoritatesque*; = arrest —, by *circ.* by the foregoing; — of scripture, etc., see Authority. Warrantable, *adj.* *quod exensari potest*; see Allow. Warranty, *n. satisfactio, fidejussio*. See Guarantee.

Warren, *n.* **cuniculi specus* or *fovea* or *cubile*; (in law) *septum* (e.g. *venationis*).

Wart, *n. verruca*; a small —, *verruca*; see Excrescence. Warty, *adj. verrucosus*.

Wary, *adj. consideratus, cautus*; see Cautious. Considerate. Warieness, *n. cautio, circumspectio*.

Wash, *v. tr.* *lavare, ablucere*; — the hands, *manus* (so *pedes*, etc.) *lavare, ablucere*; — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis elucere*; — linen or clothes, *lintea lavare*; — the footpath with water, *parimentum aquâ perlucere*; — one's hands in innocence, *extra culpam esse*; to be washed, *lavari, abluî*. Washer, *n. lotor*; — woman, **mulier lintea lavans*; pay to a —, **merces pro lavandi operâ solvenda*. Washhouse, **ædificium linteis lavandis*; water for washing the hands, *aqua manibus* (so *pedibus*, etc.) *lavandis*. See Ablution, Bath, Water.

Wasp, *n. vespa*; a nest of —, *nidus vesparum*; prov. — to stir —, *crabrones irritare* (Plaut.).

Waste, *v. tr.*, sorrow — the strength, *miror vires consumit*, or by *absumere, conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, dissipate (e.g. *rem familiarem*), see Spond; = to desolate (e.g. an enemy's country), *vastare, devastare, percastare* (to render uninhabitable), *populari, depopulari, perpopulari* (by plunder, etc.); *v. intr.*, e.g. the body, *tabescere, contabescere* (e.g. morbo, desiderio). Waste, *adj.* (e.g. country) *incultus* (opp. *cultus, consitus*, of the field), *comb. desertus et incultus* or *incultus et desertus* (e.g. *solum*); laid —, by *diruere* (e.g. *spulera, tecta, urbem*). Waste-book; *adversaria —orum*, *n.*; — paper, — silk, — timber, etc., by *ramentum*, or generally *plur. ramenta* (shavings, scrapings, etc. of metals,

skins, etc.), *scobes* (shavings, of wood and metals by boring, filing, etc.). Waste, *n.* (of money, etc.) **usus peremptus*; of time, by *tempus perdere, tempore abuti*; of labour, *opera perditâ*; of words, *verba perditâ*; a wild — (as the plains of Africa), *loca exusta solis ardoribus*; = land cultivated, *soluta vasta*, *omnis humani cultus solitudo*; (in law) of an estate, by *collabi, dilui*. Wasteful, *adj.* (of persons) see Prodigal; of things (e.g. expenses), *profusus*. See Prodigal, Spenthrific.

Watch, *n. exubia, vigilia, perigilatio*; in watch, *vigilans*; to dream —, *vigilantem somnare*. Watch, *v. tr.* *vigilare, pervigilare*; — one night until day, *unam noctem usque ad lucem*; — till late at night, *ad multam noctem, de multâ nocte*; to —, by any (sick) person, **vigilantem assidere lecto aleis*; to — over any thing, *lueri alqd* (e.g. *domum*); = to be attentive to or for, *vigilare pro*. Watchfire, *n. ignis*; the entire camp shines with the —, *tota castra ignibus fulgent*. Watchful, *adj.* *rigil, vigilans*; very —, *pervigilans*; — a dog, *canis vigilax*; to be —, *vigilare* (also in mind, animo), *advigilare*; — wonderfully, *mirificè esse vigilantia*; to have a — eye on any one, *diligenter custodire alqm*; to have a — eye lost, *cavere ne*, etc. Watchfully, *adv. rigidanter*. Watchfulness, *n. vigilantia, diligentia, cura* (care), *cautio, circumspectio* (foresight). Watch-tower, *specula*. See Guard.

Water, *n. aqua* (plur. *aquæ* of a larger quantity of —; *latex* and *lympha* and *unda* are poetical); running —, *aqua viva, flumen vitum*; stagnant —, *aqua stagnans*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt —, *aqua salsa*; to go for, *feteli*, **aquam petere, aquatum ire, aquari* (in a larger quantity, i.e. of soldiers for the army); to draw — from a well, *aquam a puteo trahere*; to draw — (of the sun), *aquam colligere, vaporem ex aquis exicare*; to turn off —, *aquam ducere, derivare*; high —, *magnæ aquæ, aquæ super ripas effusa* (see Tide); to lay under —, *irrigare* (e.g. a held, only poet. = to inundate), *inundare* (to inundate); a place has been laid under — for miles, *locus late restagnat*; to fall into the —, in *undas concidere*; to throw, cast into the —, in *aquam conjicere*; to dive, swim under —, *urinari*; living in —, *aguntis, aquaticus*; full of —, *aqua plenus* (filled with —), *aqueus* (containing much —); water (in opp. to the main-land), *ritus* (rivulet), *flumen* (see River), *mare* (sea); by land and by —, *terrâ, marique, terrâ et mari, et terrâ et mari, et mari et terrâ, mari aque terrâ* (of all these terms *terrâ marique* is the one most commonly used; the others are only used emphatically; but *aquâ et terrâ* is bad); prov., still waters run deep, *altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); as humour in the body, *phlegma* (ῥέγμα), **lympha* (technical term); the — under the skin, *aqua intercutis*; = urine, *urina*; to make —, *urinam addere, vesicam exonerare*; = colour of a diamond, *splendor*. Water, *v. tr.* and *intr.* *irrigare* (only poet. rigare); = to wet, *macerare* (e.g. *pisces, calcem*); it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi alqd movet* (Sen.), *stomachum meum alqd sollicitat* (Plin. Ep.). Watering, *n. irrigatio* (poet. rigatio); = soaking, *maceratio*; *irrigare* (in composition), — bearer (a sign of the zodiac), *Aquarius*; — fowl, *avis aquatica*, *avis quæ in aquâ degit, avis quæ natandâ scientiam habet*; — bottle, **lagyna aquaria*; — butt, **dolium aquarium, aqualis* (only = wash-hand basin); — clock, *clepsidra* (κλεψιδρα); — colour, *color aquaticus* (in general, Solin.); color *caruleus*; for painting, **pigmentum aquis dilutum*; — cress, *nasturtium*; — dog, **canis aquaticus*; — fall, *dejectus aquæ* (as condition), *aquæ ex edito desilientes* (cascade, Plin.), *catarracta* (Greek *κατάρραξ*); in Latin chiefly of the River Nile); the — of the Nile, *Nilus cadens*; — flea, **pulex aquaticus*; — furrow, *aquarius sulcus*, *eliz*; — gage, **hydrometrum* (ὑδρομέτρον); — gall, *pirga* (on the sky, Sen. Nat. Qu. I. 9), **seuturigo* (on a field); — hen, *fulica* (also in L.); —

ordem, probatio aquarum; — proof, quod non respicit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidum potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur; — rat, *ratas amphibius* (L.); — snake; *hydrus, hydra* (oppo, also as constellation); — spout; probably *pars nabis disrupta*; — swallow, *hirundo aquaria*; — tank, see Reservoir; — works; see Aqueduct; — nymph, *nympha*; *Nais* (Nate), *Nutas* (Nate). Watery, adj. *aquaticus* (humid), *aquatus* (tasting of —, *edapne*, e.g. *sapor, succus*); *prope* it makes your mouth —, by *salitram alci moere* (colloquial, e.g. in the epistolary style; as *Alia tibi salitram moest, Sen.*). Watering-place, *fons medicæ salubritatis, fons medicatus, aqua medicata* or *medicamentosa, aqua salubres*, in the context also simply *aqua*.

Wattle, v.tr. *contezere*.

Wave, n. *unda, fluctus*; to divide —, *mare* or *fluctus remis ceverberare*; full of —, *undosus, fluctuosus*.

Waver, v.intr. *fluctuare* (animi or animo), *dubitare*. Waverer, n. *inconstans, incertus*. Wavering, n. *inconstantia, animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio*.

Wax, n. *cera*; to lay over with —, *cerare, incerare*; to mould in —, *e cera fingere*; embossing in —, **ceroplastice* (κηροπλαστική), or, in pure Latin, **ars e cera fingendi*; embosser in —, **ceroplastes* (κηροπλαστής); or, in pure Latin, *e cera fingens* (Cic., *quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem*); — light, *cerus*; — painter, *ceris pingens, encaustus pingens*; — flower (a plant), **cérinthe* (L.); made of —, *fos e cera factus* or *expressus, flos cereus*; cake of — *ina bee-hive, favius*; — tablet, *tabella cerata*. Waxen, adj. *ceruus*.

Way, n. *via* (in which you go, and the going itself, and so fig. the course you pursue to attain an object), *iter* (the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus* (access, approach, entrance to a person or place; both *via* and *iter* are used in the pl. *viae atque itinera, so aditus viarum*), *curvus* (the direction or course, e.g. on the sea), *semita* (a small way, a path), *trames* (a subordinate way running along, beside the highway, a foot-road or path), *callis* (a hilly road), *devericulum* (a side road, leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus* (a channel or course), *actus* (a path over fields, a track), *limes* (a boundary path or line), *angustioris* (a narrow way or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (plan or manner); a straight — or path, *via recta*; a short —, *compendiaria*, *compendium ciae*; a place having a — through, *locus pervius*; — when there are two ways, *biuium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadriuium*; — there is none, *acvia —orum*; by-ways, *devius*; to go the direct way or road, *rectâ viâ ire*; to follow the straight — = be upright, *sincera fide agere*; on the —, *inter viam, ex itinere*; half-way, *medio fere itinere*; to make — (that is, to get forward), *viam facere* (different from *iter facere*, which is to travel); to form or open —, *aperire*; to lead into —, *alqm in viam deducere*; to enter on —, *in viam se dare, iter ingredi*; to form — or plan, *rationem anire*; to take different ways, *diversos discedere, non idem sequi*; to follow your own —, *viam (cursum) tenere, suum quoddam institutum consequi*; to stand in a person's —, *obstistere alci in viâ, ob stare, impedimento esse alci*; to get out of the —, *de viâ decedere alci, alci congressum fugere*; to place in the — of, *impedire alqm*; to make — with a person, *alqm tollere*: Ways and means, *via atque ratio*; to have neither, *consilii inopem esse*. In one way, *continenter, uno tenore*. See Road. — Away, adv. *foris, foras, præter, abhinc*; — with it I tolle, aufer, tolle, aufer! — with thee! abt, apage te! to go —, *abire, discedere*; — secretly, *furtim de gradi*; to bite —, **mordendo abigere, submovere*; to eat —, *ezedere, comedere, absumere*; to remain — (not to come), *non venire*, (not to return) *non redire*; to be left —, *dmitti, non vocari*, (not to have part in) *non participem*

esse, fieri; faint —, *anima deficit*; a fainting —, *subita (anima) defectio*; to burn —, *incendio delere*; mtr. *deflagrare, flammis absumi*; to move —, *amovere, demovere, tollere*; — any one out of a place, *alqm deportare e loco*; to haste —, *avolare, aufugere, se proripere*; to snatch — from any one, *alci prærípere alqd*; to fall —, *loqm non habere, non tenere, desinere, omittere*; to file —, *delimare, descobinare*; to fly —, *avolare*; to flee —, *profugere, aufugere*; to flow —, *profluere*; to lead —, *adducere*; to give —, *alienare, abalienare*; to vanish —, *evanescere, tolli*; to pour —, *profundere*; to limp —, *claudicantem abire*; to fetch —, *abducere, auferre, abeherere*; to hop —, **salientem abire*; to scratch —, *abraderè, deraderè*; to run —, *aufugere, profugere*, (of water) *defluere*; to put —, *deponere (de manibus), seponere*; to lead —, *deducere, avertere, dericare*; to entice —, *ardecare, devocare*; you must —, *abendum est tibi*; — with it! tollite! tollendum est, delendum est, dele; to take —, *auferre, demere, tollere, detrachere*; to tear —, *abripere, abellere*; to swim —, *navem abire, undis auferri*; to be —, *abesse, non adesse, abuisse, desiderari*; to steal —, *furtim de gradi*; — out of a company, *clam be subducere e circulo*; to melt —, *liquescere, solvi, dissolvi*; to do — with, *amovere, removere, auferre, tollere*; to stand —, *secedere, recedere*; to throw —, *abijcere, proficere*; — your money, *pecuniam profundere*; — yourself, *se abijcere*.

We, pron. *nos*; we ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet ipsi*: very often for "I," frequently not expressed at all.

Weak, adj. *tenuis* (thin, opp. *crassus*); then fig., e.g. *sonus, lumen* (opp. *lumen plenum*), *valetudo, spes, suspicio, exilis* (fine, opp. *plenus*, e.g. *vox*), *gracilis* (thin in body, opp. *obesus*, e.g. *legs, crura*), *parvus, exiguus* (inconsiderable, opp. *magnus*); e.g. body of troops, *manus, spes, fides*, *levis* (what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis*, e.g. *argumentum, suspicio*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecilis*, weak in bodily strength or in mind, esp. through age, opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*, also of things, e.g. *pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus; stomachus, vox*; a — head, *ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus*), *infirmus* (who can stand nothing, opp. *firmus*, of persons and things, e.g. *milites, statio, ignes, medicamentum, venenum*), *debilis* (frail, opp. *robustus*, of men and their bodies, then also of the state, *debile corpus republica*), *enervis, eneruatus* (unnerved, esp. through idleness or dissipated habits, the latter with *velut* before it also of the state), *iners* (without strength), *confectus* (worn out, of a man and his body), *hebes* (dull, opp. *acer*, e.g. *sight, hearing, memory*), *Weakness, n. tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo*, e.g. of a thread), *gracilitas* (opp. *obesitas*, e.g. *crurum*), *exilitas* (e.g. *rocis*), *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio, resolutio* (languidness), *inertia* (want of energy), *hebetatio* (dulness), *virium, error* (fault), *inscientia alci rei* (want of knowledge). Weaken, v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum reddere* (e.g. *stomachum*), *debilitare* (lit. and fig., e.g. any one's rage), *delumbare* (lit., to make lame, then fig. to —, e.g. an idea), *enercare* (to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make loose what was firm; then fig., to weaken a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare, extenuare* (lit., to make thin; = to diminish in general), *minuere, imminuere, comminuere* (to lessen), *frangere, infringere, refringere* (lit., to break; hence = to annihilate), *hebetare, obtundere* (to make dull, esp. the senses). Weakly, adj. *infirmus, parum firmus, invalidus*.

Weal, n.; the public —, *salus publica, respublica*; see Welfare.

Wealth; n. *res secundæ* or *prosperæ* or *florentes, copia (rei familiaris)*. Wealthy, adj. *fortunatus, abundans* (who can give to others, *εὐπορος*), *satis dives, modice locuples* (having lands, etc.); opp. *tenuis*, *benenummatus, pecuniosus, copiosus rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus, opulentus* (opp. *pau-*

per, inops); very —, *beatus, dives*; extremely —, *perdives, prœdives, locupletissimus, opulentissimus*.

Wean, v.tr. *auferre uberibus fetum* or *infantem, infantem a mammâ disjungere*, *infantem lacte depellere*.

Weapon, n. *arma -orum, n., ferramenta -orum, n., fig. præsidium ac telum* (e.g. of eloquence, Tac.); see Arms.

Wear, v.tr. = to waste, *usu atterere* or *deserere*, in the context simply *atterere*, very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*), completely, *usu consumere* (e.g. *anulum*); = to have on the body, *gerere, gestare* (in general, e.g. *testem, anulum*), *indutum esse algâ re*, *indui algâ re* (the latter as matter of habit, e.g. *veste*; *socii quibus indutus esset*), *ornatum esse algâ re* (as ornament, e.g. a golden chain, aureo torque; scuto teloque), *cinctum* or *succinctum esse algâ re* (e.g. *gladio*), *ut algâ re* (to make use of, e.g. *uxorem gemmis uti non passus est*), *tractare algâ* (to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — away, or out, see before, also *Consume*; v.intr. *usu atteri*, or *deleri*; to — off, *evanescere*. Wear, n. *usus* (e.g. *margaritarum*); — and tear, by verbs. Worn, adj. (*usu*) *detritus* (e.g. of garments, also fig., e.g. *illa verba*) in *agendis causis jam detrita*, *obsoletus* (often used, and hence old, e.g. *testis, fig. verba*). Wearer, n., by verbs. Wearing, n. *usus*; — apparel, *vestimentum*.

Wearry, adj. *pertæsus* (sick and tired), of any thing, by *satietas atque rei me tenet, tedet me* or *pertæsum est atque rei*. Weary, v.tr. *fatigare* (e.g. *precibus*). Wearisome, adj. *longus, laboriosus*. Weariness, n. *fatigatio*; see Fatigue.

Weasel, n. *mustela*; of the colour of a —, *mustelinus*.

Weather, n. *cælum, cæli status, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena*, *cælum solum* or *serenum*; when it is clear —, *sereno, sudo*; gloomy —, *tempestas turbida*; dry weather, *siccitas*; constant dry —, *longæ siccitates*; rough —, *cæli asperitas*; dreadful —, *spuriissima tempestates*; it will depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habere*, *tempestatem spectare*; I sail, favoured by the —, *nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo*; stress of —, storm, *tempestas* (in general), *tonitrua* (n.pl.), *fulgura cum tonitru* (n.pl.), *procella* (storm); — cock, *vezillum ventorum indez*; — glass, see Barometer, Thermometer; one who foretells the —, *cæli interpres*; foretelling the —, *tempestatis prædictio*; damage done by the —, *calamitas*; exposed to damage by the —, *calamitosus*; — side, *pars opposita tempestatibus*; — wise, *mutationum cæli peritus*. Weather, v.tr., the storm, *vim tempestatis subsistere*; to — a point, *difficultatem superare*.

Weave, v.tr. *texere*; fig., see Unite. Weaver, n. *texor*; a female, *textrix*; weavers' knot, *nodus textorum*; like a —, *textorius*. Weaving, n. *textus*; — mill, *textrina* (sc. officina), *textoris officina*; the art of, *textrinum*. Web, n. *texum, textura, tela* (threads, fig. of spiders, *arenarum*), *pictura textilis* (as a picture); wool —, *subtēmen*; threads by which the — is tied, *lucia -orum, n.*

Webfooted, adj. by *quibus est pellis super quam nant*.

Wed, v.tr., see Marry. Wedlock, n., see Marriage. Wedding, n. *nuptiæ* (in general), *sacra nuptialia* (n.pl.), *nuptiarum sollemnia -um, n.* (the religious ceremony); to make preparations for —, *nuptias adornare, parare ea quæ ad nuptias opus sunt*; to have —, *nuptias facere* or *efficere* (in general), *sacrum nuptiale consecrare* (in a religious sense); to hasten —, *maturare nuptias*; to invite any one to —, *alqm invitare ad nuptias*; to be at the — of, etc., *canere apud alqm in eius nuptiis*; — song, *epithalamium* (*ἐπιθαλαμίου*), pure Latin *carmen nuptiale*; — procession, *officium nuptiarum* (of the relations, etc., of the bride to the house of the bridegroom, Suet.); — present, *donum* or *munus nuptiale*; — dress, *restis nup-*

tialis; — day, *dies nuptiarum, dies qui est nuptiis destinatus*; to fix —, *diem nuptiis acere* or *statuere* or *destinare*, *diem nuptiarum eligere*, *nuptias in diem constituere*.

Wedge, n. *cuneus* (for splitting); to drive a — into, etc., *cuneum adigere* or *inungere*; to split with a —, *cuneo findere, discuneare*; a small —, *cuneolus*; in the form of a —, — shaped, *cuneatus* (adv. *cuneatim*); to make in —, *cuneare*; to end in a —, in *cuneum tenuari*; seats in the theatre in —, *cunei*; troops drawn up in —, *cuneus, caput porcum* (the latter, one which the enemy tried to outflank by one in the form of a forger, tongue, opposite to the former, Aul. Gell.); to draw up an army in —, *cuneum facere, aciem per cuneum componere*; to fight in —, *cuneo pugnare*; inscription in —, *inscriptio cuneata*; writing in —, *literæ cuneatæ*. Wedge, v.tr. *cuneare*.

Wednesday, n. *dies Mercurii*.

Weed, n. *herba inutilis* or *iners* (one plant), *herbæ inutiles* or *inertes* (collectively), *herbæ frugibus inimicissimæ* (injurious to corn, etc.) Weedy, v.tr. *runcare, eruncare, inutilis herbas ecclere, steriles herbas eligere* (with the hand), *malas herbas effodere* (with the weeding-hook); — a garden, *hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo*, the act, *runcatio*.

Week, n. *hebdomada* (pure Latin, *septimana*); from — to —, *per singulas hebdomades*. The ancients counted thus: one —, *septem dies*; a fortnight, *quindecim dies* (Cæs.); every —, *transactis octonon diebus*. Week-day, *dies profecti* (opp. *dies fasti*), *dies negotiosi* (opp. *dies sacri*). Weekly, adj., by circ., e.g. — wages, *merces quæ in singulas hebdomadas habentur*; — service, *sacra quæ octonon diebus transactis habentur*.

Weep, v.intr. and tr. *lacrimare, lacrimas fundere* (to shed tears, both with grief and joy); the deponent *lacrimari* = to be moved to tears), *flere* (uninterruptedly), *plorare* (loudly, e.g. *lacrimandum est, non plorandum*, Sen.; hence, particularly of children, to cry), *gulare* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *ragire* (of little children), *lamentari* (to lament), *comb. flere et lamentari*; to — bitterly, *uberius flere, lacrimarum vim profundere*. Weeping, n. *fletus, ploratio, ploratus, ejulatus* (the cries, e.g. of female mourners, called in ancient Latin *lessus*), *vagitus, lamentatio*.

Weigh, v.tr. *pendere, trutinâ examinare*, *librare*; — in the hand, *manu exigere pondus rei*; *expendere, perpendere, ponderare, examinare*, *considerare cum* or *in animo*, *secum reputare, mente agitare* or *colutare*, — deeply, *multa (etiam atque etiam) secum reputare*; — all accurately, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*. Weighing, n. *pensatum, libratio*; fig. *consideratio, reputatio, deliberatio*. Weight, n. *pondus -eris, n.* (e.g. *magni ponderis saxa*; also fig., e.g. *id est maximi momenti et ponderis*), *gravitas* (abstractly, e.g. *terra, armorum, morbi, soporis*); by, in —, *pondo* (heteroclitically abl. of *pondus*, e.g. *coi una libra pondo*). See Balance, Scale, Importance, Pressure.

Weir, n. (dam in a river) *septum* (Ulp. Dig.), *catacrata* (*καταράτις*, sluice lock); see Dam.

Welcome, adj. *acceptus, gratus, expectatus, exoptatus*; to bid —, *alqm salvere jubeo, benigne alqm excipere*; you are — to all, *caris omnibus expectatusque venies*; be —, *salve*. Welcome, n. *salutatio, consalutatio* (of several). Welcome, v.tr. *salutare alqm, benigne alqm sal., alloqui*.

Welfare, n. *salus, incolumitas* (safety), *bonum* (any one's interest, or of a thing), *felicitas* (happiness); to try to promote any one's —, *alqm commotis* or *utilitatibus servare, alqm saluti prospicere, consulere, servare*.

Well, adv. *bene, recte*; very —, *optime, prorsus*; I am —, *bene me habeo, bene calco, recte* or *commode calco*; I am not very —, *parum corpore calco*; I remember quite —, *præclare memini*. I know quite, full —, *non me fugit* or *præterit, non ignoro* (not very well he or mihi non lalel, 22

Where, adv., as interrogative, *ubi? ubinam?* *quo loco? quo loci?* — ever! *ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi, quā;* often by *qui, quum, quod;* wherever, *ubique* (at any place, whichever it may be), *ubique* (if we decline to mention one particular place), *ubicumque* (at any place that may be in existence); any —, *atque* (without mentioning any particular place), *usquam* (at any place, wherever it may be), *usquam* (at every place). Wherein, *apud or ad quem, quam, quod;* in *quo, in quā re, in quibus, ubi,* or sometimes by *quum;* wherein? *in quo? in quā? in quibus? ubi?* Whereas, see *Whist.* Whereby, interrog., *quā re? quā ratione?* as relative, *quo, quā, quibus;* per *quem, quam, quod.* Wherefore, *Why,* see *Therefore.* Thereon, *quo facto, cum quibus verbis.*

Whet, v.tr. *terere* (to rub), *acutere, exacutere* (to sharpen), *attritu acutere* (to sharpen by rubbing). Whetting, n. *tritulus, exacutio.* Whetstone, n. *cas.*

Whether, pron. *uter;* adv. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrogative sentence upon which the stress lies), *num* (— perhaps); *utrum* (seldom in simple questions, but *an* never used for "whether;") in double questions, — or ("or whether;") *utrum . . . an (or ane or ne), num . . . an, ne* (as an enclitic); sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum*, sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum*, esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum tacuimus, an praedicem?* sometimes "whether" in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, pauca sint, ane multa;* sometimes, in two interrogative clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrogative particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *reliquit, noluit, scire difficile est;* if "or" in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrogative particle, it is simply rendered by *aut*, e.g. *quaesierunt neene ille aut ille defensurus esset;* — or not, *utrum (num or ne) . . . neene or annon* (*neene* generally in indirect questions and without any verb at all, whilst *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quaeritur sintne dii, neene sint;* or *dii utrum sint, neene, quaeritur;* or even *dii neene sint quaeritur* (the latter of which is very good Latin, Cic., Hor.).

— *Why, n. serum;* to turn into —, *serescere;* like —, *sero similis.* Wheyish, adj. *serosus.*

Which, see *Who.*

While, n. *tempus, spatium, mora* (delay), *otium* (leisure); a little, short —, *breve spatium, paululum temporis, paululum;* for a short —, *parumper, paullisper* (waiting in patience); a — after, *paulo post, non ita multo post;* in a little —, *intra breve spatium, brevi tempore interjecto, post breve tempus, paulo post;* a long —, *longum tempus, multum temporis;* a long — after, *post longum tempus, longo tempore interjecto.* While, adv. *dum* (implying two simultaneous events, both by the historical present; but if that which is contained in the main clause is to represent simply a past event, in the narrative style, then the verb in the latter in the perfect; sometimes *dum* in the dependent clause with imperfect, when the action is to be more described and represented as regards its duration), *quum* (when we define the time of a circumstance or event by something that is really in existence or contemporaneous, and in this sense in a narration always with perfect ind., but in a description with imperfect ind.). — *While, v.tr.,* to — away the time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam, or aetatem*), *absumere aliquid re* (badly, e.g. *tempus dicendo*), *fallere aliquid re* (imperceptibly, e.g. *horas sermonibus*).

Whim, n. *commentum mirum*, plur. *ineptiae, nugae.* Whimsical, adj. *difficilis, naturā difficultis, morosus.*

Whimper, v.tr. *ejulare.* Whimpering, n. *ejulatio, ejulatus.*

Whine, v.intr., see *Moan.*

Whip, n. *scutica* —, f. or *lora* —orum, n. (made of cords tied together), *flagrum, flagellum* (one single cord, rope; if with pricks, *scorpio*). Whip, v.tr. *ce* *berare, loris cadere, flagris or flagellis cadere* (to chastise; in the silver age and in the poets *flagellare*). Whipper, n. *lorarius* (for slaves), *carfax* (executioner, who first whipped the criminal, and then executed him).

Whirl, v.tr. *rotare;* v.intr. *rotari* (of things), *gyros variare* (of living beings, e.g. in dancing).

Whirl, n. *cortex* (— pool), *turbo* (— wind).

Whirlbone, *patella*, poet. *orbis genium* (Or.).

Whiskers, n., by *genae pilosae* or *genae hirsutae*.

Whisper, v.intr. *insurrare*, to any one, *cum aliquo;* v.tr., any thing into any one's ear, *insurrare alicui aliquid aut aures* or *in aures.* Whisper, n. *insurrus, susurrus, rumusculi* (rumours, hominum), *delatio* (informing, post-Aug.). Whisperm, n. *susurrus* (— whispering, late), *delator* (informant).

Whistle, v.intr. and tr. *sibilare* (general term, a person with the mouth, a serpent, the wind, etc.), *fistula* or *tibia canere* (on the flute or pipe); to any one, *aliquid sibilu adlocare;* to — a tune, *canticum sibilando exprimere* (with the mouth), *canticum fistula* or *tibia canere.* Whistle, n. *sibilus, sibilum.* Whistler, n. *sibilans* (with the mouth), *fistulator, tibiācan.*

Whit, n., not a —, *ne minimum quidem.*

White, adj. *albus* (opp. *ater*), *candidus* (fair, opp. *niger*), *canus* (hoary, silvery white), *albidus, subalbidus* (whitish), *purus* (not dirty, not stained), *niveus* (white as snow), *lacteus* (white as milk); — wine, *album vinum;* — lilies, *lilia candida;* — teeth, *dentes candiduli;* — bread, *panis candidus, panis aliginosus* (made of wheat); — paper, *charta alba, charta pura* (not written on); — linen, *lintea pura* (clean, opp. *lintea sordida*); clad in —, *albus, candidatus* (suits for office being clothed in white); to become —, *albescere, inalbescere, canescere* (to grow hoary-headed); to be —, *albere;* — shining —, *candere;* to change from black to —, *ex nigro albicare;* to make —, *dealbare;* to make pillars —, *columnas albo polire.* Whiteness, n. *album, albidum, candor* (shining white). White of the eye, *album oculi* (*albugo* is a disease of the eye); the — of an egg, *album ori* (late albumen), *albor ori.* White-haired, adj. *albis capillis, canis capillis;* a man with — hair, *homo albis capillis, homo cano capite* or *canis capillis.* See *Black, Colour.*

Whither, adv., as interrogative, *quo? quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem?* — then? *quoniam?* as a relative, with reference to the antecedent, *quo;* — soever, *quoquo, quocumque, quicumque, quovis, quolibet.*

Whitlow, n. *paronychium, paronychia.*

Whitsuntide, n. *Pentecoste* (Eoc.), **dies Pentecostales, *dies festi Pentecostes* (but *festum Pentecostale* would be bad).

Whiz, v.intr. *sibilare* (of serpents; poet. *sibilum mittere* or *funderere* or *effundere*), *stridens* (of serpents). Whizzing, adj. *sibilus, stridens;* n. *sibilus, sibilum, stridor* (of serpents and geese, when in a rage).

Who, Which, pron., as relative, *qui, quae, quod;* — soever, *utrumcumque* (of two), *quicumque, quisquis* (of several); *quic.* nobody being excluded; *quisq.* no difference being made; all —, *omnes qui, quicumque;* in whichever way, *quocumque modo, quolibet modo;* at whichever place, *quocumque in loco, ubicumque;* at whichever time, *quandocumque, quovis tempore;* who, in an indefinite sense, *qui, quicumque* (e.g. *quicumque praefectus interfuit sciet*); without reference to an antecedent, *qui, qualis, uter;* as interrogative, *quis? uter?* — is, there? *quis tu?* — then? *quisnam?* — is this woman? *quis istec est mulier?* — does not know?

quis neciat? quis est qui nesciat? — (of two) has said this! *uter hoc dicit?*

Whole, adj. *integer, totus, cunctus*; the —, *totum*; *tota res* (opp. *partes*), *unum* (in so far as any thing is a whole), *omnia -ium* (scil. *novare*); *universum*; *universa res*, *universitas* (all together), *universum genus* (opp. *species*), *corpus* (e.g. the whole speech, *totum corpus orationis*; so dis-ciplinate *corpus*, the whole course), *summa* (the sum, e.g. *summa exercitūs*, the sum total of the army), *solidum* (the capital); to reduce to a —, *in corpus redigere* (scil. *leges*); the — is here, *totum in eo est ut*; this is the — matter, *summa hæc est*; whole-hoofed, *solidā unguis*. Wholly, adv. *plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus* (thoroughly), *funditus* (to the foundation), *radicitus* (root and branch); I cannot be — silent, *prorsus tacere nequeo*; I am entirely of the opinion, *prorsus ita sentio* (so *radicitus exultare alci alqd*, to take from; *radicitus extrahere alqd ex animo alci*; Carthago ab stirpe interit; Carthage has wholly perished). See All, Every.

Wholesale, n. *mercatura magna, mercatura magna et copiosa, multa unidique apportatio*; — merchant, dealer, *mercator* or *qui mercaturam magnam facit*.

Wholesome, adj. *saluber, salutaris* (lit. and fig.), *utilis*; to be — for, *alci salutare esse, alci saluti esse, alci prodesse, alci* or *alci rei* or *alci saluti* or *ad alqd conducere, expedire alci* or *alci rei* or *ad alqd*. Wholesomeness, n. *salubritas* (lit. and fig.), *utilitas* (lit. and fig.).

Whoop, n., *war* —, *clamor*; (a bird) *upupa*.

Whore, n. *mulier impudica, amica, amicaula* (traipa, of one), *scortum* (strumpet), *meretrix*, *meritrix*, *scortum*, *prostitutum*, *mulier omnibus proposita*, *scortum vulgare, meretrix vulgatissima*. Whore, v.intr. *scortari, machari, adulterare* (the latter two of both sexes), *corpus vulgare, corpus suum vulgo publicare, pudicitiam publicare, prostitueri, in propositum habere*.

Why, adv., as interrogative, *cur? quomobrem? quare?* *quapropter? quid de causis? quid est cur, etc.?* *quid est quapropter, etc.?* *quid est causam cur, etc.?* *quid est quoniam, etc.?* *quid?* — not? *cur non* (with indic.), *quidne* (with subj., implying surprise)? *quid* with ind. (request to do a thing)? as relative adverb, *cur, quomobrem, quapropter, propter quod; see How*.

Wick, n. *elychnium* (ἐλκνιον), in pure Latin *lineamentum* (of lamps), *candelæ filum* (of wax-candles).

Wicked, adj. *impius* (always, unless in the context, with the addition *erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes, etc.*), *nefarius*. Wickedness, n. *impietas*; see Impious.

Wicker, n. *cimen saligneum, virga saligneæ*.

Wide, adj. *latus* (e.g. *planities*), *laxus* (e.g. dress, shoes, house), *capax* (containing much), *amplus* (of large size, e.g. house). Width, n., see Breadth. Widen, v.tr. *amplificare* (*urbem, rempublicam*, fig. *actoritatem*), *dilatare* (e.g. *castra, ædium*; power of a state, *imperium*), *lazare* (a garment, lines of troops); v.intr. *se dilatare* (the sea), *patescere* (a plain).

Widow, n. *vidua*; to become a —, to be left a —, *viduam fieri, in viduitate relinqui*. Widower, n. *viduus*; to become a —, *viduum fieri, uxorem amittere*.

Wield, v.tr. *tractare* (e.g. *ferrum, arma, tela*); see Use.

Wife, n. *conjug, uxor* (married), *marita* (opp. *vidua*); to take a —, *uxorem ducere*; any one, *aliquem in matrimonium ducere, aliquem ducere uxorem*; (as mistress in her own house) *materfamilias* (in opp. to *concubina*), *hera* (in opp. to the servants; also called *hera major*, in opp. to *hera minor*); *matrona* (mother of a family, hence of one that is of respectable parents), *domina*.

Wig, n. *calispamentum, crines empti, galærus* (a particular head-dress), *galericulus*; — make, *capillamentorum concinnator*.

Wight, n. *homuncio, homullus, homunculus*.

Wild, adj. *ferus* (opp. *placidus, mansuetus*, of living and inanimate beings); *agrestis* (growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners, of persons and their conduct), *silvestris* (growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), *indomitus* (untamed, of animals, opp. *mansuetus*), *rudis* (still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.); hence = still uncivilized, of men), *incultus* (untilled, of the soil, opp. *cultus, consitus*; hence uncivilized, of men), *vastus* (isolated, barren, of a country, opp. *celeber*), *ferox* (acting like a savage), *immanis* (cruel, of character), *sævus* (ferocious, all four of men); a — beast, *bestia fera*, generally only *fera*; a — horse, *equus ferus* (living in a wilderness), *equus indomitus* (untamed), *equus ferox* or *ferociens* (too fiercely); *ferociens* if in one single instance, poet. *equus luxurians*, *equus effratus* (provoked). Wildness, n. *feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox* (fieriness), *immanitas* (cruelty), *barbaria, lascivia*. Wilderness, n. *locus desertus, loca deserta* (n.pl.), *solitudines*.

Wilful, adj. *quod consulto* or *cogitatum fit, comb. quod consulto et cogitatum fit*; adv. *consulto, consilio, de* or *ex industria, datâ* or *deditâ operâ, voluntate et judicio*, or also by *sciens* or *prudens et sciens*.

Will, n. *voluntas, animus, arbitrium, appetitus* (in opp. to ratio), *consilium, propositum, assensus, assensio, consensus*; free —, *libera voluntas, arbitrium, liberum arbitrium* (also = free choice); *optio*; = last —, *testamentum*, sometimes in the context *tabula*; to make —, *testamentum facere, testamentum nuncupare*; from my, etc., own free —, *meâ, tui, sui sponte* (spontane alone is barbarous).

Will, v.tr. *velle, cupere* (e.g. *non gravare, Læli, nisi et hoc velle putarem, et ipse cuperem te quoque aliquam partem hujus nostri sermonis attingere, Cic.*), *cogitare, esse mihi in animo* (all three with inf., near to the idea of *velle*), *petere, poscere, dicere* (with acc. and inf.). I would wish, *velim* (with pres. subj.); would God that! *utinam, o si* (both with pres. subj. and the imperf. and pluperf. subj.; the pres. expressing an inward desire, necessity, the imperf. and pluperf. something hypothetical).

Willing, adj. *libens, paratus, promptus*; adv. *libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proloquio, animo prompto paratogue*. Willingness, n. *animus libens* or *promptus*.

Willow, n. *salix*.

Win, v.tr. *vincere alqd* or in an absolute sense (in a race, game, etc.) [opp. *perdere*], in a lav-suit. Winner, n. *victor*. Winning, n. *prævium* (e.g. *aufferre*); see Gain.

Wind, n. *ventus*; favourable —, *ventus secundus*; unfavourable —, *ventus adversus*; the — blows, *ventus flat*; the — increases, *ventus increbrescit*; — has ceased, *ventus cessavit* or *recedit*. Windy, adj. *ventosus*; fig. *vanus, ventosus* (idle talker, but never *coniloquus*), *inanis* (of things, and also of persons), *incertus*.

Wind, v.tr. *torquere* (e.g. *funem*), *glomerare, neclere* (e.g. *coronam*); to — one's self, *curvari, se curvare, incurvare, se versare*. Winder, n. *vehari-rius*. Winding, n. *nerus, flexus, flexura, lapsus, erratius* (of plants), *ambitus* (e.g. *aquæ ambitus*, pl.). Winding-sheet, n., see Shroud. Winding staircase, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes* (cochlea alone is without classical authority).

Windlass, n. *ergata* (ἐργάτη), *trochlea* (τροχλία), in pure Latin *prehensio* (Cics.).

Window, n. *fenestra* (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *lapis phengiles* or *specularis*; hence *specularia*; also as hot-house —, Mart.); *lumen* (lit., light; meton. = opening), *vitrea* (glass —; only since the fourth century, Hier. in Ezech. xl. 16); with —, *fenestratus*; to place —, *luminum spatia relinquare*.

Wine, n. *vinum*; sour —, *rappa, posca* (that has turned —); new —, *recens, novum vinum*; old —, *vetus vinum*; white, red —, *vinum album, rubrum*;

strong, light —, *vinum validum, leve*; to drink much —, *vinum se obtruncare, merum in se ingurgitare* (Com.); — little —, *vinum esse parcissimum*.

Wing, *n. ala, penna*; to have wings, *alatum esse*; wing of an army, *cornu, ala*; the soldiers which form the wings, *alarum, alarum cohortes*; to be posted in the right wing, *dextrum tenere*; the — of a house, *ala*; — of a door, *foris*; a little —, *pennula*. Wing-formed, *in ala formati redactus*; a winged hat (Mercury's), *peltatus*; door with wings, folding-doors, *foris, valvae*.

Wink, *n. nutus*. Wink, *v. intr.* innuere, annuere, abnuere, renuere, signa dare nutu; to — at, indulgere alicui, conuictio in alia re.

Winnow, *v. tr.*, corn, *frumentum ventilare* or *evanescere*.

Winter, *n. hiems, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempora hiberna, n. pl.*, *tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale* (shortest days); a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris, hiems perfrigida, hiems gelida ac nivosa*; a mild —, *hiems mollis*; — green, — *cinca* (L.), **sempervivum tectorum* (L.), *hedera* (ivy). Winter, *v. intr.* hibernare, hibernare, hiberna agere (of troops), perennare (of plants). Winterly, *adj. hiemalis*.

Wipe, *v. tr.* abstergere.

Wire, *n. *filum tortum, *filum metallicum, *filum ferreum*; to make —, **ax in fila ducere*; — window, *transenna*.

Wise, *adj. sapiens, sapientia praeclitus*; very —, *persapiens, sapientissimus*; to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*; adv. *sapienter*. Wisdom, *n. sapientia, prudentia*; human —, *humana consilia*.

Wish, *v. tr.* and *intr.* *celle, cupere*; if you — it, *si vis, si tibi placet*; I don't —, *by nolle*; I — rather, *by male*; just as you —, *ut libet*; I could —, *velim* (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), *vellem* (with imp. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment); I — you would think so, *vellem crederes*; see Desire. Wish, *n. optatio* (act), *optatum* (the thing we — for), *desiderium* (lit., the desire; then want), *voluntas* (will, demand), *votum* (in consequence of a vow taken; then = wish, prayer to the gods that a certain wish may be fulfilled), *omen* (lit., any thing that we accidentally hear or see, and from which we prophesy good or evil; hence the wish expressed as omen); also in the plur. comb. *omnia votaque*; to have a —, *optare, votum facere*, to wish inf. *est in optatis* or *in votis* with inf.; to have a wish to, that, etc. *optare* or *vota facere ut*, etc.; to grant any one's —, *facere quae quis optat or vult, alieis voluntati satisfacere* or *obsequi, alqui voti compotem facere*; according to my —, *ex optato, ex sententia*; — any one's —, *ad alieis voluntatem*; any thing goes on according to —, *aliquid ex sententia succedit* or *procedit, aliquid cadit ut volo et opto, aliquid optabilem exitum habet*; every thing —, *cineta mihi procedunt, nihil mihi accidit quod nolim, fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis*; see Desire. Wishful, *adj.*, *by flagrantissime cupere, summo opere petere*.

Wit, *n. (ingenii) acumen, dicacitas* (quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (tasteful, elegant), *facetia* (witty ideas, witticisms), *comb. lepos facetiaeque, sal*, also in the plur. *sales, comb. sal et facetiae, facete dictum, breviter et comode dictum, dictorium*. Witty, *adj. dicax, facetus non infectus, salus*.

Witch, *n. venefica, anus* or *anula cantatrix* (App. Met.), *maga, saga*.

With, prep. (A) in union, (1) *cum, una cum*; often simply rendered by the abl. with an *adj.*, e.g. *omnibus copiis egredi*; (2) in friendly intercourse, *cum*; after verbs compounded with *cum*, either *cum* with abl. or simply the dative, e.g. *what have I to do — you? quid tibi mecum est rei?* after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple dat. (but after *similis* and its compounds, also the genit.); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, by *idem* (the same, etc.), the prep. "with" is rendered by *quis* or a co-

pulative conjunction, seldom by *cum* with abl. (in Greek and only in poets simply by the dat.); (3) in participation, (a) in confederacy with, *cum*, e.g. *cum alio bellum gerere adversus aliquem*; (b) = by means of, (a) of a person, per with acc., *alio opere, alio auxilio, alio auctore* (e.g. **hanc sectionem auctore Iulianeno recipi*, where it would be bad to say *cum Iulianeno*); also sometimes by the simple abl. (e.g. *Crassus ad legionem, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem*, etc.); to speak —, i.e. to use any one's words (in a speech, etc.), by *aliois verbis uti* (not, as modern writers, by *cum alio loqui*), e.g. to speak — Horace, *ut Horatii verbo* or *verbis utar* (Quint.), or simply *auctore Horatio*, Cic.; (β) of a thing, either by the simple abl. (when merely expressing instrumentality) or by per with acc. (when expressing the use of an act), e.g. *per contumeliam*; (γ) in a hostile sense, *cum, contra, adversus* with acc. (the two latter used when *cum* might be misunderstood, as it might also mean "in union with," etc.), e.g. *bellum gerere cum alio* or *contra (adversus) aliquem*; after a substantive, such as "war," "contest," it may also be rendered by *cum* with a participle, e.g. the war — the Gauls, *bellum cum Gallis gestum* (seldom simply *bellum cum Gallis*) or by the *adj.* of the nation with which the war is carried on, e.g. the war — the Gauls, *bellum Gallicum*; or by the gen. of the persons with whom the war is carried on, e.g. the war — the pirates, *bellum praedonum*; the war — King Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhi regis bellum*; (B) in company and accompanied by, (1) of persons, *cum* (along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (*et, ac, atque*); only poets and historians use *cum* for *et* (as in Greek *καὶ*), e.g. the women — their children were killed, *mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt*; the chief with a few noblemen is taken prisoner, *dux cum aliquot principibus captus* or (as always in the historians) *capitur*; (2) of things, *cum*; it is often rendered in this sense (mixed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or *adjs.*, or by a relative clause, e.g. armed — a dagger, *cum sicca, sicca instructus*; a har — pearls, *sacculus in quo sunt margaritae*; (3) of what happened at the same time as something else, (a) with a person, *cum*, e.g. *falli in Cicerone alicuius tribuni militum*; but if "with somebody" is = "in or on any one's person," it cannot be rendered by *cum*, but by apposition, e.g. — him a great poet was born, *ille magnus poeta natus est*; (b) with a thing, *cum*, e.g. — these words he returned to Rome, *cum his Romanus rediit*; — the condition that, etc., *cum eo, ut*, etc.; (c) at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, *cum*, or (but less expressive) by the simple abl., e.g. — daybreak, *cum prima luce, prima luce*; hence also of effects and consequences that are simultaneous and immediate or direct, = not without, *cum, non sine*; e.g. to hear, etc. — pleasure, *cum voluptate*; in many instances by particular expressions, e.g. — care, *diligenter*, or by construction with a participle, e.g. — quickness, *adhibita celeritate*; — that, *inde, deinde, ad haec*.

Withal, *adv. simul, una*.

Withdraw, *v. tr.* *retrahere ab*, etc., *revocare*; to — one's hand from, *desistere aliquem* or *aliquid, desse alio rei* or *alio, aliquem auxilio orbare, aliquem abdicare*; *v. intr.* *recedere ab*, etc., *se recipere ab*, etc., *se removere ab*, etc., *se retrahere ab alio rei*; from a person, *se removere ab alio* or *ab aliois amicitia*, *aliquem* or *aliois aditum sermonemque defugere*.

Wither, *v. intr.* *marcescere, emarcescere*. Withered, *adj. marcidus*.

Withhold, *v. tr.* *aliquid alicui reddere nolle, aliquem aliquid fraudare* (e.g. *aliquid debita laude, et populum sua gloria*); we dare not — the speech, *oratio debere non potest*.

Within, prep. *intra*, *inter*, in with abl., often by the abl. only, e.g. *alqm finibus suis* (instead of *in finibus suis*) *recipere*; adv. *intus*, *domi*.

Without, prep. *sine*, *sine alqs operâ*, *præter* (but *absque* and *citra* not recognised in good Latin); not —, *non sine*, *cum*; but very often "without" may be rendered in different ways; (1) by *nullus* in the abl. with the noun, e.g. — danger; *nullo periculo*; (2) by adjs., such as *exvers alqs rei*, *carens alqâ re*, *nudus alqâ re*, *inops ab*, etc.; (3) by adjs. expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *integer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — shame, *impudens*; — my, etc. knowledge, by *inscius*, *insciens*, *alqo insciente*, *alqo incio*; — breakfast, *impransus*; — an invitation, *invocatus*; often adverbs may be used instead of adjs., e.g. to learn by heart — difficulty, *facile ediscere*; (4) by the negative with participles, mostly by the abl. absolute, e.g. — fear of creating the suspicion of flattery, *non reverens assentandi suspitionem*; — fixing a time, *nullâ præstitâ die*; not (never, etc.) . . . without, *non* (*nunquam*) . . . nisi, e.g. **Virgiliâ Enëidem non legere nisi cognitis Homeri carminibus*; — many words, *missis ambagibus* (Hor.); (5) — anybody or any thing, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only Com. say here *absque alqo esset*); — with a partic. in English, or with the tense of the verb, by the negative with participles, e.g. he went away — reading the letter, *abût epistolâ non lectâ*; also by adjs., see before; sometimes it may be rendered by *nee* (*neque*), e.g. many praise the orators and poets — understanding them, *multi oratores et poetas probant neque intelligunt*; sometimes by *ut non* or (but only when the preceding clause contains already a negation) *quini*, e.g. *Augustus nunquam filios suos populo commendavit, ut non adjuiceret* (— adding) *si merebuntur*; *nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*; certainly . . . but —, etc., *ita . . . ne tamen* (e.g. *est et alia de captivis fama, decem primos venisse, de iis quum dubitatum in senatu esset, admitterentur in urbem necne; ita admissos esse, ne tamen iis senatus daretur*, Liv., i.e. so they would certainly, etc., but — being admitted before the senate); adv. *extrinsecus*, *ex* or *ab* *exteriore parte*, *ab exterioribus partibus* (from —, also = from abroad); to open from — (of doors, etc.), *extra aperiri*. See *Unless*.

Withstand, v.tr. *resistere*; see *Resist*.

Witness, *n. testis*; to have —, *testes habere*, *testibus uti*, *testes proferre* or *producere posse*; to call as a —, *alqm testari* or *contestari*, *alqm antestari*; to summon a —, *testem citare* or *excitare*; to appeal to any one as —, *testificari alqm*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; in a cause against —, *esse alci alqs rei erga alqm testem*; to appear as a —, *testem existere*; = one who is present at any thing, *testis* (through experience, also of things), *arbitr* (who has heard it), *auctor* (witnessing an act, e.g. at a marriage); without —, in private, *sine arbitris*, *arbitris remotis*, *sine auctoribus* (e.g. *nubere alci*), in the presence of (before) many —, *multis audientibus, coram multis*. Witness, v.tr. and intr. *testari*, *attestari*, *testificari*, *testimonio confirmare*, *testimonio esse*, *testem esse* (the former of the two of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare*.

Wizard, *n. prestigitator*.

Woad, *n. isatis* (Gætic) or in pure Latin *vitrum* (the former the Greek term; *vitru*, the genuine Latin term, probably first used by Cæs. B.G.v. 14; *glastum* only once in Pliny); to colour with —, *vitro inficere*.

Wo, Woe, *n. dolor*, *mala -orum*, *n. res adversa*. Woe, interj. *œ!* — to me! *œa mihi!* *œa mihi misero!* *pro dolor!* *perii!* Woeful, adj., see *Sad*, *Unhappy*.

Wolf, *n. lupus*, fem. *lupa* (*lupus femina*, in ancient Latin, Quint. i. 6, 12); of the —, *wolf-h*, *lupinus*, more or *ritu lupino*; we must howl with —, *ut homines sunt, ita morem geras*.

Woman, *n. femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (grown up), *sextus muliebris* (in a collective sense); a young —, *puella*, *cirgo*, *adolescentula*, *juvenis*; an old —, *anus*; a — that has been married several times, *mulier multarum nuptiarum*; to be disguised as a —, *muliebrem vestem inducere*; to be dressed up as a —, *in muliebrem modum ornari*; a little — (as endearing term), *muliercula*, *adolescentula*, *ancula*.

Womb, *n. venter* (stomach, womb), *alvus* (stomach, in which the uterus lies), *uterus* (womb), *corpus* (body in general, in the context also = womb, e.g. *quod in corpore præseminatio crescent*, etc., Vitr.).

Wonder, *n. casus*, **casus mirificus*, *res miræ* or *invisitate*, *monstrum*, *portentum*. Wonderful, adj. *mirus*, *mirabilis*, *invisitatus*, *fabulosus*, *monstruosus*, *portentosus*; adv. *fabulose*, *monstruose*. Wonder, v.intr. *mirari*, *admiratione stupere*, at, *alqd mirari* or *admirari*, *alqd mihi mirum est* or *videtur*, *alqd demirari*, *alqd emirari*; I — that, etc. *miror* with acc. and inf.; — whether, etc. *miror si*, etc.; — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causæ fuerit*; I don't — at it, *illud jam mirari desino*. See *Admire*.

Wood, *n. lignum*, or plur. *ligna* (for burning; plur. = more than one piece), *materia* (seldom in the lit. sense *materies*, — fit for use, in opp. to *liber*, bark; and when cut up, in opp. to *lignum*, — for fuel), *materiatio* (boards, timber), *silva* (forest), *silvestris locus* (plantation with wood, shrubs); to cut —, *ligna* or *materiam cadere*; to fetch —, *lignari*, *materiari*; to be of —, *de ligno esse*; to be made of —, (*de*) *ligno fieri*; of —, *ligneus*. Wooden, adj. *ligneus*, *ligneolus*. Woodcutter, *n. qui ligna cædit* (*lignicida* not in use, as Varro, L.L. viii. 33, 62, states). Wood-pecker, *n. picus*. Wood- or timber-yard, **area ubi ligna conducuntur* or (if wood is sold there) *recunt*; —, timber-merchant, *lignarius* (*negotiator*, being understood), *ligni negotiator*; carrier of —, *lignator*. Wooded, adj. *lignosus*, *lignis abundans*. Woody, adj. *silvestris*, *silvoscus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), *saltuosus* (e.g. *regio*, *locus*).

Wool, *n. subtemem* (opp. *framu*).

Wool, *n. lana*; of —, *lanaris* (of animals); clad in —, *lanatus* (of things and of men); sheep with their —, *unshorn*, *lanata* or *intonæ oves*; as soft as —, *lanæus*. Woollen, adj. *lanæus* (only by very late writers *lanestris*); — yarn, *lana neta* (Jct.). Woolly, adj. *lanosus*, *lanuginosus* (leaves, worms, etc.). Wool-merchant, *lanarius*.

Word (1) = part of speech end (particularly the plural "words") speech in general, *vocabulum* (as a name for one particular object, e.g. *conservatoris sibi nomen*, *Græco ejus rei vocabulo assumpsit*; in the plur. *vocabula*, "words, vocabulary," unconnected), *nomen* (name), *verbum* (something spoken; a word; hence a short sentence, saying, e.g. *cogor verbum* [a sentence, namely *quod est*] *pro vocabulo* [for one sole denomination, namely *essentia*] *ponere*; and *verbum hercle hoc verum erit* [a true saying], *sine Cerere*, etc.; in the plur. *verba* = "words," connected), *vox* (inasmuch as it is spoken or heard, whether by itself or in the context), *sermo*, *oratio* (speech); when we say in English "the word *aratum* has its name from *arare*," we ought to say in Latin, *verbum aratri dicitur ab arando*, or simply *Aratum dicitur ab arando* (but *verbum Aratrum*, or what we read often in the critical notes of the editions of classical writers, *to aratum*, would be bad); according to the — (if we look at the —), *si verba spectas*, *verbo tenus*, *verbo*, *nomine* (opp. *re*, *re ipsâ*, *re verâ*); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo* (not merely *verbo*), *ut paucis dicam*, *quid multa?* *quid opus est verbis?* *ne multa!* *ne plura!* the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini*,

graviter vulnerari, gravi vulnere laci, grave vulnus accipere.

Wrange, v.intr., see Quarrel, Fight.

Wrap, v.tr. — up, involvere, in. in *algā re* (e.g. *saletem in linteolo*); in paper, *chartā amicare* (Hor.); — an infant in swaddling-clothes, *infantem in volutris colligare* (Plaut.). Wrapper, n. *linteum emporiticum, indumentum* (what is drawn over any thing, e.g. *ind. oris*, Bassus in Aul. Gell.), *involuerum* (where any thing is put in, e.g. *scuti, candelabri*), *tegumentum* (cover, e.g. as in Cæs., of a shield).

Wrath, n. *ira, iracundia, bilis* (lit., bile; then indignation, more inwardly), *stomachus* (lit., stomach; then, because when angry the bile flows into the stomach, = what revolts us), *indignatio*.

Wreak, v.tr., see Revenge.

Wreath, n. *corona*; see Garland. Wreath, v.tr., a garland, *nectere coronam*; to — any one, *coronare, sertis redimire* (e.g. a victim).

Wreck, n., of a vessel, *navis fracta, navis* or *navis reliquæ, tabula navis fractæ*; to be wrecked, *by naufragium* (not *naufragium pati*); one who is —, *naufragus*; after a —, *naufragio facto*.

Wren, n. *regillus* (Auct. Carm. de Philom.), *avis regiolus* (Suet.).

Wrench, v.tr., see Tear, Pull.

Wrest, v.tr. *cripere, extorquere* (e.g. *algā alci de manibus*).

Wrestle, v.intr. *luctari* (lit., of the wrestler; then also = to fight, to resist in general), *luctando exerceri*; with any one, *luctari* or *colluctari cum algo* (of the wrestler and in general, e.g. *cum ciro*, of a girl). Wrestler, n. *luctator* (in general), *talastribita* (*talastribita*, when he exercises himself in the arena), *athleta* (*ἀθλητής*, when he appears in public). Wrestling, n. *luctatio, luctatus* (the art of —; *lucta* is a bad word); to defeat any one in —, *luctando vincere algm*.

Wretch, n. *homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius*. Wretched, adj., see Distress, Unhappy.

Wiggle, v.intr. *se commovere, commoveri*.

Wing, v.tr., one's hands, probably *manus torquere*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere linteis*.

Wrinkle, n. *ruga*; to get —, (*se*) *rugare* (of a garment, etc.); your face gets — or wrinkled, *vultus tuus corrugatur* (through age, etc.), *vultus tuus rugas colligit et attrahit frontem* (when we look senous, Sen.); to get out —, *erugare algā*; full of —, *rugosus*. Wrinkle, v.tr. *rugare, corrugare*; — the face, forehead, *frontem contrahere* (only in Augustine *frontem rugare*, but nowhere *frontem corrugare*), *vultum adducere*. Wrinkled, adj. *rugosus*; to become —, (*se*) *rugare, corrugari*; to make —, *rugare, corrugare*.

Wrist, n. *prima palmar pars* (*καρπός*, but never, so far as has been ascertained, *carpus* as a Latin term).

Write, v.tr. (1) = with a pen, *scribere* (in gen. tr. and intr. = also to practise writing), *exarare* (tr. by means of an iron *stilus*, on a tablet covered with wax, to write down hastily); = to know how to (read and) write, *litteras scire*; not to be able to —, *litteras nescire*; he who is unable, *litterarum nescius*; = to make the letters of the alphabet, *litteras scribere, facere litteras*; = to write a good hand, *lepida manu facere litteras*; — after a copy, *litterarum ductus sequi*; = to write on something, *describere in algā re* (e.g. figures on the sand, *figuras in arenā*); a poem on the bark of a tree, *carmen in cortice arboris*, *inscribere alci rei* or *in algā re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statuā*), *incidere alci rei* or *in algā re* (with a sharp instrument, a name on the bark of a tree, *nomen in cortice arboris*), *referre in algā lenter in a journal, in commentario*; it is written; *scriptum* or *inscriptum est in algā re*; it is — on each one's forehead what his feeling is toward the state, *est inscriptum in uniuscuiusque fronte quid de republica sentiat*; to write yourself so and so, *se scribere algm* (e.g. *se A.*

Cornelium Cossum consulem scriptis, he wrote himself A. Cornelius Cossus the consul; your name so and so, e.g. *nomen ejus d litterā scribitur*, his name is written with a d; (2) = to make or compose by writing, *scribere, conscribere, litteris mandare, litteris consignare* (to consign to writing), *libros scribere* or *conscribere* (to write books), *litteras edere* (to put forth), *algā scribere*; = to write to any one, *litteras ad algm dare* or *mittere*; — at length, *litteras ad algm dare pluribus verbis*, *scriptas ad algm uberioribus litteris mittere*; = to inform by writing, *algm per litteras certiores facere de algā re*; — about something, *scribere de algo* or *de algā re*, to some one, *alci* or *ad algm*, *epistolam conscribere de algā re*; a book on some subject, *librum scribere de algā re*; against some one, *scribere in* or *adversus algm*, *librum edere contra algm*; to one another, *litteras dare et accipere*; to be diligent in writing, *impigrum esse in scribendo*; to write often, *scriptitare*; — a back, *litteris rescribere* or *respondere*; — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistolam*; with one's own hand, *manu suā*; in Greek, *Græcis litteris*; — elegantly, *elegantem, bene, ornate scribere*; — many books, *multos libros scriptitare*. Writing, n. (1) = the act of, *scriptio, scriptura, scientia litterarum* (knowing how to form the letters), *scribendi studium* (as a learned occupation); the times kept me back from —, *tempora me a scribendo retardant*; nothing so promotes speaking as —, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum profuit quantum scriptio*; you must form your style of discourse by —, *stilo formanda est oratio*; (2) = the thing written, *scriptum, codicilli* (a note, inquiry, order or command), *litteræ, epistola*; to prepare a writing to the emperor, *codicillos ad Cæsarem componere*; to lay before —, *scripto adire Cæsarem*. Writer, n. = one who performs the mechanical operation; *qui litteras facit*; a beautiful —, *qui nitidā or elegantī manu litteras facit*; = an author, *scriptor, auctor*; — of this letter, *hujus epistolæ auctor*; = a transcriber, *scriba* (as a profession), *scriptor* (a secretary of a private person), *librarius* (properly a transcriber, at a late period *amanuensis*), *ab epistolis* (sc. *servus*, the slave to whom the master dictated), *actarius* (a fast writer), *notarius* (a short-hand writer); to be —, *scriptum facere*; — to any one, *a manu alci esse, alci ab epistolis esse*. The art of writing, *ars scriptoria, ratio scribendi* (in relation to words), *modus scribendi* (the manner or quantity), *scripturæ genus* (as to the subject and kind of style); prepared for —, *paratus ad scribendum*; fondness for —, *cupiditas et studium scribendi*, *magnus scribendi amor, scribendi alacritas*; liberty of —, *scribendi libertas*; a writing-tool, *stilus* (*γράφον*), *calamus*, *calamus scriptorius*, *penna* (late); a writing-school, *schola quā pueri ad scriptiōnem instituuntur*, *ludus literarius* (an elementary school); a teacher of —, *magister scribendi*; a writing-table (desk), *mensa scriptoria*; I sit down to my writing-desk, *ponor ad scribendum*; a writing-room or study of a learned man; museum; writing-paper and ink, *charta et atramentum*; payment or wages for —, *merces scribe* or *librarii*; a fault or error in —, *mendum scripturæ, mendum librarii*; to erase —, *mendum tollere*; full of errors, *mendosus*. See Book.

Write, v.tr. *alci algā de* or *e manibus extorque*, or simply *extorquere alci algā*; v.intr. *incurrari, se versari* (with pain).

Wrong, adj. *fallus* (false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (foreign, opp. *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, etc.); hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); to be —, *perperam judicare* or *statuere*. Wrong, n. = an unjust act, *injuria*. Wrong, v.tr. *injuriā alci inferre* or *facere* or *efferre*, *injuriā algm efficere*. Wrongly, adv. *injuria, immerito, falso*. Wrongfully, adv. *injuria, per injuriā*.

Wroth, adj. *ire plenus*.

Wry, adj. *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*); a — word, *verbum in pōis deterius*.

Wryneck, n. *ignis* (*ἰγνίς*).

YACHT, n. celoz.

Yard, n. [a measure] *tripedalis* (in longitudinem, measuring three feet) or *tres pedes longus* (see Ell); = court-yard, adjoining a house, *area* (any free open place in front or at the back of a house; the area in front of the house together with the side-wings formed the *vestibulum*, where the clients assembled when waiting upon their patron), *area domus*, *propatulum* (open place in front of a house, entry, porch), *cavum ædium* or (in later writers) contracted *cavædium* (= in the interior of the house, surrounded on all sides by apartments), *cohors* or *chors* (for cattle), *aula* (= "a free open place, court-yard, in front of the houses of the Greeks," only used in Latin poets in this sense); a farm —, *ædificium*, *ædificium agreste*, *villa* (country-seat, with the buildings belonging to it); timber —, **area operæ fabrilis*; a — (in a ship), *antenna*; to fix — to the mast, *antennam ad malum destinare*; — stick, *ulna*.

Yarn, n. *lunum nectum* (lunen —, Jet.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jet.); spindic and —, *fusus cum stamine*; a ball of —, *glonius lini*; a thread of linen —, *filum lini* or *lincei*; a thread of woollen —, *filum lane* or *laneum*.

Yawn, v.intr. = gape, *oscitare*, *oscitari*; = to open wide, *scindi*, *hiare*; see Open. Yawn, n. *oscitatio* (aptness to —, *oscêdo*); = opening, *hiatus*.

Yea, adv., see Yes.

Year, n. *annus*, *annuum tempus*, *anni spatium*, *annuum spatium*; half a —, *semestre spatium*, *sex menses*; to enter on the new — with good thoughts, *novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus*; for a —, *ad annum unum*, *post annum*, *anno post*, *anno interjecto* (a — after), *anno circumacto* (at the end of a —); a — ago, *anno ante*; last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo*; in the course of a —, *anno vertente*; at the end of the —, *extremo anno*; after the lapse of a —, *anno præterito*, *exacto anno*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every, each —, *singulis annis*, *quotannis*; from — to —, *per annos singulos*; every three —, *tertio* (so *quarto*, *quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; a whole —, *annus integer*; within a —, *intra annum*; it is more than three years, *amplius sunt tres anni*, *amplius triennium est*; it is a — since, *annus est quum*, *postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten years since, *nondum decem anni sunt quum*, etc.; how long is it since this took place! it is now twenty years, *quamdiu id factum est? hic annus incipit vicesimus*; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; in the winter of the — 1000, *hieme qui fuit annus millesimus*; a period of two years, *biennium*; three —, *triennium*; four —, *quadrennium*; five —, *quinquennium*; six —, *sexennium*; seven —, *septennium*; ten —, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo*, *anni tres*, etc., may be used); to enter one's tenth —, *annum decimum ingredi*; to be in one's tenth —, *annum decimum agere*; to have passed through —, *ann. dec. excessisse*, *egressum esse*; a man of those years, *homo ad ætate*, *id ætatis*; the best — of life, *flor ætatis*, *florens ætas*, *ætas viridis* or *integra*; to be in —, *integræ ætate esse*, in *ipso ætatis flore* (or *robore*) *esse*, in *optimo ætatis flore esse*; to be in years, *annosum esse*, *ætate prociorem esse*, *longius ætate prociorem esse*, *grandiorem natu esse*; to have the same number of — as another, (*ætate*) *alci æqualem esse*, *ætate proximum esse alci*; to be getting into —, *senescere*, *longius ætate procedere* or *provehî*; as — go on, *tempore procedente*; the beginning of the —, *initium anni*; the end of the —, *finis* or *exitus anni*; the course of the —, *cursus annuus*; the annual course of the sun, *solis cursus*

annulus; a year's pay, *annuum stipendium*, *merces annua*, *annua salaria*; to appoint —, *annua* or *annuum pecuniam alci statuere*, *constituere*, *annua alci præstare* or *præbere*; to take away —, *adimere alci quod fuerat ei quotannis constitutum*; a year's growth, *annona*; a quarter of a —, *quarta pars anni*. Yearly (or annual), adj. *annuus*, *annalis*, *anniversarius* (returning after the lapse of a —), *quotannis*, *singulis annis* (every —), *omnibus annis*, in *singulos annos*, *per sing. ann.*; — outlay, *annuus sumptus*; — income, *annuum vectigal*, *annuus redditus*, *annuus* or *anniversarius fructus*; — from the mines, *annuum quod ex metallis capit vectigal*; that district returns fifty talents yearly, *ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta*. See Day, Week, Month.

Yeast, n. *spuma*.

Yell, v.intr., Yelling, adj., see Cry, Scream, Shriek.

Yellow, adj. *gibbus*, *gilvus*, *helvus* (of the colour of honey), *flavus*, *flavens* (gold colour), *fulvus* (deep red or brown), *luteus* (orange red or like sulphur), *flavus*, *fuleus*, and *luteus* denote a yellow inclining to red), *badius* (pale yellow), *luridus* (dirty red, e.g. *dentes*), *galbanus* (bright green, like shoots of young corn, greenish yellow; hence *galbana*, a yellowish-green garment), *cadaverosus* (corpse-like), *rufus* (greyish yellow), *aureus* (gold-like yellow), *cereus*, *cerinus* (wax colour), *croceus* (saffron colour), *sulphureus* (sulphur colour), *siliaceus* (ochre), *buxeus* (box); to be —, *flavere*; to grow —, *flavescere*. The yellow (yolk) of an egg, *luteum ovi*. Yellow-haired, *flavus*. Yellowish, adj. *helcolus*, *sufflavus*, *colore flavescens*. See Red.

Yelp, v.intr. *gannire* (lit. and fig.). *Yelping*, n. *gannitus* (lit. and fig.); see Bark.

Yeoman, n., see Farmer, Servant, Officer, with the addition "qui yeoman dicitur." Yeomany, n., see Cavalry.

Yes, adv. (to express affirmation or consent), *ita*, *ita est*, *sic est* (it is so); *recte* (as a word of politeness, certainly), *certe* (assuredly), *cero* (indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam*, *sane*, *sane quidem* (of course), *imo* (does not exactly express consent in the common way of speaking, but implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before, *yes*, *ay*, e.g. *qui hoc? intelligit? non nondum hoc quidem? D. imo callide*); generally however we use none of these particles to express consent, but we speak more accurately and with greater emphasis by repeating either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. *will you come? venesne? yes! veniam!* or *you go to my house? mene vis? yes! te!* *Clitipho* came here; did he come alone? *Clitipho huc adit? solus? yes! solus!* — certainly! *itane vero? scitne vero?* (when we are surprised), *recte! bell!* *ita scilicet* (surely!), *etiam* (when we all on a sudden, at the last moment, think of something that we have forgotten, *Cic. Att. vii. 3, 12*); I say *Yes*, *aito*, *affirmo*, *annuo* (in nodding); you say *Yes*, *lo*, *aut etiam tu ais*, *ego nego*; to answer *Yes* or *No*, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; I can answer *Yes* and *No*, *nutu ac renutu respondere possum*; to say *Yes* to any thing, in *alga re assentiri*; to say *Yes* to every thing, *omnia assentari* (out of servility, etc.); to answer a question with *Yes*, *alga affirmare*; yes, so it is, *judges, sic res habet, iudices*; to enforce something which precedes, *imo* (see before) or *imo vero*, *imo enim vero*, *imo vero etiam* (nay, what is even more), *quæ etiam*, *atque etiam*, *atque adeo*.

Yesterday, adv. *heri*, *hesterno die*; in writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam* — evening, last night, *heri vesperti*; — morning, *heri mane*; of — (i.e. made only yesterday), *nuper admodum factus (natus); n. dies hesternus*.

Yet, conj. *tamen*, *attamen*, *nilominus* (stronger *tamen nilominus*); see Nevertheless. Notwithstanding. However; adv. = still, which see; not — *nondum*, *haud dum* (the not taking place of something that we expect, at the same time as something else does take place, e.g. *illo quid agat, si nondum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim*); non... *etiam* (laying a greater stress on the verb = "still not —," e.g. *non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim*), *adhuc non* (not yet up to this moment; if we speak of something past, we say *ad id tempus non, ad id non*, e.g. *adhuc non venerunt*, i.e. up to this moment at which I am speaking; but "they had not yet arrived when I started," *quum proficiscerer, nondum venerant*); not — ... but still, *nondum* ... *sed*; and not —, *neq. dum* or *neque dum*, *neq. adhuc*; not — anything, *nil dum*, *nil ad huc*; not — any, *nullus dum*, *nullus etiam nunc*; not — any one, any body, *nullus dum*; scarcely any, *rix dum*; how long yet, *quousque etiam*; as yet (only when we mean "up to this present moment"), *adhuc*, *adhuc usque* (*adhuc locorum* only colloquial), *ad id tempus*, *ad id*, *ad id locorum* (in speaking of past events), *ante id tempus* (antecedently to this time), *hactenus*.

Yew, n., — tree, *taxus*; of —, *tazicus*, *tazeus*; forest, wood of —, *tazea silva*.

Yield, v.tr., see Produce, Afford, Concede; to — the breath, see Expire, Die; to —, — up, — over, *opinions*, *abjicere*, *deponere*; = surrender, e.g. a fortress, see Surrender; v.intr., to — to any one's request, *alci precibus cedere*, *alci precibus locum dare* or *relinquere*, *alci roganti obsequi*, *cedere*, *cōcedere*, *morem gerere* or *obsequi*; to — to any one in nothing, *non cedere* or *non concedere alci in aliquid*, *non inferiorem esse algo aliquid re*, *parem esse alci aliquid re* (to be equal), *aquare* or *equipare* *aliquid aliquid re* (to come up to); see Produce, Return. Yielding, adj. (temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis*), *indulgens* (opp. *durus*).

Yoke, n. *yugum* (lit. and fig.), *yugum servitutis*, *yugum servile*, *servitūs* (fig.); to place the — upon, etc., *yugum alci imponere* (lit. and fig.); to take off the —, *yugum alci solvere* or *demere* (lit.), *aliquid eximere servitio* (fig.); to shake off the —, *yugum decutere* (lit.), *yugum excutere*, *yugum exuere*, *yugo se exuere* (lit. and fig.); *exuere*, gradually, *yugum servile* a *cerivicibus deicere*, *servitutem* or *servitium exuere* (fig.); to bring any one under the — of slavery, *alci yugum servitutis inungere*; to liberate any one from —, *yugum servitutis a cerivicibus alci depellere*; to submit to —, *yugum accipere* (all the foregoing fig.); to keep under —, *aliquid servitute oppressum tenere*; metonym. (a) = a couple, e.g. of oxen, *yugum* (boun); (b) = of marriage, *yugum*; = bone, os *yugale*, *os *zygomaticum* (technical term); = ring, *subjugium lorum*. Yoke, v.tr., oxen, by *yugum imponere alci*, *yugo aliquid subdere* et *ad currum inungere*, *yugentis plaustris inungere*; = to join with another, *conjugere*, *jugere*; to — in marriage, *yugo cogeret*; yoked in —, by *yugum ferret*. Yoking, n. *yugatio*, *yugatura* (mode of yoking cattle); one who yokes oxen, etc., *jumentarius* (Inscr.).

Yolk, n. *luteum ovi* (the yellow of an egg, Plin.).

Yore, adv., in times or days of —, *olim* (a long time back), *quondam* (formerly, opp. *nunc*), *antea*, *antehac* (in former days; *antea* in a relative sense, = previous to the time of which we are speaking; *antehac*, demonstrative, = previous to this present time in which we are speaking).

You, pron. (1) see Thou; (2) pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun; of —, *vestri* (e.g. **vestri miserabitur*); among —, *vestrum*; you are ten in number, *vos estis decem numero*; how many are —? *quot estis* (all together)? *quot sunt vestrum*? (how many of you are here?); count how many — are, and how many enemies — have, *numerate quot ipsi sitis, quot adversarios habeatis*. Your,

pron. (1) (in addressing a person), *tuis* — a — *um*; see Thy; (2) in the pl. *vester* (*vestra*; *vestrum*); — Majesty, *Tua Majestas*; — people, *vestri*; I am yours, and you are mine, *ego vester sum*, *et vos mei*; what is yours, *vestrum*, *vestra*; n.pl. (of several things). Yourself, Yourselfs, see Self.

Young, adj. (A) of men, *parvus*, *parvulus* (in general, little, not yet grown up, opp. *adultus*), *infans* (before we have learnt to talk, up to the seventh year; his — son, *filius infans*), *puer*, *puella* (boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year), *adolescentulus*, *adolescens* (growing youth, or grown up, until the 30th year and beyond), *juvenis* (young man in his best years, until about the 45th year; see under Youth), *filius* (a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — Marius, *Marius filius*); a — man, a youth, *puer*, *adolescens*, *juvenis* (according to the age); the — gentleman, the — lady, *herilis filius*, *herilis puella* (as son, daughter of the house); the — people, see Youth; still very —, *plane puer*, *peradolescentulus*; he is still too — for, etc., *alci etas non matura est alci rei*; prov., what is bred in the bone, will never come out of the flesh, in *teneris consuescero multum est* (Virg. Georg. ii. 272); (B) of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a — fowl, chicken, *novella gallina*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj., e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus equinus*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus [canis]*); a — cat, kitten, *catulus felis*; also of the young of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *vitulus*, fem. *vitula* (a young calf, then also of a young horse, whale, etc.), *juvenis*, *juvenca* (the same when a little older, a young bull, a heifer; *juvenca* also of young fowls, opp. *veteres gallinae*, Plin.), *bos novellus* (still older than the *juvenis*; all in opp. to *vetulus*); to be considered as —, *juvenem haberi* (of sheep, etc.); the young ones, besides the foregoing terms, also by *suboles*, *quæ bestiae procreant* (*procreantur*), *quæ procreata sunt*, *quæ nata sunt*; to bring forth —, *fetus edere* or *procreare*, *catulos parere*; (C) of trees, etc., *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*; (D) in a fig. sense, a — wife (only recently married), *nova nupta*; a — husband, *novus maritus*. Younger, adj. *junior* or *minor* et *inferior* *etate*, *annis inferior*, *etate posterior* (later according to the age), *natu minor*, generally only *minor* (as regards birth, *junior*, esp. of the younger of two brothers); the — of two sons, *minor natus* *et filius*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*; — than ten years, *minor decem annis*, *minor decem annorum*, *minor decem annis natus*, *minor decem annis* or *annos natus*, *minor quam decem annos natus*. Youngest, adj. *natu minor*, *natu inferior* (of two and of several), *natu minimus*, generally only *minimus* (of several); the — of the sons, *minor natus* (of two) or *minimus natus* (of several) *et filius*.

Youth, n. (1) in an abstract sense; (a) lit. *pueritia*, *etate puerilis* (the age of boys until the young Roman received the *toga virilis*, that is, till the 17th year of age; from the 17th until the 50th year those young men who could bear arms, were called *juniores*, in opp. to *seniores*), *adolescētia*, (*prima*) *etate* (from the 17th until the 30th or even the 40th year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juvenis*, *etate integra* or *confirmata* (from the 30th to the 45th and even the 50th year, the age of manhood, prime of life), *juvenitas* (— in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juventa* (not very often in prose, younger years, the years of youth); in —, in *pueritia*, in *adolescētia*, but generally by *puer* or *adolescens* (when a boy, a youth); from —, a puer, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, — a parvis, a parvulis (the three last of several, or when a person speaks of himself in the plural; all — from early childhood), *ab adolescētia*, *ab adolescēto*, *ab invēnte etate* or *adolescētia*, a *primū etate* or *adolescētia*, *ab initio etatis*, a *pri-*

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

AAR, R., Arola, Arula, Abrinca.
 Abbeville, Abbatis villa.
 Abo, Aboa.
 Adda, R., Addua.
 Africa, Africa; adj. African, Africanus; subst.
 Afer.
 Aix, Aquæ Sextim.
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, Urbs Aquensis.
 Ajaccio, Adjacium.
 Alcalá de Henares, Complutum.
 Alençon, Alenconium.
 Aleppo, Aleppum.
 Algiers, Algerium.
 Alsace, Alsatia.
 Altenburg, Altenburgum.
 Altona, Altenavia.
 America, America; adj. American, Americanus.
 Amiens, Ambianum.
 Amsterdam, Amstelodamum.
 Andalusia, Vandalitia.
 Angers, Andegavum.
 Angoulême, Engolisma.
 Anhalt, Anhaltinum.
 Anjou, Andegavensis Ager.
 Antwerp, Antwerpia.
 Aosta, Augusta Prætoria.
 Arras, Atrebatum.
 Artois, Artesia.
 Asia, Asia; adj. Asiatic, Asiaticus, Asianus.
 Atlantic Ocean, Oceanus Atlanticus.
 Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
 Austria, Austria.
 Autun, Augustodunum.
 Auvergne, Arvernica.
 Avignon, Avenio.

Blois, Blesm.
 Bohemia, Bohemia.
 Bologna, Bononia.
 Bonn, Bonna.
 Boulogne, Bolonia, Gesoriacum.
 Bourdeaux, Burdigala.
 Bourges, Biturico, Avaricum.
 Braganza, Bragantia.
 Bremen, Berma.
 Brescia, Brixia.
 Breslau, Vratislavia.
 Bretagne, Britannia Minor, Letavia.
 Bristol, Venta Silurum.
 Brunswick, Brunsviga.
 Brussels, Bruxellæ.
 Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
 Burgundy, Burgundia.

CADIZ, Gades.
 Calais, Caletum.
 Cambrai, Camaracum.
 Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
 Canterbury, Cantuarin, Durovernum.
 Carinthia, Carinthia.
 Carlisle, Carileolum, Brovonicum.
 Carlsbad, Therman Carolina.
 Carlsruhe, Hesychia Carolina.
 Carpathian M., Carpathus.
 Carthage, Carthago Nova.
 Caspian Sea, Mare Caspium.
 Cassel, Cassula, Cassellum.
 Castile, Castilia.
 Cattagat, Sinus Codanus.
 Champagne, Campania.
 Chester, Cestria.
 Clairvaux, Claravallis.
 Clausenburgh, Claudiopolis.
 Cleves, Clivia.
 Coblenz, Confluentes.
 Coburg, Coburgum.
 Cologne, Colonia Agrippina, Augusta Ubiarum.
 Constance, Constantia.
 Constantinople, Byzantium, Constantinopolis.
 Copenhagen, Hafnia, Codania.
 Cordova, Corduba.
 Corfu, Corcyra.
 Cornwall, Cornubia.
 Coventry, Conventria.
 Cracow, Cracoria.

BADAJOS, Pax Augusta.
 Baltic Sea, Mare Balticum.
 Bamberg, Bamberga, Papeberga.
 Barcelona, Barcino.
 Basle, Basilea.
 Bavaria, Bararia, Bojaria, Bajoaria.
 Bayonne, Lapurdum.
 Beauvais, Bellovacum.
 Bergamo, Bergamum.
 Berlin, Berolinum.
 Berne, Berna, Arcopolis.
 Besançon, Besontium, Vesontio.
 Black Sea, Pontus Euxinus.

Croatia, Croatia.
Cronstadt, Corona.
Cyprus, Cyprus.

DALMATIA, Dalmatia; adj. Dalmaticus.
Damasus, Damascus; adj. Damascenus.
Dantzic, Gedanum, Dantiscum.
Danube, R., Danubius.
Darmstadt, Darmstadium.
Dauphiné, Delphinatus.
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.
Denmark, Dania.
Dessau, Dessavia.
Devonshire, Devonias.
Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.
Dnieper, R., Borysthènes, Danapris.
Dniester, R., Danastris.
Don, R., Tanais.
Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.
Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubris.
Dresden, Dresda.
Dublin, Dublinum.
Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

EBRO, R., Iberus.
Edinburgh, Edinum.
Eisenach, Isenacum.
Elba, Ilva, Æthalia.
Elbe, R., Albis.
England, Anglia; adj. Anglus, Anglicus.
Erfurt, Erfordia, Erfurtum.
Erlangen, Erlanga.
Esthonia, Estonia, Æstonia.
Estremadura, Extrema Durii.
Exeter, Exonia.

FAENZA, Faventia.
Famagosta, Fama Augusta.
Ferrara, Ferraria.
Fez, Fessa.
Fiesole, Fæsulm.
Finland, Finnia, Fennonia, Venedia.
Flanders, Flandria.
Florence, Florentia.
France, Gallia.
Franche Comté, Comitatus Burgundiae.
Francia, Franconia.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad Moenum.
Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam.
Freiburg, Friburgum.
Frejus, Forum Julii.
Friesland, Frisia.

GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.
Garonne, R., Garumna.
Gascony, Vasconia.
Geneva, Geneva.
Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.
Germany, Germania.
Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.
Giessen, Giessa.
Glasgow, Glasgua.
Gloucester, Claudia Castra.
Goslar, Goslaria.
Göthenburg, Gothoburgum.
Göttingen, Gottinga.
Greece, Græcia.

Greifswalde, Gryphiswaldia.
Grenoble, Gratianopolis.
Guadiana, R., Anas.
Gueldres, Geldria.
Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Harlemum.
Hague, The, Haga Comitiss.
Halle, Hala Saxonum.
Hamburg, Hamburgum.
Hanover, Hanovera.
Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.
Havre de Grace, Portus Gratus.
Heidelberg, Heidelberga.
Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.
Holstein, Holsatia.
Hungary, Hungaria.

JAEN, Jænum.
Japan, Japonia.
Jena, Jena.
Jericho, Hiericho.
Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.
India, India.
Ingolstadt, Ingolstadium.
Inn, R., Œnus.
Innsbruck, Œnipontum.
Ireland, Hibernia.
Istria, Histria.
Italy, Italia.
Juliers, Juliacum.
Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.
Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.
Königsberg, Regiomontanum.

LAIBACH, Labacum.
Lancaster, Longoricum.
Landau, Landavium.
Langres, Lingones.
Languedoc, Langedocis.
Lapland, Lapponia.
Lausanne, Lauodunum.
Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.
Leicester, Ratae Coritanorum.
Leipzig, Lipsia.
Lemberg, Leopoldis, Lemberga.
Lerida, Herda.
Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.
Liege, Leodium.
Limoges, Limoricum.
Lincoln, Lincolnia.
Linz, Lentia, Lintia.
Lisbon, Lissabona.
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Loire, R., Ligeris.
Lombardy, Longobardia.
London, Londinium, Londinum.
Loretto, Lauretum.
Lorraine, Lotharingis.
Louvain, Lovanium.
Lübeck, Lubeca.
Lucca, Luca.
Lucerne, Lucerna.
Lüneburg, Luncburgum.
Lunenburg, Lunaris Villa.
Luxemburg, Luciburgum.
Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

MAAS, R., Mosa.
 Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetariorum.
 Maastricht, Trajectum ad Mosam.
 Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.
 Main, R., Mœnu.
 Majorca, Insula Balearis Major.
 Malaga, Malaca.
 Malta, Malta, Melita.
 Man, Isle of, Mona.
 Manchester, Mancunium.
 Mannheim, Manheimum.
 Marburg, Marburgum.
 Marne, R., Matrona.
 Marseilles, Massilia.
 Mayence, Moguntia, Moguntiacum.
 Mecklin, Mechlinia.
 Mecklenburg, Megalopolis.
 Mediterranean Sea, Mare Internum, — Medi-
 terraneum

Melun, Melodunum.
 Merida, Augusta Emerita
 Messina, Messana
 Metz, Metis, Divodurum.
 Milan, Mediolanum.
 Mincio, R., Mincius.
 Modena, Mutina.
 Moldau, R., Moldavia.
 Montauban, Mons Albinus.
 Montpellier, Mons Puelharum.
 Moravia, Moravia.
 Morea, Peloponnesus.
 Moscow, Moscovia.
 Moselle, R., Mosella.
 Munich, Morachum.
 Munster, Monasterium.

NAMUR, Namuricum.
 Nancy, Nancejum.
 Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.
 Naples, Neapolis, Parthenope.
 Narbonne, Narbo Martius.
 Nassau, Nassaria.
 Navarre, Navarra Alta.
 Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicius.
 Netherlands, Belgium.
 Nevers, Nivernum, Novidunum Eduorum.
 Newcastle, Novum Castrum.
 Nismes, Nemausus.
 Normandy, Normannia, Neustria.
 North Sea, Oceanus Septentrionalis.
 Northumberland, Northumbria.
 Norway, Norvegia.
 Norwich, Norvicum.
 Nuremberg, Norimberga.

ODER, R., Odera, Viadrus.
 Orange, Aursio.
 Orkney Islands, Orcades.
 Orleans, Aurelianum.
 Orieto, Urbs Vetus.
 Osnabrück, Osnabriga.
 Ostend, Ostenda.
 Otranto, Hydruntum.
 Oviedo, Ovettum.
 Oxford, Oxonia.

PADUA, Patavinum.
 Palatinate, Palatinatus.
 Palermo, Panormus.
 Pamploña, Pampelo.
 Paris, Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum.
 Parma, Parma.
 Pavia, Ticinum.

Perpignan, Perpinnaeum.
 Perugia, Perusia.
 Pesth, Pestinum.
 Petersburg, St., Petropolis.
 Piacenza, Piacentia.
 Picardy, Picardia.
 Piedmont, Pedemontium.
 Plymouth, Plymuthum.
 Po, R., Padus.
 Poitiers, Pictavium.
 Poitou, Terra Pictaviensis.
 Poland, Polonia.
 Pomerania, Pomerania.
 Portugal, Lusitania.
 Posen, Posunia.
 Prague, Praga.
 Provence, Provincia.
 Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.
 Puzuolo, Puteoli.

RAAB, Arrabona.
 Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.
 Red Sea, Mare Rubrum, — Lithæcum.
 Reggio, Rhegium.
 Rheims, Remi.
 Rhine, R., Rhenus.
 Rhone, R., Rhodanus.
 Riga, Riga.
 Rimini, Ariminum.
 Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Portus.
 Rochester, Durobrivæ.
 Rome, Roma.
 Rotterdam, Rotterodamum.
 Rouen, Rothomagus.
 Roussillon, Russilio, Rusino.
 Russia, Russia.
 Ryswick, Rysvicum.

SAXONY, Saxonia.
 Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodaldi.
 Saint Denis, Dionysopolis.
 Saint Malo, Maclonium.
 Saint Omer, Audomaropolis.
 Salamanca, Salamantica.
 Salerno, balernum.
 Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.
 Salzburg, Salisburgum.
 Sambre, R., Sabis.
 Saone, R., Araris.
 Saragossa, Caesarea Augusta.
 Sardinia, Sardinia.
 Saumur, Salmurium.
 Savoy, Sabaudia.
 Scheldt, R., Scaldis.
 Schleswig, Slesvicum.
 Schwerin, Sacrum.
 Scilly Isles, Silures, Cassiterides.
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.
 Seine, R., Sequana.
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.
 Seville, Hispalis.
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.
 Sicily, Sicilia.
 Sienna, Sena.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Slavonia, Slavonia.
 Soissons, Augusta Suessionum.
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.
 Spain, Hispania.
 Spalatro, Spalatum.
 Spire, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.
 Spoleto, Spoletum.
 Stettin, Stetinum.
 Stockholm, Stockholmia.
 Strasburg, Argentoratum.
 Stuttgart, Stutgardia.

Styria, Styria.
Swabia, Suevia.
Sweden, Suecia.
Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.
Taranto, Tarentum.
Tarragona, Tarraco.
Tartary, Tartaria.
Tessin, R., Ticinus.
Thames, R., Tamesis.
Theiss, R., Tibiscus.
Thuringia, Thuringia.
Tiber, R., Tiberis.
Tivoli, Tibur.
Toledo, Toletum.
Toulon, Tullonum.
Toulouse, Tolosa.
Tournay, Tornacum.
Tours, Turones, Cæsarodunum.
Trent, Tridentum.
Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.
Trieste, Tergestum.
Tripoli, Tripolis.
Tübingen, Tubinga.
Tunis, Tunetum.
Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
Turkey, Turcia.
Tuscany, Etruria.
Tyrol, Tirolis.

ULM, Ulma.
Upsala, Upsalia.
Urbino, Urbinum.
Utrecht, Ultrajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.
Valois, Valesia.
Velletri, Velitrum.
Venice, Venetia.
Vercelli, Vercellæ.
Verdun, Verodanum.
Verona, Verona.
Versailles, Versalia.
Vicenza, Vicentia.
Vienna, Vindobona.
Vincennes, Ad Vicensas.
Vistula, R., Vistula.
Viterbo, Viterbium.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.
Warsaw, Varsovia.
Weimar, Vinaria.
Weser, R., Visurgis.
Wiesbaden, Thermæ Mattiacæ.
Wight, Isle of, Vectis.
Winchester, Winchestria, Venta Belgarum.
Wittenberg, Vitemberga.
Worcester, Vigornia.
Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.
Zürich, Turicum, Tigurum.